



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



The Bethabara Bugler

Volume 1, Issue 22

November 1, 2020

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.

Bethabara Chapter Meetings

As you are aware, no Bethabara Chapter SAR on-site meetings have been held recently due to continuing concerns over the Corona virus. On September 10, 2020, the Bethabara Chapter did conduct a membership meeting via Zoom.

Commemoration of Battle of the Shallow Ford

Forty-seven individuals wearing protective masks due to the Covid-19 pandemic, braved the inclement weather on Saturday, October 10, 2020 to take part in a modified 240th Commemoration Ceremony of the Battle of the Shallow Ford at historic Huntsville UM Church. Hosted by the Winston-Salem Bethabara Chapter of the Sons of The American Revolution (SAR), attendees included visitors, Compatriots from the Alamance Battleground, Bethabara, Nathanael Greene, Catawba Valley, and Yadkin Valley SAR Chapters as well as Daughters of The American Revolution (DAR) attendees from the Battle of Shallow Ford, Jonathan Hunt, Leonard's Creek, Colonel Joseph Winston, and Old North State Chapters. Andrew Mackie, President of the Yadkin County Historical Society and Ann White of the Huntsville Historical Society were also in attendance. Bethabara Chapter Compatriots in attendance included Bill Ewalt, Gary Fraysier, , Peter Gilyard, Harlan Hawks, Ed Hosmer, Andy Kelly, Fred Learned, Larry McRae, Allen Mollere, Daniel Parsons, Stephen Rantz, and Joseph Weaver.

Fred Learned, President, North Carolina State Sons of The American Revolution Society, and Past-President, Bethabara Chapter, served as host of the ceremony and welcomed all attendees. Following the Memorial Wreath presentations and presentation of colors by members of the SAR Color Guard, attendees recited the Pledge of Allegiance and Pledge to the SAR.

Pledge to the SAR

We the 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.

Following an introduction of NCSAR and NCDAR guests, many of whom drove far distances to attend, a new member swearing in and induction ceremony took place for four SAR members and one DAR member.



Portion of attendees at historic Huntsville UM Church ceremony



Fred Learned, President, North Carolina State SAR Society, and Past-President, Bethabara Chapter, with opening remarks



Presentation of colors by members of the SAR Color Guard during Pledge to the SAR.



Following the swearing-in ceremony, new SAR inductees (L to R) Stephen Rantz, Joseph Weaver, Peter Gilyard, and Daniel Parsons (standing in for grandson Weston Parsons) were presented their recognition certificates from The National Society of the Sons of The American Revolution by Ed Hosmer (standing right), President of the SAR Bethabara Chapter of Winston-Salem.



Tabatha Freeman Gilyard (L) being sworn into the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) society by Becky Dursee, Regent of the Jonathan Hunt Chapter of Elkin.



NCSAR Color Guard members who braved the weather and drove many miles to participate in the ceremony

Battle of the Shallow Ford

(compilation by Allen Mollere)

As the Colonists took up arms against England in January 1776, Henry Francis of Montgomery County, VA, took the oath as an Ensign of the Militia. Three months later, a company was formed of those living on Cripple Creek: Andrew Thompson was the Captain and Henry Francis the Lieutenant. In March 1778, Henry Francis replaced Andy Thompson as Captain of the company.

In early October four companies of Patriots numbering about 160 from Montgomery County, VA, under Maj. Joseph Cloyd and Captains Henry Francis, Isaac Campbell, George Parris, and Abraham Trigg, followed earlier Patriot troops headed to Kings Mountain to challenge Loyalist Colonel Ferguson. When the Patriot forces from Montgomery County, VA reached western North Carolina, they learned of Ferguson's defeat at Kings Mountain and they were redirected to Surry County. These four companies from Virginia joined with the first three companies sent out from Charlotte and Salisbury (about 110 men), and with the local Surry county militiamen who had not pursued Ferguson (about 80 men).

Receiving information that there was a large body of Loyalists at the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin River, the Patriots marched in that direction. (Loyalists, sometimes called Tories, were those American colonists who stayed loyal to the British Crown after the thirteen American colonies declared independence in 1776.) On Saturday morning, October 14th, about 9:30 a.m., a force of approximately 350 Patriots from Montgomery County, VA, and Rowan and Surry Counties were on the west side of the small stream, now called the Battle Branch, near the Shallow Ford crossing of the Yadkin River. Looking eastward across the stream the Patriots unexpectedly saw the head of the approaching Loyalist column as it rounded a bend in the road, coming into view. The same Loyalist force which had threatened the county for the past several weeks. Numbering somewhere between 400 – 900 (exact number unknown), the Loyalist from Surry County had crossed the Yadkin and were moving westward on the Mulberry Fields Road, on the way to join Cornwallis' Army marching from Charlotte. A single cry of "Tory! Tory!" was quickly echoed among the ranks. From across the branch came cries of "Rebel! Rebel!"

Officers on both sides shouted commands as the men hastily formed ranks, readied their rifles, and fired several rounds at each other. The Patriots (sometimes called Whigs, Rebels, Liberty Men, Congress Men, or, in view of their loyalty to the new United States of America, just Americans), though outnumbered, fought valiantly and quickly gained the advantage. With casualties mounting, the well mounted Loyalists quit fighting and retreated across the Yadkin, making good their escape. Captain Bryan, leader of the Loyalist force, was the first to fall, five rifle balls having passed through him and his horse. He was quickly killed, along with 13 others. The Patriots were jubilant at their rout of the Loyalists. The battle probably lasted about 45 minutes.

The hoofbeats of the retreating Loyalists had barely died out to the east when sounds of approaching infantry was heard from the south. The Patriots once more readied themselves and sent several individuals to reconnoiter in that direction. Distant cries of "Victory for Liberty!"

Huzzah! Huzzah!" reached their ears and they again relaxed their vigil. The Patriot infantrymen came into view, about 300, with a few horses under Colonel John Peasley. (Peasley's infantry had been sent out 2 or 3 days before by Patriot General Sumner from Salisbury when reports of the Tories had worsened). They arrived at the close of the battle, as did Colonel Joseph Williams of the Surry County Militia, who had heard the rifle fire from his nearby home.

As the smoke began to clear, the casualties of the battle became clearer. Patriot Captain Henry Francis (the only Patriot killed in the Battle of the Shallow Ford) had been shot through the head and had fallen dead to the ground, a few steps from his sons Henry and John. (John took aim and killed the Loyalist who had shot his father.) Patriot Captain George Parris was gravely wounded, and three other Patriots had been shot. In addition to Captain Bryan, about 15 of the Loyalists lay dead or wounded including area members of the Bryan, Turner, and Lakey families. The sounds of the battle carried for several miles and those who lived nearby began to arrive to tend the soldiers. The 4 wounded Patriots and one wounded Loyalist was cared for on the battlefield by Moravian physician Dr. Bonn and his assistant, Joseph Dixon, who were the first to arrive after the battle. The wounded were then cared for in Bethania where they were taken to recover from their wounds.

Captain Francis was buried at the battle site on the side of the Mulberry Fields Road. Those of the dead Loyalist who were not taken home were buried in a separate common grave in a nearby field. (Exact location remains unknown.) Over the next several days the Patriots moved on to the Moravian towns of Winston and Salem, cold and wet from rains that began late on the 14th. Patriot General William Smallwood with his troops, also in search of the Loyalists, arrived in the Moravian towns and was elated to learn of the Patriots' victory.

News of the victory at the Shallow Ford spread quickly and greatly encouraged the Patriots. The victory had dispersed the Loyalist force that had formed in Surry County, and they never again gathered in such numbers to threaten the residents. The Battle of the Shallow Ford has long been overlooked by historians; however, it was a significant victory for the Patriot forces. The Shallow Ford battle, occurring exactly a week after the Kings Mountain battle, turned the tide of the war for independence in North Carolina to the Patriots' advantage.



Grave of Captain Henry Francis located at battle site on the side of the Mulberry Fields Road. Granite SAR patriot marker at foot of grave previously provided by the SAR Bethabara Chapter.



Headstone for Captain Henry Francis grave

**DOCUMENTED PARTICIPANTS IN THE BATTLE OF SHALLOW FORD,
Yadkin County, Surry County, now North Carolina, 14 Oct 1780, include the following:**

Patriots: Montgomery County, Virginia, Militia

Major Joseph Cloyd, Commanding Officer at the Battle

Capt. Isaac Campbell

Lt. William Dean

Lt. Michael Gleaves

Ens. John Renk

Michael Buster

William Campbell

George Ewing

John Ewing

Henry Francis, Jr.

Robert Rhea

James Wylie/Willy

Capt. Henry Francis*

Lt. John Francis

John Cock

Williams Rogers

Capt. George Pearis/Parris**

Lt. James Mars

Aaron Collier

John Day/Daye

Thomas Farley

Thomas Shannon

Henry Walker

Capt. Abraham Trigg

Lt. William Davis

Robert Bell

William Bradley

John Cooper

John Duncan

Anthony Dunkin

Thomas Evans

William Howerton

Reuben Ratliff

Nathan Ratliff

Henry Trollinger

Company Not Specified

Henry Bishop

Charles Black

James Brown

___ Bryant
James Fugate
John Ward**

Patriots: North Carolina Militia

Capt. William Bobbitt
Capt. Andrew Carson, Rowan, now Iredell County
Capt. James Miller
Capt. Jacob Nichols
Deveraux Ballard
John Callahan
James Holmes
Lawrence Maiden

Patriots: Surry County Militia

[David?] Allen
Elihu Ayers
Lt. John Blalock
Claiborne Gentry
Lt. George Hauser
Capt. David Humphreys
John Majors
John Parmley
James Sanders

Capt. Henry Smith
John Spelts/Speice**
Henry Tilley
Henry Ward
William Young

Loyalists: Surry County

Col. Gideon Wright
Col. Hezekiah Wright
Capt. [James?] Bryan*
Capt. Ben Burke*
Capt. ___ Kyle
Capt. William Lakey, mortally wounded*
[Abraham?] Skidmore
Ball Turner, An Enslaved Loyalist of Color*

*Killed **Wounded

OTHER PARTICIPANTS IN THE BATTLE

1. Dr. Bonn, Moravian physician, and Joseph Dixon, his assistant, attended the wounded after the battle.
2. Abraham Creason lived a short distance north of the battlefield. A Field Council was held on his land following the battle, Oct. 19.
3. American Gen. William Lee Davidson, camped near Charlotte, dispatched Capt. Andrew Carson's company to the Shallow Ford.
4. Robbin Horn and Thomas Douglass, held prisoners by Loyalists, escaped and fought for the Patriots.
5. George Kimbrough, an enslaved man, was fishing at the Shallow Ford and witnessed the defeated Loyalists in retreat.
6. Col. John Peasley, Guilford County Militia, dispatched by Gen. Sumner, arrived at the close of battle with a company of 300 men.
7. Gen. William Smallwood, Commander of North Carolina, marched his troops from camp to the Moravian towns, to meet Loyalists. He arrived the day after the battle.
8. Gen. Jethro Sumner, camped near Salisbury, dispatched companies led by Capt. Jacob Nichols, Capt. James Miller, and Capt. John Peasley to the Shallow Ford.
9. Col. Joseph Williams, Surry County Militia, lived across the Yadkin River at Panther Creek Plantation, heard the battle in progress, and arrived after the battle.
10. Thomas Young, NC Militia, guarded the wagons during the battle and arrived on the battlefield after the battle.

Sources: Pension Records, Charley O. and Nona Francis, Mary B. Kegley, Carol L. Snow, Ann Brownlee, V. M. Seiders, *et al.*

If you have additional documentation on the participants in the battle, please contact Andrew Mackie, cell and text 336-428-8471, or email andrewmackie@vadtel.net.

Loyalists

(compilation by Allen Mollere)

Loyalists were American colonists who stayed loyal to the British Crown after the thirteen American colonies declared independence in 1776, and during the American Revolutionary War. They were also often called Tories, Royalists, or King's Men. Prominent Loyalists refused to support independence and repeatedly assured the British government that many thousands of them would spring to arms, join Loyalist regiments, and fight for the crown to defeat the American Revolution. They were opposed by the "Patriots" (sometimes called Whigs, Rebels, or, in view of their loyalty to the new United States of America, just Americans), who supported the revolution, and who referred to the Loyalist as persons obstructing the liberties of America.

In Patriot controlled areas (that is most of the country), they called for the arrest of all Loyalists who are dangerous to "the liberties of America." They denied the Loyalist freedom of speech, often burned, or confiscated their property, and treated them as traitors or collaborators with a foreign army. Outspoken supporters of the King were threatened with public humiliation (such as tarring and feathering) or physical attack. However relatively few Loyalist civilians are thought to have been killed by mobs, although two men in Philadelphia were officially executed for supporting the British.

At first, many Loyalists urged moderation in the struggle for colonial rights and were only driven into active loyalism by radical fellow Patriot colonists who denounced all who would not join them. Individual colonists were forced to choose sides by the Patriots who took control nearly everywhere in the Thirteen Colonies in 1775. Thus, families were often divided during the American Revolution, and many felt themselves to be both American and British, still owing a loyalty to the mother country, hoping for a peaceful reconciliation. Approximately half the colonists of European ancestry tried to avoid involvement in the struggle, just as many Quakers did, and when that failed, clung to the familiar connection rather than embrace the new.

The British strategy incorrectly assumed that a highly activist Loyalist community was ready to mobilize so they planned much of their strategy around raising Loyalist regiments who would do most of the fighting, especially in the southern campaigns. In practice, however, the number of Loyalists in military service was far lower than expected and Britain could not effectively protect them except in those areas where Britain had military control.

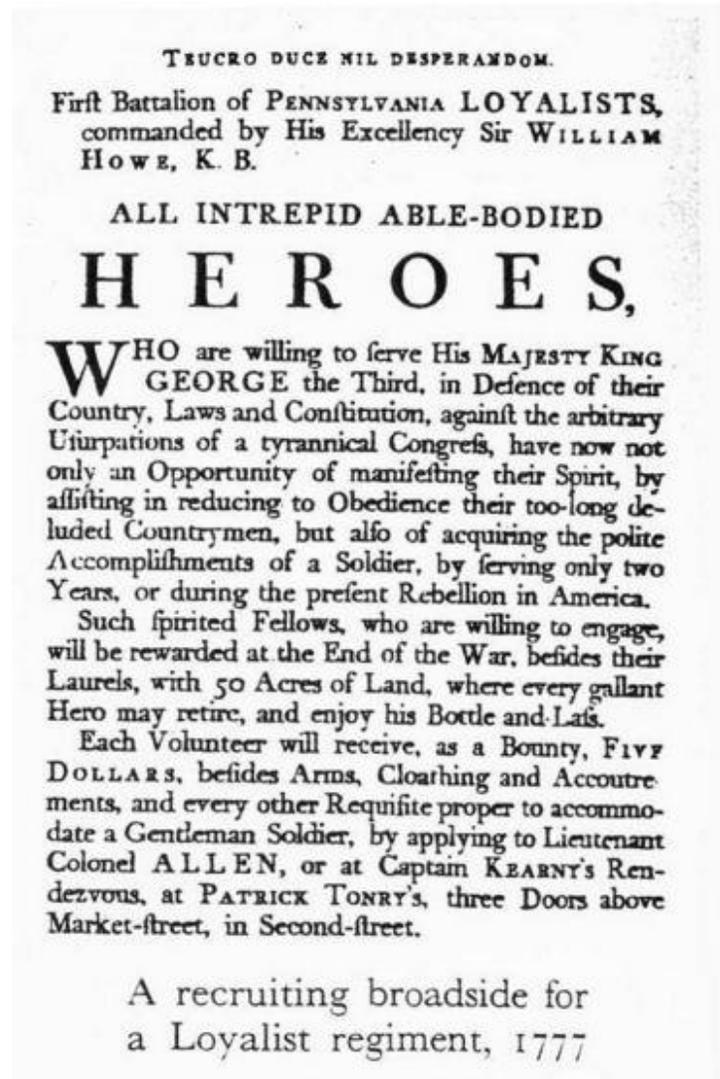
In no colony did Loyalists outnumber revolutionaries. The largest concentration of Loyalists were in the South, middle colonies, New York City, Long Island, and Pennsylvania. New York was the British stronghold and had more Loyalists than any other colony. New England had fewer loyalists than any other section.

In 1778, William Franklin, the royal governor of New Jersey and son of Patriot leader Benjamin Franklin, became a leader of the Loyalists after his release from a Patriot prison. He worked to build Loyalist military units to fight in the war, but the number of volunteers remained much fewer than London expected. Thusly, the British were often suspicious of the Loyalists and looked down upon them, not knowing whom they could fully trust.

Loyalists constituted about one-third of the population of the American colonies during the conflict. They were not confined to any group or class, but their numbers were strongest among the following groups:

- Officeholders and others who served the British crown or had a vested interest in upholding its authority.
- A fair number of Anglican clergymen and their parishioners in the North (especially Connecticut and New York), who had likewise taken vows of allegiance and obedience to King George.
- Many tenant farmers of New York.
- Many of the Dutch/Quakers in the colony and in New Jersey.
- Members of German religious sects, especially in Pennsylvania, and other conscientious pacifists.

- Some Presbyterians in the southern colonies.
- Some recent emigrants, especially Highland Scots in the Carolinas.
- Large landholders, especially in the North, and wealthy merchant groups in the cities whose businesses and property were affected by the war.
- Individuals who tended to be older and better educated than their Patriot opponents.
- Many people (such as some of the ex-Regulators in North Carolina) refused to join the rebellion as they had earlier protested corruption by the local authorities who later became Patriot leaders. Such pre-Revolutionary War oppression by the local Patriots contributed to the reason that much of backcountry North Carolina tended to loyalism or neutrality.
- Many Iroquois Indians.
- Etc.



Recruiting poster for Loyalist soldiers, Philadelphia 1777; the British were stunned that so few colonists volunteered for their army.

Number of Loyalists

No exact number is known, but historians' estimate that 400,000 - 500,000 of the approximate white population of 2.25 million in 1780 are Loyalists. That number constantly declined as thousands of Loyalists fled the country every year of the war or changed their affiliation. In Georgia and the Carolinas, people changed back and forth. Due to the highly political nature of the war, a large but unknown proportion of the white population remained neutral. The Patriots received active support from perhaps 40 - 45 percent of the white populace, and at most no more than a bare majority.

Loyalist women

While men were out fighting for the Crown, women served at home protecting their land and property. At the end of the war, many loyalist men left America for the shelter of England, leaving their wives and daughters to protect their land. The main punishment for Loyalist families was the expropriation of property, but married women were protected under "feme covert", which meant that they had no political identity and their legal rights were absorbed by their husbands. This created an awkward dilemma for the confiscation committees: confiscating the land of such a woman would punish her for her husband's actions, however, many women were punished in this way.

Battle of Stono Ferry

South Carolina – June 20, 1779

(Compilation by Allen Mollere)

In 1778, facing a stalemate in the northern colonies, British North America Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Henry Clinton, and Lord George Germain, turned their attention to the southern colonies. Aware of the strong British sentiment in the South, the British counted on these Loyalist to rise, suppress, and defeat the American patriots. The British dispatched troops from New York in November 1778 to capture Savana, reinforced by British Brigadier General Augustine Prevost who had marched north from Saint Augustine, Florida. The British troops from New York made landfall outside of Savannah on December 23 and successfully captured the city six days later, once again exposing Charleston to danger.

Throughout the early months of 1779, Continental Army General Benjamin Lincoln was reinforced by local militia as well as militia from North Carolina and Georgia. From a base at Purrysburg, South Carolina, Lincoln directed these forces to monitor key points on the Savannah River between the coast and Augusta, Georgia, which had fallen into British hands in late January. This buildup of Continental Army forces prompted the British to withdraw their force from

Augusta back to Ebenezer, Georgia, across the river from Purrysburg. While these maneuvers were underway, a Loyalist force was defeated in the Battle of Kettle Creek, and a North Carolina militia force was defeated in the Battle of Brier Creek (March 3, 1779).

On April 20, 1779, General Benjamin Lincoln felt strong enough to move most of his forces from Purrysburg to Augusta to stage an attack with the goal of tightening the cordon around Savannah, cutting the British off from local resources. (Lincoln was apparently unaware that the British supply situation was somewhat desperate, in part because American privateer activity had been successful in capturing British supply ships and diverting them from Savanna.) Lincoln's movement toward Augusta left the rich lands of coastal South Carolina protected by a minimal militia force. British General Augustine Prevost, upon learning of this, decided to counterthrust against the militia forces at Purrysburg, marching 2,500 British troops out on April 29. The Continental militia, about 1,200 men under the command of General Moultrie, fell back toward Charleston rather than engaging Prevost, and Moultrie sent messengers to General Lincoln warning him of the British movement. (As Moultrie retreated, local men deserted his force to protect their homes and plantations.) Prevost decided to pursue Moultrie and chased him to the gates of Charleston.

Continental Army General Benjamin Lincoln, realizing that British Brigadier General Prevost was planning to cross into South Carolina, assumed that this maneuver was simply to draw him out of Augusta. Prevost confronted Patriot General Moultrie at the port of Charles Town in May but caught wind of Lincoln's approach from the south.

On May 10, companies from the two forces skirmished near Ashley Ferry, about seven miles from Charleston. Two days later British General Prevost intercepted a message from which he learned that Continental General Lincoln was rapidly marching back to Charleston. On May 12, upon learning of the defenses, Prevost withdrew his British forces to James Island and then to Stono Ferry, which was south of Charleston. A bridgehead was established on the north side that was meant to cover Stono Ferry.

By May 21, At the mainland landing of Stono Ferry, British Lieutenant Colonel Maitland and his troops erected three redoubts and a bridgehead with several cannons and about 800 - 900 British, including Highlanders from the 71st Foot, Loyalist companies from North and South Carolina, and Hessian troops from the Regiment von Trumbach, enclosed in an abatis, trees with sharpened branches pointing outward. (It was here that American Major General Benjamin Lincoln would choose to lead his main attack.)

General Lincoln's army was slowed by having taken supplies along the way, so he decided to leave a rear guard at Stono Ferry, removing most of his army to Savannah by boat on June 16. Lincoln understood he had no military imperative to attack Stono Ferry, but felt he needed a victory to sustain the morale of his troops and the civilians. He deployed his troops after a night march of eight miles from the Ashley Ferry. Immediately upon their arrival at dawn, they began struggling through thick woods. The Americans advanced in two wings; General Jethro Sumner led his Carolina militia on the right, carrying two guns, while their right flank was covered by a company of light infantry, commanded by the Marquis de Malmady. Continental troops, under General Isaac

Huger, made up the left wing; they carried four guns into battle. With Huger was a group of Light Infantry under John Henderson, and it was these troops who, shortly before sunrise, made first contact with the enemy.

On June 19, 1779 General Lincoln decided to attack early the next morning and had instructed General Moultrie “to throw over on James Island all the troops which can be spared from town.” Lincoln’s men, both Continental, and poorly trained local militia soldiers, started their advance to Stono Ferry at midnight. General Moultrie led a smaller secondary effort mainly with militia who were no match for the defenders, to the east against a small group of British soldiers on Johns Island.

By the morning of June 20, about an hour after daybreak, Lincoln formed his lines about three-quarters of a mile from the British encampment, forcing his men, mostly from the Carolinas and Virginia, to march through woods. Henderson’s 6th South Carolina encountered the British 2nd Battalion of the 71st Regiment of Foot (Highlanders) who had deployed outside of the British camp and easily drove them into the camp. Of the Highlanders, two companies resisted until only 12 men made it back: A Hessian battalion finally broke. The battle had started well for the Patriots.

The British troops waited until the Americans were within sixty yards of the abatis. The rest of the South Carolina and North Carolina brigades were much less successful in attacking as they found the creek and marsh in front of the British camp unexpectedly difficult to cross. On the American right, the militia had good success against the Hessians, but British commander Maitland rallied his troops to stop the Patriot militia’s progress. The North Carolina brigade charged but found the abatis impenetrable, with a deep ravine. The cannons had little effect on the British fortifications protecting the Hessians and the Royal North Carolina Regiment. Fire from the British row-galley ship, *Thunder*, drove back some of the Americans on the right wing, and the sight of British reinforcements approaching on the causeway from Johns Island convinced Lincoln to order a retreat. Moultrie’s assignment was to have detained the British on Johns Island, but historian’s debate on whether his failure to do so lay with poor weather conditions or his own incompetence. On seeing the American retreat, Maitland advanced his line in pursuit but broke off as the American cavalry in reserve engaged.

In the battle, which lasted for fifty-six minutes, 34 Americans were killed, 113 were wounded, and 155 were missing. Of the 34 Americans killed, three were key officers. Most notable was Colonel Owen Roberts of the 4th South Carolina Regiment (artillery) who suffered a shattered leg from a British artillery shell. Amongst the American wounded was Major William R. Davie. General Isaac Huger commanded the left wing of the American forces until he was severely wounded. (Despite his wounds, five months later Huger led an unsuccessful attack to free Savannah from British control. Afterwards, he joined General Nathanael Greene's army.), and Colonel Laumoy, a French engineer. Hugh Jackson, brother of future President Andrew Jackson, was felled by heat and exhaustion. The British lost 26 killed, 93 wounded, and one missing. A British victory. (British loss accounts vary as one states a loss of 150 officers and men, but only one reported missing.) British Lieutenant Colonel Maitland had previously decided to withdraw from battle almost a week prior to the battle, however, his action was delayed by a lack of water transportation.

Despite this victory, on June 23 British General Prevost withdrew his troops and abandoned

the redoubts as intended and began moving down the coast towards Beaufort, South Carolina, although with little prompting from Lincoln's attack.

The American Revolutionary War battle of Stono Ferry in South Carolina (present day Rantowles, SC) was a poorly planned and badly conducted military operation that took place during the British retreat from an abortive raid on Charleston. The site of the battle is still visible today, at the end of South Carolina Route 318, near Rantowles.



Publicity

The October 8 and 22, 2020 issues of the Clemmons Courier ran articles on the Shallow Ford commemoration. It specifically mentioned that the Bethabara Chapter of the SAR is the sponsor of the event. Additionally, an article regarding the Battle of Shallow Ford appeared in the October 30, 2020 issue of the *Yadkin Ripple News* where the Bethabara Chapter SAR was mentioned.

New Supplementals Approved

Bethabara Chapter Compatriot

Allen Mollere, III
Allen Mollere, III

Patriot

Simon LeBlanc
Antoine Montz/Mons

Upcoming 2020 SAR Activities

Nov 7	Patriot Benjamin Sutton, Sr. Grave Marker Dedication, 11:00 AM, La Grange, NC
Nov 12	Bethabara Chapter Meeting via Zoom, 10:00 AM
Dec 10	Bethabara Chapter Evening Holiday Party
Dec 19	Wreaths Across America
Jan 14	Bethabara Chapter Meeting
Feb 11	Bethabara Chapter Meeting
Mar 11	Bethabara Chapter Meeting
Apr 8	Bethabara Chapter Meeting
Apr	NCSSAR Convention
May 14	Bethabara Chapter Meeting

Note: All above events and dates are pending due to virus quarantine status.

Bethabara Chapter Officers and Contacts

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Bethabara Chapter Dues

Please note that your SAR Dues for 2021 must be paid to the Bethabara Chapter **by November 15th** so that we can tally and collectively submit everyone's dues to North Carolina State Society by December 1st.

Make checks payable to:
and mail to

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Bethabara Chapter Website

<http://winstonsalemsar.org/>