

RAPIDES

*The Official Newsletter of the
Dr. Enemund Meullion Chapter*

POST DISPATCH



Volume 1, Number 2

Copyright 2024

April – June, 2024

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by A. Gervais Compton, Jr.



Compatriots, Ladies Auxiliary
Members, and Friends

This Saturday our chapter will meet at Fort Randolph. Our speaker will be local historian and author Michael Wynne. It promises to be a most interesting and informative talk. I look forward to seeing you there.

Last Saturday, our chapter held a grave marking for Turner Bynum at the Rapides Cemetery. We were well represented by Mike Lee, Dr. Morock M.D., Brent Morock, and myself. We were honored to have the LASSAR President Russ Godwin, Father Partain, as well as representatives of several other chapters. The weather was cooperative for the ceremony. Special thanks to the Morocks for organizing the event, as well as Past-President Lee for obtaining the Pineville Mayoral Proclamation and reading it to the group.

Also, Dr. Morock, M.D. presented the SAR Flag Certificate to Critics Choice on May 8th. Well done, Doc!

In closing, don't forget we will start Saturday at 11:30. I ask you to please be on time.

A. Gervais Compton, Jr.
President
Enemund Meullion Chapter

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, May 18th, 2024 at 11:30 a.m.
Fort Randolph Visitors Center
135 Riverfront Street
Pineville, LA

134th Sons of the American Revolution Congress

July 10 – 16, 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

Louisiana Society Annual Convention

April 11th – 13th, 2025
Hotel Bentley
200 Desoto Street
Alexandria, LA 71301

SAR MISSION STATEMENT



BIRTHDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

BIRTHDAY

April 25	Grayson Thomas Clark
April 27	Chance Adams Rabalais
April 30	Paul Vincent Birinyi M.D.
May 14	Donald Douglas Depp III
May 17	Robert Michael Cleveland
May 18	Brent Hanson Morock
May 27	Henley Alexander Hunter
May 31	Clyde Matthew Neck
June 3	Jimmie Noe Rabalais Jr.
June 4	Patrick William Ryan
June 7	Darrell Shawn Poole Ph. D.
June 8	Charles Addison Riddle III
June 10	Alexander Gervais Compton Jr.
June 16	Chadwick Keith Whitstine
June 18	Jesse Whitstine
June 19	Larry Joe Reynolds
June 26	Charles Wesley Whitstine

SAR Anniversary

April 27, 2010	Jackson Joseph Vets
April 27, 2012	Patrick William Ryan
April 06, 2015	Robert Michael Cleveland
April 06, 2015	Robert Myles Cleveland
April 17, 2015	Donald Douglas Depp Jr.
April 12, 2016	Raymond Glea Taff
April 29, 2022	Jared Scott Guillory
April 07, 2023	Grayson Thomas Clark
April 07, 2023	Jameson Owen Clark
April 07, 2023	LTC Harold Thomas Gonzales Jr.
April 07, 2023	Harold Thomas Gonzales III
April 21, 2023	Paul Vincent Birinyi M.D.
May 26, 2010	Henley Alexander Hunter
May 27, 2014	John Michael Lee
May 12, 2017	James Alexander Rabalais
May 12, 2017	Micah Tanner Rabalais
May 25, 2018	Jerry Mack Price
May 25, 2018	August Churchill Webster
May 15, 2020	Dale Patrick Bordelon
May 15, 2020	MajGen John Henry Bordelon Jr.
May 20, 2022	Dalton Koen Poole
May 20, 2022	Darrell Shawn Poole Jr.
May 20, 2022	Darrell Shawn Poole Ph. D.
May 20, 2022	Marvin Lee Smith
May 27, 2022	Larry Joe Reynolds

June 01, 1983	James Andrew Morock Sr., M.D.
June 04, 2009	Thomas Marcelineo EBarb
June 08, 2018	James Eric Irby
June 25, 2021	Ronald Andrew Slipman MD
June 25, 2021	Wesley Elliott Slipman



COLONIAL TRIVIA

(answers on page 9)



1. What system was used by the colonists to send messages to each other?
 - a. Writs of Assistance
 - b. Deliverance Group
 - c. US Postal Service
 - d. Committees of Correspondence

2. Which of these men was a French military officer that served with General Washington?
 - a. Fernand Gambiez
 - b. Henri Jules Bataille
 - c. Marquis de Lafayette
 - d. Gaspard de Coligny



LAST MEETING

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

President Gervais Compton called the meeting to order with twelve members and seven guests in

attendance. Compton welcomed everyone and asked for an introduction of guests.

Chaplain Clyde Neck opened the meeting with the Invocation and then Vice President Darrell Poole, Ph.D., led the Pledge of Allegiance. Taylor Thompson led the Pledge to the SAR.

President Compton read the biography of Jim Rogers, Ph.D., our guest speaker. Compton presented Rogers with a Certificate of Appreciation and a LASSAR mug for his presentation on President James K. Polk. Rogers traced Polk's ancestry from Scotland to Tennessee and recounted Polk's life story. Polk's grandfather Ezekiel was a Colonel in the SC Militia. His father Samuel was a farmer, a surveyor, and a county judge in Maury County, TN. Samuel's home was open to guests, one of which was Andrew Jackson. James Polk studied law under renowned lawyer Felix Grundy and married Sarah Childress from a prominent Nashville family. He was elected Speaker of the House, Governor of Tennessee, and President of the United States.



A motion was made, seconded, and passed to approve the previous meeting's minutes. Secretary Brent Morock reported that the current chapter account balance is \$2,591. He stated that the chapter has 72 members, including 2 Dual Members. 6 Supplemental applications are at National.

In Committee Reports, James Morock, Sr., M.D. "Dr. Morock", stated that committee members met on January 10, 2024, at Broken Wheel Brewery in Marksville, LA, to discuss future awards and the marking of graves. Kenneth Gremillion's and Dr. James DeLee's graves are next to be marked. Permission from family members will be sought. A

Bronze Good Citizenship and a Fire Safety Award may be presented at the next meeting. A Law Enforcement Award is pending, waiting for more information on the awardee. Dr. Morock is still contacting EMS Directors and asked the membership to keep looking for new members.

The Chapter Bylaws still need to be updated. Corrections and additions will be made and sent to Henley Hunter for review and approval.

President Compton and Dr. Morock once again talked about America's First Medals Set (1973) – a donation for the 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 later this year.

President Compton asked those in attendance to sign the Declaration of Independence after the meeting.

Aubrey Birinyi was awarded a certificate and a \$50 check for winning the chapter's Americanism Poster Contest. Her topic was the Battle of Lexington & Concord – the shot heard round the world – and how the shot continues through history. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to elect the poster as the chapter winner and to submit this poster to the LASSAR Americanism Poster Contest.

Pat Ryan suggested that members can talk about their ancestors at future meetings.



A date for Turner Bynum's grave marking in Rapides Cemetery has been set for May 4th. President Compton suggested that Joe Reynolds put this information on the chapter website and in the newsletter.

For those attending the April 12th-13th LASSAR Annual Meeting and Banquet, 3 grave markings are scheduled. On April 12th at 3PM in Opelousas at St. Landry Catholic Church Cemetery, 5 Patriots will be honored. On April 13th at 1 PM in Washington at Yellow Fever Cemetery and at 2 PM in Opelousas at St. Landry Catholic Church Cemetery, 11 more Patriots will be honored.

Vice President Cheryl Morock of the LASSAR Ladies Auxiliary stated that the donations at the last meeting paid for the chapter’s auction items – 4 gumbo bowls and platters – at the April 13th LASSAR Annual Auction to support the LASSAR Youth Awards program.

Vice President Poole mentioned the sign that Dr. Morock brought to the meeting for Mike Lee’s ice chest – \$3 for Heineken, \$2 for lesser beer.

The next meeting will be at 11:30 AM on May 18th at Forts Randolph & Buhlow State Historic Site in Pineville, LA. The July 20th meeting will be at 11:30 AM at Broken Wheel Brewery in Marksville, LA. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to adjourn the meeting.

Neck offered a closing prayer and President Compton led the SAR Recessional.

Brent Morock
Secretary



BATTLES FOUGHT APR - JUN

Apr–Aug, 1782Battle of the Black River
 Apr 6, 1776 Battle of Block Island
 Apr 8, 1782Battle of Delaware Bay
 Apr 9–12, 1782 Battle of the Saintes
 Apr 12, 1782 Battle of Providien
 Apr 13, 1777 Battle of Bound Brook
 Apr 14, 1780 Battle of Monck's Corner
 Apr 14–18, 1783 Recapture of the Bahamas
 Apr 15, 1781Battle of Porto Praya
 Apr 15–23, 1781 Siege of Fort Watson
 Apr 17, 1780 Second Battle of Martinique
 Apr 19, 1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord
 Apr 19, 1775 – Mar 17, 1776..... Siege of Boston

Apr 19, 1782Battle of the Mona Passage
 Apr 20, 1775Gunpowder Incident*
 Apr 20–21, 1782 Action of 20–21 April 1782
 Apr 23, 1775New York Armory Raid*
 Apr 24, 1778North Channel Naval Duel
 Apr 25, 1781 Battle of Blandford
 Apr 25, 1781Battle of Hobkirk's Hill
 Apr 27, 1777Battle of Ridgefield
 Apr 29, 1781 Battle of Fort Royal
 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, 1775Capture 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, 1778Battle of Barren Hill
 May 22-Jun 18, 1781Siege 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, 1780Bird'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, 1776Battle of Trois-Rivières
 Jun 10–12, 1780 . Battle of Mobley's Meeting House
 Jun 11–12, 1775 Battle of Machias
 Jun 16–18, 1779Capture of Saint Vincent
 Jun 17, 1775Battle of Bunker Hill
 Jun 20, 1779 Battle of Stono Ferry
 Jun 20, 1780 Battle of Ramsour's Mill
 Jun 23, 1780Battle 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, 1776Battle of Turtle Gut Inlet
 Jun 30, 1778 Battle of Alligator Bridge

Jun 30, 1782Raid 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, Tarelton’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.



**TRUTHS ABOUT THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION!**



The Battle of Long Island

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

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



Past Chapter President Mike Sawrie presented a Flag Certificate to Martin & Loretta Lyons on Feb. 7, 2024



Dr. Enemund Meullion chapter presented an SAR Flag Certificate to Nick and Linda Carrozza, Critics Choice Restaurant, in Alexandria on May 8, 2024.

Pictured, L>R, are Nick, Linda, Jim Morock (Flag Chairman), and Brent Morock (Secretary-Treasurer-Registrar).



OUR AMERICAN PATRIOTS



Hans Heinrich (John Henry) Felder
5th Great Grandfather of Compatriot Joe Reynolds

(Continued from last Newsletter)

Apparently, Felder's Whig loyalties/participation was enough to draw the ire of his Loyalist adversaries in the area. In 1778, Loyalists looted and torched his home in St. Matthews's parish. In the civil war that was the Revolution in SC, this was hardly an unusual occurrence. Felder, however, had an opportunity to avenge his Loyalist adversary's depredations in 1781. May of 1781 was beginning to show the Whigs of Carolina gain the upper hand. Although large victories were reserved for Cowpens and Kings Mountain, the Whig militia of General Thomas Sumter, Francis Marion and the detached Continentals of Harry Lee were beginning to take advantage of the strung out British lines of supply. For over a week during the previous month, Brigadier General Francis Marion and Lt. Colonel Henry Lee of the Continentals laid siege and finally forced the surrender of Fort Watson on the Santee. On May 12th the duo struck again by capturing the British post at Forte Motte after a four day siege.



Like domino's the British line of forts guarding their supply lines were falling. Brigadier General Thomas Sumter hoped to make his own dent by moving on Orangeburg on May 11, 1781. Captain Felder is reported to have guided the famed South Carolina partisan's approach to the town and his two guns (now on display at the Square in Orangeburg) are reported to have been used in the siege.

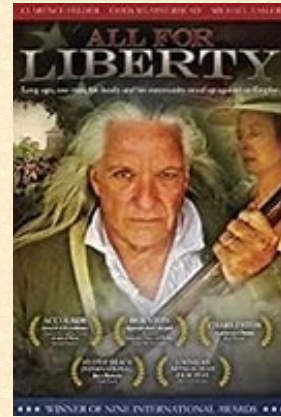
However, the fickle nature of the war in South Carolina took an even further swing. Sumter's command moved from the town of Orangeburg with view of laying siege to the British post at Fort Granby

(present day Columbia). However, Henry Lee's continentals had moved to the area while most of Sumter's men were besieging Orangeburg and on May 15th forced the surrender of the post, much to Sumter's chagrin. Nevertheless, Orangeburg would once again fall back into British hands after the evacuation of Ninety-Six and Camden when Lord Rawdon's forces moved into the area. Sometime between the capture of Orangeburg by Sumter and the end of the war, Henry Felder's final battle with the hated Loyalists would come to fruition.

Around the close of the war, Henry Felder received word from his old comrade Samuel Rowe that the Loyalists were going to make another house call on his residence. Felder barricaded himself, his sons, and an overseer named Fry in his home to fend off the Tories. In the character of war common to the South Carolina countryside, the Loyalists made their expected arrival and tried to overwhelm Felder and his small garrison. With his wife and servants loading their weapons as they fired, Felder's posse beat back the attack of the King's men. The Loyalists finally had enough and slipped away from Felder's home after taking as many as 20 men killed (if one believes the story, however unbelievable). Whether this was an actual retreat or simply a ploy to draw Felder out of the house is unknown. However, Felder sent his sons via a back path to ambush the retreating Loyalists.

The Tories however turned back before reaching the ambushade and resumed their attack on Felder's house. Realizing there is more than one way to skin a cat, the Loyalists fired a load of hay under Felder's shed. The shed's proximity near the house soon caused the expected conflagration and Felder's house went up in flames. The ploy was obvious. Fire the house, draw the defenders out, and put them to the sword. Escaping from the flames, the Swiss threw on his wife's clothes to escape the Loyalist trap. As Felder attempted to scale the yard fence, he was cut down by the Tory bullets. His boots had given him away. Felder's Swiss perseverance however would

not fail him even close to death. Felder denied his bitter enemies the pleasure of capturing his dead body and managed to make his way a few hundred yards before his wounds got the better of him. One of his nearby servants, chopping wood, came to his assistance and he was carried to a safe place. However, the Loyalist bullets had served their purpose. A few days after the skirmish, Felder died of his wounds.



Felder's last fight is relayed to posterity by his surviving family members and the slave who came to his assistance after wounding. The killing of twenty Loyalists of course comes via these stories and the account of the skirmish comes from the surviving members there. The overall truth of the story is unknown. Even the time of death of Felder has been a source of some disagreement although some put the death in 1780. This would seem to conflict with the account of Felder's aiding in the capture of Orangeburg (Orangeburg was captured in May of 81). One probable theory holds that the Felder who helped Sumter in his capture of Orangeburg was actually Felder's son Hans Henry Felder. This would make Hans Henry Felder's reported death in 1780 entirely possible. Few distinctions could have been made in most surviving information that show clearly just which "Captain Henry Felder" was involved in the capture of Orangeburg. After all Felder's son, Henry, followed his father's footsteps and commanded the company after his death. Of course, this would necessarily mean that Hans Henry Felder did not take part in the capture of Orangeburg,

however his company (commanded by his son Henry Felder) did. Of course, there is also the possibility that the 1780 death date of Felder is mistaken. Only painstaking research and maybe some information stored away in a dusty library somewhere can tell for certain. These questions if nothing else, help to keep Felder's many descendants guessing as to his life. However, one could note with certainty that Captain Hans Henry Felder can be remembered as one of Orangeburg District's most dedicated Whigs in the American Revolution.

Sources: The History of Orangeburg County: Alexander Salley.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Another of Henry Felder's Great Grandsons, Clarence Felder, Wrote, Directed and Stared in a movie about Henry, All for Liberty. This movie has been made into a DVD that you can purchase many places, however you can also watch the complete movie for free on YouTube by clicking:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LNo1PgCIKsY&list=RDCMUCZEQZQ8HhFbyFjXUT46XH8g&start_radio=1&t=429s



OUR FOUNDING FATHERS

Andrew Adams

January 7, 1736 – November 26, 1797

Andrew Adams was an American Founding Father, lawyer, jurist, and political leader in Connecticut during the nation's Revolutionary Era. As a delegate from Connecticut to the Second Continental Congress, he signed the Articles of Confederation in 1778. Following the war, he returned to his law practice, and in 1793, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court.

Early life

Adams was born in Stratford, Connecticut, the son of Samuel (1703–1788) and Mary Fairchild (1698–1803) Adams. His father practiced law in Stratford and was a judge of Fairfield County. Adams attended Yale and graduated in 1760 before reading law with his father. He first practiced in Stamford. In 1772, he was named the king's attorney for Litchfield County. He moved to Litchfield in 1774 and made his home there for the rest of his life. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1796.

Adams was a Freemason. He was a member of St. Paul's Lodge No 11 in Litchfield, Connecticut.

Political career

With the coming of the American Revolution, Adams was a member of Connecticut's Committee of Safety. He served in the Connecticut House of Representatives from 1776 until 1781 and was its speaker in 1779 and 1780. During the Revolutionary War, he served as a colonel in the Connecticut militia. He was appointed to the Second Continental Congress in 1778, when he signed the Articles of Confederation.

Adams was a leading player in both state and national politics. Governor of Connecticut Johnathan Trumbull wrote to congressmen Roger Sherman, Titus Hosmer and Adams on military movements in what is now known as the states of New England. Adams and Hosmer answered the governor's message, stating they would take the opportunity to write to Major Bigelow and keep an eye on the situation through organizing a Board of Treasury, but little progress had been made. After leaving the Continental Congress in 1778, a year later Adams had been named a member of the Connecticut executive council by Trumbull. Adams was also granted a seat as a judge that same year, and he was granted the position of chief justice in 1793, which was the position he kept till his death. Adams is buried in the west cemetery located in Litchfield.



AMERICA 250 EVENT

On April 9th, 2024, as part of the "America 250" chapter events, our own member and Compatriot

Harold Gonzales spoke to the Colonel Matthew Singleton Chapter, South Carolina Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on the subject of "Spain in the American Revolution."



Representatives of the Dr. Enemund Meullion Chapter holds a Grave Marking for Turner Bynum at the Rapides Cemetery. Pictured here with Compatriots and Friends.



COLONIAL TRIVIA ANSWERS

1. What system was used by the colonists to send messages to each other?
Answer: d. Committees of Correspondence

Explanation:
Colonists carried the messages on horseback to one another.

2. Which of these men was a French military officer that served with General Washington?
Answer: c. Marquis de Lafayette

Explanation:
Washington considered Lafayette almost a son, and the two were very close. Later Lafayette served in France's own revolution.



"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." - First Annual Address to Congress, January 8, 1790



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