



America 250

Next Meeting: **Saturday, May 9, 2026, at 10am**

**Emily Fowler Central Library, 502 Oakland St, Denton, TX 76201**

## Chapter Officers

President—Brandon Story  
 Vice President—Ronnie Rencher  
 Recording Secretary—Mike Fry  
 Secretary, Annual Reports —  
 Mike Connelley  
 Treasurer—Chris Strauss  
 Chaplain —Ted Godwin-Stremier  
 Registrar— Eric Berkheimer  
 Sgt at Arms—Billy Roussel  
 Color Guard — TBD

## Events

1. **April 12, 2026, National Conference**
2. **April 17, 2026, dedication of the Texas SAR 250 Monument at the Texas State Cemetery**
3. **May 9, 2026, Denton Chapter Mtg**
4. **July 4, 250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the US; Dedication of the Marker.**

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## The AMERICA 250<sup>th</sup> Marker Project

**Celebrating 250 Years of the founding of the United States of America**

**July 4, 1776 – July 4, 2026**

**Dedicated July 4, 2026 by the Denton County Commissioners Court**

**Andy Eads, Denton County Judge  
 Ryan Williams, Commissioner, Precinct 1  
 Kevin Falconer, Commissioner, Precinct 2  
 Bobbie J. Mitchell, Commissioner, Precinct 3  
 Dianne Edmondson, Commissioner, Precinct 4  
 And the members of the Benjamin Lyon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and the Denton Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR)**

**Texas played a small but important role during the American Revolutionary War. Commissioned by King Carlos III of Spain, Bernardo de Galvez aided American patriots with supplies of Texas cattle in the battles at Manchac, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Mobile, and Pensacola. After the war, several Revolutionaries and their descendants settled in Texas.**

**We dedicate this marker in commemoration of the 250th Anniversary of the signing the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, and those patriots who gave all to establish our great nation.**

**The DAR and SAR members honor our Revolutionary War patriot ancestors by promoting patriotism, serving our communities, and educating and inspiring future generations about the founding principles of our Country.**

**God bless America**



## The AMERICA 250 Anniversary Marker Project, continued



Example of a marker

### Recent progress:

1. The City of Denton has selected Saturday, July 4, 2026, as the date of the Denton parade.
2. Peggy Riddle, DCHC Director, has:
  - a. Reviewed and edited the Marker text
  - b. Assigned staff to work with SAR and DAR on details of the commemoration ceremony: when, what, who, how.
  - c. Working to finalize identification of the memorial stone
  - d. Finalizing costs and who pays for what – **Peggy has indicated that the county will pay for the marker, stone and installation.**

### Next steps:

1. Finalize marker elements and gain approval of Denton County, DAR and SAR
2. Finalize costs and determine who and how to fund
3. Meet with assigned DCHC staff to document ceremony and guest lists
4. Present ceremony and guest list to DAR & SAR
5. Gain approval from County, DAR and SAR
6. Meet with assigned DCHC staff to document ceremony and guest lists
7. Present ceremony and guest list to DAR & SAR
8. Gain approval from County, DAR and SAR

**Comments, questions:** [wsmerch@gmail.com](mailto:wsmerch@gmail.com)

## Minutes for CHAPTER MEETING March 14, 2026

### DENTON CHAPTER #23 TEXAS SAR

President Brandon Story called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. and opened with prayer. Brandon Story led in the Pledges.

**Old Business:** None

Guest speaker, James Robinson, M.A. led in a study of American Mythology concerning the American Revolution. This included factual details about Betsy Ross, Paul Rever, Molly Pitcher, Miracle of the Fog, Invasion of Canada 1775, Benedict Arnold, John Paul Jones.

**New Business:** Minutes of meeting of Jan 26, 2026, submitted by Mark Miller for approval, motion seconded by Jim Ayres. With a correction, approved.

Chris Strauss gave Treasurers report that chapter has \$4,263.14 in general fund.

The Denton Chapter of SAR updated on presenting the 250-year Marker for the U.S. birthday celebration is proceeding with Denton DAR Chapter for its dedication on July 4, 2026.

Pres. Story reminded members of coming Chapter officers' election and reminded all that they need to consider serving for next year.

Also, reminder to pay our dues.

This year's SAR essay award was presented to Carter Poe, Eagle Scout who read his essay on "PATRIOTISM".

Boy Scout Color Guard will be used for March 28 meeting in Texoma.

Mike Connelly reminded us of Oct. Conference for BOM and will bring info concerning when, where, what and volunteers.

Mike explained sponsorship for Oct BOM Conference.

Mike reminded members of our Denton Chapter Annual Veteran Report that that he submits with the number of visits members have made to the hospital and how many veteran funerals members have attended. He emphasized he will need submittals with date, name and miles driven of each occasion.

Pres. Brandon Story stated motions will be taken from the floor for 2027 officers at next meeting on May 9, 2026.

15 present, including 1 candidate and 2 guests.

Adjourn by Bill Surles Second by Mark Miller.

Submitted by Mike Frye, Secretary



## National Society Sons of the American Revolution Operational Plan 2030 (Final – approved 7/14/25)

**Strategic Goal #3: Patriotic Programs** – Inspire a sense of patriotism based on America’s founding. [Secretary General]

### Operational Objectives

A. Grow our Color Guard and the scope of its mission.

1) Train and safety certify every Society Color Guard by 2030.

a. 100% Youth Protection trained and certified by the end of 2025.

b. State Color Guard Commanders will enforce compliance and ensure Youth Protection Training is tracked locally by the end of 2025 and updated annually.

c. NSSAR Color Guard Commander publish an updated Black Powder Program by 31 Dec 2025.

i. 100% of State Color Guard Commanders which fire black powder implement the National Black Powder Safety Training program by 31 Dec 2025.

ii. 100% of State Societies which fire Black Powder have appropriate level of insurance coverage for ALL SAR events in which black powder is fired.

d. NSSAR Color Guard Artillery Commander establish safety standards for cannon. and mortar firing and publish them in the NSSAR Color Guard Handbook by 31 December 2025.

e. NSSAR Color Guard Commander establish a uniform Safety/Risk Management training program by 31 December 2026.

2) Increase the number of State Society Color Guards from 41 to 50 by the 31 December 2031.

a. NSSAR National Color Guard Commander and Staff assist in establishing one new State Society Color Guard every year.

3) Increase the number of Chapter Color Guards from 66% to 75% by 2030.

4) State Color Guard Commanders increase their State Color Guard by 2% annually; 71% by 2028.

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B. Honor America's First Veterans by recognizing those who have served and continue to serve in today's Armed Forces.

- 1) Expand the number of SAR Representatives at Veteran's Administration Medical Centers (VAMCs), Center for Development and Civic Engagement (CDCEs) by 20% annually until 100% representation is achieved by 31 December 2029. Targets to achieve are 77 VAMC's with SAR Representation by 31 December 2026; 92 VAMCs by 31 December 2027; 112 VAMCs by 31 December 2028.
- 2) Increase Chapter level USS Stark Memorial Report (Stark Report) submissions by 50% from the 2023 submission target of 250 (219 actual) to 375 by 2030.
  - a) Increase Chapter level Stark Report submissions by 18 additional chapters to the previous year submission, each year.
  - b) Prepare, deliver, and post annual training on the Stark Report on SAR University by 31 March 2026 and annually thereafter.
- 3) Increase Compatriot Veteran Recognition.
  - a) Each State establish a Veterans Committee and appoint a State Veterans Committee Chairman by 30 May 2026.
  - b) Identify and recognize Compatriot Veterans by State societies by 31 Dec 2026.
  - c) 100% Applicant identification of veteran status by State Societies by 31 Dec 2027.
- 4) Establish Active Duty, Guard, and Reserve individual and unit recognition programs by 2031.
  - a) The Historian General will work with the 'History Commands' of the various services to identify "Legacy Units" for recognition in conjunction with the 250th Anniversary of the battles they fought in.
  - b) State Societies will identify and award National Guard and Reserve within their states with a particular focus on 'Legacy Units' that are descended from Revolutionary War units.
  - c) Each State Society President implement/monitor a program in which returning MIA/POWs are honored by 4 July 2026.
- 5) Partner with local Veteran's Organizations to sponsor a Joint Event for Veterans by 31 December 2026.
  - a) Appoint an SAR Liaison Officer to the American Legion by 31 December 2025.
  - b) Appoint an SAR Liaison Officer to the Veterans of Foreign Wars by 31 December 2025.
- 6) Conduct at least one Joint Flag Retirement Ceremony with a local Veteran's Group by 31 December 2026 and annually thereafter.

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C. Expand recognition of Public Service by 2028.

- 1) Develop metrics for the expansion of recognition of existing Public Service awards by 2028.
- 2) Identify and consider award of new categories of Public Service for recognition by 2028.
- 3) Each State Society annually awards Law Enforcement, Fire & Safety, EMS, Lifesaving, and Heroism medals.

D. Establish and support Constitution Day/Week Activities in our communities by 2030, seven years before the 250th Anniversary of the Signing of the Constitution.

- 1) At least 275 Chapters nationally will sponsor or participate in Constitution Day.
- 2) 100% of State Societies will establish liaison with DAR State Societies for Constitution Day Week activities by 2029.
- 3) 100% State Societies will coordinate with local/state/federal government officials to issue Constitution Day/Week proclamations.

Strategic Goal #4: Educational Programs – Educate the public with an accurate understanding of our Nation’s founding and history, and its importance today. [Historian General] Operational Objectives

A. SAR Education shall establish a professionally recognized Education Center by 1 January 2028.

- 1) Shall be a recognized clearinghouse of American Revolution education materials by 1 January 1 2026.
- 2) Shall become recognized as an authority on American Revolution History through the establishment of a historian advisory council by 1 January 2026.
- 3) The SAR Education Center and Museum will be accredited (Bronze Level) by American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) Standard and Excellence Programs for History Organizations (STEPS) program by 1 January 2028.
- 4) A fund-raising effort shall be established to raise funds for education programs by 1 January 2026.
- 5) Appoint State Society Education Directors who will champion the SARs Education and Youth Awards Programs with their local schools achieving 80% society participation by 1 July 2026.

B. SAR Education Programs shall research, fund, and establish the Virtual Education Center in 2028.

- 1) SAR shall become a resource for other organizations and institutions by partnering with other organizations for co-branded online education events in 2028. Operational Plan 2030 (Final – 7/14/25) 7
- 2) SAR shall become recognized by younger age groups through the utilization of virtual education resources accessible online and via the SAR Education Center in 2028.
- 3) A fund-raising effort shall be established to supplement funds to support the expansion of a virtual education infrastructure by 1 January 2026.

C. SAR Education Programs shall establish a recognized publishing program by 2030.

- 1) Shall publish material that advances the study of the American Revolution and furthers the mission of the SAR by 2030.
- 2) Shall establish a Fellowship/Grant to fund professional historian research of the American Revolution resulting in publications attributed to the SAR by 2030.

Source: [https://www.sar.org/app/uploads/5-year Operational Plan 2030-FINAL 7-14-2025.pdf](https://www.sar.org/app/uploads/5-year_Operational_Plan_2030-FINAL_7-14-2025.pdf)



Chapter Color Guard Commander David Cook has asked that someone else take over as Commander, as he is no longer able to continue. Contact him for details.

### A SAR Color Guard Story



Our small SAR chapter Color Guard unit in North Georgia was asked one year to be in a small North Carolina town July 4 parade, in which we did.

An observer took a video of the parade and shared it with me after the parade. The video shows the police car leading the parade with a short break of nothing. Then it showed the very tops of four Colonial flags coming up a slight hill. Slowly emerging were four uniformed SAR Color Guard members carrying the flags and flanked by militia musket

bearers on each end of the line.

I know every spectator watching the Color Guard marching in that Fourth of July parade felt a strong sense of patriotism and were proud to be an American.

**That** is what SAR Color Guard units do. It is the “pay” we receive for volunteering our time and energies to promoting patriotism.

**That** is what the Denton SAR Chapter Color Guard “COULD” do. Yes, it takes time, priority and a little cash. But to be in that parade and pass by a little boy, flag in hand, and saluting our flag will remain in my mind forever.

Joining and participating in the Denton SAR Chapter Color Guard is up to you.

### Join the Denton Chapter Color Guard

Members can participate individually or we can attend as a Color Guard unit representing the Denton SAR Chapter. New Color Guard members are welcome. Color guard members wanting to attend are to contact Color Guard Commander David Cook. It is significant to note that several events are designated as National Events which earns 20 points toward national and state Color Guard medals.

**“We are the face of the Sons of the American Revolution at the national, state, and chapter levels. Accordingly, as we further the Patriotic, Historic, and Educational Goals of the SAR let us have fun, enjoy the comradely, and practice safety for yourself and others. Yours in Patriotism**

**K. Scott Collins National Society SAR Color Guard Commander”**

**David R. Cook**  
**Denton Color Guard Commander**  
**706-835-5910**  
[dhjones1940@outlook.com](mailto:dhjones1940@outlook.com)



# America 250 Decade Of The American Revolution



*The National SAR has created this **Decade of the American Revolution** calendar to list Revolutionary War signature events each year that will be the focus of the NSSAR main celebration. Every State Society and all State Chapters should download the programs for the year and celebrate with us in your local area.*

December 16, 2023 Boston Tea Party

August 14, 2024, 200th Anniversary of Lafayette's U.S. Tour

September 5, 2024, The First Continental Congress

April 19, 2025, Battles of Lexington and Concord

Military Branch 2025 100-year Birthdays

March 2026 The British Evacuate Boston

*April 2026 - Halifax Resolves, NC—First colony to authorize its delegates to vote for independence*

*July 4, 2026, Declaration of Independence signed*

*2027 Battle of Saratoga*

*2028 French Alliance*

*2029 Siege of Vincennes/Battle of Kettle Creek*

*2030 Battle of Kings Mountain*

*2031 Siege of Yorktown*

*2032 Battle of Blue Licks*

*2033 Treaty of Paris*

Visit <https://america250sar.org/rd/> for details of each event.

## April 1776 – Halifax Resolves

### *First colony to authorize its delegates to vote for independence*

The **Halifax Resolves** was a name later given to the resolution adopted by the North Carolina Provincial Congress on April 12, 1776. The adoption of the resolution was the first official action in the American Colonies calling for independence from Great Britain during the American Revolution. The Halifax Resolves helped pave the way for the presentation to Congress of the United States Declaration of Independence less than three months later.



The Flag of North Carolina commemorates the Halifax Resolves by bearing the date of its adoption: April 12, 1776.

The creation and ratification of the resolves was the result of a strong movement in the colonies advocating separation from Great Britain. These separatists, or "American Whigs" (later, "Patriots"), sought to mobilize public support for a much discussed and all encompassing declaration of independence. The primary impediment to an outright declaration of independence from Great Britain was that none of the delegates to the Second Continental Congress were authorized by their home governments to take any action that would lead to such a declaration. Advocates of independence therefore sought to revise the instructions to each congressional delegation and remove any restrictions regarding a declaration of independence.

The resolution of April 12, 1776, became known as the Halifax Resolves because the Fourth Provincial Congress of North Carolina adopted them while meeting in the town of Halifax, North Carolina. The 83 delegates present unanimously adopted the resolves, which encouraged delegates to the Continental Congress from all the colonies to finally push for independence. The adoption of the Halifax Resolves was the first official action in the colonies calling for independence from Great Britain.

The Halifax Resolves only empowered North Carolina's three delegates to the Second Continental Congress (Joseph Hewes, William Hooper, and John Penn) to join with those from other colonies to declare independence from Great Britain's rule.

With the passage of the resolves, North Carolina became the first colony to explicitly permit their delegates to vote in favor of independence. The Halifax Resolves, however, stopped short of instructing North Carolina's delegates to introduce a resolution of independence to Congress, a step which was taken by Virginia in June with the adoption of the Lee Resolution. The Second Continental Congress issued the United States Declaration of Independence the following month, in July.

# I interviewed Washington and Jefferson

By Talmage Boston is a presidential historian, practicing lawyer and contributing columnist for The Dallas Morning News.



A reincarnation via well-studied actors and a patriotic nonprofit

As we head toward the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and recognize how far our nation has come since 1776, let's take a few minutes to reexamine the lives of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, who made the founding of our country possible.

Our first and third presidents have drawn their share of criticism recently over their support of slavery. Like many of their peers with southern plantations during the 18th and early 19th centuries, Washington and Jefferson owned hundreds of slaves and did nothing to bring an end to the evil institution. This inconvenient truth produces a stain on their otherwise pristine legacies and in recent years has caused the removal of their statues from prominent places in Portland, Ore., and New York City.

Despite being slaveholders, they are still revered by most Americans. Most of their statues still stand in place. No one has blasted their faces off Mount Rushmore. The Washington Monument and Jefferson Memorial retain their names and structures in the nation's capital.

They are both still on our coins and paper currency. And Mount Vernon still draws over a million visitors a year, while Monticello attracts 500,000 annually.

With Jefferson as the original draftsman of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, Washington as the unanimously chosen chairman of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and both landmark documents standing strong over the test of time, coupled with the fact that both men had productive presidencies during 16 of our nation's first 20 years, this semiquincentennial year is a good time to take a deeper dive into these two most celebrated founders.

What if we could encounter Washington, who died in 1799, and Jefferson, who died in 1826, as flesh-and-blood men, and ask them questions about their achievements and flaws, face-to-face? This not-so-humble scrivener got to do the next best thing at the "Declaration Dialogue" program that took place on Feb. 24 at the 55th Annual George Washington Dinner sponsored by the Dallas Area Chapter of the civic nonprofit Founding Forward.

Washington's dramatic understudy, Doug Thomas, took the general's place at the program, and Mr. Jefferson came back to life through his look-alike and act-alike, Steve Edenbo. For the last three decades, Thomas and Edenbo have schooled themselves on every aspect of their subjects by studying the leading biographies of the top two founders. They have delivered compelling presentations to great acclaim at Mount Vernon, Monticello, the National Archives and patriotic events all over the country. Since their answers to my questions were grounded in history, interviewing them was the closest thing I'll ever get to chatting with the actual founding fathers. Here's the ground we covered:

I asked them about presidential rhetoric. Neither man was an especially good public speaker at a time when oratory, not rage-tweets, was important to political ambition.

Washington said he listened to others' positions before he spoke, which usually caused his final words on issues to be more impactful. Jefferson was a dazzling writer and a relentless relationship builder with people on all sides of the spectrum, which allowed him to connect with a broad constituency.

Though both felt regret over their ownership of slaves, they wouldn't accept or promote any other source of labor to do the work necessary for their plantations to grow crops. Thus, they let their financial needs prevail over their moral consciences. This ultimately gave Washington such torment that in his final days, he changed his will so that his slaves would be freed upon his death. And Jefferson, in his final years, freed the slave children he fathered with Sally Hemings, while Sally became freed after Jefferson's death.

Regarding the interwoven and, in places, conflicting relationship between the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, they explained the Declaration was the “hypothesis” upon which the revolution and future American government were based. After the war was won, the hypothesis became the full “American Experiment” that was encapsulated in the Constitution.

They had totally opposite opinions of Alexander Hamilton. Washington viewed Hamilton as a battle-tested colleague who had been by his side during the war and had skills in developing economic policy that Washington knew he lacked. Hamilton’s ego and desire for a strong presidency made Jefferson believe Hamilton preferred having a king over a president, which would lead to a reimplementing of the British system that the new nation had rejected in the Declaration of Independence.

After being friends and political colleagues for decades, the two men’s relationship soured during Washington’s presidency because of their conflicting feelings toward Hamilton and their disagreement about the need for political parties, which Washington opposed and Jefferson favored. Both men regretted their failure to reconcile before Washington died.

I asked the men about their legacies. Washington hoped he would be remembered for having led the nation by the principles covered in his Farewell Address: the necessity to maintain national unity, avoid self-destructive partisan conflict, minimize foreign entanglements in our global affairs, keep the nation out of debt, and abide by the Constitution. Jefferson hoped he would be remembered as the primary author of the Declaration of Independence, architect of the Louisiana Purchase, and leader of the nation during its formative years, when compromise and mutual respect for people’s conflicting views made government work.

Having studied American presidents for many years, at the end of the evening, I felt the conversation was an accurate representation of what might happen if we were able to raise Washington and Jefferson from the grave in 2026.

History travels along many different paths that lead to the kingdom of knowledge. It’s found in well-researched books, impartial documentaries, insightful lectures by scholars and sometimes getting answers to questions from unusual but reliable sources.

**From the Dallas Morning News: March 5, 2026**

## Denton Library *Info*

### **DPL's American Ancestors Access is Your Ticket to Researching Early American Family History**

Among the many free databases available to Denton Public Library card holders is American Ancestors—a national nonprofit center for family history, heritage & culture based in Boston, Massachusetts, which has been setting the gold standard for family history research since its founding in 1845.

What does American Ancestors offer? Think access to billions of records spanning the United States, the British Isles, continental Europe, and beyond, one of the most extensive online collections of early American genealogical records, the largest searchable collection of published genealogical research journals and magazines, and the only online source for records from Boston's Catholic Archdiocese.

Access to American Ancestors' over 470+ databases is one of the many features on this comprehensive website. Of these databases, 417 are drawn from U.S. records, but the range also includes 10 Canadian, 8 each from England, Germany, and the U.K., 7 from Ireland, and a wide range of additional record sets from Norway to Barbados, Singapore to Wales.

The A-Z Database list can be sorted alphabetically or by most recently added to American Ancestors' collection. In addition, there are three special filters which group databases within three projects to narrow your search:

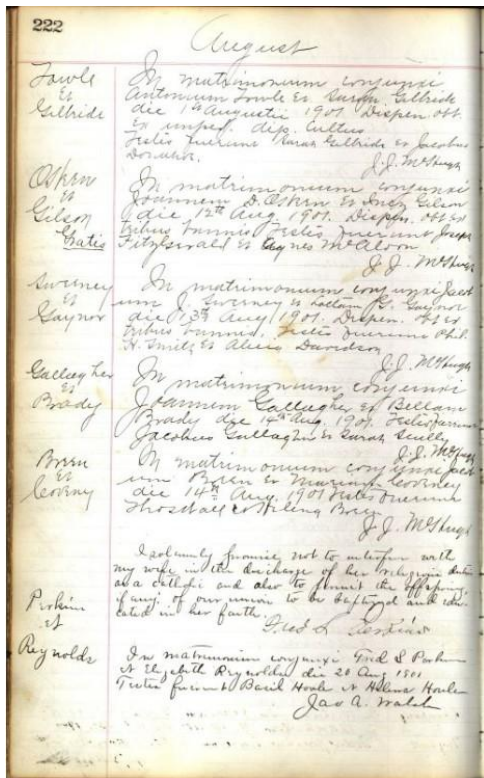
*Colonial New England* (80 databases) This project is dedicated to exploring databases and collections that document individuals who lived in New England before 1800, specifically in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

*10 Million Names* (38 databases)—10 million Names is dedicated to recovering the names of the estimated ten million men, women, and children of African descent who were enslaved in pre- and post-colonial America (specifically, the territory that would become the United States) between the 1500s and 1865.

*Great Migration Study Project* (10 databases)—Since 1988, the goal of The Great Migration Study Project has been to compile comprehensive genealogical and biographical accounts of the twenty thousand English men, women, and children who settled in New England between 1620 and 1640.

Of particular interest in this America250 year is the organization's project [Revolutionary Roots](#). Visit the dedicated webpage to access instructional videos and downloadable research guides to set the stage to successfully research your ancestors during this time period, be they Patriots or otherwise.

While I don't have colonial ancestors that I'm aware of, American Ancestors' focus on New England record sets has still been helpful to me. I discovered that a branch of my Gilbride family migrated from Pennsylvania to Lowell, Massachusetts, in the early 1870s. American Ancestor's database "Massachusetts: Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston Records, 1789-1920," helped me find details



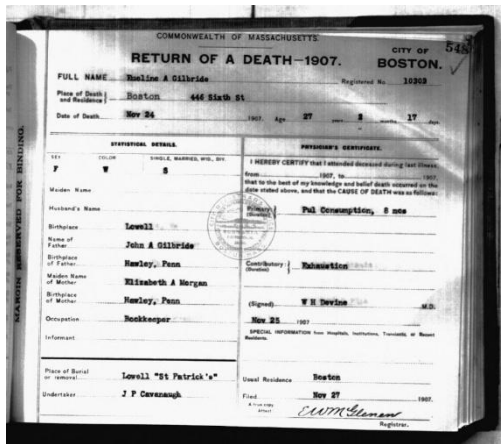
on family members of this family, including the marriage of Sarah Gilbride to Anthony Towle in 1901, at St. Patrick Catholic Church in Lowell; Sarah is a first cousin, four times removed.<sup>1</sup> I also located the death certificate for Emeline Gilbride, another distant cousin, in the “Massachusetts: Vital Records, 1841-1910” collection.<sup>2</sup>

Beyond the databases, the American Ancestors website is chock-full of educational resources of value to any researcher. Use these resources from the comfort of your home, then dig into American Ancestors’ record collections on your next visit to the Denton Public Library. American Ancestors is freely available on any of the public access computers at all library branches.

Downloadable “Getting Started” research guides cover 35 different research areas such as Colonial New England, War of 1812, Revolutionary War, Civil War, proving Mayflower ancestry, church and vital records, and much more. To view a list of all the “Getting Started” guides or to download your choices, click here

<https://www.americanancestors.org/tools/getting-started-series>.

A [Video Library](#) offers how-to videos and tips on family history research, among many other topics.



Register for upcoming free lectures and webinars on the [Events](#) page—be sure to tick the box for “Free” events at the top. You can also watch past webinars and author talks. These lectures and webinars can provide vital context for what your ancestor experienced or give tips on how best to begin your research, interpret handwriting, or understand various record sets.

[Sign up to receive \*The Weekly Genealogist\*](#), a free newsletter—Every Wednesday *The Weekly Genealogist* provides readers with news and information about American Ancestors and the

genealogical community. Features include a description of the latest database on AmericanAncestors.org, a spotlight, an editor’s column, a survey question, stories of interest, and announcements about bookstore items, educational opportunities, and special offers.

*Contributed by Nancy Gilbride Casey, DPL volunteer*

<sup>1</sup> St. Patrick (Lowell), Marriages 1872-1908, p. 222, Towle/Gilbride, 1 Aug. 1901; imaged, “Massachusetts: Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston Records, 1789-1920,” *American Ancestors* (<https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/massachusetts-roman-catholic-archdiocese-of-boston-records-1789-1920/image> : accessed 2 Feb. 2026).

<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth of Massachusetts, City of Boston, Return of a Death, #10303, Emeline A. Gilbride, 25 Nov. 1907; imaged, “Massachusetts: Vital Records, 1841-1910,” *American Ancestors* (<https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/massachusetts-vital-records-1841-1910/image> : accessed 2 Feb. 2026).

## National Society Sons of the American Revolution

Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/SARmagazine>



Also see the Denton Chapter Facebook page

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/dentontxsar>



### Editor's Note

The Chapter **website** is <https://www.txssar.org/Denton/>. On that site are the back copies of this newsletter, information about the Chapter, and links to the SAR State and National web sites. NOTE: **There is now a Chapter calendar on the website.** Right-most tab: <https://www.texassar.org/Denton/calendar.htm>

All of these communication items, including the Chapter Newsletter, take time to maintain. If you would like to help and/or take over one of these, please let me know.

**Bill Surles, [wsmerch@gmail.com](mailto:wsmerch@gmail.com)**