

ARK-LA-TEX SAR

The Official Newsletter of Chapter #69

DISPATCH

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Volume 2, Number 5

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September – October, 2024

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Clarence V. Burns



Greetings Compatriots!

Research on the American Revolution can be fascinating, rewarding, and very time consuming. I compare it studying prophecy in the Bible, where you read the prophetic word, then you go to another location to find the culmination of it.

An example would be to enter 'America's Wars' on your internet search engine. It brings up a Veteran's Affairs site that lists statistics for all United States wars.

It lists 217,000 American participants from 1775-1783. It shows killed in action as 4,435 and wounded as 6,188. French deaths are 2,000.

Another site shows 231,771 in the Continental Army, and 164,087 in the state militias. It states no more than 20,000 were in the Continental Army at one time. It lists 6,800 as killed in action (it may include militia) and 17,000 from disease, wounds, or malnutrition. The great majority of these occurred on British prisoner of war ships in New York harbor where the mortality rate was above 70 percent. Other sites list much larger militia numbers. Remember many of these enlistments were for around six months, as many were farmers, and they may have served multiple times. I found it interesting that until WWII, more died from disease and infected minor wounds than from combat.

Another interesting finding was that historical texts written on the Revolution after the American Civil War almost entirely dismissed the importance of the British southern campaign. The battles at Kings Mountain and Cowpens in South Carolina were instrumental in the breaking of General Cornwallis Army. Modern texts have corrected this, and also credited the militias importance in these battles.

Another interesting note stated only 45 percent of the colonists supported the Revolution, the rest were Loyalists to Britain.

The Veteran Affairs site also listed Daniel F. Blackman as the final Revolutionary Veteran who survived until 5 April 1869 and was 109 years of age.

If you haven't chased these historical rabbits, you will be amazed at what you can learn about our ancestors. Happy hunting!

Clarence V. Burns

President
Ark-La-Tex Chapter #69

SAR MISSION STATEMENT

The Sons of the American Revolution honors our Revolutionary War patriot ancestors by promoting patriotism, serving our communities, and educating and inspiring future generations about the founding principles of our country.



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, November 12th, 2024 at 6:00 p.m.
 American Legion Post 258
 308 North Louise Street
 Atlanta, Texas 7555

Fall Leadership Training

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

2024 Fall Board of Managers

November 1st – 3rd, 2024
 Holiday Inn Town Lake
 20 N-IH 35
 Austin, Texas, 78701

Spring Leadership Training

Thursday, February 27th – March 1st, 2025
 The Galt House Hotel
 140 North 4th Street
 Louisville, Kentucky, 40202



BIRTHDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

Birthdays & Anniversaries

Sep 05.....Clarence Varnell Burns
 Sep 09.....Shawn Louis Tully

Oct 10.....Cody Lynn Howard
 Sep 19.....Charles & Judy Pruitt II

SAR Anniversary

September 27, 2012 Howard Allen Tong
 September 27, 2012 Kristopher Andrew Tong
 September 2, 2022 Thomas Riley Owen II
 September 2, 2022 Patrick O'Neal Tomberlain
 September 2, 2022 Thomas David Tomberlain
 September 2, 2022 Marvin Patrick Tomberlain Jr



BATTLES FOUGHT SEP & OCT

Sep 1 or 21, 1777 First Siege of Fort Henry
 Sep 1, 1774..... Powder Alarm*
 Sep 4, 1782..... Action of 4 September 1782
 Sep 5, 1781..... Battle of the Chesapeake
 Sep 5, 1782..... Action of 5 September 1782
 Sep 5–17, 1778..... Grey's raid
 Sep 6, 1781..... Battle of Groton Heights
 Sep 7, 1778..... Invasion of Dominica
 Sep 7, 1778..... Siege of Boonesborough
 Sep 7, 1779..... Capture of Fort Bute
 Sep 8, 1781..... Battle of Eutaw Springs
 Sep 10, 1779..... Battle of Lake Pontchartrain
 Sep 11, 1777..... Battle of Brandywine
 Sep 11–13, 1782..... Siege of Fort Henry
 Sep 13, 1779..... Boyd and Parker ambush
 Sep 13, 1781..... Battle of Lindley's Mill
 Sep 13, 1781..... Long Run Massacre
 Sep 13, 1782..... Grand Assault on Gibraltar
 Sep 14, 1779..... Action of 14 September 1779
 Sep 15, 1776..... Landing at Kip's Bay
 Sep 15, 1782..... Action of 15 September 1782
 Sep 16, 1776..... Battle of Harlem Heights
 Sep 16, 1777..... Battle of the Clouds
 Sep 16-Oct 18, 1779 Siege of Savannah
 Sep 17 – Nov 3, 1775..... Siege of Fort St. Jean
 Sep 17, 1778..... Attack on German Flatts
 Sep 19, 1777..... Battle of Freeman's Farm
 Sep 20, 1780..... Battle of Wahab's Plantation
 Sep 20–21, 1779..... Battle of Baton Rouge
 Sep 21, 1777..... Battle of Paoli
 Sep 23, 1779..... Battle of Flamborough Head
 Sep 25, 1775..... Battle of Longue-Pointe
 Sep 26 – Nov 15, 1777..... Siege of Fort Mifflin
 Sep 26, 1780..... Battle of Charlotte
 Sep 27, 1778..... Baylor Massacre

- Sep 28-Oct 19, 1781 Siege of Yorktown
- Sep 3, 1777..... Battle of Cooch's Bridge
- Sep 30 1780..... Action of 30 September 1780
- Sep 30, 1778..... Battle of Edgar's Lane
- Oct 11, 1776..... Battle of Valcour Island
- Oct 14, 1780..... Battle of Shallow Ford
- Oct 16, 1778..... Affair at Little Egg Harbor
- Oct 16, 1780..... Royalton Raid
- Oct 16-Nov 29, 1779..... Battle of San Fernando de Omoa
- Oct 18, 1775..... Burning of Falmouth
- Oct 18, 1782..... Action of 18 October 1782
- Oct 19, 1780..... Battle of Klock's Field
- Oct 2–16, 1778..... Raid on Unadilla and Onaquaga
- Oct 21-Nov 11, 1781..... Siege of Negapatam
- Oct 22, 1776..... Battle of Mamaroneck
- Oct 22, 1777..... Battle of Red Bank
- Oct 24-Nov 14, 1778..... Carleton's Raid
- Oct 25, 1780..... Battle of Tearcoat Swamp
- Oct 25, 1781..... Battle of Johnstown
- Oct 28, 1776..... Battle of White Plains
- Oct 3, 1781..... Battle of Fort Slongo
- Oct 4, 1777..... Battle of Germantown
- Oct 6, 1777 Battle of Forts Clinton and Montgomery
- Oct 6, 1778..... Battle of Chestnut Neck
- Oct 6, 1779..... Action of 6 October 1779
- Oct 7, 1777..... Battle of Bemis Heights
- Oct 7, 1780..... Battle of Kings Mountain

**The Battle of Connecticut Farms and Springfield
New Jersey.**



With both Generals Clinton and Cornwallis in South Carolina, control of all British forces in New York was vested in General Wilhelm von Knyphausen. In early June he received word from spies that

Washington’s forces at Morristown had been reduced to 3,500 by desertions and disease. Feeling he had to strike immediately, and without consulting General Clinton, he launches an attack with his 6,000 troops. In the evening of June 6th he moved his forces out of Elizabethtown towards Morristown. By morning New Jersey Militia was coming out against his troops. By dusk General Washington himself had arrived to take command.

Unable to reach the Hobart Gap that led to Morristown, Knyphausen retreated back to New York on June 8th. Two weeks later on June 23rd he launched a second assault against Morristown. But this attack had the approval of General Clinton. Clinton believed Washington would attack against Knyphausen right flank. Thus Clinton sent 6,000 men up the Hudson River with the plan they would then strike Washington in his left flank and rear.

But the battle did not go as Clinton planned. This time General Greene and some 1,500 continentals, plus an undetermined number of militia, met the British at Connecticut Farms and the Vauxhall Bridge. The running defense the Patriots did back to Springfield both bled and slowed the British assault to the point they only reached Springfield by nightfall. Again they failed to reach the Hobart gap and gain access to Morristown. Again they withdrew, burning Springfield to the ground to vent their frustration.



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.



TRUTHS ABOUT THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION!



The Battle of Long Island

The Battle of Long Island was a crushing defeat for the Continental Army. Outnumbered and outmaneuvered, they were forced to retreat under the cover of night. But here's the kicker: they didn't give up. They regrouped, learned from their mistakes, and came back fighting. So, next time you're feeling down about a minor setback, remember Washington's resilience.

Fun Fact: During the retreat from Long Island, a brave woman named Mary Lindley Murray, under orders from Washington, detained British General William Howe and his officers with a dinner party, buying the Americans the time they needed to escape



WILLIAM REEVE

4/5/1756 - 1842
4th Great Grandfather of
Larry "Joe" Reynolds
by Kenneth Scott Collins

William served as a Lieutenant in the Virginia Troops and later received a pension for his services as a resident of DeKalb County.

He is buried in Nancy Creek Cemetery, on Peachtree Road, just north of Peachtree Golf Club.

Source: Georgia Revolutionary Soldiers & Sailors, Patriots & Pioneers; Volume 1, by Ross Arnold & Hank Burnham with additions and corrections by: Mary Jane Galer, Dr. Julian Kelly, Jr., and Ryan Groenke. Edited by: Ryan Groenke.

A Georgia County-by-County compilation of Revolutionary War Patriots who made Georgia their permanent home and died here, including information on service history, birth dates, death dates and places of burial with an index.

See:

1. D.A.R. Patriot Index, p. 562.
2. Georgia's Roster of the Revolution, p. 426, 452.
3. Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers in Georgia, p. 227.

Burial: Nancy Creek Primitive Baptist Church (aka Goodwin) Cemetery (C-0375149)

Location: Chamblee / DeKalb / GA / USA

Find A Grave Cemetery #: 2159199

Grave Plot #: Grave GPS Coordinates: Find A

Grave Memorial #: 12497855

Marker Type: SAR Stake / VA Vertical

SAR Grave Dedication Date: 08 Apr 2000

State of Service: VA

Qualifying Service: Lieutenant

DAR #: A095096

Birth: 05 Apr 1756 / Prince William / VA

Death: 14 Mar 1842 / DeKalb / GA

Patriotic Service Description:

Cpts James Ewell, James Scott, Valentine Payton,
Cols Lee, Hollingswood, Stricker

DAR RC# 950114 states: PVT IN THE VIRGINIA
MILITIA FROM PRINCE WILLIAM AND
FAUQUIER COUNTIES

Sources:

Grave Registry form. National Society Sons of the American Revolution (SAR)

Georgia's Roster of the Revolution, pg 426, 452

DAR RC# 950114 cites: Pension Number *S31924

Spouse: Arnetta/Nettie/Netty/Nuttey White

Children: Joshua Smith; Noah Riddle; Lucy Ann; James White; George Washington; Nuttey;

Will of William Reeve. The original was written in Abbeville S.C. in 1838. He and Nettie was living in Dekalb Co., GA by 1840. His son James White Reeve helped him get his Revolutionary War Pension transferred to Georgia. He lived near James White Reeve. I think Nettie died before William because she is not mentioned in any of the distributions of the Will, which was done by James White Reeve, also.

Will Book A; Page 11
Dekalb Co. Ga. 1838

South Carolina: In the name of God Amen I William Reeve being of sound and disposing mind and Memory but weak in body and calling to mind the Certainty of death and Uncertainty of life and being desirous to dispose of all such Worldly Estate as IT hath pleaseth God to bless me with to make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner following—

- 1st I will my Body to the Ground from where it Come and my Soul to God who giveth
- 2^d I will that all my Just debts and funeral Expenses be paid out of my personal property
- 3^d I will and bequeath unto my beloved Wife Nuttey Reeve all the Remaining property personal and Real during his natural life for her Support—
- 4th I will at either both The whole to be sold
- 5th I will to my son George W Reeve five Dollars to my Son James W Reeve five Dollars to my daughter Nuttey daughter



THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Delegates, appointed by the “Several Colonies and Provinces”, met in Philadelphia at Carpenter’s Hall. What was their first order of business?

Monday “The Congress proceeded to the choice of a President... [and] Secretary. The gentlemen from the several Colonies produced their respective credentials, which were read and approved” **Journals of Congress**, September 5, 1774

Tuesday “Resolved, That in determining questions in this Congress, each Colony or Province shall have one Vote... Resolved, That no person shall speak more than twice on the same point... Resolved, That the Revd. Mr. Duché be desired to open the Congress tomorrow morning with prayers...” **Journals of Congress**, September 6, 1774

Wednesday “Agreeable to the resolve of yesterday, the meeting was opened with prayers by the Revd. Mr. Duché.” **Journals of Congress**, September 7, 1774

“O Lord our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings, and Lord of lords... look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, on these our American States, who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on Thee...

Be Thou present, O God of wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation. That the scene of blood may be speedily closed; that order, harmony and peace may be effectually restored, and truth and justice, religion and piety, prevail and flourish among the people... Amen.” **Rev. Jacob Duché**, First Prayer of Continental Congress, Sep 7, 1774

“Voted, That the Thanks of the Congress be given to Mr. Duché... for performing divine Service, and for the excellent prayer, which he composed and delivered on the occasion.”

Journals of Congress, September 7, 1774
-- *"I must confess I never heard a better Prayer... for America, for the Congress, for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially the town of Boston. It has had an excellent effect upon everybody here."* **John Adams**, Letter to Abigail Adams, September 16, 1774



CONSTITUTION DAY

The foundation of our great nation signed 236 years ago

“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, 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”

It was on September 17, 1787 that 39 American patriots signed the Constitution. That document has guided this nation through good times and bad, prosperity and depression, war and peace, for more than two centuries.

It's a remarkable document, intended to set out the procedure and power of a government created from scratch and, make no mistake, the limits of that governmental power.

The Constitution as signed that day consisted of a preamble and seven articles. The first article concerned the Congress and legislative power. The second dealt with the Executive Branch. The third the judiciary.

Article Four laid out the states' powers and their limits, as well as the obligations of the federal government. Article Five detailed how the Constitution could be amended. Article Six established the Constitution as the supreme law of the land and the seventh article explained the requirements for ratification of the Constitution.

Many think the Bill of Rights – the first 10 amendments to the Constitution – were part of the original document. They were not. Those 10 amendments were part of 12 proposed in 1789. The third through 12th proposed amendments became the First through 10th Amendments when ratified in 1791. The second proposed amendment which dealt with how members of Congress are compensated, was not ratified until 200 years later. It became the 27th amendment in 1992. The first proposed amendment of 1789 – dealing with how representatives are apportioned based on population – still has not been ratified.

Today is Constitution Day, when we honor that document as the foundation of our nation and our liberty.

Surprisingly, Constitution Day is a recent federal holiday, From 1952 until 2005, September 17 had been designated Citizenship Day.

But Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia thought that the Constitution should be celebrated and proposed the new name. He also included a provision that every federally funded educational institution be required to stress the history and meaning of the Constitution to students on this day.

Many schools and colleges have taken it a step further and declared “Constitution Week” to provide a more complete educational experience.

We like that idea. Taken to a national level, Constitution Week is something that could do our nation a lot of good.

Of course, it’s not just students who should look to the Constitution – all Americans should stand in awe of the extraordinary Founders who gave us this document. And all Americans should take the time and effort to read the Constitution and study its history for themselves.

Over the years, the people of the U.S. HAVE SQUABBLED OVER HOW THE Constitution should be interpreted. That’s to be expected. But our Constitution has stood for 236 years and will stand for many generations yet to come. For that may we be truly thankful.



OUR FOUNDING FATHERS

Josiah Bartlett

(December 2, 1729 – May 19, 1795)



(Continue from last issue)

Founding father and military leader

Bartlett was a member of the Continental Congress in 1775, 1776 and 1778. He was selected as a delegate in 1775, and attended the Second Session of the Continental Congress where he sat on the civil government, secrecy, safety, marine, and munitions Committees.

When the question of declaring independence from Great Britain was officially brought up in 1776, as a representative of the northernmost colony Bartlett was the first to be asked, and he answered in the affirmative. He was the second signer of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776). He signed the engrossed copy on August 2, 1776.

After asking for relief, a couple of men from New Hampshire joined the delegation and that allowed Bartlett to return to New Hampshire in 1777. Bartlett organized regiments to respond to an anticipated threat from Montreal. He led the troops with supplies to Bennington, New Hampshire to join up with Gen. John Stark's forces. He brought medical supplies that were needed for the Battle of Bennington (August 16, 1777). In 1779, Bartlett was made a colonel in the militia.

Bartlett was reelected to the Continental Congress on March 14, 1778 and returned to Pennsylvania by May 21, 1778. He served on the committee that drafted the Articles of Confederation and he signed the instrument. Bartlett withdrew his seat on October 31, 1778 to return to New Hampshire to attend to personal business.

While he was away from home, his wife Mary, pregnant part of that time, had managed the planting and harvesting of crops, cared for their large family, and oversaw the servants' work.

Bartlett and Mary wrote letters to one another that provide insight into their lives during the revolution. Pauline Maier in *The old revolutionaries* : political

lives in the age of Samuel Adams states: "In the midst of change, some revolutionaries cultivated continuity. For Josiah and Mary Bartlett, the permanent alterations the Revolution brought to them and their provincial world were grafted upon a larger field of stability. Josiah might help design a national government that would determine the happiness of all future generations, but the seasons would come as always, the drought and worms at most a little earlier, a little later; and even the failure of the Revolution would have been, it seemed, but another of the troubles that marked men's existence and for which Providence would again somehow provide."

Later career

He became chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1778. In 1779, he returned to his role as a judge, serving in the Court of Common Pleas until 1782 when he became associate justice for the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

Bartlett was a delegate from New Hampshire at the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. He argued for ratification, which took place on June 21, 1788. New Hampshire was the ninth state to ratify the Constitution.

In 1788, Bartlett was made the chief justice of the state supreme court.[3][16] The legislature of the new state of New Hampshire selected him to be a U. S. Senator in 1789, but he declined the office. He resigned as chief justice in 1789.

Bartlett was governor of New Hampshire from 1790, initially called chief executive or president. When the new state constitution of 1792 took effect in 1793, his title became governor. He resigned on January 29, 1794 because of declining health. During his tenure, Bartlett developed the foundation for New Hampshire to operate successfully as a state by evaluating existing laws and making new ones, regulating the use of gold and silver coins, establishing special judges, and working with the

legislature. He made provisions for payment of the state's debt. He also improved New Hampshire's infrastructure, maintaining and building roads, bridges, and canals. For the state's economy, he supported agriculture and businesses.

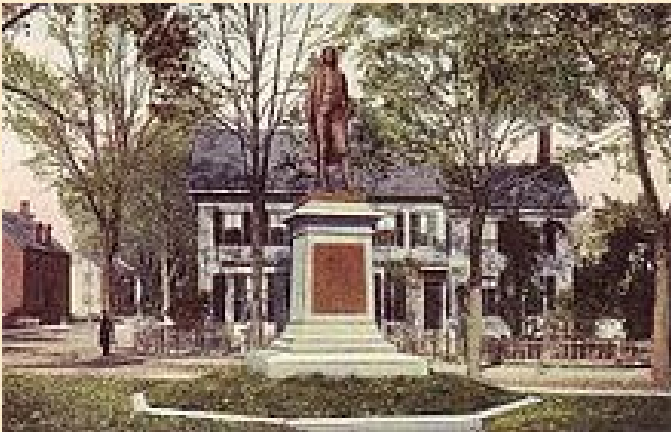
Death and legacy

Bartlett retired to his home in Kingston and died there on May 19, 1795. The cause of death was paralysis. He is buried next to his wife Mary in the Plains Cemetery, behind the First Universalist Church in Kingston. Seven-inch medallions located at Bartlett and his wife's graves were awarded by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution.



Josiah Bartlett House in Kingston, New Hampshire, a National Historic Landmark listing, built in 1774

A bronze statue of Bartlett stands in the town square of Amesbury, Massachusetts. His portrait hangs in the State House in Concord, New Hampshire, drawn from an original by John Trumbull. Bartlett, New Hampshire, is named in his honor, along with the Josiah Bartlett Elementary School. Bartlett is featured on a New Hampshire historical marker (number 46) along New Hampshire Route 111 in Kingston. The Bartlett School in Amesbury, which operated from 1870 until 1968, operates since then as the Bartlett Museum, Inc., a nonprofit museum of Independence signatory.



Statue of Josiah Bartlett, near the corner of Main and Heritage Vale Streets, Amesbury, Massachusetts.



On July 20th Joe Reynolds had the pleasure of visiting Orangeburg, South Carolin, where he visited his 5th Great Grandfather, John Henry Felder’s gravesite and his two cannon’s that he used during the Revolutionary War that are now displayed on the City Square. A true Patriot and Hero!



BET YA DIDN'T KNOW!

GEORGE WASHINGTON HOLDS THE KEYS TO THE BASTILLE.

Once the fighting had ended in America, Lafayette returned to France. There, the young commander found his homeland in the middle of a revolution. In 1789, Lafayette witnessed the storming of the

notorious Bastille prison and subsequently became the leader of the newly-formed Paris National Guard, which oversaw the prison, among other things. The group was given the main key to the Bastille, and Lafayette decided to regift it to Washington. But he had to get it to him first.

The key, along with a drawing of the Bastille being demolished, was handed off to Common Sense author Thomas Paine. Paine, however, was unable to make the full trip to America, so he handed the key over to South Carolina Representative John Rutledge, Jr., adding his own gift of some cast steel razors into the box for Washington. After exhibitions in New York and Philadelphia, the key ended up in Washington’s house at Mount Vernon, where Lafayette saw it again in his visit to America in 1824.



"By the all-powerful dispensations of Providence, I have been protected beyond all human probability and expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet escaped unhurt, altho' death was levelling my companions on every side."

- Gen. George Washington in a Letter to John A. Washington, July 18, 1755



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