

RAPIDES

The Official Newsletter of the
Dr. Enemund Meullion Chapter

POST SAR DISPATCH



Volume 1, Number 4

Copyright 2024

October – December, 2024

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.



UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Saturday, November 16th, 2024 at 11:30 a.m.
Fort Randolph Visitors Center
135 Riverfront Street
Pineville, LA

FOLLOWING MEETING

Saturday, January 18th, 2025 at 11:30 a.m.
Fort Randolph Visitors Center
135 Riverfront Street
Pineville, LA

Spring Leadership Training

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

135th Annual Congress

Saturday, July 12–July 18, 2025
Mohegan Sun Resort
Uncasville, Connecticut



BIRTHDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

BIRTHDAY

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| October 18 th | Franklin O'Shee Mikell |
| October 18 th | Darrell Shawn Poole Jr. |
| October 19 th | Kooch Michael Sawrie (Ret.) |
| October 20 th | Graham Reagan Maxwell |
| October 21 st | Thomas EBarb Jr |
| October 22 nd | John David Phillips Jr. |
| October 26 th | James Gloyd Earles III |
| November 20 th | Dalton Koen Poole |
| November 22 nd | John Michael Lee |
| November 30 th | Stephen Harrison Lee |
| December 3 rd | Jackson Joseph Vets |
| December 6 th | Thomas Marcelineo EBarb |
| December 7 th | James Alexander White III |
| December 15 th | Richard Emmett Hare |
| December 18 th | James Andrew Morock Jr. |
| December 28 th | Tony Lee Vets II |
| November 10 th | Keesie Reynolds |

SAR Anniversary

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| October 31, 1949..... | Richard Emmett Hare |
| October 04, 1982..... | George Mason Graham Kramer |
| October 17, 2008..... | David Paul Manning |
| October 01, 2012..... | Harris Lionel Poret DDS |
| October 04, 2000..... | Randy Paul DeCuir |
| October 04, 2000..... | Carlos Anthony Mayeux Jr |
| October 29, 2021..... | Chadwick Keith Whitstine |
| October 29, 2021..... | Charles Wesley Whitstine |
| October 29, 2021..... | Jesse Whitstine |
| November 14, 1983..... | Clyde Matthew Neck |
| November 30, 2001..... | Tony Lee Vets II |
| November 05, 2009..... | Donald Douglas Depp III |
| November 02, 2013..... | Graham Reagan Maxwell |
| November 02, 2014..... | Charles Addison Riddle III |
| November 10, 2017..... | James Harrison Lee |
| November 10, 2017..... | Stephen Harrison Lee |
| December 02, 1993 | Charles Anthony Owen |
| December 12, 2014 | Alexander Gervais Compton Jr. |
| December 12, 2014 | Taylor Compton Thompson |
| December 21, 2017 | Waylon Bryan Price |
| December 6, 2019 | Chance Adams Rabalais |

December 31, 2022Frank Bennett Pearce M.D.



COLONIAL TRIVIA

(answers on page 9)



1. The main purpose of the Navigation Acts passed by England was to:

- Ensure that England benefited from colonial trade
- Train sailors for the British army
- Limit the size of ships in English waters
- Limit manufacturing in European countries

2. The colony of Jamestown was formed by a joint-stock company. What is a joint-stock company?

- A group of people who work together in hopes of making more money
- People who invest money into a colony in hopes of making more money
- A group of colonists who try to make money for the King
- A company that makes stocks for the colonies



LAST MEETINGS

The regular bimonthly meeting of the Dr. Enemund Meullion Chapter of the Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution was held at Forts Randolph & Buhlow Visitors Center in Pineville, LA.

President Gervais Compton called the meeting to order with eight members and five guests in attendance. Compton welcomed everyone and asked for an introduction of guests.

Dr. James Morock opened the meeting with the Invocation and then Pat Ryan led the Pledge of Allegiance. Compton led the Pledge to the SAR.

President Compton introduced Tony Vets, our guest speaker. There are 14 different ways that you can have qualifying service for a Patriot Ancestor in the SAR and the DAR. One of those ways – defenders of forts and frontiers – is often overlooked. In March 1775, Daniel Boone and 30 woodcutters left Virginia to cut the Wilderness Road into central Kentucky. On April 1, they arrived at what would become Fort Boonesborough, KY.

War parties of Native Americans, consisting of the Shawnee and Wyandotte, attacked the forts in the area. In February 1778, Daniel Boone and 30 men were captured by the Shawnee while out hunting. Boone would eventually escape in June 1778 to lead the defense against a Native American, mainly Shawnee, and British siege of Fort Boonesborough. In September, Thomas Phelps, one of Vets' Patriot Ancestors, and his daughter Lucy were defenders of the fort during the Great Siege of 1778. If the siege was successful, it is likely that all Kentucky settlements would have been abandoned. The Phelps family moved to Louisville, where Lucy married Marsham Brashear, the Trustee of the City of Louisville and one of the first distillers of bourbon whiskey. Compton presented Vets with a Certificate of Appreciation for his presentation.

A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the previous meeting's minutes.

Dr. Morock questioned the motion that the chapter recommend to LASSAR to present a resolution to NSSAR regarding our objection to the application fees increase and to the way the vote was presented to the Trustees and Congress Delegates without advance notice. It is believed that the chapter would also formulate a resolution to NSSAR regarding our objection to the fees increase while acknowledging that the application fees are a done deal. A motion was made, seconded, and passed for the chapter to craft a resolution.

President Compton asked if a LASSAR resolution was discussed at the September Board Meeting. Dr. Morock said a question was posed to the members present before the discussion of who would vote for a fees increase; the vote was unanimously against. Dr. Morock and LASSAR President Russ Godwin will work on a LASSAR resolution.

Secretary Brent Morock reported that the current chapter account balance is \$2,525.60. He stated that the chapter has 71 members; Daniel Stagg, Jr., of Opelousas, LA, died on 5 September. 3 Supplemental applications are still at National since 14 August 2023; 1 since 18 September. 1 New application is at National.

In Committee Reports, Dr. Morock stated that three deceased members' graves need to be marked. He is trying to get nominations from various chiefs and directors for public service and heroism awards. Dr. Morock and Compton asked to look for new members and talk to old members whose membership may have lapsed.

Dr. Morock once again talked about America's First Medals Set (1973) – a donation for the Dr. Enemund Meullion Chapter to raise funds for LASSAR's contribution toward the 2027 NSSAR Congress in New Orleans, LA. \$20 per ticket grants you a chance to win the item at a drawing in September. Bobby Hynson drew Compton's ticket as the winner. \$180 was raised from the donation.

In old business, the Dr. Enemund Meullion Chapter will host the LASSAR Annual Meeting on 12 April 2025. The chapter wants to honor Etienne Layssard, 1st Commandant of the Rapides Post and Captain of the Rapides Post Militia, with a memorial marker in Old Rapides Cemetery. For SAR members that contribute \$60 towards the grave marking, they will receive credit for the Patriot Grave Marking Medal. An SAR logo similar to the one on the Patriot grave markers will be engraved in the stone. Liz Lindsay asked if one could be added to Michel Deville's stone. Secretary Morock stated that the spacing had to be shifted to engrave the logo on Layssard's stone, so the monument company may not be able to add it to Deville's marker.

Cheryl Morock asked for feedback on the new caterer, Sugar Sugar LLC, recommended by Charles Riddle. The consensus was that the membership enjoyed the food. If

you tell Cheryl Morock that you are coming to the meeting and you do not show, you will still have to pay for the meal.

Joe Reynolds has been elected to do the website for the 2027 NSSAR Congress. The site is now live at 2027Congress.com. Compton thanked him again for being webmaster for the chapter website.

The next meeting will be at 11:30 AM on October 19th at Forts Randolph & Buhlow Visitors Center in Pineville, LA. Prior to the meeting, an Annual Wreath Laying will take place at Enemund Meullion's grave in Old Rapides Cemetery. Fort Jesup C.A.R. will be joining us.

A motion was made, seconded, and passed to adjourn the meeting. Dr. Morock offered a closing prayer and President Compton led the SAR Recessional.

Brent Morock
Secretary



BATTLES FOUGHT OCT - DEC

- 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, 79. 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
- Nov 5, 1780..... La Balme's Defeat

Nov 9, 1780..... Battle of Fishdam Ford
 Nov 10–29, 1776..... Battle of Fort Cumberland
 Nov 11, 1778.....Cherry Valley Massacre
 Nov 11, 1779..... Action of 11 November 1779
 Nov 14, 1775..... Battle of Kemp's Landing
 Nov 16, 1776.....Battle of Fort Washington
 Nov 19–21, 1775.....Siege of Savage's Old Fields
 Nov 20, 1776..... Battle of Fort Lee
 Nov 20, 1779..... Action of 20 November 1779
 Nov 20, 1780..... Battle of Blackstock's Farm
 Nov 23, 1780.....Battle of Fort St. George
 Nov 25, 1777..... Battle of Gloucester
 Dec 5–8, 1777Battle of White Marsh
 Dec 6, 1782Action of 6 December 1782
 Dec 9, 1775Battle of Great Bridge
 Dec 11, 1777Battle of Matson's Ford
 Dec 12, 1781Second Battle of Ushant
 Dec 14, 1774 .. Storming of Fort William and Mary*
 Dec 14, 1776 Ambush of Geary
 Dec 15, 1778 Battle of St. Lucia
 Dec 1775 Snow Campaign
 Dec 18, 1779First Battle of Martinique
 Dec 18–28, 1778 Capture of St. Lucia
 Dec 20 - 21, 1782.....Battle of the Delaware Capes
 Dec 22, 1775 Battle of Great Cane Break
 Dec 22–23, 1776 Battle of Iron Works Hill
 Dec 26, 1776 Battle of Trenton
 Dec 27, 1782 Cedar Bridge Tavern
 Dec 29, 1778 Capture of Savannah
 Dec 31, 1775 Battle of Quebec

1777 - Saratoga



As General Burgoyne digs in North of Saratoga NY, on Oct 3rd General Clinton sends troops up the Hudson River towards Albany. On October 6th his forces take Fort Clinton and Fort Montgomery. But

these actions were too little and too late to help Burgoyne who was rapidly running out of supplies.

On October 7th he moved against the American left flank on the Bemis heights only to be repulsed. Then the unauthorized appearance of General Arnold drove forward the American counterattack, taking two redoubts before nightfall. Burgoyne was forced to retreat North and by Oct 8th was in the same fortifications he was in back on September 16th.

By Sept 13th Burgoyne was surrounded. Unable to break out, and informed Clinton would not reach him, Burgoyne asks Gates for a cease-fire. Three days later, in an attempt to pull Patriot troops off Burgoyne, General Clinton's troops burn the town of Esopus, New York.

Again, it's too-late and on Sept 17th Burgoyne surrenders to Gates.



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



LASSAR FALL MEETING

Members of the Dr. Enemund Meullion Chapter attended the LASSAR Fall Meeting in Baton Rouge on September 13th & 14th. While there we attended the Battle of Baton Rouge Commemoration by laying wreaths.



Society Chaplain K. Mike Sawrie gives the opening prayer for the Commemoration.



Compatriot Larry "Joe" Reynolds and Past Chapter President Mike Sawrie with the Dr. Enemund Meullion Wreath.



A NAVY OF OUR OWN

On February 17th, 1778, Eight ships of the “American” navy set sail for the Bahamas. The goal was the seizure of gunpowder kept at the British armory in New Providence. Additional American ships were reported by British agents to have ported in Spain to acquire war material. On February 28th the Spanish crown gave orders to his fleet in the west indies to set up patrols so that British ship movements could be monitored. Said intelligence would then be given to the French and, through the French, to the Americans.



This painting represents the French fleet saluting the American ship Ranger in February 1778. The first American flag ship to be recognized by the French.



“They tell us, sir, that we are weak; unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week, or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? Sir, we are not weak if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power.”

— Patrick Henry



On Oct 8, 2024, the Colonel Matthew Singleton Chapter SAR, presented Member Hal Gonzales with the Bronze Roger Sherman Medal for Service to the chapter. His wife Christine Gonzales was also honored with a Certificate of Distinguished Service for her Photographic support of the chapter.



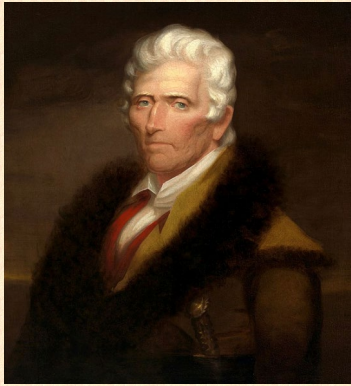
OUR AMERICAN PATRIOTS

Daniel Boone
Lieutenant Colonel, Revolutionary War
5th Great Grandfather of Compatriot
Larry Joe Reynolds

(Continued from last Issue)

For the next three years, Boone hunted and served as a representative in the Virginia Legislature. Despite the surrender of Lord Charles Cornwallis’ army at Yorktown in October 1781, raids by Shawnees and

Great Lakes tribes continued. In the middle of August 1782 Boone headed a party to relieve Bryan's Station which had been attacked by a combined Loyalist and Indian force under British Capt. William Caldwell. At the head of about 180 militia, including Boone, Col. John Todd set off in pursuit of Caldwell. Early on the morning of August 19, Todd attacked Caldwell on a ridge overlooking the Licking River at the Blue Licks. In a battle of just fifteen minutes, Caldwell managed to set the Kentuckians to flight and inflicted over 50% casualties. Among them was Boone's son, Israel.



In the summer of 1783, Boone was interviewed by John Filson, an itinerant schoolteacher from Pennsylvania. Embellished by Filson, he turned his notes into *The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boone*, which appeared as an appendix in *The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke*. Distributed across the country and in Europe, its publication was extremely popular and brought international attention to Boone's life.

Despite this newfound fame, Boone struggled to make a living. Now over fifty, he attempted to provide for his family as a surveyor, merchant and tavern keeper. Unable to make ends meet and with creditors closing in, Boone decided to leave Kentucky for good in 1799 and move to the Spanish Territory of Missouri.

The Spanish were pleased to have someone of Boone's stature in Missouri. Authorities gave him a land grant and made him a syndic. Although his

eyesight steadily deteriorated, Boone still enjoyed the hunt, venturing still farther west and north up the Missouri River. What land he acquired was sold to pay off his debts in Kentucky. On March 18, 1813, Rebecca tragically passed away.

As he grew older, he was visited by travelers and passersby who just wanted to say they had met and spoken with the pioneer. When asked about his life by one individual, Boone replied "Many heroic actions and chivalrous adventures are related of me which only exist in the regions of fancy. With me the world has taken great liberties, and yet I have been but a common man." Boone died on September 26, 1820. He is buried with Rebecca in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Where Is Daniel Boone Buried?

life filled with daring escapes, harrowing battles, and rugged journeys through the unbroken wilderness, the explorer and frontiersman Daniel Boone died peacefully in his sleep at age 86. On September 26, 1820, surrounded by his family, he died in the home of his son Nathan near what is now Defiance, Missouri, according to History and the 1902 biography "Daniel Boone." By the time of his death, he'd become a legend, and his past, that included stealing land from Native Americans, making poor business decisions, and being sued by the residents of the town he founded in Kentucky, had given way to mythologizing.

Upon learning of his death, the Pennsylvania Republican newspaper described him as "one of the most enterprising and intrepid men this country ever produced" who "delighted in perils and battle." After Boone died, his remains, like the unsettled and meandering path Boone took through life, made a similar journey that included two different graves and rumors that his imposing monument may actually contain the wrong body.

Daniel Boone Paved The Way For Westward Expansion



Sign for Daniel Boone's trail© Joshua Sturgill / Shutterstock

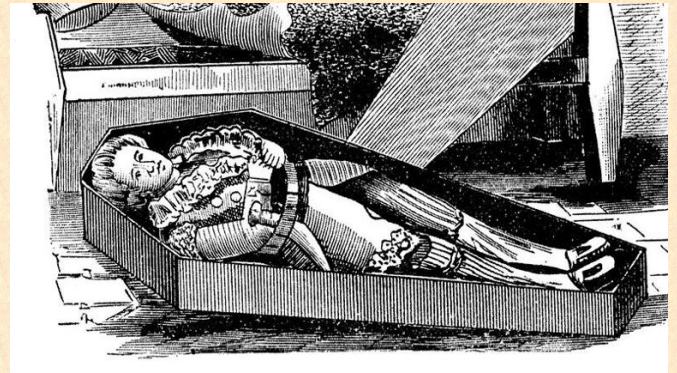
Daniel Boone was born November 2, 1734, to Quaker parents near Reading, Pennsylvania, per Biography. His mother taught him to read and write while his father schooled him in wilderness survival. Daniel became an exceptional marksman while still in his early teens. After fighting in the French and Indian Wars on the side of the British, he began his career as a trailblazer and guide (and also served two terms in the Virginia legislature), per Biography. He helped blaze the Wilderness Trail through Virginia's Cumberland Gap. This route west opened Kentucky and the Ohio River Valley to white American colonization.

He founded a settlement, Fort Boonesborough, on Native American land in 1775, which inevitably led to conflicts with the Cherokee and Shawnee tribes, per Biography. He was wounded in battle and on another occasion taken prisoner, but through it all, he managed to stay alive. Boone was less fortunate with his business dealings and lost his Kentucky property for failing to properly register it, and was robbed of other settlers' money, leading to a lot of angry residents, per History and Biography.

A Misreported Death And A Casket

In 1799, after being sued by some of Fort Boonesborough's citizens, he and his family moved further west, to Missouri. By then, Boone had become a legend, helped along by a ghost-written autobiography that came out in 1784, per Kentucky Humanities. His fame eventually spread from the

U.S. to Europe. The romantic poet Lord Byron even included Boone in his epic poem "Don Juan," published a year before Boone's death, in which Byron portrays him as the quintessential frontiersman who preferred "wilds of deepest maze" to "cities caged," per JSTOR.



Daniel Boone trying out his casket© Print Collector/Getty Images

Like the writer Mark Twain who was born 15 years after Boone's death in the same state, who once quipped to a British reporter that "the report of my death was an exaggeration," the nation's newspapers prematurely reported Boone had died in 1818, according to the 1992 book "Daniel Boone: The Life and Legend of an American Pioneer." The mistake only strengthened Boone's mythic status. He in fact lived for two more years, partially blind and arthritic, but still active, per the book. In the years following his wife Rebecca's death in 1813, to whom he'd been married for more than 50 years, mortality was a subject that weighed heavily on him.

Two Graves And Rumors About Burying The Wrong Body



Daniel Boone's grave © Nagel Photography / Shutterstock

Daniel Boone even had his casket built while he was still living and would often inspect it. His granddaughter would shudder while watching him "thump around his coffin, whistling so happy and content," and Boone often told her that he was tired of living, according to "Daniel Boone: The Life and Legend of an American Pioneer." When he did finally succumb, the news quickly traveled across the country, and the newspapers soon filled with stirring eulogies to Boone. The Missouri legislature, then amid writing the state's constitution, took the day off in his honor and wore black armbands for a month, according to "Daniel Boone."

After Boone's death in 1820, his family buried him in Marthasville, Missouri, next to his wife, per Roadside America. In 1845, the Kentucky legislature asked the state of Missouri for permission to move the remains of Daniel Boone and his wife to a brand-new cemetery in Frankfort, Kentucky, per Kentucky Humanities (pg. 19). After some pushback, their bodies were exhumed and reburied, with an imposing monument added to their graves in 1860, per "Daniel Boone." But many claim the Kentuckians removed the wrong body, per Roadside America. It wasn't until 2010 that it was conceded at least some of Daniel Boone's bones had made the journey from Missouri to Kentucky.



COLONIAL TRIVIA ANSWERS

1. The main purpose of the Navigation Acts passed by England was to:
 - a. Ensure that England benefited from colonial trade

Explanation:

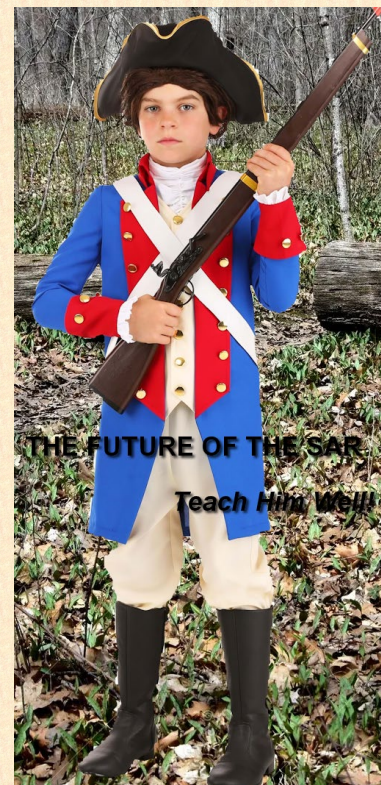
The Navigation Acts passed by England were implemented with the main purpose of ensuring that England benefited from colonial trade. These acts were a series of laws that regulated colonial trade and

restricted it to only be conducted with English ships and crews. This was done to increase England's control over colonial trade and to ensure that the majority of profits from colonial commerce flowed back to England. By limiting trade to English ships, England aimed to strengthen its economy and maintain its dominance in the global trade market.

2. The colony of Jamestown was formed by a joint-stock company. What is a joint-stock company?
 - b. People who invest money into a colony in hopes of making more money

Explanation:

A joint-stock company is a business organization in which individuals pool their money by buying shares of stock. These shareholders then share in the company's profits and losses. In the context of the formation of the colony of Jamestown, a joint-stock company refers to a group of individuals who invested their money into the colony with the expectation of making a profit. They hoped that the colony would yield valuable resources or establish profitable trade routes, allowing them to earn a return on their investment.



CHAPTER LEADERSHIP

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