

ARK-LA-TEX SAR

The Official Newsletter of Chapter #69

DISPATCH

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Volume 2, Number 3

Copyright 2024

May - June, 2024

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, June 11th, 2024 at 6:00 p.m.
American Legion Post 258
308 North Louise Street
Atlanta, Texas 7555

Grave Markings

Saturday, June 1st, 2024 at 10:00 & 1:00
Meet at Center Ridge Cemetery 8641 TX 8, Maud,
Texas at 10:30am to mark the grave of Patriot Evan
Thomas Watson at 11:00am. Break for lunch in
Clarksville, Texas. Meet at Clarksville Cemetery
608 West Washington Street, Clarksville, Texas at
1:30pm to mark the grave of Patriot William Blevins
at 2:00pm.

134th Sons of the American Revolution Congress

July 10th – July 16th, 2024
Lancaster Marriott Penn Square
25 N. Queen Street
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Fall Leadership Training

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

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



BIRTHDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

BIRTHDAY

Jun 15 Rodney Glen Love
Jun 19 Larry Joe Reynolds
May 24 Jill Howard
Jun 01 Laura Beckham
Jun 20 Vivian Burns
Jun 22 Jean Maxie
Jun 23 Billie Love
May 21 Danny & Carolyn Addington

SAR Anniversary

May 15, 2008 Charles Edmond Pruitt II
May 13, 2022 Barrett Beckham Thomas
May 13, 2022 Mack Everett Thomas
May 13, 2022 Shawn Louis Tully
May 27, 2022 Brandon Alec Epps
May 27, 2022 Larry Joe Reynolds
May 27, 2022 Robert Eugene Woodroof
June 4, 2021 Clarence Varnell Burns



BATTLES FOUGHT MAY - JUN

May 1, 1778 Battle of Crooked Billet
May 1, 1781 Action of 1 May 1781
May 6, 1780 Battle of Lenud's Ferry
May 6, 1782 Capture of the Bahamas
May 8-12, 1781 Battle of Fort Motte

May 10, 1775 Capture of Fort Ticonderoga
 May 10–24, 1779 Chesapeake raid
 May 14, 1781 Battle of Pine's Bridge
 May 17, 1777 Battle of Thomas Creek
 May 1779 Battle of Chillicothe
 May 18–27, 1776 Battle of The Cedars
 May 20, 1778 Battle of Barren Hill
 May 22-Jun 18, 1781 Siege of Ninety-Six
 May 22-Jun 6, 1781 Siege of Augusta
 May 24, 1777 Meigs Raid
 May 24-Jun 2, 1781 Invasion of Tobago
 May 25, 1780 Battle of St. Louis
 May 25–30, 1778 Mount Hope Bay raids
 May 25-Aug 4, 1780 Bird's invasion of Kentucky
 May 25-Jun 12, 1782 Crawford expedition
 May 27–28, 1775 Battle of Chelsea Creek
 May 28–29, 1782 Naval battle off Halifax
 May 29, 1780 Battle of Waxhaws
 May 30, 1778 Battle of Cobleskill
 May 30, 1781 Action of 30 May 1781
 Jun 7, 1780 Battle of Connecticut Farms
 Jun 8, 1776 Battle of Trois-Rivières
 Jun 10–12, 1780 . Battle of Mobley's Meeting House
 Jun 11–12, 1775 Battle of Machias
 Jun 16–18, 1779 Capture of Saint Vincent
 Jun 17, 1775 Battle of Bunker Hill
 Jun 20, 1779 Battle of Stono Ferry
 Jun 20, 1780 Battle of Ramsour's Mill
 Jun 23, 1780 Battle of Springfield
 Jun 24, 1779 – Feb 7, 1783 . Great Siege of Gibraltar
 Jun 26, 1777 Battle of Short Hills
 Jun 26, 1781 Battle of Spencer's Ordinary
 Jun 28, 1776 Battle of Sullivan's Island
 Jun 28, 1778 Battle of Monmouth
 Jun 29, 1776 Battle of Turtle Gut Inlet
 Jun 30, 1778 Battle of Alligator Bridge
 Jun 30, 1782 Raid on Chester

1780 South Carolina

By May 1st Charleston had been under siege for over two weeks. The hopes for salvation rested on Patriot units outside the city opening one of the land routes. On May 6th a company of Virginia Dragoons crossed the Santee River at Lenud's Ferry. After taking some British prisoners they were about to return across the Ferry when Tarleton's legion intercepted them. 41 Patriots were killed or wounded to Tarleton's two.



Charleston surrendered six days later, on May 12, 1780. The British captured in excess of 3,000 Patriots while loosing 250 killed and wounded. As word of the defeat spread, American units at Camden and Ninety-Six surrendered without a fight. Soon there was only one organized Patriot unit within the colony, the 3rd Virginia, commanded by Col. Abraham Buford.

On May 29th British Colonel Banastre Tarleton catches up with the 3rd Virginia at the Waxhaws. As his cavalry charge breaks the Continental line, Tareton's horse is killed and he is pinned under it. Thus when a flag of surrender is raised his men don't recognize it and continue the killing. This brings about the term "Tarleton's Quarter," which in the eyes of the Patriots is no quarter at all. The Continentals lose 113 killed and 203 captured, the great majority of these prisoners being wounded. British losses total 19 men and 31 horses killed or wounded. Though a military defeat, the Waxhaws becomes a propaganda victory for the Continentals as they exploit the "massacre" that ensued.

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.



LAST CHAPTER MEETING MINUTES

March 12, 2024

Members Present

President Clarence Burns
Vice President Joe Reynolds
Secretary Rodney Love
Treasurer Danny Addington
Registrar Dennis Beckham
Chaplain Shawn Tully
Rick Hook
Bob Woodroof

Visitors Present

Carolyn Addington

President Clarence Burns called the meeting to order at 6:00 pm. He stated that a quorum was present.

Invocation was given by Chaplain Shawn Tully and the Pledges and SAR Mission Statement was led by President Clarence Burns

The minutes of the previous meeting were emailed to all members. A motion to accept the minutes by acclamation was made by Shawn Tully and seconded by Dennis Beckham. Approval was unanimous.

Treasurer Danny Addington presented the treasurers report. A motion to approve treasurer's report by acclamation was made by Wendell Van Hook and seconded by Shawn Tully. Approval was unanimous.

Registrar Dennis Beckham presented the Registrar's report. Jackie Wayne joined as a new member. A motion to approve the registrar's report by acclamation was made by Wendell Van Hook and seconded by Rick Blackwood. Approval was unanimous.

Rodney Love presented the Program, "America's First Heroes, Reburied and Honored."

The next meeting will be June 11th. There will be Revolutionary War Veterans grave markings in Maud and Clarksville cemeteries. The exact date is unknown but will be announced later. Joe Reynolds reported on his going to the SAR Spring Leadership

Training in Louisville, Kentucky. Joe will submit our Newsletter for the State award. Wendell stated that they had not handed out all veteran certificates.



President Clarence Burns presented a certificate of appreciation to Rodney Love for his presentation.



Shawn Tully presented Dennis Beckham with a Flag Etiquette certificate.

President Clarence Burns entertained a motion to adjourn. The motion was made by Wendell Van Hook and seconded Shawn Tully. The motion carried.

President Clarence Burns led members in the SAR Closing Admonition with Benediction by Chaplain Shawn Tully.



BET YA DIDN'T KNOW!

THERE WAS A SECRET PLOT TO REMOVE WASHINGTON AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

After humiliating defeats at Brandywine and Germantown in 1777, much of the Continental Congress had lost faith in General Washington's military abilities. One vocal critic was Founding Father Benjamin Rush, who wrote an anonymous letter to Patrick "Give Me Liberty, Or Give Me Death" Henry that Washington should be replaced. Rush wanted Horatio Gates or Thomas Conway—two men who'd distinguished themselves in battle—for the job instead.

Conway seemed like an especially good choice, since he had a bone to pick with Washington. After showing bravery at the Battle of Brandywine, the cocky junior officer asked Washington for a promotion. But the general refused, arguing that others needed to be promoted first. Disgruntled, Conway took his complaint to the Continental Congress, where he threatened to resign. The squeaky wheel routine worked; he walked away with a promotion and a new title: Inspector General of the Army. Washington remained unimpressed: "General Conway's merit ... and his importance to this Army, exist more in his own imagination than in reality." But now that Conway had the backing of the Continental Congress, he decided to take aim at Washington. The new Inspector General wrote to Horatio Gates, also a general, urging him to take a run at the top job.

When Washington caught word of the letter, he confronted Conway and Gates, both of whom backed down quickly. Lafayette was one of the few revolutionaries that stood by Washington during the conspiracy, and the young Frenchman branded Conway as "an ambitious and dangerous man." But the plot—if it really was one—fizzled quickly. While there were surely plenty of whispers, just how big the conspiracy against Washington truly was is difficult

to tell. Vowell points out, "some of the conspirators covered their tracks later on, after George Washington became George Washington."

General Gates, who'd built his reputation on winning at Saratoga, was soon tarnished by a major defeat at the Battle of Camden in South Carolina. Conway resigned from the Continental Army in April 1778, but continued to badmouth the Commander-in-Chief until the upstart was shot in the face in a duel. His opponent, a Washington admirer, noted: "I have stopped the damned rascal's lying tongue at any rate." Conway survived, and died in exile in France in 1800—but not before he'd written Washington a note of apology for the whole affair.



A "GEORGIA PAROLE" AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH

by Robert Scott Davis

During America's Revolutionary War, Thomas Waters, a native Englishman, led British Loyalists and Indigenous Americans to try to restore the Deep South to the Crown.

Waters likely came to Georgia as an apprentice merchant. He resided in Augusta where he became involved in trade with the indigenous people, acquired land, and participated in public affairs.

In 1773, Georgia acquired lands on its—then—frontier for new settlers. Known as the "Ceded Lands," it is today Wilkes and surrounding counties or parts of modern northeast Georgia. That same year, Waters served as a first lieutenant in a newly created loyalist military unit called the Georgia Rangers. According to the On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies, "The duty of the Rangers was basically to be that of a police force ... patrolling the frontiers (or 'ceded lands') and keep the Indians

and settlers from stealing one another's horses, cattle, etc.

"Likewise, they were to prevent any new white settlers from infringing upon Indian land for any reason and to keep close tabs on any Indians entering from the West."

In September 1780, Lt. Col. Elijah Clarke led 400 American patriot partisans in capturing the Loyalist garrison at Augusta. In retaliation, Loyalist provincial Lt. Col. John Harris Cruger had Waters and his men, with the Indigenous native warriors, destroy the Augusta courthouse, garrison forts, and at least 100 homes. In addition, 60 American men were incarcerated, and Cruger had some of the prisoners put to death. Murdering these unarmed prisoners became a cynical joke called "granting a Georgia parole." In turn, it was also a cruel description used when colonials killed Loyalists.

Subsequently, Cruger sent Waters and his Loyalist militia to punish revolutionaries in the Fair Forest Creek area of South Carolina. At Hammond's Store on December 28, 1780, Col. William Washington with 75 Continental horsemen and 200 partisans, charged Waters' 250 militiamen. The Loyalists fled without firing a shot, losing 150 killed and wounded, with 40 men taken prisoner.

Patriot partisans returned to Georgia, killing Loyalists as they found them. Many, including Waters, fled the killing by making their way to Fort Cornwallis in Augusta, where they surrendered to the forces of Henry Lee, Andrew Pickens, and Elijah Clarke on June 1, 1781.

Upon his release, Waters became British deputy superintendent to the Cherokees in January 1782. Thereafter, he escaped from the Cherokee village of Long Swamp in September 1782, as Pickens with 400 men, and Clarke with 100 men, destroyed the village in the last battle of the Revolution in America.

Waters escaped to St. Augustine, but when East Florida transferred to Spain in 1783, he moved to the

Bahamas, and England in 1786. The British government awarded him £4,824 and a £60 annual pension for his claimed American losses of £9,111. His son George Morgan Waters became a planter of prominence in the Cherokee Nation and Georgia.



OUR AMERICAN PATRIOTS

William Reeve

4/5/1756 – 3/14/1842

4th Great Grandfather of

Larry "Joe" Reynolds

by *Kenneth Scott Collins*

William served as a Lieutenant in the Virginia Militia 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:
Capts 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/Nutty White
Children: Joshua Smith; Noah Riddle; Lucy Ann;
James White; George Washington; Nutty;

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
Abbeville Patriot & Amen I William Reeve
3^d 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 pleased God to bless me with
do make and ordain this my last Will
and Testament in manner following—
1st I will my Body to the Ground from
where it came 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 Nutty Reeve all the Remaining property
personal and Real during his natural life
for her support—
4th I will it either both The whole to be sold
5th I will to my son George W Reeve five
to my son James W Reeve five
to my daughter Nutty Douglas



MILITARY APPRECIATION CERTIFICATE



Registrar Dennis Beckham presents Pat Smith with a Military Veterans Certificate for his service in the United States Navy.

Pat Smith received his Associate Degree in Nursing from Texarkana College in Texarkana, Texas in 1993. He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Texas at Arlington in 1998 and received his Master's in nursing science from the University of Arkansas for Medical Science in Little Rock, Arkansas in 2004.

He is a Family Nurse Practitioner - Board Certified by the American Nurses Credentialing Center.

Pat served 22 years in the United States Navy and is currently in the Retired Reserves. Pat is a native of the Texarkana area, married to Cindy Smith and has been practicing with Family Medical Groupe since 2004.



David Aaron (US Army, served 3 tours in Viet Nam) with his wife Dawn receives the Military Appreciation Certificate for Rodney Love.



Secretary/Treasurer Rodney Love presents Military Appreciation Certificate to Rodney Reed with his wife Patti in attendance. Rodney served 4 years in the US Navy. His son, following in his footsteps, is currently serving in United States Navy on a missile destroyer off.



MAD ANTHONY WAYNE AND THE STORMING OF STONY POINT

The son of Irish immigrants, Anthony Wayne was among the first to answer the calls to fight for independence. A friend of Marquis de Lafayette and Benjamin Franklin, the rowdy Irishman soon gained

a reputation for fierceness in battle and became one of Gen. George Washington's most trusted commanders.

In 1778, Washington's forces were in dire straits after a string of defeats. Pushing deeper inland, the British forces seized control of the Hudson River as part of a strategy to pin down Washington's army. The river crossing was protected by a well manned British fort named Stony Point, which was surrounded by water on three sides. The hilltop was further fortified with hundreds of men, cannons, and earthen work defenses.

Washington asked his Irish companion if he could take the fort, despite being outnumbered. Wayne retorted, "Issue the orders, sir, and I will storm hell."

Lacking the men to take the fort in a conventional assault, Wayne split his forces in three. One was to lead a feint through the swamp by night, up the only path to the fortress in what appeared to be a conventional assault. The other two were ordered to empty their firearms.

The night was so dark, the rebels tied white papers to their hats so they could tell themselves apart from the imperial soldiers.

With nothing but bayonets, hundreds of men silently waded through the low tide on each side of the peninsula fortress. Distracted by the forward feint, the British commanders didn't realize what was happening until the patriots surrounded them. The Irishman's forces were now too close to the hill for the British to effectively use their cannons. Now in close quarters, Wayne personally charged the fortress with an unloaded musket against a hail of fire.

The unexpected rebel bayonet charge punched through the fortifications on both sides simultaneously, and the terrified British regulars began to surrender en masse. The fort, and the river with it, was again in American hands. In the complete attack, Wayne lost 15 men, and was

himself shot in the charge. In total, more than 550 British soldiers surrendered.

Despite seeing his own men slaughtered by the British after surrendering earlier in the war, Wayne treated each redcoat with honor, earning praise from both sides. For the extraordinary act of leading a night charge on a high ground fort with only a bayonet, he earned the moniker "Mad Anthony Wayne," a nickname he'd proudly use for the rest of his life.

When Washington came to the injured general to congratulate him after the battle, Wayne stated, "Our officers and men behaved like men determined to be free."

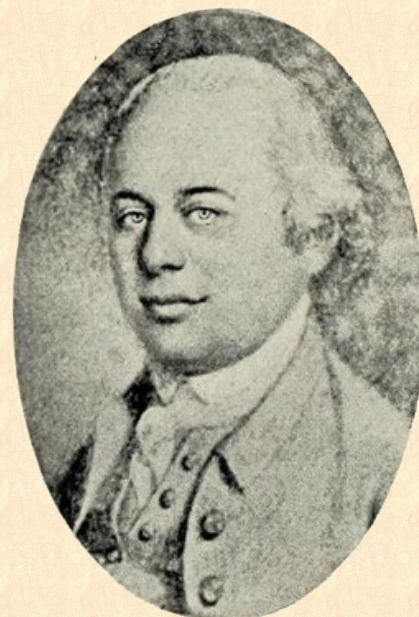
Mad Anthony Wayne fought through the remainder of the war as a brigadier general and went on to be one of the nation's first congressmen from Georgia.



OUR FOUNDING FATHERS

John Banister

December 26, 1734 – September 30, 1788



COLONEL JOHN BANISTER
(Signer of Articles of Confederation).

John Banister was an American Founding Father, lawyer, planter, and slave owner from Petersburg, Virginia. As a member of the Second Continental Congress, he assisted in framing the Articles of Confederation, which became the nation's first constitution in 1781.

The son of John Banister and grandson of John Baptist Banister the naturalist, he was educated at Middle Temple in London, England, admitted on September 27, 1753. Banister served in the House of Burgesses (1765–1769, 1772–1775), Virginia House of Delegates (1776–1778, 1781–1784), and Second Continental Congress (1778–1779). While a delegate to the Continental Congress, he was a framer of the Articles of Confederation, which he signed on July 8, 1778. Banister also had served as a member of the Virginia Convention, which declared Virginia an independent state in 1776. He was appointed the first mayor of Petersburg in 1785. He was well informed on current affairs and an established writer.



Battersea Plantation, Petersburg, Virginia

Banister was married three times. His first marriage was to Elizabeth Munford in 1755. After her death in 1770, he married Elizabeth "Patsy" Bland, the daughter of Theodorick Bland of Cawsons and the sister of Colonel Theodorick Bland. His second wife died in 1775, and four years later Banister married Agan (Scottish for Anna) Blair of Williamsburg, daughter of John Blair Sr.

Banister's suburban villa in Petersburg, Battersea, was built in 1768 in a five-part Palladian style. In 1782, Banister was listed in Dinwiddie County records with three free males, 46 adult slaves, 42 slaves under age, 28 horses, 126 cattle, and one chariot.

Revolutionary War

During the Revolutionary War, Banister was a major and lieutenant colonel of cavalry in the Virginia line militia (1778–1781). General and Commander-in-Chief George Washington regarded him highly, as witnessed by a letter he wrote to him from Valley Forge.[5] In 1781, he aided in supplying his militia and in repelling the British from his state. Much of his personal property was lost. British forces under General William Phillips would commonly stop at his home in Battersea.

Death

Banister is buried in the family plot at Hatcher's Run, the family estate in Dinwiddie County, Virginia.



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