

Sons of the American Revolution



Captain Barron's Bugle

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

The President's Message

Greetings to all Compatriots,

I hope that your Fourth of July Holiday was pleasant and you were able to enjoy good fellowship with your friends and/or family.

I spent some time reviewing history from the Revolutionary War era. It has been too many decades since I studied American History and the facts faded into some assumptions. If asked, I would have related that after the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, the British commenced to locate the "rebels" to send them to Great Britain for trial and punishment. Not so. The colonists were complaining and rebelling against new taxes imposed by the Crown to raise money to pay for the 7 Year War with France. Their treasury was apparently being depleted. The arrests were beginning prior to April, 1775, and a contingent of about 700 Redcoats were going from Lexington to Concord on such a mission. Their mission was to confiscate the colonial weapons and they ran into an untrained and angry militia.

On April 19, 1775, a shot was fired and the battle began. To this day, it is unclear who fired the first shot. The British troops were under orders to not fire, so their accounts of the battle are slanted as these reports could be reviewed by the high commands that could lead to disciplinary action. It seems that no one knows, but every report said that it wasn't me!

This ragtag army defeats 700 British soldiers and the surprise victory bolsters their confidence for the war ahead. As someone has said, the rest is history. If you want to read the account that I used for my source of this information, go to this link:
www.revolutionarywararchives.org/lexington.html

Fast forward to 2018.

Your Executive Committee has been meeting and working hard to continue our traditional awards and recognitions. Some of our faithful members who have led in the past are gone and/or requesting replacement. Please consider where you could lend a hand. Should you know a member who could add their expertise to some facet of our programs, please submit their name to me or one of the Officers.

Please join me at the next Capt. Barron Chapter Member's Meeting on Tuesday, July 24, 6:30 PM, at Traditions Restaurant in Tyler. This is our joint meeting with the SRT and our program will be led by Don Majors and the Majors family. It should be outstanding. Please be sure to sign in at the door so we have an accurate attendance count.

Thank you for all that you do.

Sincerely,

Sam Fechenbach
President, Capt. William Barron Chapter #25
Sons of the American Revolution

Upcoming Events

Chapter Meetings @ 6:30
4th Tuesday
at Traditions Restaurant,
6205 S. Broadway, Tyler

July 24, September 25, November 27

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

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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.

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Cutoff date for articles is 5th of month.

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Barron Chapter Meeting

The July 24 meeting will be a joint meeting of Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Republic of Texas.

Our program will be musical entertainment by The Majors. If you have not heard this group perform, you are in for a real treat. Those who have heard them, always look forward to the next time.

We look forward to seeing you at the meeting.

New Chapter Members

We welcome **THREE** new compatriots to the Barron Chapter— admitted to membership as shown.

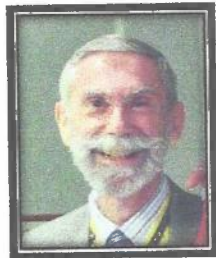
Bill Bass	6/1/18
Richard Ferguson	5/18/18
Richard Kuna	6/1/18

In Memoriam

It is with much sadness we inform you of the passing on May 24, 2018 of Compatriot Schuyler Crist, who was admitted to membership in SAR in 2012.

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Also, with much sadness, we inform you of the passing on May 27, 2018 of Compatriot Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck. Although not a member of the Barron chapter, many of our Compatriots will remember Lloyd as a wonderful man and knowledgeable speaker



on genealogy. One of Lloyd's lasting legacies is the Genealogy Collection at the Dallas Public Library. Lloyd's vision and leadership paved the way for establishing DPL's genealogy collection as one of the best in the United States.

## A Pin Drop

Robert Whiting, an elderly gentleman of 83, arrived in Paris by plane. At French Customs, he took a few minutes to locate his passport in his carry on.

"You have been to France before, monsieur?" the customs officer asked sarcastically."

Mr. Whiting admitted that he had been to France previously.

"Then you should know enough to have your passport ready."

The American said, "The last time I was here, I didn't have to show it."

"Impossible...Americans always have to show their passports on arrival in France!"

The American senior gave the Frenchman a long hard look. Then, he quietly explained, "Well, when I came ashore at Omaha Beach on D-Day in 1944 to help liberate this country, I couldn't find a single Frenchman to show a passport to."



You could have heard a pin drop.

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## Challenge Coins

If you are interested in buying a TXSSAR Challenge Coin as mentioned in "The Texas Compatriot" newsletter, contact Mike Johnson, Chapter Secretary-Registrar, at **903-805-9908**. He will be ordering them for the Chapter members that are interested.

## **Independence Day The 4th of July**

The Committee of Five appointed by the Second Continental Congress, drafted what became known as America's Declaration of Independence. The members of the Committee of Five were:

Roger Sherman  
Benjamin Franklin  
Thomas Jefferson  
John Adams  
Robert Livingston



Have you ever wondered what happened to the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence?



Their story. . .

Five signers were captured by the British as traitors, and tortured before they died.

Twelve had their homes ransacked and burned.

Two lost their sons serving in the Revolutionary Army; another had two sons captured.

Nine of the 56 fought and died from wounds or hardships of the Revolutionary War.

They signed and they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

What kind of men were they?

Twenty-four were lawyers and jurists.

Eleven were merchants.

Nine were farmers and large plantation owners; men of means, well educated.

But they signed the Declaration of Independence knowing full well that the penalty would be death if they were captured.

Carter Braxton of Virginia, a wealthy planter and trader, saw his ships swept from the seas by the British Navy. He sold his home and properties to pay his debts, and died in rags.

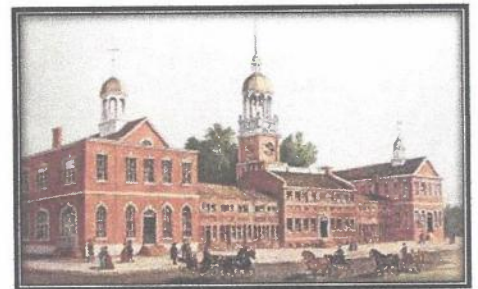
Thomas McKean was so hounded by the British that he was forced to move his family almost constantly. He served in the Congress without pay, and his family was kept in hiding. His possessions were taken from him, and poverty was his reward.

Vandals or soldiers looted the properties of Dillery, Hall, Clymer, Walton, Gwinnett, Heyward, Rutledge, and Middleton.

At the battle of Yorktown, Thomas Nelson, Jr., noted that the British General Cornwallis had taken over the Nelson home for his headquarters. He quietly urged General George Washington to open fire. The home was destroyed, and Nelson died bankrupt.

Francis Lewis had his home and properties destroyed. The enemy jailed his wife, and she died within a few months.

John Hart was driven from his wife's bedside as she was dying. Their 13 children fled for their lives. His fields and his gristmill were laid to waste. For more than a year he lived in forests and caves, returning home to find his wife dead and his children vanished.



**Independence Hall  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**



Freedom is never free!  
We thank these early patriots for the price they paid, as well as those patriots now fighting to **KEEP** our freedom!



In 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed, the population of America is estimated to have been 2.5 million – the population of America is now about 312 million.

### The American Spirit

*Evan Pan 11th grade, All Saints Episcopal School - Tyler  
2<sup>nd</sup> Place – Knight Essay Contest*

As ballistics bombarded Patriot troops, and cannons cleaved through American frontlines, it was motley group of untrained and inexperienced colonists that fortified their position upon Breed's Hill. On June 17th, 1775, approximately 2,200 British soldiers under the command of Major General William Howe landed on the Charleston Peninsula, marching methodically towards Breed's Hill in orderly columns. Colonel Prescott wrangled about 1,000 colonial militiamen and fortified Breed's Hill with every resource at their disposal. As the British advanced in on the Americans, Prescott, in attempt to save ammunition, commanded the famous line, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes!" Once the Redcoats were within several dozens of yards, the colonial militiamen let loose a barrage of lethal musket fire, crippling British efforts to overtake them. As surges of British troops came in wave after wave, barrages of fatal projectile continued to pelt the British. Eventually, Prescott's men ran low on ammunition and the sheer numbers of the British caused Prescott's militiamen to retreat ("Battle of Bunker Hill", 2009). By the end of it all, British casualties outnumbered the American's by more than 1,000 to 450 (Horwitz 2013). The "loss" at Bunker Hill was no defeat in any regard. While British forces may have captured Bunker Hill and caused Prescott's men to retreat, this altercation proved the strength of the American Resolve. This battle proved the tenacity and determination the colonists possessed. Ultimately this battle foreshadowed the primary reason why the Americans won the war: the unbreakable American Spirit.

The constant abuses by the British government on the American colonies resulted an anti-British sentiment across the 13 colonies. Punitive policies such as the Intolerable Acts in 1774 revoked Massachusetts' charter as well as required colonists to house British soldiers. These policies, preceded by Townshend Acts in 1767, which placed massive taxes on American colonies with intent to raise revenue for Great Britain, resulted in massive public outcry and further strained an already tense relationship between the colonies and Great Britain. The cumulation of abusive policies resulted in a common mantra among colonists: "No taxation without representation." The continued oppression of the colonists through obstructive policies resulted in an escalation of tensions. Most notable of all, the Tea Act of 1773 granted the British East India Company a monopoly on virtually all tea sales within the colonies. This excise levied against the colonists was seen as especially obstructive because tea time was an integral part of culture in colonial society. The Tea Act served as the catalyst for the Sons of Liberty to take political recourse, leading to the Boston Tea party (Kennedy, Cohen, & Bailey 135-137). This iconic and symbolic demonstration of disapproval embodied the adamant nature of the American Spirit, even before the official start of the Revolution.

Perhaps the very definition of the American Spirit is best represented by one of our founding fathers: Commander in Chief

and First President of the United States George Washington. Washington's "one heart, one mind" outlook on leadership embodied the unity that was required to outperform the British. After suffering another defeat, George Washington lead the Continental Army to Valley Forge, where they would spend the winter. Over 12,000 suffered from a lack of clothing, food, and health. Diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, typhus and pneumonia ran rampant, claiming over 2,000 lives ("Winter at Valley Forge"). George Washington watched in despair as his army disintegrated due to these setbacks; but he did not give up. Over time, under his inspired leadership, conditions improved: more training, equipment, and food resulted in elevation of morale. As spirits rose and confidence blossomed, under George Washington, the Continental Army swept through Philadelphia and recaptured it. The unbreakable vigor and inspirational leadership under George Washington represented the embodiment of the American Spirit in the light of unmatched unity.

Throughout the entirety of the Revolutionary War, it was clear that the American colonists were outmatched in technology, resources, and men. With 94 operational ships, Great Britain had the largest and strongest navy at the time. However, no amount of men, technology, or ships could match the firm tenacity of the American Spirit. The Battle of Valcour Island in 1776 demonstrated not only the American's willingness to stand against the British, but it also demonstrated the cunningness and crafty intelligence possessed by the colonial side. During this battle, the Royal Navy equipped nearly 50 ships with trained personnel and effective artillery resources (Clark, Bell, Morgan, & Crawford 96). Despite the lack of an official navy, the colonists mobilized any driftwood and artillery they could to match the British Navy. Yet again, the colonists were outmatched and outgunned, but their stubborn patriotism and unfaltering contributions to the American cause was to be marked as no defeat at all. By plotting a trick scheme to misdirect the British Navy, the colonists were able to circumvent a British attack that could have harmed thousands ("History of Lake Champlain: Revolutionary War"). The cunning military intelligence combined with the unfaltering patriotism, even in the face of harsh adversity, was a major contributing factor to the successful revolution for independence.

The repetitive nature of the abuses of the British government gave rise to an unmatched unity and the development of the American Spirit. Although battles such as the ones at Bunker Hill and Valcour Island may have been seen as defeats in the eyes of historians, the enduring patriotic persistence of the colonial forces gave Americans hope and confidence in the war effort. The leadership qualities and ability to unify forces displayed in our founding father, George Washington, outlined the definition of the American Spirit. In a nation divided among political, racial, and religious lines today, we can look to the American Spirit during the Revolutionary War to provide us hope. After all, it was not military prowess nor the dominant manpower that won independence from Great Britain, but the hope and unity that derived from the unmatched and unparalleled nature of the American Spirit.



**Initiation of Four Members  
at May 22, 2018 Meeting**

President Sam Fechenbach, Compatriots Allen Brown,  
Tom Russell, Larry Rickert, Fletcher Walker



Program presentation by UT Tyler-The Innovation Academy

Barron President Sam Fechenbach, Academy Principal  
Aimee Dennis, Students Spencer Fechenbach,  
Nathaniel Collier, Reid Banta

**Never Forget Your Friends...thinking of you!**

A newlywed young man was sitting on the porch  
with his father on a hot, humid day; sipping ice tea.

As he talked about adult life, marriage, responsibilities,  
and obligations, the father thoughtfully stirred the ice cubes  
in his glass and cast a clear, sober look on his son.

"Never forget your friends," he advised,  
"they will become more important as you get older."

"Regardless of how much you love your family and the  
children you happen to have, you will always need friends.  
Remember to go out with them occasionally,  
do activities with them, call them ..."

"What strange advice!" Thought the young man.  
"I just entered the married world, I am an adult and surely  
my wife and the family that we will start will be everything  
I need to make sense of my life."

Yet he obeyed his father; Kept in touch with his friends and  
annually increased their number. Over the years, he became  
aware that his father knew what he was talking about.

In as much as time and nature carry out their designs and  
mysteries on a man, friends were the bulwarks of his life.

After 60 years of life, here is what he learned:

Time passes.

Life goes on. The distance separates.

Children grow up.

Children cease to be children and become independent.

And to the parents, it breaks their heart  
but the children are separated of the parents.

Jobs come and go.

Illusions, desires, attraction, sex ... weaken.

People do not do what they should do.

The heart breaks. The parents die.

Colleagues forget the favors.

The races are over.

But, true friends are always there, no matter how long  
or how many miles away they are.

A friend is never more distant than the reach of a need,  
intervening in your favor, waiting for you with open arms  
or blessing your life.

When we started this adventure called LIFE, we did not  
know of the incredible joys or sorrows that were ahead.  
We did not know how much we would need from each other.

Love your parents, take care of your children,  
but keep a group of good friends.

Dialogue with them but do not impose your criteria.

*Author unknown*

**Minutes – May 22, 2018  
Capt. William Barron Chapter,  
S.A.R.**

The May 22, 2018 meeting of the Captain William Barron Chapter SAR took place at Traditions Restaurant on South Broadway in Tyler. Chapter President Sam Fechenbach, Jr. called the meeting to order at 6:30 PM. Rev. Don Majors gave the invocation. The pledges to the flags and the Salute to the SAR were led by Sam Kidd. President Fechenbach recognized current and former members of the military in honor of National Military Appreciation Month.

The minutes for the March meeting were approved with no corrections. The Chapter President recognized officers and members of various heritage groups that were in attendance. Mike Everheart presented the Chapter with a check for \$400 from the sale of rifle raffle tickets.

The principal of the University of Texas at Tyler Innovation Academy (UTTIA) charter school, Aimee Dennis, along with students Nathaniel Collier, Spencer Fechenbach, and Reid Banta gave a presentation on the curriculum at UTTIA. The school methodology uses Project Based Learning (PBL).

Four new members were inducted. They were Allen Brown, Larry Rickert, Tom Russell, and Fletcher Walker.

The Chapter Color Guard unit will present the colors at the annual Memorial Day ceremonies at Tyler Memorial on Highway 64 West. They will also present the colors on June 5<sup>th</sup> at Holly Lake.

The Chapter President closed the meeting with the SAR Recessional. Reverend Don Majors gave the benediction and the meeting adjourned at 7:15 PM.

**Mike Johnson**, Secretary  
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Barron Bank Balance – June 2018 \$8,782.19

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Barron Membership – 109

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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  
(Temporarily not in service)

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**Preamble to The Bill of Rights**

**Congress of the United States**

begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

**THE Conventions** of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

**RESOLVED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

**ARTICLES** in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution. (Amendments one through 10 in future issues)