



## Captain Barron's Bugle

Newsletter of Captain William Barron Chapter No. 25, Tyler, Texas  
Davidson, Editor

### The President's Message

Compatriots,

I hope all is well with you. This month's General Membership Meeting is Tuesday, 9/26/17 at 6:30 p.m. at Traditions Restaurant, in Tyler. This will be our annual High School Oration Contest. It is one of my favorite meetings of the year.

As I reflect back on the history of this great country, wouldn't you agree that words written, and words spoken, helped to shape the course of events and establish our self-identity?

Perhaps you recall these from the early years of our Republic:

"That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it ..." (The Declaration of Independence, 1776)

"What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives everything its value." (The Crisis, Thomas Paine, 1776)

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." (Article X, United States Constitution, 1791)

"You must remember, my fellow citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty, and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing." (Farewell Address, Andrew Jackson, 1837)

In the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, these things were written and said that impacted our Nation:

"Whenever I hear anyone argue for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him." (Address to an Indiana Regiment, Abraham Lincoln, 1865)

"I do not wish any reward but to know I have done the right thing." (The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Mark Twain, 1884)

"God bless America, land that I love ... Stand beside her, and guide her, through the night with a light from above." (God Bless America, Irving Berlin, 1918, revised 1938)

And over the last eighty years, who can forget these?

"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." (First Inaugural Address, Franklin Roosevelt, 1932)

"We choose to go to the Moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard ..." (Speech at Rice University, John F. Kennedy, 1962)

"They are Americans awed by what has gone before, proud of what for them is still ... a shining city on a hill." (Ronald Reagan, 1980)

As you read this, there are high-school students writing original essays to be recited before our membership. That's the beauty of our High School Oration Contest. It is keeping our rich tradition of narration and oration alive.

I look forward to seeing you on September 26<sup>th</sup>. Please arrive early to eat, meet and greet.

Thank you for being a member of the Capt. Barron Chapter.

Kind Regards,

Dave McLeod

President, Capt. William Barron Chapter



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Newsletter of Captain William Barron Chapter No. 25, Tyler, Texas

### Captain Barron's Bugle

is published for members and friends of Captain William Barron Chapter 25, SAR. Opinions expressed herein are opinions of individual writers, and do not necessarily reflect official positions of organization.

#### Send Articles for the Bugle to

Davidson, Editor and Publisher  
graycirce@gmail.com  
Cutoff date for articles is 5<sup>th</sup> of month.

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**SAR Correspondence** should be directed to: David McLeod, President, Captain William Barron Chapter 25  
dynamicdmcleod@gmail.com

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#### Captain William Barron Chapter Officers 2016-2017

President David McLeod  
903-539-6921  
dynamicdmcleod@gmail.com

Vice-President Britton Lee  
903-561-0085  
Britton.lphproductions@yahoo.com

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**Chapter Meetings @ 6:30**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday (Except November)**  
**at Traditions Restaurant,**  
**6205 S. Broadway, Tyler**

September 26

November 14-<sup>2nd</sup> Tuesday

Arrive as early as 5:45 if you wish to socialize and/or eat dinner. Meeting begins at 6:30 and ends before 8:00.

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### Barron Chapter Meeting

Britton Lee, Vice President

The William Barron Chapter is proud to host our annual oration contest. This year the competing schools will be John Tyler, Whitehouse, Lindale and T.K.Gorman. The contest is open to all students attending home schools, public, parochial, or private high school students in that same grade range. Each student's five-to-six minute speech (and accompanying manuscript) will be judged based upon its composition, delivery, significance, and historical accuracy and relevance. We are excited to have these young men and women compete for our scholarships!

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### The Fire Safety Commendation Medal

Our award recipient will be fire fighter of the year, Damon Darty. This award is presented to the one individual of any rank below a Chief Officer, excluding Junior Fire Fighters, who best exemplifies the positive characteristics of a member of the fire service and who has a notable record of service and achievements. Although not an award for heroism, this award is presented to the individual who has given selflessly of themselves in support of the department, the fire service in general and the community.

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### New Chapter Members

We welcome three new compatriots to the Barron Chapter – admitted to membership as shown.

Scott Bowden	5/ 4/17
Austin Leedy	7/19/17
Daniel Leedy	7/19/17

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\*\*\* Note: There is a full size replica of the Assembly Room at Howard Payne University, in Brownwood, along with several other amazing displays.



### Constitution Day, September 17

In 1787, Congress authorized delegates to recommend changes to the existing charter of government for the 13 states, the Articles of Confederation, which many Americans believed had created a weak, ineffective central government. From the start of the convention, however, it became clear that the delegates were forming an entirely new form of government.

The Preamble of this history-changing document makes it clear why it was written:

***“We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”***



The Constitution was written, and signed on September 17, 1787, in Philadelphia in the Assembly Room of the Pennsylvania State House, now known as Independence Hall. Article VII of the Constitution established the process for ratification, by simply stating that. “The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.” On June 21, 1788, New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify; and the Confederation Congress established March 4, 1789, as the date to begin operating a new government under the Constitution.

Many of James Madison's ideas made their way into the Constitution; however, the Constitution was the result of months of passionate, thoughtful deliberation among the delegates. Many others made important contributions, particularly those who served on the Committee of Detail, and those on the Committee of Style, and other notable delegates, including Benjamin Franklin and George Washington (who served as president of the convention). \*\*\*





**The Pen, the Press,  
and the American Revolution**

**Kate McLeod, 11<sup>th</sup> grade, Whitehouse High School  
1<sup>st</sup> Place – Knight Essay Contest  
1<sup>st</sup> Place Texas SAR Contest**

According to David Ramsay, author of 'The History of the American Revolution' and one of the first historians of the American Revolution, "in establishing American independence, the pen and press had merit equal to that of a sword".

As Parliament continued to demonstrate its iron grip on the colonies following the French and Indian War, many colonists increasingly felt the need to revolt against their British homeland. Noticing the early signs of a revolution, newspaper and pamphlet writers took advantage of the prime opportunity to persuade the colonists that freedom was the only option. As the cry for independence increasingly brewed in the colonies, propaganda increasingly acted as a binding agent that brought the American people together to fight for justice. Propaganda, through the use of pamphlets and newspapers, during the American Revolution-era not only fanned the flames of rebellion, but ultimately aided in the outcome of the war.

Years before the first shots were fired at the Battles of Lexington and Concord, propaganda was heavily spread throughout the colonies through the use of pamphlets that argued support for colonial independence. Often written by upper-class aristocrats under pseudonyms, pamphlets served as key conveyors of ideas before and during the American Revolution. According to Bernard Bailyn, American history professor and historian, pamphlets during the war were "booklets consisting of a few printer's sheets, folded in various ways so as to make various sizes and numbers of pages and sold . . . for a few pence, at most a shilling or two" and they were the "most important and characteristic writing of the American Revolution." As the fight for freedom gained momentum, pamphlets gained popularity as driving forces that persuaded the American people to support the war. In 1776, there were approximately 400 pamphlets published in the colonies that pertained to the war, and nearly four times that by the end of the war in 1783. Colonists, no matter what profession or religion, had in common that they read pamphlets in order to enrich their knowledge of events that happened in the colonies and to inform themselves of information that pertained to the territory that their loyalty was with.

Not only did citizens turn to pamphlets as a source for inspiration, but American leaders also used pamphlets to motivate themselves and the people under their leadership. On Christmas night 1776, General George Washington and his troops were encamped nine miles from Trenton on the banks of the Delaware River. They were preparing themselves for a surprise offensive that Washington hoped would rejuvenate his troops. His soldiers were painfully weary due to the harsh winter weather, lack of supplies, and the fact that they had lost several battles in the previous months. Hoping to inspire his soldiers, Washington ordered all of the officers under his command to read Thomas Paine's pamphlet, 'The American Crisis', to their troops. As the powerful words "These are the times that try men's souls..." echoed throughout the camp, the soldiers regained momentum that carried on to the next day, where they went on to win the Battle of Trenton. Although it was a small victory, it was the first battle that Washington's troops had won in months and the victory changed the entire psychological atmosphere of the war for the colonial soldiers, which helped lead to their victorious outcome in the end. Pamphlets were not only sources of propaganda that helped convince the American people to

break away from their British homeland, but were also critical in the colonial victory of the war.

As pamphlets were a popular use of propaganda before and during the American Revolution, newspapers were also an important communication avenue that kept colonists hundreds of miles away aware of current events. The monumental importance of newspapers during the colonial-era cannot be overlooked, as stated by Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and third president of the United States, when he wrote that "I would rather live in a country with newspapers and without a government, than in a country with a government but without newspapers." Containing official dispatches, powerful eyewitness accounts, and battlefield letters, colonial newspapers were jam-packed with raw, breaking news, full of thrilling action and suspense that put readers on the edge of their seats. During the war, there were three dozen active newspapers printed in the colonies that each produced a weekly four-page issue and were distributed by the hundreds. Benjamin Franklin described the power of newspapers perfectly when he wrote to a friend in 1782 that "by the press we can speak to nations," and that newspapers enabled political leaders to "strike while the iron is hot."

In a very real sense, the American Revolution would not have been possible without newspapers to connect and unite the colonists towards the common goal of freedom and independence. Prior to the war, the colonists faced extreme difficulty in uniting as one cohesive unit, due largely to the fact that they were separated not only by vast distances, but were also quite diverse in their beliefs, religions, and cultures. Newspapers helped make this problem not so severe by serving as a means of communication for the colonists to share together. Because of the structure of the newspaper business during the colonial-era, the stories that appeared in each separate newspaper were "exchanged" from other papers in different cities throughout the colonies, which allowed for the same story to appear in multiple different newspapers throughout North America. Colonists hundreds of miles away from each other were able to pick up a newspaper and read the same story, which provided a way for colonists to relate and unite to each other. As the war drew nearer, the colonists grew closer than ever before, thanks in part to the unity that newspapers provided. The fact that the colonists succeeded in "becoming one" was a feat so great that even John Adams was perplexed. He stated:

The complete accomplishment of it in so short a time and by such simple means was perhaps a singular example in the history of mankind. Thirteen clocks were made to strike together: a perfection of mechanism which no artist had ever before affected.

Therefore, the importance of newspapers during the colonial era cannot be overstated. Newspapers brought a new wave of communication to the colonies when it was needed the most and bonded a group of diverse individuals in such a cohesive way that many did not think was possible. With the backing of the colonists as one united group, the colonial soldiers had a fresh wave of support and security, knowing in comfort that the American people were not only willing to fight together, but *wanted* to fight together to accomplish the freedom that they deserved.

It is difficult to imagine that America had such a victorious outcome in the American Revolution without the help of propaganda, in the form of pamphlets and newspapers, which lit a fire inside of the American people to fight for freedom and justice. Pamphlets and newspapers not only brought the colonists closer as a whole and aided in the outcome of the war, but also paved the way for a revolutionary new avenue of communication that has continued to impress people across the world even today.



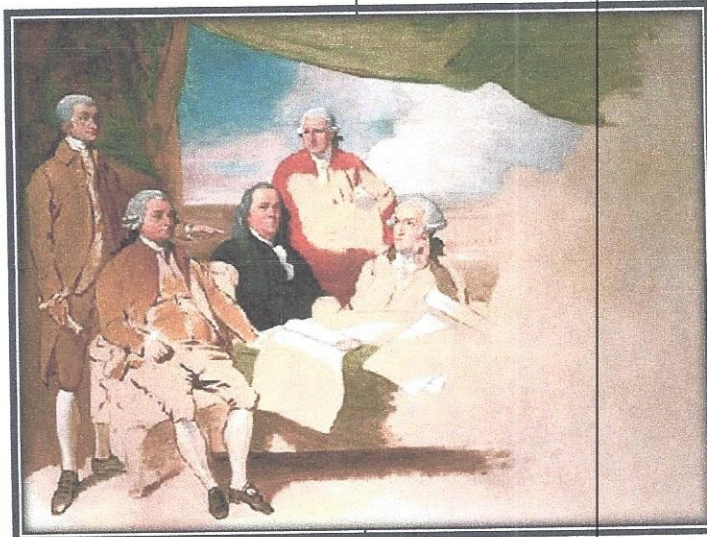
## Treaty of Paris

Done at Paris, this third day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

**American  
Commissioners of the  
Preliminary Peace  
Agreement with Great  
Britain, 1783-1784,  
London, England**

by Benjamin West,  
Winterthur Museum,  
Winterthur, Delaware  
gift of Henry Francis du  
Pont (oil on canvas,  
unfinished sketch)

The British commissioners  
refused to pose, and the  
picture was never finished.



From left to right:

John Jay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin,  
Henry Laurens, and William Temple Franklin

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## The Definitive Treaty of Peace 1783

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity. It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the Holy Roman Empire etc., and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse, between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation by the Provisional Articles signed at Paris on the 30th of November 1782, by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon

between Great Britain and France and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the Provisional Articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed that is to say his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esqr., member of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the said United States on their part, John Adams, Esqr., late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles,

late delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their high mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esqr., late delegate in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; John Jay, Esqr., late president of Congress and chief justice of the state of New York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid; to be plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles.

### Article 1:

His Brittanic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free sovereign and independent states, that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof.

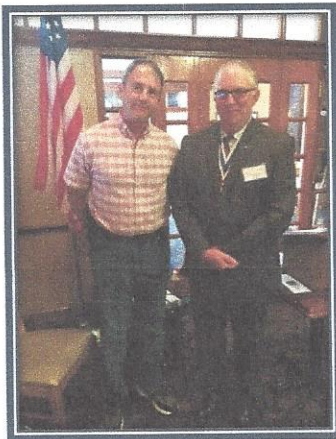
...to be continued



**Initiation of Two Members  
at July 25, 2017 Meeting**



Compatriot Louie Adams and  
President Dave McLeod



Compatriot Bill Elmer with  
President Dave McLeod

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**A Pin Drop**

*Sent along by Sarah Beene*

Once upon a time when our politicians did not tend to apologize for our country's prior actions, here's a refresher on how some of our former patriots handled negative comments about our great country.

JFK'S Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, was in France in the early 60's when DeGaulle decided to pull out of NATO. DeGaulle said he wanted all US military out of France as soon as possible. Rusk responded, "Does that include those who are buried here?" DeGaulle did not respond.

You could have heard a pin drop.

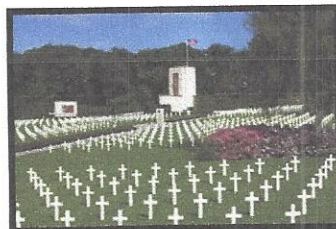
**Initiation of Three  
Members into SAR and  
One Member into CAR  
at Alworth Home  
July 22, 2017**



Madeline and Charles Alworth,  
President Dave McLeod, Kyle,  
Madison, Dwight, and Hudson  
Alworth at the Alworth home.  
Kyle, Dwight, and Hudson were  
initiated into the Capt. William  
Barron Chapter of the SAR. Madison  
was initiated into the C.A.R.



SRT President Sam Hopkins,  
Barron Chapter VP Britton Lee,  
Guest Speaker Buddy Holland,  
Barron Chapter Pres. Dave McLeod



President Dave McLeod with  
TXSSAR District 10 VP Bill Sekel  
who presented Chapter  
50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Certificate



Certificate of Appreciation to  
Compatriot Sam Fechenbach by  
President Dave McLeod

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**A Pin Drop**

*Sent along by Sarah Beene*

When in England, at a fairly large conference, Colin Powell was asked by the Archbishop of Canterbury if our plans for Iraq were just an example of 'empire building' by George Bush.

He answered by saying, "Over the years, the United States has sent many of its fine young men and women into great peril to fight for freedom beyond our borders. The only amount of land we have ever asked for in return is enough to bury those that did not return."

You could have heard a pin drop.



## Captain Barron's Bugle

Newsletter of Captain William Barron Chapter No. 25, Tyler, Texas

### Minutes – July 25, 2017 Captain William Barron Chapter S.A.R. TXSSAR

The regular bimonthly meeting of the members of Captain William Barron Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, was held on Tuesday evening, July 25, 2017, at Traditions Restaurant in Tyler, Texas. This was a special joint meeting with the Piney Woods Chapter of Sons of the Republic of Texas. Approximately 75 people were present, 20 of whom were members of Barron Chapter. After dinner, Barron President Dave McLeod and Piney Woods President Sam Hopkins called the meeting to order at 6:30 PM.

Don Majors gave the invocation, Mike Hurley led the pledge to the U.S. flag, David Hanover led the pledge to the Texas flag and the Salute to the SAR was recited. Dave called for any corrections to the Minutes of the Barron meeting of May 23, and hearing none, he declared the Minutes accepted as printed in the most recent "Bugle".

Current and past officers of various men's and women's heritage organizations who were present were recognized. Bill Sekel and Buddy Holland were also introduced.

Dave read the names of several S.A.R. applicants who were present with their families. Dave and Sam both paid tribute to Shelley Rardin and Mike Johnson, who are working on genealogy with applicants to both organizations. Sam said he regretted Mike Everheart was absent because SRT is going to honor him for his recruiting efforts for SRT in recent years.

Dave and Sam took a few minutes to tell the audience about each of their organizations' mission, history and activities, and invited anyone interesting in joining to contact them or Mike Johnson.

Dave then inducted Louie Adams and Bill Elmer into Barron Chapter of SAR and each new member said a few words about their pleasure at becoming members. Dave also introduced new member Charles Alworth, who in turn introduced his two grandsons who have just become members of S.A.R. and his granddaughter who has joined Children of the American Revolution.

Matthew Lee gave a report on recent Color Guard activity and urged anyone interested in joining them to contact him. Johnny Holley discussed the Hero Bill in the Texas Legislature. Dennis Brand announced the James Douglas Chapter of Sons of Confederate Veterans was recently named Number One S.C.V. Chapter in America.

Bill Sekel, TXSSAR Region Ten Vice President, congratulated the Barron Chapter on its Fiftieth Anniversary, presented the chapter with a Certificate honoring that anniversary and congratulated the chapter for its outstanding recruiting results and patriotic activities in recent years. Dave read the names of

Barron Chapter's fourteen founding members fifty years ago and also thanked Lois Davidson for publishing a handsome pamphlet that honors the occasion.

Dave awarded Sam Fechenbach a Certificate of Appreciation for his recent work on the chapter's Bronze Good Citizenship Award, which was awarded to an Arp H.S. student.

Britton Lee introduced the evening's speaker, Green Acres Baptist Church Associate Pastor Buddy Holland, who spoke on how God's hand could be seen in many historic events from Columbus thru the Revolutionary War. After this inspiring presentation, Mr. Holland was presented by SAR with a book, a Certificate of Appreciation, and an American flag that flew over the U.S. Capital. SRT presented him with a Texas flag that flew over the state Capital.

There being no further business, Tom McCall gave the benediction, the SAR Recessional was recited and the meeting adjourned at 8:10 PM.

*Sam Kidd*, Secretary

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Barron Bank Balance - August 2017 \$8,323.96

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Barron Membership – 89

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### The Sons of The American Revolution

The Sons of the American Revolution is the leading male lineage society that perpetuates the ideals of the War for Independence.

As an historical, educational, and patriotic non-profit corporation organized under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, we seek to maintain and expand the meaning of patriotism, respect for our national symbols, the value of American citizenship, and the unifying force of "e pluribus unum" that was created from the people of many nations -- one nation and one people.

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#### SAR Websites

National SAR [www.sar.org](http://www.sar.org)  
State SAR [www.txssar.org](http://www.txssar.org)  
Captain Barron Chapter  
[www.rootsweb.com/~txwbcsar/](http://www.rootsweb.com/~txwbcsar/)