



THE EAST TEXAS PATRIOT

Sons of the American Revolution

Chapter # 57 Longview, Texas



Volume 12, Number 6

December 6, 2018

The President's Message Who Moved My SAR Cheese?



We have a new home thanks to “Sniff” and “Scurry”!!! **Jason's Deli**, 103 Rte. 281, Loop Longview, Texas 75608. The telephone number is 903-663-5161 and the website is www.jasonsdeli.com. They have an outstanding menu and I suggest that you check it out before our next meeting.

Is it Armistice Day, Veteran's Day, or Day of Remembrance?

The Allied powers signed a ceasefire agreement with Germany at Rethondes, France, at 11:00 a.m. on November 11, 1918, bringing the war now known as World War I to a close.

President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed the first Armistice Day the following year on November 11, 1919, with these words:

“To us in America, the reflections of Armistice Day will be filled with solemn pride in the heroism of those who died in the country's service and with gratitude for the victory, both because of the thing from which it has freed us and because of the opportunity it has given America to show her sympathy with peace and justice in the councils of the nations...”

Originally, the celebration included parades and public meetings following a **two-minute** suspension of business at **11:00 a.m.**

Between the world wars, November 11 was commemorated as Armistice Day in the United States, Great Britain, and France. After World War II, the holiday was recognized as a day of tribute to veterans of both Wars. Beginning in 1954, the United States designated November 11 as Veteran's Day to honor veterans of all U.S. Wars. British Commonwealth countries now call the holiday Remembrance Day. It is time for us to reflect the world events 100 years ago and honor those brave young people that fought for our freedom and glory. A young officer from north Texas named Dwight D. Eisenhower began his military career at this time. Hope to see you at Jason's Deli in December.

Carl

Minutes and Treasurer's Report of October 4, 2018

The East Texas Chapter #57, TXSSAR, held its bimonthly meeting on October 4, 2018, at Jason's Deli Restaurant in Longview, Texas at 7 PM. The meeting was called to order by Vice President, David Conner. The opening prayer was given by Chaplain J.D. Denton. The pledges to the United States flag, the Texas flag and the SAR flag were given and guests were introduced.

After dinner, the meeting resumed with the consideration of the Minutes of the previous meeting and the Treasurer's report as printed in the newsletter. Both were accepted as presented.

Vice President Conner asked once again for everyone to update their e-mail addresses. The speaker for the meeting, Compatriot John Bolton, was introduced.

Mr. Bolton's program was centered on the Huguenots during the American Revolution.

It was announced that the next meeting will be on December 6, 2018. The program will be presented by James "Bubba" Watson a Carthage High School History teacher and coach. The topic is open at this time.

The meeting was adjourned with the SAR Closing and the benediction by J. D. Denton.

John Bolton, Secretary

Treasurer's Report:

September/October 2018

Beginning Balance (9/1/2018)		\$1346.03
Deposits: Membership "Pass the Hat" Donations	\$95.00	
Total Deposits:	\$95.00	
Checks: Meeting Room-Jason's Deli	\$50.00	
J. Bolton (Newsletter, Stamps, etc)	\$22.50	
Total Checks:	\$72.50	
Bank Correction: Misread Deposit Slip	\$ -.02	
Ending Balance (10/31/2018)		\$1,368.51

Mickey Cole, Treasurer



Thomas Paine

“These are the times that try men’s souls; the summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph!”

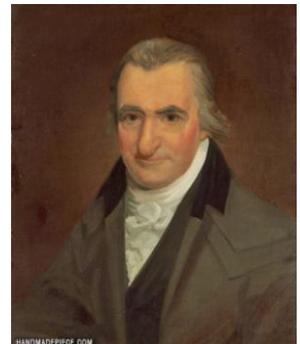
Born in England in 1737 Thomas Paine worked as a corset maker in his teens and, later, as a sailor and schoolteacher before becoming a prominent pamphleteer. In 1774, Paine arrived in Philadelphia and soon came to support American independence. Two years later, his 47 page pamphlet, *Common Sense*, sold some 500,000 copies, powerfully influencing American opinion. After serving in the U.S. Army and working for the Committee of Foreign Affairs, Paine returned to Europe in 1787. He continued writing pamphlets in support of revolution. His *Common Sense* was the trumpet call that began the revolution. As Washington’s troops retreated from New York through New Jersey, Paine again rose to the challenge of literary warfare. With *American Crisis*, he delivered the words that would salvage the revolution. *“These are the times that try men’s souls.”*

Thomas Paine knew that the Colonists weren’t going to support the American Revolutionary War without proper reason to do so. The pamphlets were written in a language that the common man would understand and represented Paine’s liberal philosophy. He used references to God. His writings bolstered the morale of the American colonists, appealed to the English people’s consideration of the war with America, clarified the issues at stake in the war, and denounced the advocates of a negotiated peace.

When the phrases above appeared in the pages of the *Pennsylvania Journal* for the first time, General George Washington’s troops were encamped at Mc Konkey’s Ferry on the Delaware River opposite Trenton, New Jersey. In August, they had suffered humiliating defeats and lost New York City to British troops. Between September and December, 11,000 American volunteers gave up the fight and returned to their families. General Washington could foresee the destiny of a rebellion without an army if the rest of his men returned home when their service contracts expired on December 31. He knew that without an upswing in morale and a significant victory, the American Revolution would come to a swift end.

Washington commanded that the freshly printed pamphlet, *American Crisis*, be read aloud to his dispirited men; the rousing prose had its intended effect. Reciting Paine’s impassioned words, the beleaguered troops mustered their remaining hopes for victory and crossed the icy Delaware River to defeat hung-over Hessians on Christmas night and on January 2, the British army’s best general, Earl Cornwallis, at the Battle of Princeton. With victory in New Jersey, Washington won not only two battles, but also the love and thanks of man and woman.

Back in England, he continued writing now supporting the French Revolution. His sentiments were highly unpopular so he fled to France where he was later arrested for his political opinions. Thomas Paine returned to the United States in 1802 and died in New York in 1809.



Officers for Sons of the American Revolution, Chapter 57

President	Carl Hedges, Jr.	903-693-3880	cfhedges@sbcglobal.net
1 st Vice Pres.	David Conner	903-297-1482	davidconner1998@yahoo.com
2 nd Vice Pres.	Gary Fletcher	903-236-7717	garyf91113@aol.com
Secretary:	John Bolton	903-988-1591	johnsbolton@cablelynx.com
Treas.	George Mickey Cole	903-399-9796	gmic10@gmail.com
Registrar:	John S. Bolton	903-988-1591	johnsbolton@cablelynx.com
Historian:	Open for volunteers		
Chaplain	J.D. Denton	903-236-0896	rkdenton@sbcglobal.net



**James “Bubba” Watson
(December Program)**



How many of you can give information about a native from Tennessee known as Sergeant Alvin C. York?

Carl



John Bolton presents October program.



NOTICE We have been very fortunate to acquire the room at Jason’s Deli—free of charge. We have a commitment to one year-December 2018-2019. Remember—dinner at 6:00 pm and meeting begins at 7:00 pm