



BERNARDO de GALVEZ QUARTERLY NEWS



Sons of the American Revolution



FROM THE PRESIDENT



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Good Afternoon.

I am writing this from Knoxville Tennessee where I am attending the 127th NSSAR Congress. It is great to see old friends and make new ones. The people of Tennessee Society have really done a great job putting this together. Next year it will be our turn to shine. I say OUR time because you compatriots of the Bernardo de Galvez Chapter are the #1 Chapter in Texas and should be greatly involved.

Bill Whatley, Larry Tidwell and I are on the committee for the Long Tour on Saturday July 7, 2018. I hope that you will get involved in either the Registration process or the Tour for the 128th NSSAR Congress in Houston. I will talk more about the 127th Congress later in the Newsletter.

Our chapter is growing, we welcome our new members and hope they will get involved in all that we do. If you have not been attending our meetings and events you should get involved.

Our speakers for the last few months have been really great. Our speaker in August will be Cheryl Tucker, Regent of the local Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter. In September, we will meet with the ladies of the DAR at the San Louis Hotel and Resort to celebrate Constitution Day.

In October, we will not have a speaker (maybe we will) but will critique our Board of Managers Meeting that is October 13-15 at the Hilton Hotel and Resort in Galveston and is sponsored by the Bernardo de Galvez Chapter #1.

Hope to see you at the next meeting.

John M. Hamlin, M.Ed.
President



OFFICERS

President – John M. Hamlin

1st Vice – Ron Whatley

2nd Vice – Bill Whatley

3rd Vice – Larry D. Tidwell

Treasurer – Merlin (Gene) Shaner

Secretary – John Loper

Registrar – John (Pete) Lenes

Chaplain – Gordon Robinson

Parliamentarian – Gordon Robinson

Historian – James Mitchell

Webmaster – Clark Wright

Color Guard Commander –
Larry D. Tidwell



Texas SAR President – Elect Tom Jackson enjoys the food and fellowship at the 127th Congress in Knoxville, Tennessee.

**Bernardo de Galvez Chapter #1
meets upstairs at Fish Tales
Restaurant in Galveston, Texas on
the Third
Saturday of each month at noon
except September**

**Middle age is when your age starts to
show around your middle.**

**PATRIOTISM EDUCATION
HISTORY**

FINE UNIFORM TAYLORING
CALL – KATHERINE WAGNER

@

832-425-0672

KWAGNER1963@COMCAST.NET

An education is not how much you have committed to memory, or even how much you know. It is being able to differentiate between what you do know and what you do not know.

REGISTRAR’S REPORT



Supplementals and Applications submitted as of 17 June 2017.

Supplementals submitted – 9

George Loper – 1

NSSAR Registrar

Jarrold Loper - 1

“

–

Thomas Loper - 1

“

–

Austin Loper - 1

“

–

Caleb Loper - 1

“

–

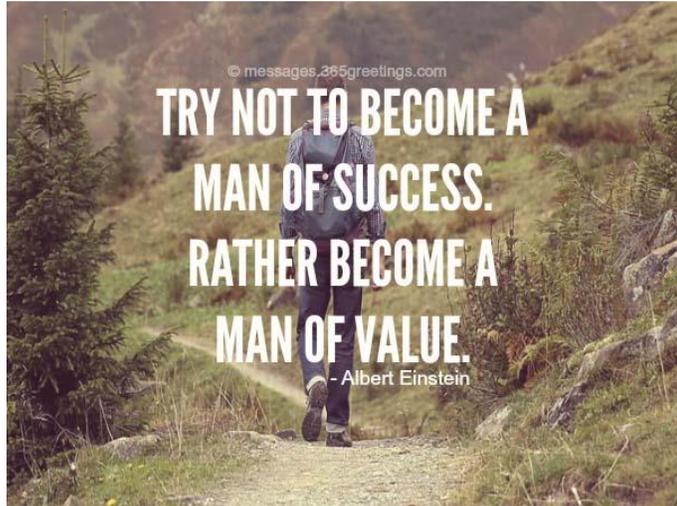
Henry Loper - 1

“

–

Jonah Loper - 1

“



ANNOUNCEMENT 

Chapter Board Meeting	August 17
Chapter Meeting	August 18
Labor Day	September 4
Patriot Day	September 11
POW/MIA Recognition Day	September 15
DAR/SAR Joint Meeting	September 16
Goody Bag Night	October 6
Board of Managers Meeting	October 13-15
Chapter Meeting	October 21
Veterans Day	November 18
MANDATORY Board Meeting	Nov. 17
Chapter Officer Elections	November 18

George Loper – 1 NSSAR Registrar (Pended)

George Loper – 1 NSSAR Registrar (Pended)

Membership Applications submitted – 5

Chad Davenport – NSSAR Registrar

Ethan Davenport - “ “ - Junior Member

Drew Davenport “ “ - “ “

Stephen Hughey – NSSAR Registrar - “ “

Bill Mayo – NSSAR Registrar

1. Regular applications being worked on - 5

Brandon Nicholson

Levi Roady

Solomon Roady

Leonard Cox

Rick Sullivan

Approved applications – 2017 - 2

Michael Travis Lee

Paul Elmer

2. Approved Supplements - 2017 -

Medals and Certificates

Certificates of Appreciation – SAR – 4

Certificates of Appreciation – Non SAR -9

Eagle Scout Recognition Certificates – 5

Flag Certificates – 1

SAR Members – Medals and Certificates – 8

Non SAR Medals and Certificates – 12-

Memorial Certificates – 1

ROTC – Senior Medals and Certificates – 6 Jr. ROTC – 2

Stark Report

Toiletries - 245 and magazines – 218

Membership - 62

NEW MEMBERS 2nd QTR

Michael Travis Lee

GENEOLOGY QUOTE

Why waste your money looking up your family tree? Just go into politics and your opponents will do it for you." — Mark Twain

Genealogy" Tracing yourself back to people better than you are." — John Garland Pollard

It is not always the same thing to
be a good man and a good
citizen.”

— Aristotle,

CHAPLAINS CORNER



PATRIOTISM EDUCATION HISTORY STATUE REPORT

John Hamlin took 100 of the postcard size brochures to Knoxville to the 127th NSSAR Congress in July. The Tennessee Society was very helpful in distributing them at the Registration table. They were all given out.

The corporate brochures have been printed and some distributed at the symposium at Rice University on Wednesday. They are very well received. Fund raising is rocking along, still no large donors, but now that we have some more tools to use, we hope to accelerate that process.

127th Congress Report

California youth won three major national contests at the 127th Annual Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Taryn Murphy, an 18 year old recent high school graduate from Temecula, CA won the National Rumbaugh Oration contest with her speech entitled “Why our right to privacy insures national security.”

Murphy wowed the national judges with her eloquent defense of the Fourth Amendment and her polished speaking skills. She received a standing ovation from the over 600 attendees and was awarded \$5,000 from the National Society. Taryn is a nationally ranked public speaker who will be attending Hillsdale College in Michigan.

As I listened to Ms. Murphy give her speech at the Youth Luncheon I had to agree with the judges she gave an excellent speech.

It is not always the same thing to be
a good man and a good citizen.”

— Aristotle,



Taryn Murphy from California give her Oration at the the Youth Luncheon at the 127th NSSAR Congress

There were several issues that were presented for the delegates to vote on. A great discussion on moving officers term from one year to two years was discussed vigorously. The motion was defeated. Another motion was for the Chaplain General to be ordained, with a divinity degree and not ordained on the internet. Motion was sent back to the Chaplains committee for study.

The young man that the Bernardo de Galvez Chapter #1 supported did not make the finals for some reason.

Triston accompanied me and my wife to the Texas Dinner on Sunday night and gave his speech to those from Texas that had gathered.



Galveston County Sheriff Deputy Jennifer Olvera receives the 2017 Hero Medal from Registrar Pete Lenos at the June meeting.

“Here is your country. Cherish these natural wonders, cherish the natural resources, cherish the history and romance as a sacred heritage, for your children and your children's children. Do not let selfish men or greedy interests skin your country of its beauty, its riches or its romance.”

— Theodore Roosevelt



Bernardo de Galvez Chapter #1 meets upstairs at Fish Tales on the Third Saturday of each month at noon except September



C.A.R. Senior and Jr. President Kathleen and Hannah Paul receive Medals of Appreciation from President John Hamlin and Registrar Pete Lenes

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY

On July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims the independence of a new United States of America from Great Britain and its king. The declaration came 442 days after the first shots of the American Revolution were fired at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts and marked an ideological expansion of the conflict that would eventually

involve France’s intervention on behalf of the Americans.

The first major American opposition to British policy came in 1765 after Parliament passed the Stamp Act, a taxation measure designed to raise revenues for a standing British army in America. Under the banner of “no taxation without representation,” colonists convened the Stamp Act Congress in October 1765 to vocalize their opposition to the tax. With its enactment in November, most colonists called for a boycott of British goods, and some organized attacks on custom houses and homes of tax collectors.

After months of protest in the colonies, Parliament finally voted to repeal the Stamp Act in March 1766. Most colonists continued to quietly accept British rule until Parliament’s enactment of the Tea Act in 1773, a bill designed to save the faltering British East India Company by greatly lowering its

tea tax and granting it a monopoly in tea.



Part of the Bernardo de Galvez color Guard take part in the Texas DAR Regent Flag Day Ceremony

After months of protest in the colonies, Parliament finally voted to repeal the Stamp Act in March 1766. Most colonists continued to quietly accept British rule until Parliament’s enactment of the Tea Act in 1773, a bill designed to save the faltering British East India Company by greatly lowering its tea tax and granting it a monopoly on the American tea trade. The low tax allowed the company to undercut even tea smuggled into America by Dutch

traders, and many colonists viewed the act as another example of taxation tyranny.

In response, militant colonists in Massachusetts organized the “Boston Tea Party,” which saw British tea valued at some £18,000 dumped into Boston Harbor. Parliament, outraged by the Boston Tea Party and other blatant acts of destruction of British property, enacted the Coercive Acts, called the Intolerable Acts by the colonists, in 1774. The Coercive Acts closed Boston to merchant shipping, established formal British military rule in Massachusetts, made British officials immune to criminal prosecution in America and required colonists to quarter British troops.

In response, the colonists called the first Continental Congress to consider united American resistance to the British. With the other colonies watching intently, Massachusetts led the resistance to the British, forming



The Bernardo de Galvez Color Guard take part in the West Point Assoc. Memorial Day Ceremony

a shadow revolutionary government and establishing militias to resist the increasing British military presence across the colony. In April 1775, Thomas Gage, the British governor of Massachusetts, ordered British troops to march to Concord, Massachusetts, where a Patriot arsenal was known to be located. On April 19, 1775, the British regulars encountered a group of American militiamen at Lexington, and the first shots of the American Revolution were fired. Initially, both the Americans and the British saw the conflict as a kind of civil war

within the British empire. To King George III, it was a colonial rebellion, and to the Americans, it was a struggle for their rights as British citizens. However, Parliament remained unwilling to negotiate with the American rebels and instead hired Hessians, German mercenaries, to help the British army crush the rebellion.

In response to Britain's continued opposition to reform, the Continental Congress began to pass measures abolishing British authority in the colonies. In January 1776, Thomas Paine published *Common Sense*, an influential political pamphlet that convincingly argued for American independence and sold more than 500,000 copies in just a few months. In the spring of 1776, support for independence swept the colonies, the Continental Congress called for states to form their own governments and a five-man committee was assigned to draft a declaration. The Declaration of

Independence was largely the work of Virginian Thomas Jefferson. In justifying American independence, Jefferson drew generously from the political philosophy of John Locke, an advocate of natural rights, and from the work of other English theorists. The declaration features the immortal lines, “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.” It then goes on to present a long list of grievances that provided the rationale for rebellion. On July 2, 1776, the Continental Congress voted to approve a Virginia motion calling for separation from Britain. The dramatic words of this resolution were added to the closing of the Declaration of Independence.

Two days later, on July 4, the declaration was formally

adopted by 12 colonies after minor revision. New York, the 13th colony, approved it on July 19. On August 2, the declaration was signed. The American War for Independence would last for five years. Yet to come were the Patriot triumphs at Saratoga, the bitter winter at Valley Forge, the intervention of the French and the final victory at Yorktown in 1781. In 1783, with the signing of the Treaty of Paris with Britain, the United States formally became a free and independent nation.

**FINE UNIFORM TAYLORING
CALL – KATHERINE WAGNER @
832-425-0672**

KWAGNER1963@COMCAST.NET

