

Volume 3, Number 1

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Compatriots!

When I was elected as your President, I said that I wanted to help this Chapter grow and reach its full potential, well we still have a long way to go. At my first Chapter Meeting as your President, I had lost my voice and had to ask Chancellor Bill Sekel to run the meeting for me. Of course, Bill did an outstanding job, I wasn't the only one with a bug that night, we had a very small meeting and Bill had to also fill in for our Program, which he handled with ease.

I'm asking each of you to try your very best to be here for our next meeting on June 10th. Chancellor Bill Sekel has agreed to give us a program on the "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere". I for one am looking forward to it.

New schedule for our newsletter is going to be on the first day of each season; SPRING, Thursday, March 20, 2025, SUMMER, Friday, June 20, 2025, FALL, Monday, September 22, 2025, and WINTER, Sunday, December 21, 2025.

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 CONSTITUTIIONAL REPUBLIC, AND SOLEMNLY PLEDGE OURSELVES TO DEFEND THEM AGAINST EVERY FOE.

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, June 10th, 2025 at 6:00 p.m. American Legion Post 258 308 North Louise Street Atlanta, Texas 7555

2025 Texas Society Annual Convention March 27th – April 1st, 2025 Hilton Richardson 701 East Campbell Road Richardson, TX, 75082

135th Sons of the American Revolution Congress

July 12th – 18th, 2025 Mohegan Sun Resort & Casino 1 Mohegan Sun Blvd. Uncasville, Connecticut 06382



BIRTHDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

Birthdays & Anniversaries

Jan	02	Marvin Patrick Tomberlain Jr
Jan	16	Nolan Ray Maxie
Jan	25	Joshua Wayne Beckham
Jan	27	Fred Murry Ott
		Charles Edmond Pruitt II

SAR Anniversary

January 14, 2022	Christopher Jarrett Addington			
January 14, 2022	Danny Warren Addington			
January 14, 2022	Maximus Aaron Addington			
January 14, 2022	Ayden Glen Forrest Wright			
January 14, 2022	Rustin Perot Wright			
January 28, 2022	Michael Evans Addington			
January 27, 2023	Cody Lynn Howard			
January 27, 2023	Jimmy Hilton Howard			
February 23, 2007	Matthew Dent Burks			
February 15, 2019	Cletis Murreald Millsap			
February 4, 2022	Joshua Wayne Beckham			

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.



BATTLES FOUGHT JAN & FEB

Jan-Mar 1777	Forage War
Jan 1, 1776	Burning of Norfolk
Jan 2, 1777	Second Battle of Trenton
Jan 2, 1782	Battle of Videau's Bridge
Jan 2, 1783	Action of 2 January 1783

Jan 3, 1777	Battle of Princeton
	Battle of Jersey
Jan 7, 1781	Battle of Mobile
	Action of 8 January 1780
Jan 11, 1782	Capture of Trincomalee
	1782 Siege of Brimstone Hill
	Action of 15 January 1782
Jan 16, 1780	Battle of Cape St. Vincent
Jan 17, 1781	Battle of Cowpens
	Battle of Millstone
Jan 22, 1783	Action of 22 January 1783
Jan 22-Feb 5, 17	782 Capture of Demerara and
Essequibo	
Jan 25–26, 1782	2Battle of Saint Kitts
Feb 1, 1781	Battle of Cowan's Ford
Feb 3, 1779	Battle of Beaufort
Feb 3, 1780	Battle of Young's House
Feb 3, 1781	Capture of Sint Eustatius
Feb 11, 1780	Battle of Van Creek
	Battle of Kettle Creek
	Action of 15 February 1783
Feb 17, 1782	Battle of Sadras
Feb 17, 1783	Action of 17 February 1783
Feb 22, 1782	Capture of Montserrat
Feb 23-25, 177	9Siege of Fort Vincennes
	Battle of Haw River
	Battle of Wambaw
Feb 27, 1776	Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge

January 17, 1781



Having been sent out to defeat General Daniel Morgan, on January 17th Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton catches up with his quarry at a place the Locals called the Cowpens. The forces are

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equally numbered, but Morgan chose this place for the battle, which commences early in the morning as Tarleton orders his Dragoons to engage the front line of Morgan's troops. The Dragoons however were beaten off, forcing Tarleton to launch an assault with his infantry.

Tarleton's troops were exhausted and needed rest. Tarleton, however, expected them to easily disburse the Patriots, which he believed were only militia. The American line however had orders - two volleys and then retire to the right. The British mistake the repositioning of the Americans as a rout and ran forward straight into Morgan's awaiting regulars. The Militia then circled the battlefield and engaged from the left with devastating effect. The British forces collapsed with 100 killed and 229 wounded while an additional 600 are captured. The American losses total only 12 killed and 60 wounded.

Tarleton, his legion destroyed, fled the field to report the disaster to General Cornwallis.

How does one inform his superior that he has lost 17% of his troops?



MEETING MINUTES

Date of Meeting: 01/14/2025

Members Present President Clarence Burns Vice President Joe Reynolds Secretary Rodney G. Love Treasurer Danny Addington Registrar Dennis M. Beckham Chancellor Bill Sekel Butch Owen Rick Blackwood Bob Vernon Larry P. Chandler EuGene Smith Pat Tomberlain

<u>Visitors Present</u> Carolyn Addington Louella Vernon Invocation: Bob Vernon

Pledges to flags: President Clarence Burns lead in the pledges.

Minutes: The minutes of the previous meeting were emailed to all members. A motion to accept the minutes by acclamation was made by VP Joe Reynolds and seconded by Bill Sekel Approval was unanimous.

Treasurer's report: Treasurer Danny Addington resented the treasurers report. A motion to approve financial report by acclamation was made by Rodney G. Love and seconded by Bill Sekel. Approval was unanimous.

Registrar's Report: none

Chancellor Report: Chancellor Bill Sekel presented two veteran certificates for Rodney to present to particular veterans. Charged each member to turn in name and branch of veteran to him so they too can receive certificates. He stated that he would like to do the second half of the year but could do it anytime. Continue to look for service awards that could be presented. Motion Joe and Larry Chandler to approve.

New member sworn in: Perpetual Life Member of Texas Society. Former Chapter President.

New Business:

A motion by Dennis Beckham and second by Larry Joe Reynolds that Larry Chandler become Vice President.

Joe Reynolds and Larry Paul Chandler sworn in as President and Vice President by Chancellor Bill Sekel. Membership accepted obligation to support new officers.

Outgoing President Clarence Burns presented Joe Reynolds with the gavel of President.

Both Joe Reynolds and Larry Paul Chandler accepted the responsibilities of office.

Chancellor Bill Sekel presented outgoing President Clarence Burns with medal and certificate for his distinguished service.

Announcements:

Each person in the Chapter needs pick something that is close to their heart and take that area. For example: flag etiquette, veterans, Wreaths Across America, Scouts, etc.

Program: Bill Sekel presented program entitled "Angel in a Whirlwind (Hand of Providence in George Washington's Life").

Announcements: End of year reports include putting flags out, going to funerals, veteran certificates, individual awards, Eagle Scouts programs, scouting education, youth awards programs, poster contests, flag etiquette and get members to pay dues.

Adjourn: A motion to adjourn was made by Dennis M. Beckham seconded by Joe Reynolds. Motion carried unanimously.

Closing Admonition: President Joe Reynolds led members in the SAR Closing Admonition.

Benediction by: Bob Vernon

OUR FOUNDING FATHERS

Gunning Bedford Jr.



Gunning Bedford Jr. (1747 – March 30, 1812) was an American Founding Father, delegate to the Congress of the Confederation (Continental Congress), Attorney General of Delaware, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 which drafted the United States Constitution, a signer of the United States Constitution, and a United States district judge of the United States District Court for the District of Delaware.

Education and career

Bedford was born in 1747, in Philadelphia, Province of Pennsylvania, British America, the fifth of eleven children to a wealthy family. He graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) on September 25, 1771, with honors, as a classmate of James Madison. He was admitted to the Delaware bar and entered private practice in Dover from 1779 to 1783.

On July 17, 1775, the Second Continental Congress resolved to elect Bedford to deputy-muster-general for New York in the Continental Army, during the American Revolutionary War. On February 28, 1776, he was assigned to the northern army in Canada to muster troops there monthly. On June 18, 1776, he was promoted to muster-master-general and assigned to New York. He served briefly as an aide to General George Washington.

He was a delegate to the Congress of the Confederation from 1783 to 1785. He was Attorney General of Delaware from April 26, 1784, to September 26, 1789. He was appointed a commissioner to the Annapolis Convention in September 1786 but did not attend. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, which drafted the United States Constitution and was a signer of the Constitution. During the convention, Bedford's threat, "the small ones would find some foreign ally of more honor and good faith, who will take them by the hand and do them justice" was shouted down as treasonous by the other delegates.

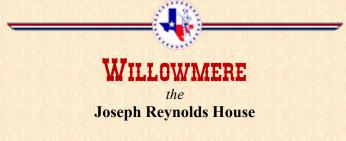
He was a member of the Delaware convention which ratified the Constitution in 1787. He was a member of the Delaware Legislative Council (now the Delaware Senate) in 1788. Bedford was nominated by President George Washington on September 24, 1789, to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, to a new seat authorized by 1 Stat. 73. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on September 26, 1789, and received his commission the same day. Bedford was a leading advocate for the abolition of slavery.

Family

Bedford was a cousin of Gunning Bedford Sr., a Governor of Delaware. In late 1772 or early 1773, Bedford married Jane Ballareau Parker, the daughter of James Parker, a printer who had learned his trade from Benjamin Franklin. He had 5 children, none of whom married. In 1793, he purchased Lombardy Hall on 250 acres in Brandywine Hundred.

Death and legacy

He died in office as a federal judge on March 30, 1812. He was interred first in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Wilmington. His remains were moved to the Masonic Home Cemetery at Christiana, Delaware. The cemetery is now the location of the Wilmington Institute Library.



[Editor's Note – I just wanted to share a story about my family home that was used during the American Revolutionary War. Just a short funny event that happened with General Lafayette.]



Bristol, Rhode Island

Called "Willowmere" from a very early date, the Joseph Reynolds house at 956 Hope Street in Bristol is famous as the headquarters of General Lafayette during his stay in Bristol from September 7 to September 22 in 1778. Historically it is, except for the much altered Deacon Nathanael Bosworth House, also on Hope Street, the oldest house now standing in the town. Family records show that this almost unique early transitional Massachusetts plan house was built in 1698-1700 by Joseph Reynolds on land owned by his father Nathaniel Reynolds, who had moved from Boston in 1680 to settle in the new town of Bristol, then part of Massachusetts. A mansion in size for its time, Joseph's house easily met the requirements laid down in the town ordinance that all houses must be two stories high with two rooms on each floor; it is three stories high and five bays wide and is ornamented across the front with an original plaster cove cornice now a rare survivor following late seventeenth century English precedents. A wooden structure built of braceframed stud construction and sheathed with clapboard-clad wide vertical boarding, the house is set on a fieldstone foundation and is covered with a gable roof which internal evidence and family records both indicate once had a steeper pitch but has sloped down in a long salt-box line at the rear for a long time. It is now laid out on an old Massachusetts center-hall, two-interior chimney, four-room plan, the framing for which is clearly intact in the front part but shows evidence of modification in the rear east rooms. Throughout the house the structure is exposed internally and the corner posts, plates, girts, and summer beams are all cased in the major front rooms. The lower and upper front north parlor and parlor chamber rooms have always been finished with an unusual amount of what is now very rare massively scaled early bolection molded paneling with its original marbleizing which survived untouched .until the 1940's when it was painted white. The parlor paneling, damaged by fire in 1976, has now been reproduced. There is also evidence of old painted decorative finish on the beams in the downstairs southwest room now the dining room.

Much of the trim, such as door casings and the two panel doors is original as is much of the hardware which is worth special note of itself.

The Reynolds House during the Revolutionary War.

The most notable historic event associated with the Reynolds house occurred during Joseph Reynolds II occupancy. In 1778, the Marquis de Lafayette, in command of the ports around the Island of Rhode Island, was entrusted with the care of Warren, Bristol and the eastern shore. His principal Corps was stationed at Bristol and from September 7 to September 23 General Lafayette himself had headquarters in the Reynolds' house, where the north (parlor) chamber is still known as Lafayette's room. The story that has been passed down since that time, however, refers to September 7th, the day Mrs. Reynolds was awaiting the arrival of her distinguished guest. An hour before he was expected, a young Frenchman rode up to the house, dismounted, tied his horse to a tree, and on being greeted, asked for something to eat. Accordingly, Mrs. Reynolds seated him at the table prepared for the General where he stayed so long that she felt obliged to tell him she must prepare for Lafayette's arrival. Whereupon, her visitor replied, "Madam, I am Lafayette." He was twenty-one at the time.



BET YA DIDN'T KNOW!

LAFAYETTE COULD SEE THE FUTURE.

In the fall of 1824, Lafayette decided to visit his American friends again—his first return trip since his revolutionary days. On New Year's Day in 1825, Congress feted Lafayette at a dinner held in his honor. At the event, Lafayette returned the kind words and gestures with a toast: "The perpetual union of the United States: It has always saved us in time of storm; one day it will save the World."

Vowell gave Lafayette's prophecy a mixed review: "Whether or not the United States has saved the world, it did save France a time or two."

But nearly a century after Lafayette toasted the power of the nation he helped to birth, Charles E. Stanton—nephew of Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton—took the Frenchman's vision seriously. When Stanton arrived in France as an aide to General Pershing during World War I, he went to Lafayette's grave and said: "Lafayette, we are here."



VETERAN'S APPRECIATION



E. V. Wilson is presented a Certificate of Appreciation for his service in the United States Army by Secretary Rodney Love.



Eugene Neese retired US Air Force, receives Certificate of Appreciation of his service from Ark-La-Tex Chapter #69 Secretary Rodney Love.

WHAT IS THE TRUE MEANING OF PATRIOTISM?



Patriotism, by simple definition is "Devoted love, support, and defense of one's country; national loyalty"

There are so many different ways in which people feel patriotism and there are several differing ideas of what it means to be patriotic.

We are all entitled to our own beliefs, but sometimes the meaning of Patriotism can become very skewed in some minds. Like in the minds of some professional athletes who think it is "Patriotic" to sit during the National Anthem.

Patriotism is not blind trust in anything our leaders tell us or do. That just replaces some lofty concepts with mindless goose-stepping.

Patriotism should never be affected by any politician's failures, or any shortcoming of some government policy, or any slump in the economy or stock market.

Patriotism is not simply showing up to vote. You need to know a lot more about what motivates a voter before you judge his patriotism.

Waving the flag can be an outward sign of patriotism, but that doesn't make you anymore Patriotic than someone else.

Patriotism is what the Flag your waving means to you. Patriotism is rooted in the ideas that gave birth to our Great Country. American Patriotism is the ideas that are motivated by the Founders and compelled them, in many instances, to put their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor on the line.

Patriotism is the feeling in our heart that runs deep in our American Roots. Understanding it, living it, teaching it, and supporting those who are educating others about its principles. That, my fellow Americans, is what patriotism should mean to each of us today.



REVOLUTIONARY WAR RARITIES

The American Revolution is an incredibly interesting period in our history. There are so many people, so many places, and so much knowledge available for us to all learn about our founding. This week's episode is a test. We ask questions and provide answers to some well-known people and events and some not so well known people and events. So, put your thinking cap on and watch this episode. Please subscribe to this YouTube Channel and hit the bell so that you will be notified when another episode is posted. Please join our Facebook Group and also

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listen on your favorite podcast application. Thank you for being a part of Revolutionary War Rarities. The podcast from the Sons of the American Revolution. The link to this episode is below.

https://youtu.be/DB403UYZoSk



OUR AMERICAN PATRIOTS

Lieutenant Zachariah Isbell, Jr. 5th Great Uncle of

Compatriot Larry Joe Reynolds

Son of Capt. Zachary Isbell Sr., also called Zachariah Isbell.

Some descendants incorrectly give his name as William Zachariah Isbell since his son William Isbell was called (by descendants) William Zachariah Isbell or Zachariah Isbell "III" but neither Zachariah Jr. nor his father Capt. Zachary/Zachariah Isbell were named William Zachariah. His uncle was William Isbell of Goochland.

Some researchers give his birth as circa 1751 Bedford County, Virginia.[1] Ann Blomquist (First Families of Tennessee) gives his birth as circa 1745 and death 1796-99.[2]

Zachariah Isbell (Sr): On record in Orange County, Virginia, before his appearance in the records of Bedford County, Virginia.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER

Zachariah Isbell Jr. was a Revolutionary War-era soldier[48] like his father[49], but historians and family genealogists over the years have disagreed in attempts to identify Zachariah Senior from Zachariah Junior in the meagre records.

"A Plea of Trespass" by Stephen C. Wicks, p. 4, shows Zach Sr. at King's Mountain: "At King's Mountain, differences set aside, Zachariah Isbell, James Robertson, John Sevier, and William Cocke fought together in a common cause."[50]

Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution (1932) by the N.C. Chapter DAR, ed. by Gertrude May Sloan Hay, p. 482: "Page 192. Zachary Isbell, early Watauga settler," listed among the King's Mtn. (p.479).

Another source says the list comes from Pierce's Register, 17th Report of the NSDAR; "The general index of the register is preserved in MSS. in the Library of Congress."

North Carolina Revolutionary War Soldiers, by the DAR, p.192: Zachary Isbell.

Roster of Soldiers & Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Tennessee (1974) by Lucy Womack Bates, p. 210: "Isbell, Zachary - early Watauga settler - at King's Mt. One of 13 Commissioners elected by 1772 Convention to formulate laws. Justice of Washington Co. 1778. Signer of Halifax Petition. Ref.: White: KMM p.192." (This is Zach Sr)

NSSAR PATRIOT & GRAVE RECORD (1993) by Clovis H. Brakebill: "Ancestor #P-189996, Zachary Isbell, N.C. Patriot, buried in Washington Co., TN." (National Society Sons of the American Revolution). (Zachary Sr; Jr died in Sevier Co)

North Carolina Revolutionary Army Accounts, ed. by Weynette Parks Haun, p.23:

Isbell, Zacha, I-48-2 (vol. 1)

Revolutionary War Army Account

Volume 1 reports certificates that were used by the holders to pay state fees for land entries made during 1783-84 in what later became eastern Tennessee... The volume does not state why the holders were issued the certificates, whether for military service or other service, although many were for military service.

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Treasurer and Comptroller s.115.57

Military Papers

Revolutionary War Accounts (N.C. State Archives)

Vol. 1, T&C Military Papers 55:

Page 480

Folio 2

1695 ditto (Bledsoe & Adams) Zachr. Isbell 12 June 1783 (sum: 5 lb 10)

Treasurer and Comptroller s.115.101

Military Papers

Revolutionary Vouchers

Voucher:

The State of North Carolina No. 1695 5lb /10

The ** sureties? For the Counties of Washington & Sullivan certify that Zach....h Isbell

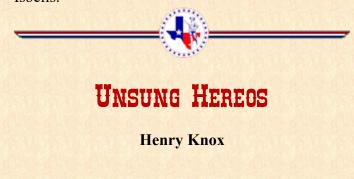
**real five pounds ten shillings **(pence?)

(something) Voucher(?) 12th of June 1783

(s) J. Sevier, Sec.(or Sen.?) Landon Carter

Anthony Bledsoe

The sole voucher does not distinguish between two men of the same name. Only one Zachary Isbell (Sr., the Wataugan) is discussed in KK White's book (pp. 7, 192), although both Sr & Jr signed the Watauga Petition. Pat Alderman's books list two Zachary Isbells.





<u>Henry Knox</u>, a young man from Boston, is often credited as a major part of the patriot's first victory, forcing Britain out of Boston. Knox transported cannons from Fort Ticonderoga, managing to move the artillery over 300 miles during the winter until they pointed at the British in Dorchester Heights, forcing them out of the city.

Washington chose Knox over many more experienced veterans as his chief artillery officer, allowing Knox to manage the logistics for Washington's famous crossing of the Delaware River along with running the siege at Yorktown which forced the British to surrender. Knox played an absolutely crucial role in the Revolutionary <u>War</u> and yet is one of the most overlooked Revolutionary War heroes.



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