



**Bethabara Chapter**  
of Winston-Salem  
**North Carolina State Society**  
**Sons of the American Revolution**



## ***The Bethabara Bugler***

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**Volume 1, Issue 19**

**May 1, 2020**

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Chartered 29 October 1994  
Re-Organized 08 November 2014



**Winston Salem SAR Chapter**

The Bethabara Bugler is the Newsletter of the Bethabara Chapter of Winston-Salem. It is, under normal circumstances, published monthly (except during the months of June, July, and August when there will only be one summer edition). It will be distributed by email, usually at the first of the month. Articles, suggestions, and ideas are welcome – please send them to: Allen Mollere, 3721 Stancliff Road, Clemmons, NC 27012, or email: [amollere@msn.com](mailto:amollere@msn.com).

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### ***The Official Pledge to The S.A.R.***

We the descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution who, by their sacrifice, establish 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.

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### ***No April Meeting***

As you are aware, there was no SAR Chapter meeting in April due to concerns over the Corona virus as each of us has been impacted one way or the other and have suffered from its consequences. This *Bethabara Bugler*, like all previous issues, would normally have included

highlights from the monthly meeting. We are approaching our usual summer hiatus and since the May Chapter meeting has been cancelled by the Bethabara Chapter Board, our summer break is starting a little earlier than previously expected.

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*Lexington and Concord: The Shot Heard  
'Round the World - April 19, 1775*  
(Compilation by Allen Mollere)

Facing an impending rebellion, British General Thomas Gage decided to seize weapons and gun powder being stored in Concord, Massachusetts, twenty miles northwest of Boston, to prevent violence. Patriot spies soon got wind of Gage's plan. Paul Revere and other riders spread the word of the 800 British regulars who were dispatched to Concord. Departing Boston late in the evening of April 18, the King's troops marched into the small town of Lexington around 5:00 a.m. to find, facing them, a militia company of more 70 men led by Captain John Parker. When the vanguard of the British force rushed forward upon the town green, Captain Parker immediately ordered his company to disperse. At some point a shot rang out -- historians still debate who fired the shot. The nervous British soldiers fired a volley, killing seven and mortally wounding one of the retreating militiamen. The British column moved on towards Concord, leaving dead, wounded, and dying in their wake. Parker and his men would have revenge later that afternoon.

Arriving in Concord around 8:00 a.m., British commanders Francis Smith and John Pitcairn ordered several companies, about 220 troops in all, to secure the north bridge across the Concord River and then continue on another mile to the Barrett Farm, where a suspected cache of arms and powder was presumably located. By the time the British arrived at the North Bridge, a growing assembly of close to 400 militia from Concord and the surrounding towns had gathered on the high ground overlooking the north bridge. From their vantage point on the hill they could see smoke rising from Concord, the result of British burning some supplies that they uncovered. Thinking the town was being put to the torch, Lieutenant Joseph Hosmer of Concord shouted to his fellow officers, "Will you let them burn the town down?" The decision was then made to take action. Col. James Barrett ordered his companies to march upon the bridge but not to fire upon the British soldiers unless first fired upon. The Acton Company, commanded by thirty-year old Captain Isaac Davis, was placed at the head of the column. When asked if they were prepared to confront the British troops Davis said, "I haven't a man afraid to go."

The Minute Men formed up and marched down the hill. As they did so, the British soldiers, intimidated by the colonial numbers and orderly advance, retreated to the opposite shore, and prepared to defend themselves. When Davis's company came within range, British soldiers opened fire, killing Isaac Davis and also Abner Hosmer (**20 year old nephew to our own Ed Hosmer's Patriot, Ephraim Hosmer**), another Acton Minute Man. Major Buttrick of Concord shouted, "For God's sake, fire!" and the Minute Men replied with their own volley, killing three British soldiers and wounding nine others. This volley is the volley considered "the shot heard round the world." The rest of the British troops retreated to town.

Smith and Pitcairn soon ordered a return to Boston, which devolved into a rout as thousands of

minute men patriots descended on the area. As the British were attacked from all sides by swarms of angry Minutemen along what is now known as Battle Road. When they reached Lexington, John Parker and his men had their revenge, firing on the British regulars from behind cover. For the next 12 miles, the British were continually ambushed by Minutemen shooting from behind trees, rock walls, and buildings. The emotions of this fight carried well beyond April 19, inspiring American warriors to "rise up and fight again" even in the face of staggering odds against them.

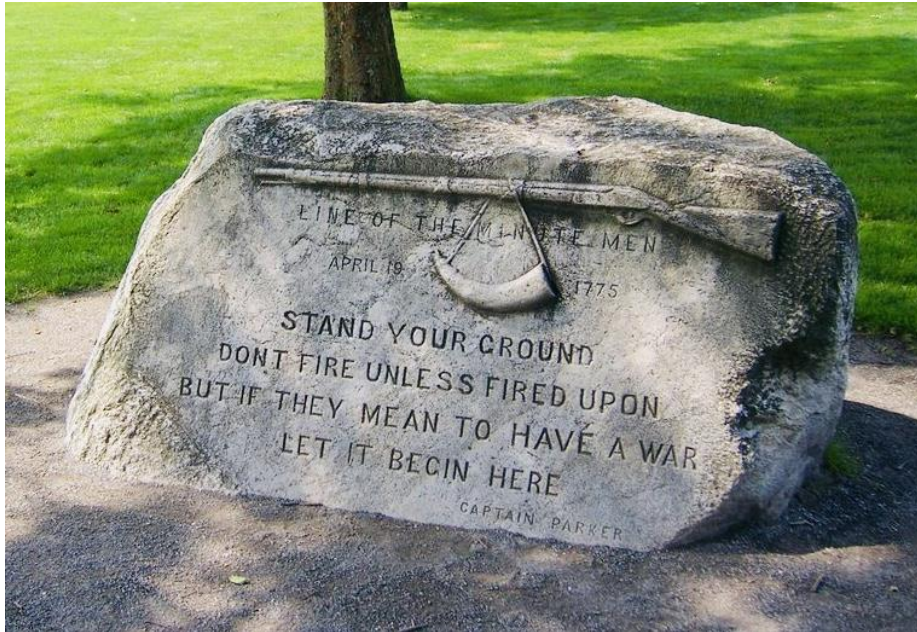
Having heard of the morning fighting at Lexington, General Gage ordered Lord Percy to march from Boston with a relief column. The column reached Smith and Pitcairn's men on the eastern outskirts of Lexington, but Minutemen continued to pour in as word spread quickly throughout the area. Among these minute and militia companies were many African Americans, both free and enslaved, who took up arms and fought alongside their white neighbors.

The British conducted a running fight until they could get under the cover of British guns in ships anchored in the waterways surrounding Boston. By 8:00 p.m., it was clear that the day had been a disaster for the British. They lost 73 killed and many more wounded compared to the patriot's loss of 49 killed.

Concord poet Ralph Waldo Emerson dubbed them the "embattled farmers." They were not American citizens, yet. That would have to wait until 1776 and the Declaration of Independence. On April 19, 1775 they were simply loyal British subjects who believed that they were standing up to defend and fight for their rights. In doing so they changed the world forever.



**Lexington and Concord**  
**The battle of Lexington and Concord happened**  
**on April 19, 1775. It was the first battle of the**  
**American Revolution.**



Sources:

- American Battlefield Trust Article
- Notes from Bethabara Bugler, Vol. 1, Issue 5, May 2018

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## *Battle of Pensacola*

*March 9 - May 8, 1781*  
(compilation by Allen Mollere)

On the hills over-looking the downtown area of Pensacola, Florida, was fought one of the most significant battles of the American Revolution – **The Battle of Pensacola**. British Fort George was built on the hill just north, of and overlooking Pensacola, near what is now North Palafox Street.

As supporters of the Patriot cause during the American War of Independence, the Spanish took up arms in 1779 to defend against the British and further their gains on a competitive world stage. Under the overall command of General Don Bernardo de Gálvez, Spain began offensive operations to gain control of British West Florida. After gaining complete control over the lower Mississippi River by defeating the British at Fort Bute and Baton Rouge (both in Spanish Louisiana Territory), and then Mobile (current state of Alabama), he set his sights on British held Pensacola.

Gálvez had learned that additional British reinforcements, including British Royal Navy vessels and a significant force of local Indians, had arrived at Pensacola. Also, that British General John Campbell was attempting to shore up his West Florida's defenses and that he had armed the fort with powerful cannons. This detailed information and state of defenses was confirmed in 1779 when Gálvez sent an aide there under the guise of discussions concerning the return of escaped slaves.

The first Spanish expedition to Pensacola departed from Havana on March 7, 1780 with 20 transports, 11 men-of-war, and over 5900 officers and men. It arrived at Pensacola but did not attack because the army and naval forces could not agree on tactics. The force went on to Mobile but then returned to Havana.

Spain finalized preparations for the second expedition to Pensacola and a powerful fleet estimated to include 66 ships and about 3829 men set sail on October 16, 1780. Two days later, the fury of a Gulf hurricane devastated the fleet at sea, scattering the ships throughout the Caribbean and other locations. The remainder of the squadron limped back to Havana on November 17. Gálvez returned to Havana to re-form for a third expedition on Pensacola. In addition to the delay caused by the hurricane, the Spanish forces of Gálvez had to fend off a British counterattack at Mobile in January 1781. It was clear that the British were going to fight to hold West Florida.

By early 1781, the British garrison at Pensacola consisted of the 16th Regiment, a battalion from the 60th, and 7 (Johnstones) Company of the 4th Battalion Royal Artillery. The garrison was additionally augmented by the 3rd Regiment of Waldeck, a Maryland Loyalist Battalion, as well as the Pennsylvania Loyalists. These troops were provincial soldiers, rather than militia. In addition to the Loyalist soldiers, many Native Americans supported the British. (After the fall of Fort Charlotte in March 1780, some 1,500 to 2,000 Indians including Choctaws, and Creeks, with Creeks being the most numerous, had come at various points to Pensacola for its defense.) Just before the Spanish attack only 800 Native American warriors remained in Pensacola as British General Campbell, not realizing the attack was imminent, had sent about 300 soldiers away. During the siege and battle there were ultimately only about 500 Native American warriors left at Pensacola. The majority of the Native Americans still present during the siege were Choctaw. (British force accounts vary, but there could have been 1,300 regulars, rangers, militia, and Native Americans present at the start of the siege.)

After a hurricane delay, Gálvez persevered and finally mobilized his fleet toward Pensacola after obtaining additional troops and supplies. The Spanish expeditionary force sailed under his flag from Havana on February 13, 1781. He brought with him about 1315 men from Havana in at least 31 transports. He was later joined by 905 men from Mobile and 1348 from New Orleans, bringing his total command to an estimated 3768 soldiers plus naval support. This force included detachments from Spanish Louisiana, Cuba, other parts of the West Indies, Mexico, Spain, and France.

On March 9, 1781, the Spanish fleet arrived off the Florida coast at Santa Rosa Island near the

entrance to Pensacola Bay. Getting the Spanish ships into the bay turned out to be difficult, as it had been in the previous year's capture of Mobile. The first attempt at entering the bay went awry when the Spanish flagship ran aground. Some materials were unloaded onto Santa Rosa Island to raise some of the ships, but Calvo, the Spanish naval fleet commander, refused to send any additional ships through the channel after the lead ship, the 64-cannon *San Ramon*, grounded in its attempt, citing that danger, and some British guns that seemed to have range to the bay entrance.

Naval officers warned Gálvez against making a second try, but ever the determined and aggressive General, he decided to go in alone and boarded his flagship *Galveztown* and led the entry into the bay, accompanied by two launches and a sloop that were under his personal command. They sailed across the sandbar and anchored safely on March 18, 1781. Three other Gálvez ships from Louisiana followed him, under what proved to be ineffective British artillery fire. After sending Calvo a detailed description of the channel, the captains under Calvo's command all insisted on making the crossing, which they did the very next day. Calvo, claiming that his assignment to deliver Gálvez' invasion force was complete, then sailed the *San Ramon* back to Havana the next day.

The actual Pensacola siege began in March 1781 and continued until May, with the Patriot-advocating Spanish facing off against the British for control of Pensacola, blockading the Pensacola harbor. The British Royal Navy Redoubt, a five-faced battery made from earth and logs, attempted to counteract the Spanish fleet's movement. While the British main army gathered in Fort George, to prepare for a siege, Gálvez was hard at work moving men and artillery into place from the west.

On March 24, the Spanish army and militias moved to the center of operations. Spanish commander O'Neill served as aide-de-camp and commander of the patrol scouts. After the bay was entered, O'Neill's patrol scouts landed on the mainland and blunted an attack by 400 mainly Choctaw Indians allied to the British during the afternoon of March 28. These O'Neill troops soon joined forces with the Spanish troops arriving from Mobile.

During the first weeks of April, the Pensacola fortifications were reconnoitered by O'Neill's Irish scouts. The Spanish troops established encampments and began the extensive preparations for a siege. Hundreds of engineers and workers transported supplies and armaments to the battlefield. The men dug trenches, bunkers, and redoubts and constructed a covered road to shield the troops from the constant fire of British cannons, grapeshot, grenades, and howitzers cannonballs. On April 12, Gálvez was wounded by gunfire while viewing the British fortifications and the battlefield command was formally given to Col. José de Ezpeleta, a friend of Gálvez.

A further attack against Spanish forces by the Choctaws loyal to the British at Fort George began on April 19, interrupting siege preparations. By April 23, a combined Spanish and French fleet had arrived from Havana with reinforcements. The fleet carried a crew of 1,700 sailors and 1,600 soldiers, raising the total Spanish force at Pensacola to an approximate force of 8,000 men.

On April 24, a third Choctaw attack caught the Spanish by surprise, wounding five. The successfully placed Spanish batteries that could fully attack the main Pensacola defenses opened fire on April 30, beginning the full-scale attack on Pensacola fortifications. Two days later, soldiers

from the Queens Redoubt attacked Spanish positions but were driven back by O'Neill's scouts.

The majority of April included many small-scale skirmishes, making way for incoming large-scale conflict. British forces at that time stood at roughly 2,000 men. With reinvigorated forces, the Spanish positioned a battery on a hill within range of Fort George, and opened fire on May 5, 1781. The British responded in kind, starting a chain of heavy fire. However, the Gulf was now experiencing tempestuous storms, and a hurricane struck the Spanish ships on May 5 and 6. The Spanish fleet had to be withdrawn, for fear the seas would wreck the wooden ships on the shore. Putting a literal damper on Spanish plans, the hurricane halted conflict. The army remained, however, and was on its own to continue the siege, even though the trenches were flooded. Gálvez issued them a daily ration of brandy to keep up their spirits. The Spanish used trenches and their batteries to wear down British defenses. The British answered by overrunning and destroying one of the Spanish batteries. Nevertheless, the siege continued. The hurricane was a precursor to an even more treacherous storm, a storm of artillery and cannon fire on both Spanish and British sides. Galvez's flotilla survived the hurricane before initiating two months of constant artillery and cannon bombardment of the British forts.

On May 8, 1781, a lucky Spanish howitzer shell hit a powder magazine in the Queen's Redoubt (Fort Crescent), exploding it and sending black smoke billowing. The explosion devastated the fortifications, destroying the fort, and killing between 50 to 100 British soldiers. Spanish troops quickly capitalized upon this development and led a light infantry charge to take the stricken Queen's Redoubt. The Spanish forces then placed their howitzers and cannons into what remained of the Redoubt and opened fire on the next two British forts. With artillery in place, the Spanish opened fire on Fort George at short range. The British defenders returned fired from Fort George but were soon overwhelmed by the massive Spanish firepower.

No longer capable of defending Fort George from unforgiving Spanish artillery and realizing that this final line of fortification could not sustain the barrage, British General John Campbell raised the white flag of surrender at three in the afternoon on May 8, 1781, surrendering Fort George and Prince of Wales Redoubt. Pensacola officially came under control of the Spanish on May 10, 1781. The terms of capitulation included the entirety of British West Florida, the British garrison, large quantities of war material and supplies, and one British sloop of war. The British sustained between 155 to 200 killed, at least 105 wounded, approximately 1,113 captured, and 2 sloops captured. It is estimated that the Spanish lost between 74 to 95 men killed, and 198 to 202 men wounded. The 18-year British occupation of Pensacola, in West Florida, ended with the British surrender.

Documented Service Lists of the Louisiana Militia Units that fought in this engagement include at least four patriot ancestors of Compatriot Allen Mollere:

1. Lieutenant **Louis Bethancourt** of the Louisiana Regiment. He was a Spanish soldier on the first ship from the Spanish Canary Islands, arriving Louisiana on November 1, 1778. Upon arrival he was assigned to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Company, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Louisiana Regiment. This regiment became the backbone of the Gálvez campaigns and called, in English, "the Fixed Infantry Regiment of Louisiana".
2. Sub-Lieutenant **Geronimo Blanchard** of the Royal Mixed Legion of the Mississippi,

- Company of Iberville. Veteran of previous military engagements with Gálvez at Ft. Bute and Baton Rouge.
3. Sub-Lieutenant of Infantry, **Anselmo Blanchard**. Veteran of previous military engagements with Gálvez at Ft. Bute and Baton Rouge.
  4. Sub-Lieutenant of the Acadian Militia, **Joseph Mollere**. Veteran of previous military engagements with Gálvez at Ft. Bute and Baton Rouge.

The Spanish fleet sailed out of Pensacola for Havana about June 1, 1781, carrying the British prisoners. The prisoners were then sent to New York in a prisoner exchange that angered the rebellious Americans. Additionally, 300 British soldiers were sent to Georgia on the promise that they would not reenter the British military. (Such exchanges were routine, and Gálvez arranged the exchange to free Spanish soldiers and seamen from the brutal conditions on British prison ships.)

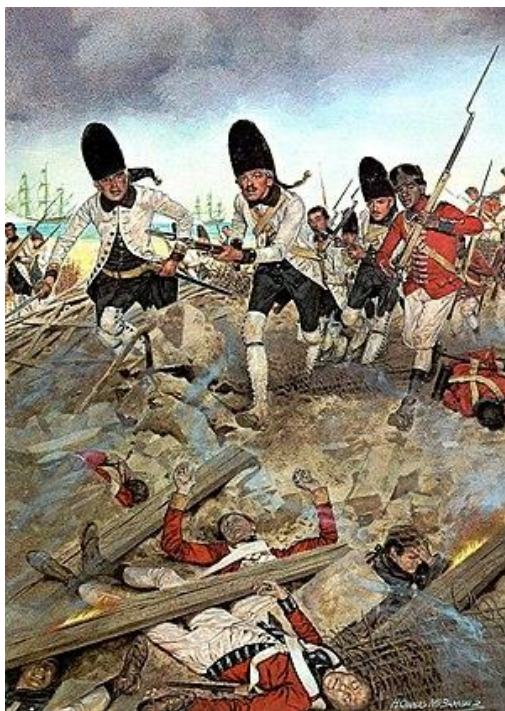
The victory by Gálvez dealt a devastating blow to the British strategy in the south. The victory at Pensacola was soon followed by the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October 1781. British politicians were then unwilling to continue the fight, and the key battles in the south were the last major campaigns during the American Revolutionary War.

NOTE: Numbers mentioned may vary among sources used.



**The Spanish forces led by Bernardo de Gálvez at the battle. Oil on canvas by Augusto Ferrer-Daimau, 2015**





**Spanish grenadiers and militia pour into Fort George**



**The British Flag Captured by Gálvez in the Battle of Pensacola. (Now in a museum in Spain)**



# *Battle of Alamance*

*May 16, 1771*

(compilation by Allen Mollere)

The Regulator Movement, also known as the War of the Regulation, involved the violent actions of discontented North Carolinians from several western counties who were fighting what they viewed as unfair taxation, corruption, and unfair practices and local control of the colonial government. The uprising culminated in a battle three miles south of the town of Alamance in present-day Alamance County. It was the final battle of the War of the Regulation and viewed by some historians to be the opening salvo of the American Revolution.

## **Events leading to the Battle**

Royal Governor William Tryon left New Bern, mustering and marching approximately 1,000 militia troops west to address a rebellion that had been brewing in western counties for several years, but which had included only minor, scattered acts of violence, followed by refusals to pay fees, disruptions of court proceedings, and continued harassment of government officials. About 2,000 so-called "regulators" had gathered, hoping to gain concessions from the Governor by intimidating him with a show of superior force. On April 22, 1771, militiamen began marching toward Hillsborough, North Carolina. Other militia companies joined Royal Governor Tryon's force, and by May 3, 1771, when the troops reached Smith's Ferry on the Neuse River in Johnston County, the army had grown to approximately 1,068 men. Gen. Hugh Waddell commanded a second detachment that proceeded from Cape Fear to Salisbury, where he planned to enlist western militia, suppress Regulators in the Yadkin River Valley, and then join Tryon at Hillsborough. Unable to recruit men in the west, Waddell left Salisbury on May 9, and advanced toward Hillsborough. At the Yadkin River his army of approximately 300 men was met by a larger number of Regulators, who forced his troops to return to Salisbury.

On May 11, Tryon and his militia, left the county seat of Hillsborough for Salisbury, through the heart of Regulator Country, to confront the Regulators. Three days later, Tryon encamped on Alamance Creek in western Orange County (present-day Alamance County). Meanwhile, approximately three miles west of their position nearly 2,000 Regulators gathered on the plantation of Michael Holt.

## **The Battlefield**

On the evening of May 15, Tryon received word that the Regulators were camped only a few miles away. The next morning, at about 8:00 A.M., Tryon's troops set out to a field about one-half mile from the camp of the Regulators. He formed two lines and divided his artillery between the wings and the center of the first line. The Regulators remained disorganized, with no leadership – no officer ranked higher than captain – and no anticipation of an attack, expecting that their superior numbers would frighten Tryon's militia.

On May 16, 1771, after several failed attempts at communication to avoid bloodshed, Tryon directed the militiamen to move toward the Regulator encampment. As his force approached the Regulators, Tryon sent a proclamation ordering the insurgents to disperse within the hour. Tryon's

men, numbering approximately 1,000, advanced to an open clearing where their front lines were almost touching the front lines of the Regulators. Slowly these Regulators withdrew into a wooded area to join their main force, thereby leaving the provincial army in the clearing and within 25 yards of a Regulator line that had formed at the edge of the woods.

Tryon sent one of his aides-de-camp, Captain Philemon Hawkins II, and the Sheriff of Orange County with a proclamation:

Alamance Camp, Thursday, May 16, 1771.

To Those Who Style Themselves "Regulators": In reply to your petition of yesterday, I am to acquaint you that I have ever been attentive to the interests of your County and to every individual residing therein. I lament the fatal necessity to which you have now reduced me by withdrawing yourselves from the mercy of the crown and from the laws of your country. To require you who are now assembled as Regulators, to quietly lay down your arms, to surrender up your leaders, to the laws of your country and rest on the leniency of the Government. By accepting these terms within one hour from the delivery of this dispatch, you will prevent an effusion of blood, as you are at this time in a state of rebellion against your King, your country, and your laws.

(Signed) *William Tryon.*

While the terms were being read, Tryon's troops began to move forward. Shortly after that, Tryon was informed that the Regulators had rejected his terms. He sent one final warning:

Gentlemen and Regulators: Those of you who are not too far committed should desist and quietly return to your homes, those of you who have laid yourselves liable should submit without resistance. I and others promise to obtain for you the best possible terms. The Governor will grant you nothing. You are unprepared for war! You have no cannon! You have no military training! You have no commanding officers to lead you in battle. You have no ammunition. You will be defeated!

Some of the Regulators petitioned the Royal Governor to give up seven captured Regulators in exchange for two of his men that they had captured the previous day. Tryon agreed, but after a half an hour, the captured officers did not appear. He became suspicious that his positions were being flanked and ordered the militia to march within 30 yards of the Regulators. Shortly thereafter, a large crowd of Regulators appeared in front of the militia, waving their hats, and daring the militia to open fire.

At about this time, two men who had been attempting to negotiate a peace between the two sides left Tryon's camp: Reverend David Caldwell and Robert Thompson. Caldwell made it to the field between the two lines, but was warned by the Regulators, who saw that the Governor was about to open fire. Thompson was detained by Tryon as a prisoner. In a moment of anger, Tryon took a musket from a militiaman and shot Thompson dead. Realizing what he had done, he sent a flag bearer named Donald Malcolm with a white flag in hopes of calming things quickly. The flag bearer was himself fired upon by the Regulators, who called out, "Fire and be damned".

After a final warning by Tryon and continued Regulator defiance, the battle began. Some contemporary accounts state that when Tryon gave the order to fire, the militia hesitated. The governor repeated his command, shouting "Fire, fire on them or on me!" and the troops turned their weapons on the insurgents.

The Regulators lacked the leadership, organization, and ammunition that Tryon had, but the early course of the battle went well for them. They employed what was referred to as "Indian style" fighting, hiding behind trees, and avoiding structure and lines. This allowed two of the Regulators, brothers named McPherson, to capture one of Tryon's three cannons. Unfortunately for them, the Regulators had no ammunition or skill in firing it so it could not be used. They were soon driven from their position by Tryon's force. Grapeshot from the remaining two cannons was instrumental in dispersing the Regulators. [In his report to Lord Hillsborough, secretary of state for the American colonies, Tryon wrote that after about half an hour the Regulators "took to tree fighting" and that he then advanced his first line to force the Regulators from their cover and pursued them "a mile beyond their camp."]

A man considered one of the principal military leaders of the Regulators, Captain Montgomery, was killed by a shell at about the same time a bullet hit Tryon's hat. The Governor then sent a second white flag, but the aide-de-camp was killed while Regulator Patrick Muller called for his fellow insurgents to cease fire. Outraged at the disregard of a second white flag, the Governor rallied his troops against the insurgents, whose ammunition was running low. Many of the Regulators fled the field but some did remain behind to continue firing upon the militia. Tryon then ordered the woods to be set on fire.

Losses for both sides are disputed. Royal Governor Tryon reported 9 killed and 61 wounded. Other historians indicate greater numbers, between 9 and 27 killed. Both sides counted 9 dead among the Regulators with an unknown number of wounded. (Some estimates vary from 9 killed and an undetermined number wounded to as high as 300 killed and wounded.) Tryon took between 13 to 15 prisoners. One of them, James Few, was hanged on the battlefield that evening, 6 were executed later in nearby Hillsborough, and the others pardoned. On the day following the battle, Tryon offered to pardon all Regulators and allow them to stay on the condition that they pledge an oath of allegiance to the royal government. Within six weeks, more than 6,000 backcountry settlers had taken the oath and received pardons from the new royal governor. While many Regulators traveled on to frontier areas beyond North Carolina, many surviving ex-Regulators became loyalists during the Revolution, and several anti-Regulators became patriots during the Revolution.

During the American Revolution a decade later, the same section of Orange County (subdivided into Alamance County in 1849) saw several minor skirmishes, including the infamous Pyle's Hacking Match in 1781. Recent archaeological studies at the site have shown that the area now known as Alamance Battleground was also the site of another skirmish in the revolutionary war and of a civil war era Confederate encampment.

#### SOURCES:

- Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
- Bethabara Bugler, Vol. 1, Issue 5, May 2018

- ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NORTH CAROLINA edited by William S. Powell. Copyright © 2006 by the University of North Carolina Press. Used by permission of the publisher. www.uncpress.org

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## *Congratulations*

Congratulations to Bethabara Chapter Immediate Past-President Fred Learned. State SAR Officer election results are in and Fred is the newly elected SAR State President. He and the other newly elected State Officers were inducted via teleconference by the South Atlantic District Vice President General Allen Greenly.

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## *Rebuilding the North Carolina Society Color Guard*

On February 1, 2020, the NC State SAR Board of Managers approved a \$100 financial incentive to help rebuild the Color Guard of the NC Society by encouraging Compatriots to acquire and wear a Revolutionary War uniform/outfit at events. To obtain a \$100 reimbursement from the State SAR, a Compatriot must (1) acquire a complete Revolutionary War era uniform/outfit for the first time; (2) participate in a Color Guard function or other SAR-related activity wearing the Revolutionary War era uniform/outfit, (3) have the form verified with a signature from the Chapter President, Vice President, or Chapter Color Guard Commander; and (4) send the form to the State Treasurer Sam Powell for reimbursement. Reimbursements are retroactive to September 1, 2019.

The objectives of this initiative is threefold: (1) to encourage as many Compatriots to invest in a Revolutionary War era uniform/outfit and participate in Color Guard events or SAR-related activities; (2) create a Color Guard unit of 4-5 members in each Chapter capable of performing local Color Guard events; and (3) create a sufficient number of Color Guardsmen across the State who could be called upon by the State Color Guard Commander or his Adjutants to perform at State and National events. As the “face of the SAR”, Compatriots wearing a Revolutionary War era uniform/outfit honors our Patriot Ancestors, enhances the public image of the SAR, encourages a sense of common cause and comradery, and acts as a recruiting symbol.

For more information contact Ed Hosmer or Fred Learned.

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## *Potential Bethabara Compatriots*

To assist Bethabara Chapter Registrar Larry McRae, Allen Mollere has offered to follow-up on the individuals listed below who have expressed interest in the SAR. To date, Allen has initiated contact with the following individuals:

- **Clell S. Henson** – Information passed on to the Bethabara Chapter that Mr. Henson wanted to know what steps are needed to become a member. **April 22, 2020** - Forwarded information to Ed Hosmer that Mr. Henson is much closer to the Greensboro SAR Chapter.
- **Frank Coble Leonard, Jr.** – **April 23, 2020** - Sent an introductory email and information to Mr. Leonard. Will contact him again within 2-3 weeks.
- **Benjamin D. Rich, Jr.** – **April 23, 2020** - Sent an introductory email and information to Mr. Rich. **May 5, 2020** – Sent additional information to Mr. Rich. Will follow-up again within 2-3 weeks.
- **Jason Faulkner** – **April 23, 2020** - Sent an introductory email and information to Mr. Faulkner. **May 4, 2020** - Have completed his SAR Application and emailed to Larry McRae.
- **Matthew Jolley** – **April 25, 2020** - Sent an introductory email and information to Mr. Jolley. Will follow-up within 2-3 weeks.
- **David Koehler** – Mr. Koehler is looking to transfer his membership from AZ to NC, and to add a son. - **April 25, 2020** - Sent an introductory email and information to Mr. Koehler and attached a SAR “*Transfer Membership Application Form*”, Will follow-up within 2-3 weeks.
- **Jeremy Hauser** – **April 26, 2020** - Sent an introductory email and information to Mr. Hauser. **April 26, 2020** - Received email reply that he had to adjust his priorities to other matters and that he will get back to me soon about continuing his application process. Will follow-up within 2-3 months.
- **Danny Martin** – Information passed on to the Bethabara Chapter that Mr. Martin expressed interest in knowing the nearest SAR Chapter.–**April 26, 2020** - Sent an introductory email containing information to Mr. Martin and attached a copy of a recent *Bethabara Bugler*. **April 30, 2020** - received reply email from Mr. Martin expressing his interest. **May 5, 2020** – Called Mr. Martin and left voice mail.
- **Francis Hayes** –April 26, 2020 - Sent an introductory email and information to Mr. Hayes. Will follow-up within 2-3 weeks.
- **Peter Gilyard** – Potential applicant brought in my Andy Kelly.  
Larry McRae has been working with applicant’s wife to complete the application.

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## *Upcoming 2020 SAR Activities*

- May 14 **CANCELED** - Bethabara Chapter meeting, Pizza 66, social at noon, meeting starts 12:00 PM
- May 30<sup>th</sup> **CANCELED** - Bethabara Chapter's 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Toast to President George Washington's visit to Salem, 1:30 PM
- June 6 240<sup>th</sup> Commemoration of the Battle of Ramsour's Mill, Lincolnton, NC, a national event with National President Jack Manning attending Friday evening Social (5pm). Food and beverages will be provided by Catawba Chapter.
- July 4 Independence Day
- July 9 - 15 130<sup>th</sup> Annual SAR Congress in Richmond, VA
- July 18 240<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of the Battle of Colson's Mill, Norwood, NC
- Aug 1 239<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Battle of the House in the Horseshoe, Sanford, NC
- Aug 15 Tyron Resolves, Bessemer City, NC
- Aug 29 New Bern Resolves Commemoration. The New Bern Chapter will host for the first time the 246<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the 1<sup>st</sup> NC Provincial Congress and the New Bern Resolves. Seventy-one (71) delegates participated in 1<sup>st</sup> NC Provincial Congress from August 25-27, 1774 in New Bern to discuss the grievances against numerous taxes and laws imposed on the Colonists by the Royal Crown and the British Parliament. Twenty-eight (28) resolutions or resolves were issued in response to the unjust taxes and laws. Richard Caswell, William Hooper and Joseph Hewes were also elected as delegates to the 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress. A short procession or parade over the site of the original Craven County Courthouse will start off the commemoration, followed by the reading of the Resolves, and wreath laying. A Dutch treat lunch will follow the commemoration. See attached Registration form as well as hotel information. Mark your calendars and join us in New Bern for a new annual commemoration of historical significance!
- Sept 5 239<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Battle of Eutaw Springs, SC
- Nov 7 Patriot Benjamin Sutton, Sr. Marker Dedication La Grange, NC

**Note: All events and dates pending virus quarantine status**

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## *SAR Supplementals*

Compatriots having more than one Revolutionary War Ancestor are encouraged to prepare and file supplemental applications, thereby establishing additional ancestral lines.

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## *SAR Patriot Biography*

Now is a good time to work on submitting your Patriot biography to the NSSAR Patriot Research System (PRS) if you have not already done so. Assistance is always available in the Chapter.

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## *Bethabara Chapter Website*

**Check out the new and current Website:** <http://winstonsalemsar.org/>

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## *Recessional*

Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us our Constitution, the Bill of Rights, an independent Supreme Court, and a nation of free men.

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Give the “GIFT” that keeps on giving.

**Make a “Tax Deductible” gift or contribution to the “Bethabara Chapter Trust Fund”**

**Only the proceeds of this Trust Fund provide monies that helps support worthy projects of the Bethabara Chapter, NCSSAR.**

