

Sons of the American Revolution



(®)



Captain Barron's Bugle

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



The President's Message

Compatriots and Friends
of the Captain William Barron Chapter,

I hope that this issue of The Bugle finds everyone well. Much like the hardships that previous generations endured, whether it was war, depression, or social turmoil, we too are being challenged by this pandemic. Keep your confidence in our great nation and in your faith. Working together we will persevere. I would ask you to avoid crowds and wear a mask when the situation calls for one. Whatever you choose, stay safe!

MEETING CANCELLATION: Those of you who are members of the Sons of the Republic of Texas recently received an email informing you that the "leaders of the SRT and SAR" had decided to cancel the July 28th annual joint meeting due to the Covid pandemic. Although, none of the officers of the Captain Barron Chapter were contacted about this prior to the email, we will follow the lead of the SRT and support the cancellation of the July 28th meeting. Hope to see all of you at the September meeting. Our guest speaker will be former Texas State Historian and author Bill O'Neal.

MEMBERSHIP UPDATE: We recently added two new members. Marvin Massey's son, Marvin (III), and grandson, William, have joined our Chapter. Their ancestor was William Shuttles who was a private in the 10th Virginia Regiment and received a Georgia land grant in 1832. Welcome to the Chapter!

Harold Kennington Jr. from Pittsburg, Texas has submitted his application. Harold's ancestor was Mathias Brandenburg who provided material aid to the Revolution. Harold is also a member of the Piney Woods Chapter of The Sons of the Republic of Texas. I am working on two other applications and hope to submit them this month.

Louie Adams had a supplemental application approved for patriot Thomas Fletcher on July 14, 2020.

Cletis Millsap, a member from Sulphur Springs, has submitted two supplementals for a total of four since he joined the Chapter in 2019. Cletis is also a member of the Piney Woods Chapter of The Sons of the Republic of Texas and has had a SRT supplemental approved. He is also a member of the SCV and MOS&B.

UPDATE ON MIKE EVERHEART: Many of you have noticed that long time member Mike Everheart has not been attending meetings for some time. Efforts to contact him by phone and email had also been unsuccessful. Mike is a former Chapter President and State officer and for many years served as the Chapter registrar. Rob Jones recently drove up to Winona in an attempt to contact Mike. He found the house empty and no sign of Mike. I contacted a distant relative of June Everheart and was told that one of June's daughters had moved Mike to the Dallas area. His Alzheimer/dementia problems had gotten worse and he is now in some type of assisted living facility. Please keep Mike in your thoughts, especially with the high number of Covid victims living in nursing homes and other types of facilities. Thanks to Rob for his efforts.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BARRON CHAPTER SCHOLARSHIP: For the past few years, the Chapter and the Texas Society have noticed a decline in student participation in our various Youth Contests. Marvin Massey, our former Chapter Treasurer and member of the finance committee, and I have been discussing setting up a scholarship in the Chapter's name through the East Texas Communities Foundation for \$1500. This would ensure that each year the Chapter supports a local student in achieving their college dreams even if there is limited participation in our more traditional contests. If you have any thoughts or suggestions on this matter, please contact me. We hope to have this in place by the start of the 2020-2021 school year.

Until we meet again, be safe.

Michael Johnson
President-Registrar
Captain William Barron Chapter TXSSAR

Upcoming Events

Chapter Meetings @ 6:30

4th Tuesday - at Traditions Restaurant
6205 S. Broadway, Tyler

TENTATIVE: Tuesday, September 22, 2020

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

Captain Barron's Bugle

Newsletter of Capt. 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 5th of month.

SAR Correspondence should be directed to:

Mike Johnson, President
srt28@yahoo.com

Capt. William Barron Chapter Officers 2020

President Michael Johnson
srt28@yahoo.com
903-805-9908

Vice President Terry Cowan
barakoni54@gmail.com
903-539-7124

Secretary Allen Brown
abrownmajoret@yahoo.com
505-270-7077

Treasurer Tom Russell
tomruss1@msn.com
903-581-3865

In this Issue



| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| President's Message | 1 |
| Upcoming Events | 1 |
| Chapter Information | 2 |
| Barron Chapter Meeting | 2 |
| New Chapter Members | 2 |
| Chapter Bank Balance | 2 |
| Chapter Membership | 2 |
| SAR Mission Statement | 2 |
| SAR Websites | 2 |
| Barron Chapter Sponsors | 2 |
| Revolutionary Patriots in Texas | 2 |
| Facts About Declaration | 3 |
| Signers of Declaration | 4 |

Barron Chapter Meeting

Terry Cowan, Vice President

The meeting scheduled for July 28 has been cancelled due to the corona virus. Our next meeting is tentatively scheduled for September 22. We will keep you informed.

New Chapter Members

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



Paul Breedlove 3/13/2020
Marvin Massey III, William Massey

Barron Bank Balance –
July 7, 2020 \$12,856.75

Barron Membership – 114



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.

SAR Websites

National SAR www.sar.org
State SAR www.txssar.org
Barron Chapter
www.rootsweb.com/~txwbcsar/index.htm

Barron Chapter Sponsors

Capt. William Barron Chapter is grateful to Brookshire Grocery Co. and Austin Bank for their donations to fund our Youth and American History Teacher Award Contests.

American Revolutionary War Patriots

Buried In Texas

Continuing our series - From Texas SAR Website

10. John Baptiste Chaison was born August 7, 1745 in Nova Scotia, but migrated to France when his country was ceded to England. He returned to America when the American Revolution broke out and served with Colonel Benedict Arnold at the Siege of Quebec and with General Lafayette at Brandywine. He was wounded at the Battle of Eutaw Springs, but recovered to fight with General Lafayette at Yorktown. In 1832 he migrated to Jefferson County, Texas, where he died on July 20, 1854. He is buried in the Jirou Cemetery located north of Beaumont, Texas. The cemetery was abandoned when the freeway was built, and a church was built over the site of his grave. A DAR grave marker was placed on his grave site in 1944, but the marker was moved to Pipkin Park in 1969 on the west bank of the Neches River near downtown Beaumont when the church was built on the grave site. In 1976 the Texas Historical Society placed a marker in Pipkin Park and an SAR marker has been placed as well.

11. Aaron Cherry was born September 22, 1746 in Virginia and served with the 5th Pennsylvania according to his grave marker. We apparently have no other information on his service and no one knows who placed the marker on his grave site on Plantation Ranch located on the east side of the Trinity River near Romayor, Texas in north Liberty County. The published Cherry Family History states Aaron Cherry and his sons settled in Liberty County, Texas in 1834 and Aaron died there October 2, 1856. No patriotic organization has placed a marker on this gravesite located on land owned by Bill Daniels. This should be a grave site for both the SAR and the SRT.

12. Benjamin Clark was born in January of 1758 in Dobbs County, North Carolina, and enlisted in the Militia at the age of 17. After the war he lived in Kentucky, Tennessee, the Missouri Territory, and in Arkansas before moving his family to Texas in 1819, settling in Red River County where he died in February of 1838. Benjamin Clark is buried in the Clarksville Cemetery, and a new headstone was placed on his grave some years ago. An SAR marker was placed on his grave on 24 May 2003, but there is no DAR marker on the gravesite.



Fascinating Facts about the Declaration of Independence

ConstitutionFacts.com

There is something written on the back of the **Declaration of Independence**, but it isn't a secret map or code. Instead, there are a few handwritten words that say, "Original Declaration of Independence/dated 4th July 1776". No one knows who wrote this, but it was probably added as a label when the document was rolled up for storage many years ago. Once the Declaration of Independence had been written and signed, printer John Dunlap was asked to make about 200 copies to be distributed throughout the colonies. Today, the "Dunlap Broadside" are extremely rare and valuable. In 1989, someone discovered a previously unknown Dunlap Broadside. It was sold for over \$8 million in 2000. There are only 26 known surviving Dunlap Broadside today.

Although Thomas Jefferson is often called the "author" of the Declaration of Independence, he wasn't the only person who contributed important ideas. Jefferson was a member of a five-person committee appointed by the Continental Congress to write the Declaration. The committee included Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman. Robert Livingston, one of the members of the committee who wrote the Declaration of Independence, never signed it. He believed that it was too soon to declare independence and therefore refused to sign. One of the most widely held misconceptions about the Declaration of Independence is that it was signed on July 4, 1776. In fact, independence was formally declared on July 2, 1776, a date that John Adams believed would be "the most memorable epocha in the history of America." On July 4, 1776, Congress approved the final text of the Declaration. It wasn't signed until August 2, 1776.

After Jefferson wrote his first draft of the Declaration, the other members of the Declaration committee and the Continental Congress made 86 changes to Jefferson's draft, including shortening the overall length by more than a fourth. When writing the first draft of the Declaration, Jefferson primarily drew upon two sources: his own draft of a preamble to the Virginia Constitution and George Mason's draft of Virginia's Declaration of Rights. Jefferson was quite unhappy about some of the edits made to his original draft of the Declaration of Independence. He had originally included language condemning the British promotion of the slave trade (even though Jefferson himself was a slave owner). This criticism of the slave trade was removed in spite of Jefferson's objections. On December 13, 1952, the Declaration of Independence (along with the Constitution and Bill of Rights) was formally delivered to the National Archives in Washington, D.C., where it has remained since then.

The two youngest signers of the Declaration of Independence were both from South Carolina. Thomas Lynch, Jr. and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina were both born in 1749 and were only 26 when

they signed the Declaration. Most of the other signers were in their 40s and 50s. Philosopher John Locke's ideas were an important influence on the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson restated Locke's contract theory of government when he wrote in the Declaration that governments derived "their just Powers from the consent of the people." Thomas Jefferson and John Adams both died on July 4, 1826, the 50th anniversary of the vote to approve the Declaration of Independence.

Some of the most famous lines in the Declaration of Independence were inspired by Virginia's Declaration of Rights by George Mason. Mason said: "all men are born equally free and independent." Jefferson's Declaration of Independence said: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." Mason listed man's "natural Rights" as "Enjoyment of Life and Liberty, with the Means of acquiring and possessing Property, and pursuing and obtaining Happiness and Safety." Jefferson listed man's "inalienable rights" as "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness." Nine of the signers of the Declaration died before the American Revolution ended in 1783. In the summer of 1776, when the Declaration was signed, the population of the nation is estimated to have been about 2.5 million. (Today the population of the U.S. is more than 300 million.)

The oldest signer of the Declaration was Benjamin Franklin, who was born in 1706 and was therefore already 70 at the time of the Declaration. Franklin went on to help negotiate the Treaty of Alliance with France in 1778 and the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Revolutionary War in 1783. The only signer of the Declaration of Independence to survive beyond the 50th anniversary of the signing was Charles Carroll of Maryland. Carroll died in 1832 when he was 95 years old.

The copy of the Declaration of Independence that is housed at the National Archives is not the draft that was approved by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. Instead it is a formal copy that the Continental Congress hired someone to make for them after the text was approved. This formal copy was probably made by Timothy Matlack, an assistant to the Secretary of Congress. This copy was signed on August 2, 1776. No one who signed the Declaration of Independence was born in the United States of America. The United States didn't exist until after the Declaration was signed! However, all but eight of the signers were born in colonies that would become the United States.

The first public reading of the Declaration took place on July 8, 1776, in Philadelphia. A fictional story written in the 1840s suggested that the bell now known as the Liberty Bell was rung that day to bring the people together. However, historians now doubt that this happened. The steeple that housed the bell was in very bad condition at the time and the bell was probably unusable. Although August 2, 1776, was the date of the official signing ceremony, there were several people who signed on later dates. Some of these late signers included Elbridge Gerry, Oliver Wolcott, Lewis Morris, Thomas McKean and Matthew Thornton.

**About the Signers
of the Declaration of Independence**

Connecticut • Delaware • Georgia • Maryland
Massachusetts • New Hampshire • New Jersey
New York • North Carolina • Pennsylvania
South Carolina • Rhode Island • Virginia
ConstitutionFacts.com

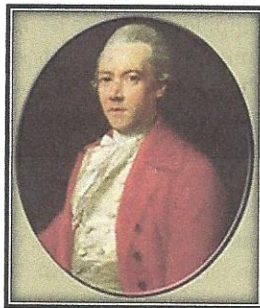
*.....Continuing the series of short biographies of each of the
Signers of the Declaration of Independence...alphabetically by
State and by Signer.*

Together, they mutually pledged *"to each other
our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor."*

New York

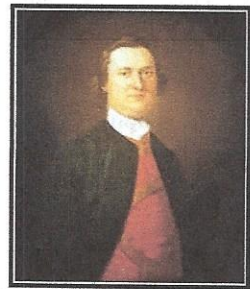
Philip Livingston (1716-1778)

Philip Livingston was not in Philadelphia to vote on the resolution for Independence, but did sign the actual Declaration of Independence on August 2, 1776. During the Revolutionary War, the British used Livingston's houses in New York as a navy hospital and a barracks for the troops. He was the third signer to die after John Morton of Pennsylvania and Button Gwinnett of Georgia.



Lewis Morris (1726-1798)

Lewis Morris was a delegate to the Continental Congress, from 1775-77, a county judge in Worchester, New York from 1777-1778, served in the New York state legislature from 1777-1781 and 1784-1788 and was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. During the Revolutionary War, Morris was a brigadier-general in the

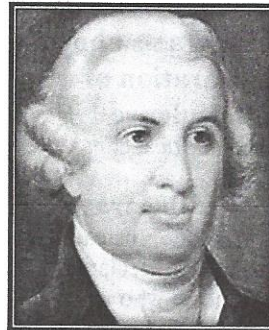
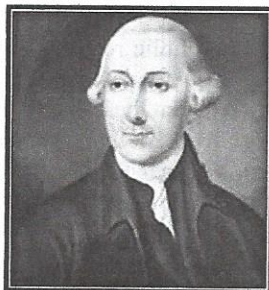


New York state militia, and all three of his sons served under General George Washington.

North Carolina

Joseph Hewes (1730-1779)

Joseph Hewes was a merchant who was one of the most conservative signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and he along with John Adams helped to establish the Continental Navy. He was a member of the state legislature from 1778-1779 and was eventually reelected to the Continental Congress. He died a month after his reelection.



William Hooper (1742-1790)

William Hooper was a graduate of Harvard College and was highly successful in law and politics. Because of his family situation and financial difficulties, he resigned from Congress to return to North Carolina. During the war he was separated from his family for ten months and his property was destroyed. After the war, he was elected to the state legislature and served there through 1786.

John Penn (1740-1788)

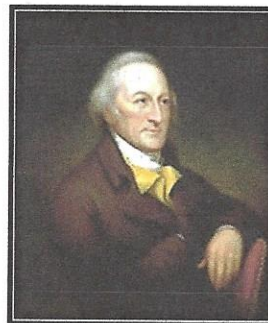
John Penn was one of sixteen signers of the Declaration of Independence who also signed the Articles of Confederation. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1775-77; 1779-80 and a member of the Board of War in 1780 which shared responsibility for military affairs with the governor. In 1784 he became a state tax receiver under the Articles of Confederation. After retiring from politics, he practiced law until his death in 1788.



Pennsylvania

George Clymer (1739-1813)

George Clymer had a great deal of financial talent and signed both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. His home was vandalized by the British in 1777 during the American Revolutionary War. He served in the Pennsylvania state legislature from 1784-1788 and was a member of the United States House of Representatives from 1789-1791. He was later appointed as "collector of taxes" on alcoholic beverages (especially whiskey) in Pennsylvania from 1791-1794.



Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)

After the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Benjamin Franklin helped to negotiate the Treaty of Alliance with France in 1778 and the Treaty of Paris which ended the Revolutionary War in 1783. He was one of the framers of the Constitution and was known as the "Sage of the Convention." He was also elected President of the Pennsylvania Society for the Promoting of the Abolition of Slavery.

