



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 2

February 21, 2026

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News of Ellis County Chapter



APPLICATION APPROVED

Ronald K. Finch (NSSAR #236889)

SCHEDULED FOR INDUCTION:

Brent Batle, Jeff Jett, Jeffery Frost, Matt Gardner

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



Marie Robertson Hickman

passed into heaven February 5th 2026. She was born in Dallas, Texas and made her home in Athens, Texas until her passing.

She married her last love, David Hickman, in 2000.

Next Meeting February 28, 2026
9:30am, Card/Poker Room
The Hamilton at Garden Valley
880 Garden Valley Pkwy.
Waxahachie, TX 75165

David joined our ECC last November. Read Marie's obituary in the DAR column. Her service was attended by Jack Haughton and Calvin Brown.

Please, keep David and his family in your prayers as they go through this sorrowful time.

FEBRUARY SPEAKER: Chaplain Calvin Brown
Unsung Heroes of the American Revelation: Chaplains Part 2

Jack is compiling a "speakers" schedule. If you want to be added to the calendar, let him know.

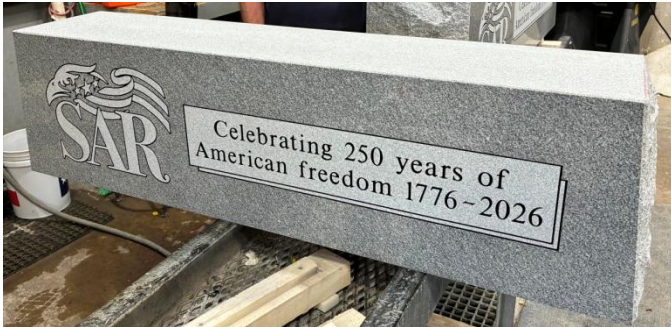


Compatriots of the Ellis County Chapter attended the Waxahachie Police Department's annual 2025 Awards Banquet. That evening, they awarded the Law

Commendation Certificate and Medal to Deputy City Manager Albert Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence served 8 years in the U.S. Army, honorably discharged with the

rank of SGT, Environmental Technician. Mr. Lawrence's presentation was delivered by Chief Joe Wisner and the award was presented by President David Hill, Color Guard Mart Gundert, and Historian Philip Taylor

Work is progressing on both benches.



News of Texas SAR

The winter edition of the Compatriot newsletter has a order for the Texas SAR flag and TWO pages of Ellis County Chapter events. www.texassar.org

News from National SAR



January 27, 2026 American documentarian and filmmaker **Ken Burns** was awarded the SAR Gold Good Citizenship Medal by **President General Michael Elston** at the Rancho Mirage Writers Festival at Omni Rancho Las

Palmas Resort & Spa. They honored Mr. Burns for telling America's stories through more than 35 documentary films over the past 50 years. The **California SAR** color guard presented the colors during the dinner, which drew 1400 attendees, just before an enlightening interview of Mr. Burns on stage by journalist and author Rick Atkinson.

SAR Library announced the upcoming public display of a rare 1823 William Stone engraving of the Declaration of Independence.



God and Country

Prayer has always been important to our nation. Here is the first prayer at the Continental Congress.

The Prayer in the First Congress, A.D. 1774

O Lord our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings, and Lord of lords, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers on earth and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the Kingdoms, Empires and Governments; look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, on these our American States, who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on Thee. To Thee have they appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to Thee do they now look up for that countenance and support, which Thou alone canst give. Take them, therefore, Heavenly Father, under Thy nurturing care; give them wisdom in Council and valor in the field; defeat the malicious designs of our cruel adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their Cause and if they persist in their sanguinary purposes, of own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle!

Be Thou present, O God of wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation. That the scene of blood may be speedily closed; that order, harmony and peace may be effectually restored, and truth and justice, religion and piety, prevail and flourish amongst the people. Preserve the health of their bodies and vigor of their minds; shower down on them and the millions they here represent, such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son and our Savior.

Amen.

Reverend Jacob Duché
Rector of Christ Church of Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania
September 7, 1774, 9 o'clock a.m.

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

Your Chaplain,
Calvin Brown



www.america250SAR.com

Flag Flying Days



Mar 9 U.S Hostage & Wrongful Detainee Day#
Mar 29 Vietnam Veterans Day

Dates to Remember

Mar 3, 1931 National Anthem Day
Mar 4, 1789 Constitution Began
Mar 8, 2026 Daylight Saving Time
Mar 9, 2026 USH & WD Day

[#Marking U.S. Hostage and Wrongful Detainee Day](#)

March Event Schedule

March 21, 2026
J. Erik Jonsson Central Library (Dallas)
[Spill the Tea: A Social Celebration of Colonial Women](#)
This event is in-person only! Registration required

March 28, 2026
J. Erik Jonsson Central Library (Dallas)
[America's Forgotten Founders](#) (kids 6-12)
A different historical figure each month.

February 2 - December 31, 2026
Texas Maritime Museum, Rockport, TX
[Tides of Freedom: Spain & the Battle for American Independence](#) (exhibit)

There are three SAR University courses that all members should take.

Especially important are the **Youth Protection Training** and the new **SMART File (215 & 216)**. Certification is available for chapter officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar Chaplain, and Historian. There is also a new certificate for SMART file data entry.

If you haven't visited the [SAR University](#) on the SAR.org website, please do so. You do not need to login to access the 26 courses. Select the ones that pertain to your interests. Some are specific for General and Chapter officers. They are usually 15 minutes with a short multiple choice quiz.

To receive course credit after completing SAR University module, print a copy of each certificate for your records. Also save a copy of the certificates as a pdf file and email them to the SAR University Chairman at jack.b@fuse.net

NOTE: All chapter members involved in Color Guard and Youth Contests MUST have an active Youth Protection Training (YPT) certification, which can be done through the SAR University.

SAR University and SMART File Certification

NOTE: There is a major change in the volunteer and veterans support reporting procedure.

The SMART data file is replacing the previous versions of the Americanism score sheet and the Stark tracker. SMART stands for SAR Mission Activity Record Tracker. The excel sheet has been reduced to 4 main tabs. The Cover, Instructions and Charts tabs. Its beginning point is the EventBaseRecordingGuide tab that follows a question and answer format. The answer determines what tab is used for the information to be entered.

Example: *If this event is Memorial Day, Veterans Day, or Wreaths Across America, was there the placement of one or more flags at a veteran's grave (Revolutionary War or later)? Record the Holiday, Date and the*

number of flags in **Section 3J**. Flags **MUST NOT** be part of a wreath.

If this statement is correct, selecting **3J** calls up the correct tab for entering data.

When recorded in the SMART file (tab 6A), the chapter earns 5 points per member per University training course completed in the calendar year.

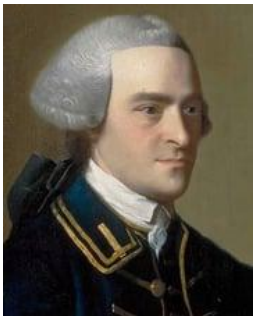
Signers of the Declaration By State Delegation

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 are listed in order of signing..

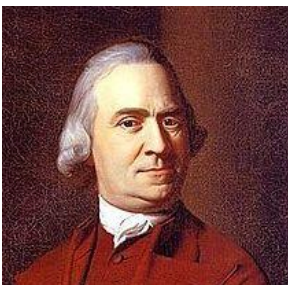
Massachusetts Bay

John Hancock (1737-1793)—John Hancock was the President of the Second Continental Congress when the Declaration of Independence was adopted. He, along with Samuel Adams, were the two most wanted men in the colonies by King George III. He served as a major general during the Revolutionary War. He was elected Governor of



Massachusetts from 1780-1785 and 1787 until his death in 1793. He was the seventh President of the United States in Congress assembled, from November 23, 1785 to June 6, 1786. John Hancock was one of the original "fathers" of U.S. independence.

Samuel Adams (1722-1803)—Samuel Adams was known as the "Firebrand of the Revolution" for his role as an agitator between the colonists and the British prior to the outbreak of hostilities on April 1775. He served in the Continental Congress until 1781 and was a member of the Massachusetts State Senate from 1781-1788. Because he was opposed to a stronger national government, Adams refused to attend the

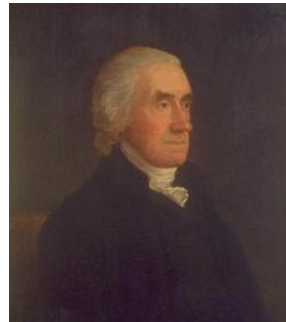


Constitutional Convention in 1787. He served as Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts from 1789-1793 and Governor from 1794-1797.

John Adams (1735-1826)—John Adams was the first Vice-President of the United States and the second President. He was a member (along with Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Livingston and Roger Sherman) chosen to draft the Declaration of Independence. He was the first President to attend Harvard University and the first to have a son become president.



Robert Treat Paine (1731-1814)—Robert Treat Paine was elected to the Continental Congress, in 1774 and 1776, Attorney General for Massachusetts from 1777-1796, Judge, Supreme Court of Massachusetts from 1796-1804 and State Counselor in 1804. During his time in Congress, Paine concentrated primarily on military and Indian concerns. Because of his opposition to many proposals, he was known as the "Objection Maker." Paine was one of the original founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.



Elbridge Gerry (1744-1814)—Elbridge Gerry served for a time as a member of the state legislature of Massachusetts. Although he attended the meetings in Philadelphia to write a new Constitution, at the end he was opposed to it because it lacked a bill of rights. However, after a "change of heart," he was a member of the House of Representatives for the first two Congresses from 1789-1793. He was Governor of Massachusetts in 1810 and 1811 and died in office as Vice-President under James Madison in 1814.



This Month – 250 Years Ago

February 1776 was the month everything started to heat up.

Common Sense Thomas Paine’s pamphlet—published just weeks earlier—was spreading like wildfire across the colonies in February, turning everyday colonists into independence supporters.

Despite brutal cold and major supply shortages, General Washington spent February planning the bold move on Dorchester Heights that would force the British to abandon Boston only weeks later.

The Continental Congress spent February debating war strategy, forming new colonial governments, and quietly admitting... independence might be inevitable.

Most colonists still spent their February mending clothes, tending animals, chopping wood, and trying to make it through the winter while a revolution brewed around them.

On February 27, 1776, Patriot militia defeated Loyalists at the **Battle of Moores Creek Bridge** in North Carolina. The fight lasted only minutes—but changed the entire Southern campaign.



Moores Creek Bridge

The Moores Creek Campaign is one of the most crucial campaigns of the American Revolution that will ultimately lead to the first decisive victory of the war for the Patriots. When the British fail to break out of Boston in the summer of 1775, in order to hopefully arm the Loyalists in New England, the war shifted south for the first time. Years of social upheaval in the colony of North Carolina left the population deeply divided, making it a prime target for the British Crown to recruit Loyalists in order to subdue the Patriots.

British authorities looked to gain favor from a disenfranchised group of people known as regulators, and the Highland Scots who had settled in North

Carolina. The plan was to send a large force of British Regulars totaling 7,000 soldiers, along with an additional 10,000 guns to the colony in order to arm those people still loyal to the Crown. The events that follow discuss the key dates and events that led up to the battle of Moores Creek Bridge fought February 27, 1776.

North Carolina’s last Royal Governor Josiah Martin calls on the colony’s loyal subjects in order to subdue the “horrid and unnatural Rebellion.” They are to unite under the British flag and prepare for war. Josiah Martin issues this order while in exile, on board a British naval vessel in the mouth of the Cape Fear River near present day South Port, North Carolina.

February 9-11, 1776

Months of negotiations led nowhere as both sides prepare for war. The newly formed Patriot government of North Carolina orders all men of fighting age to take an oath to the Patriot Cause. Those men refusing to do so would have their guns taken from them and be placed in jail.

Minute Men, Militia, and Continentals prepare to face Loyalists now gathering in Cross Creek (present day Fayetteville), North Carolina. On February 11, 1776 Colonel Richard Caswell is ordered to move out with his battalion of Minute Men from New Bern, North Carolina in order to reinforce the 1st North Carolina Continentals, and the Wilmington Minute Men, now headed to Cross Creek from Wilmington.

Patriot militias are instructed to move into major cities and ports for the protection of the colony.

February 12-16, 1776

Loyalist forces begin to assemble in Cross Creek and implement a similar oath that the Patriots issued, that all fighting aged men are forced to take an oath of allegiance.

Nearly 2,800 Highlanders gather in Cross Creek, another 1,500 Highlanders decide to return home and wait for the British army to arrive.

Initially large numbers of **Regulators** turnout to assemble at Cross Creek. Upon learning that the British Army and Royal Governor Josiah Martin are not in the

town, many return home, leaving fewer than 200 Regulators that ever make it to Cross Creek.

Remember Compatriot Harlon Bounds 5th Great-grandfather, James Bounds was a NC Regulator. (The Continental Report, 20250719)

February 18, 1776

General Donald MacDonald leads 1,600 Loyalists out of Cross Creek leaving 1,400 behind to defend the town. MacDonald's force camps in an old field 2 miles east of town on February 18, 1776. That night the Loyalists learn that a Patriot force under the command of Colonel James Moore, consisting of the 1st North Carolina and the Wilmington District Minute Men now blocked their path to the coast.

February 18-19, 1776

General Donald MacDonald observes his enemy on February 18 from the west bank of a large creek that divided the two forces. Colonel Moore had about 1,100 Patriot soldiers under his command. MacDonald had roughly 1,600 soldiers, but Moore had an advantage over the Loyalists. Moore placed five cannons on the field. MacDonald had none.

With his campfires still burning on the evening of the 18th, MacDonald broke camp in the middle of the night and moved northeast towards the Black River Bridge. MacDonald, during the early morning hours of February 19, was able to slip past the unsuspecting Patriots under Colonel Moore.

Loyalist scouts informed General MacDonald that a small Patriot force of about 800 men was closing in from the east. MacDonald ordered his men to head for a small ferry crossing along the Black River.

Upon realizing the Loyalists were now ahead of his force, Colonel Moore sent word to Caswell by courier, to take the same ferry crossing before the Loyalists could get there. He also informed Caswell that he was sending 200 reinforcements down the Cape Fear River.

February 20-25, 1776

The race for the ferry crossing was on. Both armies pushed forward with all the speed they could muster. Late on the afternoon of the 24th, the Loyalists were

within four miles of the ferry crossing, but soon learned from scouts that the Patriots made it to the crossing the night before and burned the ferry.

Upon arriving at the ferry crossing, Patriot Commander Colonel Richard Caswell ordered that all boats in the area be burned or sunk to prevent the Loyalists from using them. Once the Loyalists arrived in the area on the 24th, they began looking for ways to cross the river other than the ferry crossing. That afternoon, a boat was found by the Loyalists, and they began to cross the Black River the next morning on the 25th, five miles above the Patriot position.

Later that day, General Donald MacDonald sent his bagpipes and drums towards the ferry crossing. With bagpipes whaling and drums pounding, the Patriots thought the main Loyalist force was headed straight for the ferry crossing. Meanwhile, the main Loyalist force that had already crossed the river, were preparing to strike the unsuspecting Patriots.

At the last moment, Patriot Commander Richard Caswell realized he was about to be attacked and ordered his men to retreat to Moores Creek Bridge.

February 26, 1776

Caswell arrives at Moores Creek to find a detachment of the Wilmington District Minute Men under the command of Colonel Alexander Lillington. Caswell and Lillington have their men build earthworks on the east bank of Moores Creek to defend the crucial bridge crossing.

Both Caswell and Lillington set up camp on the west bank of Moores Creek. Many historians believe this was done to confuse the Loyalists and prevent them from seeing the earthworks on the east bank.

The patriots began sabotaging the bridge: they loosened and removed planks, greased the handrails, and positioned their artillery to cover the enemy's advance.

6:00pm February 26, 1776

The Loyalists camp about six miles away on that evening. That afternoon they send a courier to deliver a letter, an ultimatum, for the surrender of Patriot forces under Richard Caswell and Alexander Lillington.

Caswell sends the Loyalists courier back with an adamant refusal, but not before the courier completed his true mission.

The Loyalists courier was to note the location and strength of the Patriot forces. The courier reported back to the Loyalists that the Patriots had 1,000 men and were camped on the west bank of Moores Creek, with their backs to the water.

Later that night, a council of war is held in the Loyalists camp, with information obtained by the Loyalists courier earlier that afternoon. An attack for the next morning is planned.

1:00am February 27, 1776

The Loyalists begin a six-mile march through the cold dark swamps of the Eastern North Carolina backcountry. Their plan is to surround the Patriot Camp on the west bank of Moores Creek in order to cut off the bridge and force the Patriots to surrender.

4:30am February 27, 1776

The Loyalist approached the quiet Patriot encampment. One group of Loyalists armed with Highland Broadwords, a traditional weapon of the Highland Scots, moved around the encampment to the Moores Creek Bridge.

Once inside the Patriot encampment, the Loyalists realize the camp has been abandoned. Unknown to the Loyalists, the Patriots retreated across Moores Creek earlier in the night, to the earthworks constructed the previous day. Musket fire is heard, and muzzle flashes light up the night in the area near the bridge. The Loyalists in the abandoned Patriot encampment realize their forces at the bridge have found the Patriots.

5:00am February 27, 1776

Loyalist forces had fired on Patriot sentries guarding the bridge. After some discussion, the Loyalists felt the sentries must have been a rearguard and that the main force was retreating from the area. With broadswords drawn, Loyalists began making their way across the partially dismantled Moores Creek Bridge.

As the enemy began to cross the bridge, their tight formation broke as they tripped, slid, and fell along the

sabotaged span.

Lieutenant Colonel McLeod eventually made his way across the bridge with 50 Loyalists. Feeling that he had enough men to attack the remaining Patriots, McLeod drew his sword and exclaimed, "King George and Broadwords." The small party of Loyalists charged down a dark and narrow causeway not realizing that the Patriots were lying in wait only 100 yards away.

As the Loyalists approached within 30 yards of the Patriot earthworks, they quickly realized their mistake. Musket and cannon muzzles flashed as a hail of lead tore through the oncoming Loyalists. McLeod, along with 30 other Loyalists, were killed instantly.

With McLeod, the Loyalist commander at the bridge, now dead, the attack stalled, and the remaining Loyalists gave up and retreated into the darkness.

Aftermath

The Battle of Moores Creek Bridge was over almost as quickly as it began. Some of the soldiers recalled nearly 60 years later that the battle only lasted "three minutes." With a Loyalist defeat at Moores Creek Bridge, the British failed to arm those colonists that supported the crown, a consequence that would have a devastating effect on Loyalism in the colony throughout the war.

The Battle of Moores Creek Bridge is considered the first decisive victory of the American Revolution. In the days that followed the battle, the resounding victory echoed through the colonies, and a new hope was born. The victory ended British authority in the colony and stalled a full-scale British invasion of the South for nearly four years. The resulting Halifax Resolves of April 12, 1776, instructed North Carolina's delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence; it was the first American colony to take such action in writing.

Source:

<https://www.nps.gov/mocr/learn/historyculture/timeline-of-the-moores-creek-bridge-campaign.htm>

News from the DAR



Marie Robertson Hickman passed into heaven February 5th, 2026. She was born in Dallas, Texas and made her home in Athens until her passing. She is survived by her husband David Hickman, her son Jason Webb, daughter Nicole Juno Webb and granddaughter Emily Webb.

Marie was many things: wife, mother, grandmother; one of the first female paramedics in East Texas, a police officer and firefighter; a diamondologist and guild gemologist; a national leader in automotive sales; a state officer in the Texas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; a business owner and an artist. Marie was past-regent of the Daniel McMahon Chapter in Athens and District Director for NSDAR.

Marie married her last love David in 2000, and they lived in Connecticut, Louisiana and finally in her home state of Texas. David transferred his SAR membership to the Ellis County Chapter last November.

Sunday, February 22, 2026
Central Presbyterian Church

Rebecca Boyce DAR held their Good Citizens Patriots Tea where they have the privilege of honoring outstanding graduating seniors from a number of Ellis County High Schools. The winner of our Good Citizens essay contest was announced and awarded a \$1,000 scholarship. And this year, thanks to the generosity of an anonymous donor, they were able to provide a \$750 scholarship to the runner-up! As always, there was a lovely tea following the event for an opportunity to meet these young men and women - they all have an amazing future ahead of them!

The DAR Essay Contest was scheduled for Sunday, February 22. Jack was asked to speak to the audience about SAR Contests. We manned a Q & A table after the program with Texas SAR Youth Awards brochures with contact and details on award \$. The target groups are teachers and parents.



Daughters of the American Revolution

Ellis County also has an active DAR Chapter. For more information please contact **Barbara Coan**, Registrar, Rebecca Boyce Chapter, NSDAR at barbaraanncogan@hotmail.com.

National Society Sons of the American Revolution

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

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

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



All donations will be collected at the Chapter monthly meeting 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 SMART Report.

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)

- Jackets
- Winter Coats
- Pants/Slacks
- Jeans
- Shirts
- T-Shirts
- Sweat Suits
- Skirts/Dresses
- House Shoes (new)
- Gloves (new)
- Winter Caps (new)
- Blouses

Undergarments for men and women (New Only)

- Underwear / Boxers (variety of sizes needed) Panties (variety of sizes needed)
- Sports Bras (variety of sizes needed)
- Men's undershirts (variety of sizes needed)
- Mens Socks
- Womens Socks

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: <input type="text"/>			
Branch of Military: Army Navy Marine Corps Coast Guard Air Force Merchant Marine Reserves National Guard Other: <input type="text"/>			
Branch of Service (i.e. Infantry):			
Unit(s):			
Location of Unit(s):			
Highest Rank (Active Duty): Enlisted: <input type="text"/> Warrant Officer: <input type="text"/> Officer: <input type="text"/>			
Highest Rank (Reserve Duty): Enlisted: <input type="text"/> Warrant Officer: <input type="text"/> Officer: <input type="text"/>			
Status: Active Retired Discharged Reserved Other: <input type="text"/>			
Military Awards (Please Begin with Highest):			
Enclosed is a copy of my separation papers (DD-214 or equivalent): Yes No Other Document:			
<input type="text"/>			
Signature of Compatriot:			
<input type="text"/>			
Signature of Submitter:			
<input type="text"/>			

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