



The Continental Report

Ellis County Chapter #70-Texas SAR

Sons of the American Revolution



Officers for 2025-2026

President - William D. Hill
Vice President **OPEN**
Secretary - John C. Haughton
Treasurer - Larry R. Williams
Registrar - William D. Hill
Historian - Philip A. Taylor
Chaplain - Calvin D. Brown
Sergeant -At –Arms - Ronald K. Finch
Past-President - John C. Haughton

Serving Cities of

Waxahachie
Red Oak
Pecan Hill
Oak Leaf
Midlothian
Maypearl
Ennis
Bardwell
Avalon

Vol. 4, Issue 10

October 17, 2026

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News of Ellis County Chapter

**Next Meeting October 24, 2026
9:30am, Card/Poker Room
The Hamilton at Garden Valley
880 Garden Valley Pkwy.
Waxahachie, TX 75165**

NEW COMPATRIOT - David Vantrees

NSSAR #240309, TXSSAR #16914

Patriot: George WEST, P-316710



APPLICATIONS IN-PROCESS:

Barry Chase (S), Mark L. Gundert (S), Jerry Hill (N), Tom Ker(C), Gary MacLin (N), Johnny Mitchell (C), Ian B. Perry (N), Mark Reyes (N), Troy Roberts (S), Floyd Ross (N), Robert G. Shelton (C), Jack Springer (C)

Key:(N) NSSAR, (S) TXSSAR, (C) ECC

SEPTEMBER SPEAKER:



David Spaulding introduced his cousin, Dale Spaulding
“The Last Soldier: Remembering the Final Living Veterans of America’s Wars”

OCTOBER SPEAKER:

Philip Taylor “America’s Path to Independence”

VOTING IN OCTOBER

Slate of 2027-2028 Officer Nominees

President	Mark Bounds
VP/President Elect	Ron Finch
Secretary	Harlon Bounds
Registrar	David Hill
Treasurer	Larry Williams
Historian/Editor	Philip Taylor
Chaplain	Calvin Brown
Sergeant-at-Arms (Acting)	Jerry Hill
Chancellor	Bruce Perryman
Color Guard Commander	Larry Kolli
Americanism, Contests,	
Medals & Awards	Jack Haughton
Past-President	David Hill

ECC Contest Committee Chairman Appointments

3-5 grades, Poster Contest	Open
6-9 grades, Brochure Contest	Open
7-12 grades, Martin Video Contest	Open
9-12 grades, Knight Essay Contest	Calvin Brown
9-12 grades, Rumbaugh Oration	Open
11th grade JROTC Outstanding Cadet	Mike Tull
Pre 19 yr, King Eagle Scout Contest	Open
MS & HS Lawrence History Teachers	Open

Chapter Event Schedule

Oct 23-25	Texas Fall BOM, Arlington
Nov 11	Veterans Day Celebration (See Historian's Watch)
Dec 19	Wreaths across America

News of Texas SAR



Texas State Genealogical Society's Family History Conference

The chapter is registered as a sponsor for the Texas State Genealogical Society's Family History Conference on November 6th & 7th. The event is at The Riley Center, 4701 Stanley Ave., Fort Worth, on the campus of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. We will have a 10' table in the Vendor area, which offers an opportunity to promote SAR. Attendees are expected from throughout Texas and possibly from other states.

Plans include decorating our table with red tablecloth, our chapter's retractable banner, our SAR flag, a candy dish full of peppermint puffs, and the QR Code for SAR's new Lead Generation Tool. We have also printed business cards with the QR Code for interested parties.

The "set-up" for sponsors will begin at 7:00 am on Friday morning. Conference events begin at 9:00 am. The vendor area will shut down after 5:00 pm on Friday. Saturday's schedule begins at 8:00 am and closes at 3:00 pm. Registrar Ron Turner plans to staff the table both

days but would like one or two additional members to staff the table as well. He will wear his Regimental Uniform both days. If you can attend, you can wear your Revolutionary War uniform or Militia uniform or an SAR Logo shirt if you do not have a uniform.

News from National SAR



<https://www.facebook.com/NationalSocietySAR>

God and Country

Faith in a Time of Revolution

The Revolution was not only a political struggle but a religiously infused one. America's diverse Protestant landscape nurtured ideas of liberty, conscience, and representative government—principles that the SAR continues to honor today.

During the American Revolution, most colonists practiced Protestant Christianity, but there was no single national church. Instead, the colonies were home to several major denominations, each with its own regional influence and political outlook.

Congregationalists (Puritans) were the leading religious group in New England. Their tradition of local church control supported ideas of community decision-making, which fit well with the Patriot cause.

Presbyterians were strong in the Middle Colonies. Their church structure, organized through representative bodies, mirrored some of the political ideas that later shaped American government.

In the Southern Colonies, Anglicans formed the largest denomination. Anglican clergy had sworn loyalty to the

British Crown, so many ministers stayed loyalist. However, many church members eventually supported independence, and after the war the Anglican tradition in America became the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Other groups also lived throughout the colonies. Baptists and Methodists grew quickly during this period, Quakers continued their commitment to pacifism, and smaller communities of Catholics and Jewish congregations contributed to the diverse religious landscape.

Most Protestant ministers supported the Patriot movement. They preached that resisting tyranny was a moral responsibility and connected the fight for independence with Christian principles.

At the same time, several Founding Father, such as Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and George Washington were influenced by Deism. Deists believed in a Creator who established natural laws but did not intervene through miracles. This belief encouraged reason, civic virtue, and confidence in human self-government.

Religion played an important role in shaping the ideas and motivations of the American Revolution. The variety of Protestant denominations helped spread concepts of liberty, moral duty, and representative government—values that continued to influence the new nation long after independence.

God Bless each of you and God Bless the USA.

Your Chaplain,
Calvin Brown
Contact info –phone and text 573-680-2625
Email cal.sartx70@gmail.com

SAR Color Guard Commander

*Guardsmen,
I want to share with you a rare opportunity. Compatriot Jim Clements, President of the Bluebonnet Chapter, has extended an invitation to an event at the Texas State Capital.*

*On the morning of Monday, **14 December 2026**, the Texas State Cemetery Association will hold a Wreaths Across America Ceremony inside the Capital. If you*

have never seen the Christmas decorations inside the Capital this is your chance.

In honor of our 250th Anniversary President Clements would like to have as many Compatriots dressed in uniform as possible to attend. No weapons, no flags, but an opportunity to stand with the DPS Color Guard.

Due to security this is by invitation only. You must contact Compatriot Clements with the following: Your name, your home address, your email address, and your phone number.

You can contact him at j.clements.tx@gmail.com. He will in turn provide that information to the Capital so invitations can be issued.

As of now we will muster 10:00am at the east entrance to the capital building with the ceremony starting at 11:00am but stay Semper Gumby.

*In Patriotism,
Bill Sekel
Texas SAR Color Guard Commander
cg@texassar.org*

ProDada email [Color Guard Notification Signup](#)

The Color Guardsman (Vol. 15 No 3 July 2026)
<https://www.sar.org/app/uploads/July-2026-2-Issue.pdf>

November Dates to Remember

Nov 10, 1775	Marine Corp established
Nov 15, 1777	Articles of Confederation adopted
Nov 17, 1800	Congress met 1 st time in DC
Nov 17, 1863	Lincoln delivers Gettysburg Address
Nov 19, 1990	Cold War ends
Nov 20, 1789	NJ first to ratify Bill Of Rights
Nov 22, 1963	President Kennedy assanated
Nov 25, 1783	Last British troops leave NY city
Nov 26, 1789	First American holiday proclaimed

November Flag Flying Days



- ✓ Nov 3 Election Day
- ✓ Nov 10 Marine Corps Day
- ✓ Nov 11 Veterans Day

The Historian's Watch

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2026
WAXAHACHIE CIVIC CENTER



Ellis County SAR will have a table at this years event.

The live pre-show music begins at 9:30 a.m., followed by the ceremony at 10:00 a.m. Recognition of veterans from different eras and branches, including the Armed Forces Medley and a special recognition of women veterans. Live musical performances and tributes honoring the people and families behind military service. Recognition of military families, including Blue Star and Gold Star families, brief remembrance marking the 25th anniversary of September 11, followed by recognition of first responders. A special America 250 tribute focused on the legacy of service and the next generation. Veteran resources and community partners in the Civic Center foyer.

After the indoor ceremony, guests are invited to gather at the Ellis County Veterans Memorial outside the Civic Center. The closing honors will include a wreath-laying ceremony, bagpipe music, a three-round rifle volley, and the playing of Taps, and the release of military messenger pigeons. We will also have a commemorative flyover, weather permitting.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Delegates are listed in order of signing.

NORTH CAROLINA

William Hooper, born in June 1742 in Boston,



Massachusetts, was a reluctant revolutionary. Raised by devoutly religious parents, his upbringing often placed him at odds with the growing revolutionary sentiment.

After attending Boston Latin School, Hooper

graduated from Harvard in 1760. Though initially steered toward the clergy, he chose to pursue law. He later moved to North Carolina, married, and built a successful legal practice in Wilmington. In 1770, he was appointed deputy attorney general of North Carolina, defending Loyalist policies and British authority.

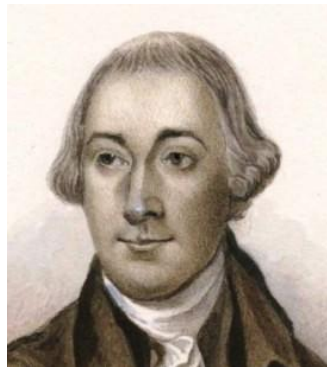
According to legend, Hooper was dragged through the streets of Hillsborough in 1770 by protesters angered over corrupt British rule—a sign of his loyalty to the Crown. Hooper even advised the British governor to stamp out rebellion.

Hooper's views shifted after the Boston Port Act closed the harbor in retaliation for the Boston Tea Party. As a member of the North Carolina General Assembly, he began advocating for colonial rights, famously writing to a friend, "The Colonies are striding fast to independence, and ere long will build an empire upon the ruins of Great Britain..." Hooper was elected to the Continental Congress in 1774.

Nicknamed the "Prophet of Independence," Hooper was among the first to foresee a complete break from Britain. During the war, his home was burned to the ground by the British, he was separated from his family for nearly a year, and he contracted malaria. After the war, Hooper resumed his law practice and advocated for fair treatment of British Loyalists. He died on October 14, 1790, at the age of 48.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=04n1cG-CxqM>

Joseph Hewes, one of three North Carolinians to sign the Declaration of Independence, advanced the Revolution through his invaluable support of the burgeoning American Navy. He invested his own **wealth, leveraged his** business network, and sacrificed personal profit to serve the cause of liberty.



Born on January 23, 1730, near Princeton, New Jersey, Hewes grew up in a Quaker family. He received a strict religious upbringing and a standard public education. Sometime around 1750, Hewes moved to Philadelphia to gain experience in the fields of shipping and businesses. There, he served as an apprentice to a successful merchant and importer, Joseph Ogden.

In 1760, Hewes moved to North Carolina, where he built numerous prosperous mercantile businesses. After partnering with Robert Smith, a lawyer friend, he expanded his enterprise and bought a wharf complete with a small fleet. Hewes became engaged, but his fiancée died before their wedding, and he remained a bachelor for the rest of his life.

Three years after his arrival in Edenton, North Carolina the community elected Hewes as a member of the Assembly of North Carolina where he served from 1766 to 1775. There, he helped prepare the “Halifax Resolves,” a report he later presented to the Continental Congress. He was also involved in drafting the “Olive Branch Petition,” carefully outlined grievances against Britain and justified severing ties with the mother country. King George rejected it immediately.

In 1775, North Carolina elected Hewes to the Second Continental Congress where he served as a member of the committee of claims, helped lay the foundations of the Navy, and sat on the committee to prepare the Articles of Confederation. After a long illness, Hewes died on November 10, 1779.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YdP9zWo1s4I>

John Penn, born May 17, 1741, in Caroline County, Virginia, emerged from an upbringing of little formal education to eventually become one of just 56 men to etch his name on the Declaration of Independence.



After his father died in 1759, Penn discovered a newfound motivation to educate himself and through the aid of his uncle pursued legal studies. In 1762, Penn became licensed to practice law in Virginia, where he worked until the cause of the American Revolution called him to enter public life.

After moving to North Carolina, Penn’s fiery opposition to the Stamp Act ignited his political ascent. By 1775, Penn was on his way to the Second Continental Congress. Upon his arrival, Penn declared, “My first wish is for America to be free.”

In Philadelphia, Penn’s uncompromising passion sparked clashes with his colleagues, notably Continental Congress President Henry Laurens. According to some historians, the two men nearly

dueled in a vacant Philadelphia lot, but decided to make peace on the way there.

Penn signed both the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation, making his name one of 16 that both documents bear. Later, as one of three men on the Board of War for North Carolina, Penn bolstered General Nathaniel Greene against the weakening Cornwallis campaign, forcing the British retreat through North Carolina to Yorktown that won the war.

When America needed Penn most, no sacrifice was too great for independence.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPiGAHesnTg>

Source: [Signers of the Declaration of Independence – The White House](#)

This Month – 250 Years Ago

The Annapolis Convention of 1786

A Meeting of Commissioners to Remedy Defects of the Federal Government, was a national political convention held **September 11–14, 1786** at Mann's Tavern in Annapolis, Maryland. Twelve Delegates from five states (New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia) gathered to reform United States commercial regulations due to a multitude protectionist trade barriers erected by the 13 original states under the Articles of Confederation that were stifling the national economy. Under the **Articles of Confederation**, the federal government was not empowered to regulate intrastate trade. Of the other eight states that did not attend, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and North Carolina appointed Commissioners but they failed to arrive in time to participate in the Annapolis Conference. Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, and Georgia took no action at all to appoint Commissioners.

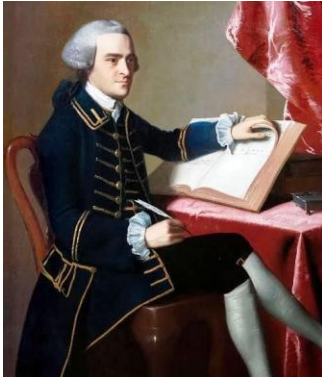
With only five states represented, the Annapolis Convention decided that such questions of intrastate trade could not be effectively solved unless the inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation were addressed. A Commission report, drafted by Alexander Hamilton on September 14, proposed that a convention of all the states be held for that purpose. The recommendation was adopted by Congress, and a convention was scheduled to be held eight months later in Philadelphia, where the present federal Constitution was drafted.

SAR | DAR Partnering



LAST WORDS

John Hancock: A Patriot's Courage in the Face of Chronic Illness



John Hancock's poor health shaped nearly every phase of his adult life, influencing his political career, his public visibility, and even the way contemporaries understood his personality. He died October 8, 1793.

Hancock suffered from severe chronic gout, a condition that caused excruciating joint pain and left him bedridden for weeks at a time. Beginning in his thirties, gout became a recurring adversary. In an era with limited medical knowledge and harsh treatments, Hancock endured attacks that immobilized him, disrupted his work, and forced him into long absences from public life.

When Hancock was elected President of the Continental Congress in 1775, his patriotism and leadership were unquestioned. Yet his health often kept him from presiding over sessions. Delegates recorded days when Hancock could not sit, walk, or ride due to pain. His condition contributed to his resignation in 1777, after two demanding years at the helm of America's revolutionary legislature.

Although Hancock held the rank of Major General in the Massachusetts militia, his physical limitations prevented him from taking the field. He longed for the honor of

active service, but gout made sustained military duty impossible. His inability to serve in battle was a personal disappointment for a man deeply committed to the patriot cause.

As Governor of Massachusetts, Hancock's terms were marked by periods of forced inactivity. He relied heavily on lieutenants and councils when attacks confined him to bed. Political opponents sometimes criticized his absences, but the public largely admired his perseverance. Despite chronic pain, Hancock remained a stabilizing figure during the turbulent post war years.

Hancock's wife, Dorothy Quincy Hancock, became an essential partner in managing household affairs and social obligations when he was incapacitated. Friends and colleagues noted that his temperament could be strained by constant pain, yet he remained generous, hospitable, and devoted to the patriot cause. By the late 1780s, Hancock's health had sharply declined. He struggled to walk, endured near continuous pain, and withdrew from many public duties. With his wife at his side, he died in bed on October 8, 1793, at age 56, almost certainly from complications of gout and related systemic disease.

By order of acting governor Samuel Adams, the day of Hancock's burial was a state holiday; the lavish funeral was perhaps the grandest given to an American up to that time. Despite his grand funeral, Hancock faded from popular memory after his death. According to historian Alfred F. Young, "Boston celebrated only one hero in the half-century after the Revolution: George Washington." As early as 1809, John Adams lamented that Hancock and Samuel Adams were "almost buried in oblivion". In Boston, little effort was made to preserve Hancock's historical legacy. His house on Beacon Hill was torn down in 1863 after both the city of Boston and the Massachusetts legislature decided against maintaining it.

Sources:

National Constitution Center,

<https://constitutioncenter.org/signers/john-hancock>

Find a Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/440/john-hancock>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hancock

Web Links



Wreaths across America

<https://wreathscrossamerica.org/pages/14966>



National Society Sons of the American Revolution

<https://www.sar.org/>

<https://www.facebook.com/NationalSocietySAR>



Revolutionary War Rarities

<https://www.youtube.com/@revolutionarywarrarities790>



Texas Sons of the American Revolution

<https://www.texassar.org/>

<https://www.facebook.com/thetexassar>



Ellis County Chapter #70

<https://www.texassar.org/EllisCounty>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1368629110703478>



SAR Patriot Search

<https://sarpatriots.sar.org/patriot/search>



SAR University

<https://www.sar.org/sar-university/>



Texas Society Daughters of the American Revolution

<https://www.txdar.org>

<https://www.facebook.com/p/Texas-Society-DAR-61564337526320/>



DAR Ancestor Search

https://services.dar.org/public/dar_research/search

Daughters of the American Revolution

For more information please contact

Barbara Coan, Registrar,

Rebecca Boyce Chapter, TXDAR

barbaraanncoan@hotmail.com.



All donations will be collected at the Chapter monthly meetings and delivered to the Dallas VA Hospital. The list refers to the needs of Bonham, but needs are the same with the Dallas VA Hospital. Copy this list and take it with you when you go shopping. Remember the Vets.

This will be a recurring activity and contributions are applied to our 2026 SMART Report, category 3K.

Wants and Needs Listing

Comfort Items (Travel Size and Regular)

- Deodorant
- Toothpaste
- Toothbrush (*Single pack*)
- Denture Cream
- Denture Cleaner
- Shower Gel/Wash (no bars)
- Shampoo
- Conditioner
- Lotion
- Powder
- Medicated Powder
- Shaving Cream
- Razors
- Manicure sets
- Hairbrushes
- Combs
- Hair Clips/Pony tail Holders
- Feminine Products
- Shower Shoes
- Lip Balm
- Hair Gel/Mousse

** If making a donation for comfort items, please remember all comfort items donated need to be new items.*

Other items needed for patients

- Phone Cards
- Envelopes #10
- Small writing tablets and Pen/Pencils
- Gas/Gift Cards for patients
- Reading Glasses (*Variety of Strengths*)
- Canteen Books
- Puzzle Books
- DART/TRE Passes
- Mailing Stamps
- Lap Robes
- Wheelchair bags
- Stoma Covers
- Bags/Luggage (new)
- Books

- Magazines (*no magazines over a year old will be accepted*)

Clothing (Gently worn items or new)

NOTICE:

The VA has stopped accepting donations of used clothing

Equipment Needs

- TV's
- DVD Players
- DVD's
- Wii/ Wii Games
- Refrigerators (*Small and Full Size*)
- Coffee Pots (*12 cup and larger*)
- Laptops
- Microwaves
- Fax Machines

Fund for Coffee Cart and Supplies

- Coffee
- Coffee Filters
- Sugar
- Artificial Sweetener (*Equal/Splenda/ Sweet and Low*)

**Sons of the American Revolution
Compatriots Military Service Record Form**

SAR Compatriot Name:		SAR National Number:	
SAR Society and Chapter Information:			
Mailing Address:			
City:		State:	ZIP Code:
Telephone:		E-Mail Address:	
Date of Birth:		Date of Death:	
Occupation:			
Relationship to SAR Compatriot (Self, Wife, Sibling, Other):			
Service Number:		Dates of Service:	
Wars/Conflicts: World War I World War II Korea Vietnam Desert Storm Iraqi Freedom Other:			
Branch of Military: Army Navy Marine Corps Coast Guard Air Force Merchant Marine Reserves National Guard Other:			
Branch of Service (i.e. Infantry):			
Unit(s):			
Location of Unit(s):			
Highest Rank (Active Duty): Enlisted: Warrant Officer: Officer:			
Highest Rank (Reserve Duty): Enlisted: Warrant Officer: Officer:			
Status: Active Retired Discharged Reserved Other:			
Military Awards (Please Begin with Highest):			
Enclosed is a copy of my separation papers (DD-214 or equivalent): Yes No Other Document:			
Signature of Compatriot:			
Signature of Submitter:			

Information on obtaining a DD214 or equivalent is available on-line at <http://www.archives.gov/>

Please send to: Archives of Honor; SAR National Headquarters; 809 West Main Street; Louisville, Kentucky 40202-2619

Revised 08/31/2016



TEXAS SAR

★ YOUNG MEMBER ★ SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

\$2,500 HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP

Are you an active Texas SAR member between the ages of 17 and 27?

Are you enrolled in—or planning to attend—college, a university, community college, technical college, or other eligible post-secondary educational program?

THE TEXAS SAR WANTS TO HELP!

The Texas Society Sons of the American Revolution is launching a scholarship program to provide financial assistance to our young members as they pursue their educational goals.



SCHOLARSHIP AWARD \$2,500

The initial scholarship award is **\$2,500**. Depending upon available funding, additional scholarships may be awarded. Scholarship funds may be paid to the student, parent, or educational institution.



HOW ARE SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS SELECTED?

This is NOT a merit-based scholarship.

Qualified applicants who submit an application will be placed into a drawing pool. Scholarship recipients will be selected by drawing from the pool of eligible applicants.



WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

Applicants must:

- Be an active member of the Texas Society Sons of the American Revolution and affiliated with a Texas SAR chapter.
- Be between 17 and 27 years of age.
- Be enrolled in, or planning to attend, an eligible post-secondary educational institution.
- Provide proof of enrollment in an eligible school.

Eligible institutions may include:

- Four-year colleges and universities
- Community colleges
- Technical colleges and schools
- Other eligible post-secondary educational institutions

Schools may be located in Texas or outside the state.



INVESTING IN OUR YOUNG MEMBERS

The Texas SAR is committed to supporting the educational goals of our young members while encouraging their continued involvement in the Sons of the American Revolution.

If you are a young Texas SAR member pursuing higher education, we encourage you to apply!



APPLICATION INFORMATION

Application instructions, deadlines, and submission information will be provided by the Texas SAR and participating chapters.



ASK YOUR TEXAS SAR CHAPTER FOR MORE INFORMATION

★ Texas Society Sons of the American Revolution ★

Supporting our Young Members ★ Strengthening Our Chapters ★ Preserving Our Heritage