



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

Vol. 4, Issue 1

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Editor: Philip A. Taylor
 1822 Sabine Dr.
 Midlothian, TX 76065
 taylor.txsar70@gmail.com
 Home - 972-723-1696
 Cell - 214-808-0258

News of Ellis County Chapter

JANUARY is the start of our third year as a Chapter. We are growing in membership and are being recognized at State and National meetings. The January meeting will be a “town hall round table” discussion of events for this year. Have your questions, concerns, and suggestions for the future of the chapter.

SCHEDULED FOR INDUCTION:

Jeff Jett, Jeffery Frost, Matt Gardner

APPLICATIONS APPROVED:

Ron Finch (sent to National for review)

APPLICATIONS IN-PROCESS

Joel D. Bradley, Mark L. Gundert, Ty Hall, Jake Hibbard, Johnny Mitchell, Robert G. Shelton.

PREPARING APPLICATIONS:

J. D. Durfey, Cory “Dodd” Duvall, Dustin Gunther, Robert Kaufman, Kenny Moore, Stephen Mosby, Anthony Mottla, Donald Stanphill, Richard Taylor, John A. Vobis

MEMBERS INDUCTED in 2025:

Joe Smith, 3/22/2025; Harlon Bounds, 5/24/2025; David Pilcher, 5/24/2025; Gary Howerton, 5/24/2025; Larry Williams, 5/24/2025; Micah Kimball, 5/24/2025; Calvin Brown, 6/26/2025; Brent Rutan, 6/26/2025; Brent Batla, 6/26/2025; Patrick Souter, 7/27/2025; Mark Bounds, 7/27/2025;

Next Meeting January 24, 2026

9:00am, Card/Poker Room

The Hamilton at Garden Valley

880 Garden Valley Pkwy.

Waxahachie, TX 75165

Texas SAR History – Vol. 3 – LAST CALL

The Texas SAR History – Vol. 3 is being compiled currently. All Compatriots are asked to submit a brief bio of your service with the SAR. A form is available on-line at https://www.texassar.org/pdf/TexasSAR_CompatriotQuestionnaire.pdf. This information is being requested to be submitted ASAP. You can send to John Anderson, Texas SAR Historian at historian@texassar.org. Please submit your bio information as soon as possible.

NOW is the time to start recording your Veteran and Volunteering activities. Download the Americanism score sheet and Stark tracker at the SAR.org website.

Download the worksheets from:

[SAR.org/Members/Forms & Manuals](https://www.texassar.org/Members/Forms%20&%20Manuals)

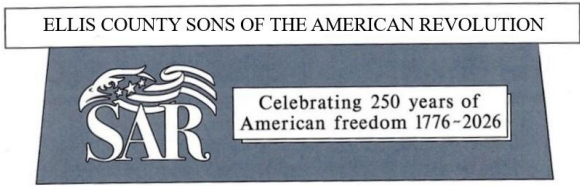
AMERICA250 BENCH PROJECT:

The first bench is in production at Giles Monument Company. News from our Treasurer: We had 10 subscribers for the second bench and we are all paid up. Placement of both benches is being proposed and the dedication is expected early next year.

We need 10 more people to make a \$300.00 pledge to place a third bench (somewhere in Ellis County).

Make your payment at the next meeting or mail to:
Ellis County Chapter #70
c/o Larry Williams
5609 Montana Dr.
Midlothian, Texas 76065-2447

Note for "SAR 250 Bench" on the check



ECC SAR SHIRTS:

Contact Jack Haughton or Philip Taylor for getting the Chapter Logo when you are ready to order your Vistaprint shirts.

NAME BADGES:

Purchase your name badge from All Sports Trophies (The Trophy Shop), 109 N College St, Waxahachie, TX 75165 (on the Downtown square) (972) 937-2222
9:00 – 5:00 M-F

Either pocket or magnetic (most common) attachment type. Jack Haughton has the logo flat (appliance) or purchase from the SAR store (SKU 0016)



\$18.00 tag + \$3 appliance = \$21.00

Name badges should be worn when representing Ellis County Chapter (ECC) at all SAR and DAR events.

News of Texas SAR

Houston, TX, Paul Carrington Chapter #5:

The 82nd Annual George Washington Dinner will be held on **Thursday, February 26, 2026**, at the [Junior League of Houston](#). The evening will commence with a cocktail reception at 6 pm, before sitting down for a multi-course meal at 7 pm.

News from National SAR

The Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) will be busy in February 2026, especially with the upcoming 250th Anniversary of American Independence, with state-level events like **Georgia's Annual Conference (Feb 6-7)** and local celebrations such as New Hampshire SAR's **George Washington Meeting (Feb 21)** focused on patriotism, history, and honoring ancestors, alongside the general commemoration of Revolutionary War milestones.

God and Country

I pray that each of you had a wonderful Christmas and are experiencing a happy New Year.

As we start the New Year, I want to initiate a way for us to encourage each other. When you have a concern or a celebration, I ask that you share that as a prayer request. You can send me your request by email, text or call me. Also, I will have request cards at each of our meetings for this purpose as well. When you give a request, indicate if you want only me as your chaplain to see it or if it can be shared with the group.

I hope to see you at our next meeting, January 24.

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

Your Chaplain,
Calvin Brown

America 250th SAR Committee

[Event Planning Guide](#)

This is a suggested guidance for a SAR 250th Anniversary Ceremony by Sons of the American Revolution Chapters and States.

Independence Day 2026

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- Promotional Postcard
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- Yard Sign
- Door Hanger
- Event Report
- Public Domain Images

Flag Flying Days



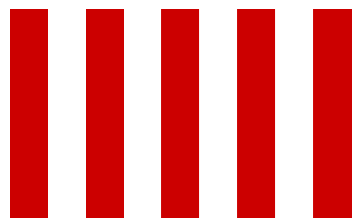
Halfstaff.org

- | | |
|--------|--|
| Feb 12 | Lincoln's Birthday |
| Feb 16 | Presidents Day |
| Feb 22 | Washington's Birthday
(Feb 11 by the Julian calendar) |
| | *Half Staff (sunrise to sunset) |

Dates to Remember

Feb 8	National Boy Scout Day
Feb 14	Valentine's Day
Feb 14	National Organ Donor Day
Feb 17	Random Acts of Kindness Day

The Historian's Watch



Formed in the summer of 1765, primarily in Boston and New York, as a secret colonial organization to protest British taxation and

campaigning for "**Liberty and no Stamp-Act**", local groups within each colony plotted to prevent the Act from taking effect on 1 November 1765. Adopting names including "**Sons of Liberty**" these bands staged dramatic spectacles designed to intimidate the stamp distributor in each colony and force him to resign his post. Read about the 300 Sons of Liberty who dined at the Liberty Tree Tavern (page 5).

Signers of the Declaration

By State Delegation

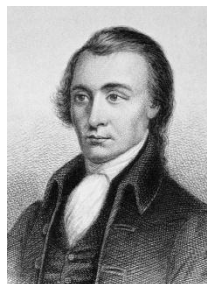
The first published version of the Declaration was the Dunlap broadside. The only names on that version were Congress President John Hancock and Secretary Charles Thomson, and those names were printed rather than signatures. The public did not learn who had signed the engrossed copy until January 18, 1777, when the Congress ordered that an "authenticated copy" be sent to each of the 13 states, including the names of the signers

The delegates who signed listed in order.

New Hampshire

Josiah Bartlett (1729-1795)—

Josiah Bartlett served in Congress until 1779 and then refused reelection because of fatigue. Bartlett founded the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1791 and was the Governor of New Hampshire (1793-1794).



Matthew Thornton (1714-1803)—

Matthew Thornton was one of only eight immigrants to sign signed the Declaration of Independence. He signed in November after it was adopted by the Continental Congress. He left Congress to return to New Hampshire to become an Associate Justice of the State Superior Court.

William Whipple (1730-1785)—

William Whipple was a former sea captain who commanded troops during the Revolutionary War and was a member of the Continental Congress from 1776-1779. General Whipple was involved in the successful defeat of General John Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777.



This Month – 250 Years Ago

Key Events in January 1776:

- **January 1:** The [Burning of Norfolk](#), Virginia, occurred, a joint effort by British and Patriot forces destroying the town.
- **January 10:** Thomas Paine's influential pamphlet, *Common Sense*, was published, making a compelling, widely read case for separating from Britain and rallying support for independence.
- **January 18:** Henry Knox arrived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with captured cannons and mortars from Fort Ticonderoga, providing a significant boost to the Continental Army's siege of Boston.
- **January 20:** South Carolina Loyalists, imprisoned by the new state government, agreed to its terms, showing evolving political dynamics.
- **Throughout the month:** General Washington's army, using the new artillery, prepared for a decisive push against the British in Boston, a strategy that would culminate in their evacuation in March.

We celebrate and honor our Patriot Ancestors by educating and recognizing today's Patriots.



News from the DAR

March 21, 2025 The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and the Military



Women's Memorial (MWM) proudly announce that the longstanding commitment by the DAR to support MWM's mission to honor and tell the stories of women who serve our nation has recently reached a cumulative total of \$1 million in contributions to the Memorial. The announcement of this milestone support during **Women's History Month (March, 2026)** underscores the significance of the decades-long collaboration between the two women's organizations in their dedication to preserving history, honoring military service, and promoting patriotism.

The Military Women's Memorial is the only historical repository documenting the stories of all women who have served in or with the U.S. Armed Forces since the American Revolution. Located at the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery, the Memorial serves as an education center and a place of honor. Since before its doors opened in 1997, the Military Women's Memorial has been a place for our Nation to celebrate, honor and remember our military women, past and present; ensure their stories of service are a visible part of America's history; and through their example, inspire and empower the next generation of leaders. For more information,



[SAR Podcast: Revolutionary War Rarities](#)
Select **Browse YouTube**

Fast, fun, rarely known history about the American Revolution. The podcast from "The Sons of the American Revolution". New episodes are released every two weeks. Revolutionary War Rarities was created to tell the rarely known, rarely taught stories of the American Revolution. The intent is to present this information in 8-10 minutes, thereby limiting the amount of time required to listen to any single episode.

visit www.womensmemorial.org

The American's Creed

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed, a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States, a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

William Tyler Page, 1917, accepted by the U.S. House of Representatives on April 3, 1918.

National Society Sons of the American Revolution
<https://www.sar.org/>

Texas Sons of the American Revolution
<https://www.texassar.org/>
<https://www.facebook.com/thetexassar>

Ellis County Chapter #70
<https://www.texassar.org/EllisCounty>

Ellis County Chapter #70 Texas SAR
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1368629110703478>

Sons and Daughters of Liberty

The Stamp Act was passed, over the strong objections of American colonists, in order to help pay off the massive debt incurred by the British government during the French and Indian War. The act was important in that it united many of the colonies in their opposition to British rule and it sparked the creation of secret societies such as the Sons of Liberty. The August riot, which arose largely from the agitation of this group, contributed to the eventual repeal of the Stamp Act. The Sons of Liberty claimed as members many of the later leaders of the Revolution, including **Paul Revere**, **John Adams**, and **Samuel Adams**.

For a number of years after the Stamp Act riot, the Sons of Liberty organized annual celebrations to commemorate the event. In 1768, the city had a parade and a large gathering at the Liberty Tree near Boston Common, where Andrew Oliver, the stamp-distributor elect, had hanged in effigy during the 1765 riot. In 1769, 350 members of the Sons of the Liberty attended a great dinner under a tent at the Liberty Tree Tavern in Dorchester. The revelers flew flags, played music, fired cannons, and offered up 45 toasts to everything from "All true Patriots throughout the World" to "The Speedy Removal of all Task Masters."

John Adams, one of the participants, reflected in his diary that such patriotic celebrations "tinge the Minds of the People, they impregnate them with the sentiments of Liberty. They render the People fond of their Leaders in the Cause, and averse and bitter against all opposers." Adams also noted that despite the dozens of toasts, "I did not see one Person intoxicated."

Their most famous act of disobedience was destroying 92,000 pounds of British tea in Boston Harbor in December 1773. The Boston Tea Party, as the act would become known, was one of the key events that pushed the colonies and the British government toward war.



“Daughters of Liberty, young ladies of good reputation, assembled at the house of Doctor Ephraim Bowen, in this town...There they exhibited a fine example of industry, by spinning from sunrise until dark, and displayed a spirit for saving their sinking country rarely to be found among persons of more age and experience.”

The Daughters of Liberty was a group of Patriot women that helped promote resistance to British oppression in the lead-up to the American Revolution. The Daughters of Liberty were an underground Patriot women's group, with the same overarching goals and ideals as the Sons of Liberty.

Formed in the summer of 1765, after the passing of their Stamp Act, their mission was to promote Patriot ideals and resistance against British overreach, and to help the colonies become more independent from British trade. Daughters of Liberty members were mostly homemakers, as women were generally prohibited from having jobs in the Thirteen

Sons and Daughters of Liberty

Colonies. However, some worked occasionally as laundresses or seamstresses. Notable members of the Daughters of Liberty included **Abigail Adams**, **Mercy Otis Warren**, and **Deborah Sampson**.

Similar to the Sons of Liberty, inclusion in the women's organization was loosely defined, and there were many unofficial members. Although they may not have officially enrolled in the organization, many women from different social classes contributed to the cause of the Daughters of Liberty.

While the Sons of Liberty organized protests and violent opposition towards the British government and its customs officers, the Daughters of Liberty helped to support the resistance effort more broadly, using nonviolent means. For example, they made clothing for the colonists, spinning and weaving homemade garments, to support boycotts of British goods. They organized spinning bees, where women would come together to make garments in bulk, to alleviate shortages. After the Tea Act was passed in 1773, members helped to manufacture tea substitutes using locally-grown raspberry leaves, and other plants.

The Daughters of Liberty also played a broader role in boycotting British goods, as many members were housewives, in charge of household purchases. Their actions in boycotting these products ultimately helped put pressure on the British government to repeal laws like the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts. During the Boston Tea Party, Daughters of Liberty members played a more direct role in helping support the Sons of Liberty, and planning what was to take place. **Sarah Bradlee Fulton** is credited with coming up with the idea for the men to disguise themselves as Native Americans, to create confusion among British ranks about who was responsible for the dumping of tea into Boston Harbor. Another member, **Elizabeth Nichols Dyar**, applied the men's face paint as a part of the disguise.

After the Revolutionary War started, Daughters of Liberty members kept up their work, but shifted their focus towards supporting local militias and the Continental Army. For example, women made outfits for soldiers, cleaned their uniforms, worked as nurses, and took over jobs after their husbands left to fight, such as farming, and running the family business.

As well as the broader Daughters of Liberty, there were numerous local women's groups in different colonies, who helped support the Patriot cause, including during the war. For example, the Ladies of Philadelphia was a small, local organization that raised money for the Continental Army. While they did not directly organize public protests, many Daughters of Liberty members participated in demonstrations against British acts of overreach, and **Sarah Bradlee Fulton** is credited with helping to organize protests against the Tea Act in Boston. One Daughters of Liberty member, **Deborah Sampson**, later disguised herself as a man in order to fight on the frontlines for the Continental Army.

Sources: https://www.masshist.org/database/viewer.php?item_id=8&pid=3
<https://www.history.com/articles/sons-of-liberty-members-causes>
<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/daughters-liberty>
<https://www.sutori.com/en/story/daughters-of-liberty>