SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CALOOSA PATRIOT

Volume XX Issue X | *Caloosa Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution Newsletter* | December 2025

John L. Maier, Jr, Editor

Col. Henry Knox and his Noble Train of Artillery March from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston

(December 5, 1775 – January 27, 1776)



The Noble Train of Artillery, also known as the Knox Expedition, was led by Continental Army Col. Henry Knox, and has been recognized by Historian Victor Brooks as "one of the most stupendous feats of logistics" of the entire American Revolutionary War. During the winter of 1775-1776, Knox managed to transport sixty tons of heavy weaponry that had been captured at Fort Ticonderoga and deliver it to the Continental Army camps outside Boston where it was used to force the British army to withdraw.

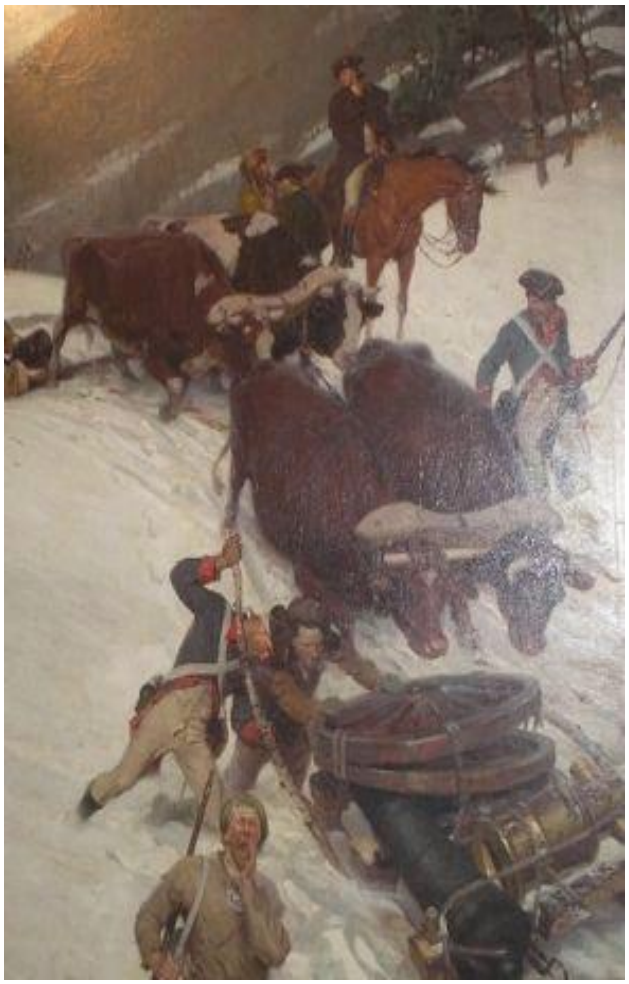
Following the battles of Lexington and Concord in April, 1775, the British retreated to the City of Boston, surrounded and under siege by an army of colonists. Shortly thereafter, militia leader Benedict Arnold proposed the capture of Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain in the Province of New York. One of the principal reasons to justify the attack, he argued, was to retrieve the sizeable number of cannons and other heavy weapons at the fort which he said could be moved and used to support the Patriot cause. The Massachusetts Committee of Safety agreed with Arnold, gave him a Massachusetts colonel's commission, and authorized the operation.

In short order, Arnold left for upstate New York where, joined by Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, he captured the fort without a fight on May 10, 1775, and took possession of its two hundred cannons and other armaments. Arnold inventoried the captured weapons, but soon ran into trouble when there was a conflict over his continued command of the fort. He eventually abandoned the idea of transporting the weaponry to Boston and resigned his commission.

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Meanwhile, in July of 1775, George Washington had assumed command of the forces outside Boston. One of the most significant problems he faced was the lack of artillery, which he recognized would prevent offensive military operations. Washington knew of the incredible cache of heavy cannons available at Fort Ticonderoga, but most of his officers were of the opinion that moving the guns three hundred miles during the winter over ice-covered rivers (including the Hudson) and the snow-covered Berkshire Mountains was impossible.



Nevertheless, George Washington concluded that if there was any chance at success, it had to be attempted, and he turned to his friend, 25-year-old bookseller Henry Knox, to lead the expedition to transport the weapons to Boston. Knox had directed rebel cannon fire at the Battle of Bunker Hill and had also put his acquired engineering skills to use developing fortifications around the outskirts of Boston. When General George Washington arrived in Boston, he learned of Knox' work and was impressed. When the two met, they immediately developed a close friendship, and Knox began to regularly work with Washington and the other generals of the developing Continental Army.

Initially, Knox did not have a commission in the Army, but John Adams worked in the Second Continental Congress to acquire for him a commission as colonel of the army's artillery regiment, which was issued in November (but did not reach Knox until he returned from the expedition).

When Washington gave Knox the order to retrieve the Ticonderoga artillery, Washington wrote that "no trouble or expense must be spared to obtain them." On November 17, 1775, the day after Washington issued his order, Knox departed Boston bound for Ticonderoga, arriving at the fort on December 5th.

Knox's first task was to evaluate the weapons and determine which would be transported. He selected 59 pieces of equipment, including cannons ranging in size from 4- to 18- pounders, mortars, howitzers, and one massive 24-pounder cannon nicknamed "Old Sow" that weighed more than 5,000 pounds.

On December 9, 1775, three boats loaded with artillery set sail on Lake George, ultimately travelling forty miles down to the southern shore where it was unloaded. There, Knox and his men used more than a half mile of rope to secure the guns to 42 sleds.

It was a long and arduous journey moving the armaments overland along poor-quality, snow-covered roads, across frozen rivers, and through the forests and swamps of the Berkshire mountains. Henry Knox himself nearly froze to death while trying to walk through three feet of snow in a blizzard. The Hudson River had to be crossed four times, and in the process, several cannons broke through the ice, but each time this happened, the men managed to retrieve them. The leader of each sled team carried an axe so that if a cannon fell through the ice, the lines could be cut before the horses or oxen could be dragged underwater and drown. At the end of the journey, despite the many hardships, not a single cannon was lost.

The expedition finally reached the outskirts of Boston on January 27, 1776. The journey Knox had estimated would take sixteen days had taken forty-two. Washington ordered the cannons to be positioned on the Dorchester Heights overlooking both the city and the harbor. When the British commanding general saw what the colonists had done, he gave the order to evacuate, and shortly thereafter, British troops and Loyalist colonists boarded ships and sailed for Nova Scotia.

[Editor's Note: See related story on Page 14.]

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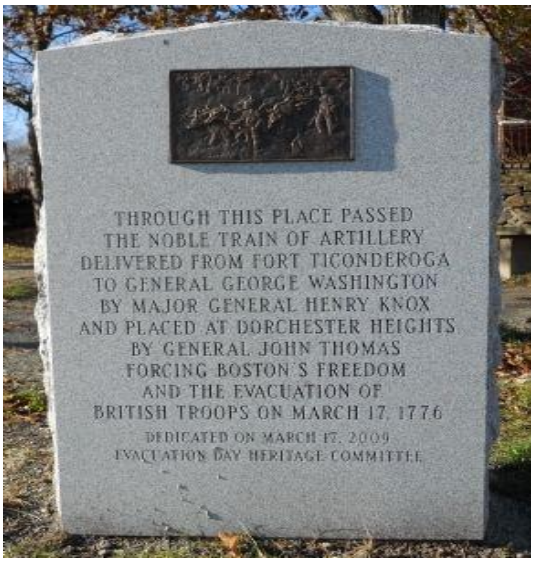
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Chapter Officers for 2026



Immediate Past President
and Treasurer
Jeffrey F. Brunelle



President
Richard "Rick" Parfitt



Vice-President
John L. Maier, Jr.



Dr. Ron Peck
Genealogist



Tom Gillaspie
Sergeant-At-Arms



Bill Jenks
Secretary



Jonathan Hunt
Member-At-Large



Rev. Dr.. Randy Moody
Chaplain



Chris Jenner
Registrar

A Message From Our President

Greetings Compatriots!

I hope you all have had a Merry Christmas, and are looking forward to a Happy New Year. The year 2026 will be the most historically important year in the Sons of the American Revolution's Decade of the American Revolution, and the July 4th 2026 celebration will highlight our country's history here and abroad.



Our country will celebrate 250 years of our independence, and nine generations of Americans will have lived during that time. But think about that in the scheme of life, our country has many folks well over 100 years old.

Though we celebrate July 4 Independence Day every year, the milestone celebrations have occurred every 50 years. Most of our members were around for the U. S. Bicentennial celebration in 1976, and I ask that you think about what you did to celebrate at that time.

Let me reminisce for a moment. I graduated high school in 1976 and remember that year was a very patriotic time in our country. Little things like we were the only class to have a change in commencement regalia, wearing red, white and blue, and our city had painted its fire hydrants to look like Revolutionary soldiers. In July 1976, I visited and toured the American Freedom Train in Pittsburgh, PA and still have the souvenir magazine.

I hope to see an extended period of patriotism be inspired in our country, not only during our Semiquincentennial year, but also throughout the Decade of the American Revolution. As we are all ambassadors of the Sons of the American Revolution, we must continue to promote SAR and our country and encourage everyone to their abilities to become involved and promote the patriotism I believe we desperately need.

On a chapter level, please consider getting involved in our Color Guard, which is an important part of the chapter as they are involved in many activities. We're reaching out to Lee County schools to express interest in participating in their Junior ROTC awards ceremonies where the graduating JROTC seniors are presented with an SAR medal and certificate. I would like a representative of SAR to assist with or present the awards, which not only promotes patriotism, but the SAR as well.

Let's not allow our young people to forget their history.

Rick Parfitt

President, Caloosa Chapter FLSSAR

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

Caloosa Chapter SAR

2026 Partial Meeting Schedule



[Unless Otherwise Indicated]
Chapter Meetings Are Held At Famous Dave's
12148 South Cleveland Ave. Fort Myers, FL 33903

Chapter Meetings	ExCom Meetings
Wednesday Jan. 14, 2026 11:30 a.m.	Tuesday Jan. 6, 2026 11:30 a.m.
Wednesday, Feb. 11, 2026 11:30 a.m.	Tuesday Feb. 3, 2026 11:30a.m.
Wednesday, Mar. 11, 2026 11:30 a.m.	Tuesday Mar. 3, 2026 11:30 a.m.
Saturday, April 11, 2026 11:30 a.m.	Tuesday Mar. 31, 2026 11:30 a.m.
Saturday, May 9, 2026 11:30 a.m.	Tuesday Apr. 29, 2026 11:30a.m.

Summer Break: No Chapter Meetings June through September
ExCom Meetings Will Begin Again In September

THE NEXT CALOOSA CHAPTER MEETING WILL BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2026 AT: FAMOUS DAVE'S BBQ RESTAURANT

12148 South Cleveland Ave, Fort Myers, FL 33903
(At the Intersection of Cleveland Ave. and Crystal Drive)



Lunch Program Will Be Presented By Dale Spain, USMC Ret.
Named "The Naples Area 2025 Patriot Of The Year"
Dale Will Discuss His Current Role As The CEO Of
Hearts And Homes For Veterans, Inc.

Lunch Buffet Menu:
St. Louis Style Spareribs, Roast Chicken, Garlic Red-Skin Mashed Potatoes, Sweet Corn, Corn Muffins, and Beverage (Soft Drink or Iced Tea)
Anyone needing a special meal (i. e., Vegetarian, other) let us know
The gathering will begin at 11:30 a.m.

Cost for the dinner is $25.00 per person paid at the link below by PayPal or Credit Card

Please RSVP to: https://caloosasar.org/our-chapter/meetings/

REMEMBER! If you make a reservation, we have to pay for your meal !

Our meetings are open to all interested persons, and we particularly welcome Compatriots from other parts of the country who are visiting our area. Please note that wives, friends, and guests are welcome to attend.

Please Join Us On January 14, 2026 In Welcoming Dale Spain To Our Chapter Meeting

Naples Area 2025 Patriot of the Year



Dale Spain

United States Marine Corp (Ret)

HEARTS & HOMES FOR VETERANS

Dale Spain has spent his entire professional career serving as a warrior, fierce patriot, community leader and advocate for Veterans. Spain enlisted in the Marines at 17-years-old inspired by multiple generations of patriarchs in his family. When he joined the military, he served as an Infantry Assault Man where he focused on antitank operations and explosives. He had three combat deployments and traveled the world until he suffered a back injury.

Now a fully disabled Veteran, Spain understands how difficult it can be transitioning out of the military and has devoted his civilian life continuing to serve the needs Veterans through his work as the CEO of Hearts and Homes for Veterans, Inc. In this role, he supports homeless Veterans and their Families who find themselves without the necessities of everyday life. Through case management services, they provide eviction prevention, immediate homeless resources as well as housing and related services including utilities, household goods, furniture, food and other essentials to more than 600 Veterans a year.

Spain also selflessly supports the Southwest Florida community through his service on the Board of Directors of the Lee County Veteran Advisory Board and Lee County Community Action Agency.

December 10th Chapter Meeting
Elections, Inductions, Awards and Recognitions!

On December 10th, the Compatriots of the Caloosa SAR Chapter again gathered at Famous Dave's, and were treated to a great meal, another outstanding SAR America 250 Moment given by **Rev. Dr. Randy Moody**, the induction of new Compatriots, **Ryan Danis** and **Kevin Gourley**, as well as the annual end-of-the-year presentation of awards and recognitions, and the election and swearing-in of new Chapter Officers for 2026. It was certainly a busy and fun time for all.

On hand from the FLSSAR to assist with the swearing-in of new Caloosa Chapter Officers, and pictured at left below, are Doug Gibbens, VP SW Region FLSSAR and to Doug's right, our own **Jonathan Hunt**, Executive VP FLSSAR. Following election proceedings conducted at the meeting, our 2026 officers took their oaths of office. We are lucky to have such a great group to chart our course for the coming year.



Pictured above (L to R): Doug Gibbens, Exec VP FLSSAR; Jonathan Hunt, Exec VP FLSSAR and Member-at-Large Caloosa SAR; Rev. Dr. Randy Moody, Chaplain; Rick Parfitt, President; Bill Jenks, Secretary; Dr. Ron Peck, Genealogist; John Maier, VP; Jeff Brunelle, Treasurer; Tom Gillaspie, Sgt-at-Arms; Chris Jenner, Registrar; Hugh Myers, Historian (not pictured are Camden Myers, Asst. Sgt-at-Arms, and Edward "Mike" Buff, Color Guard Commander)

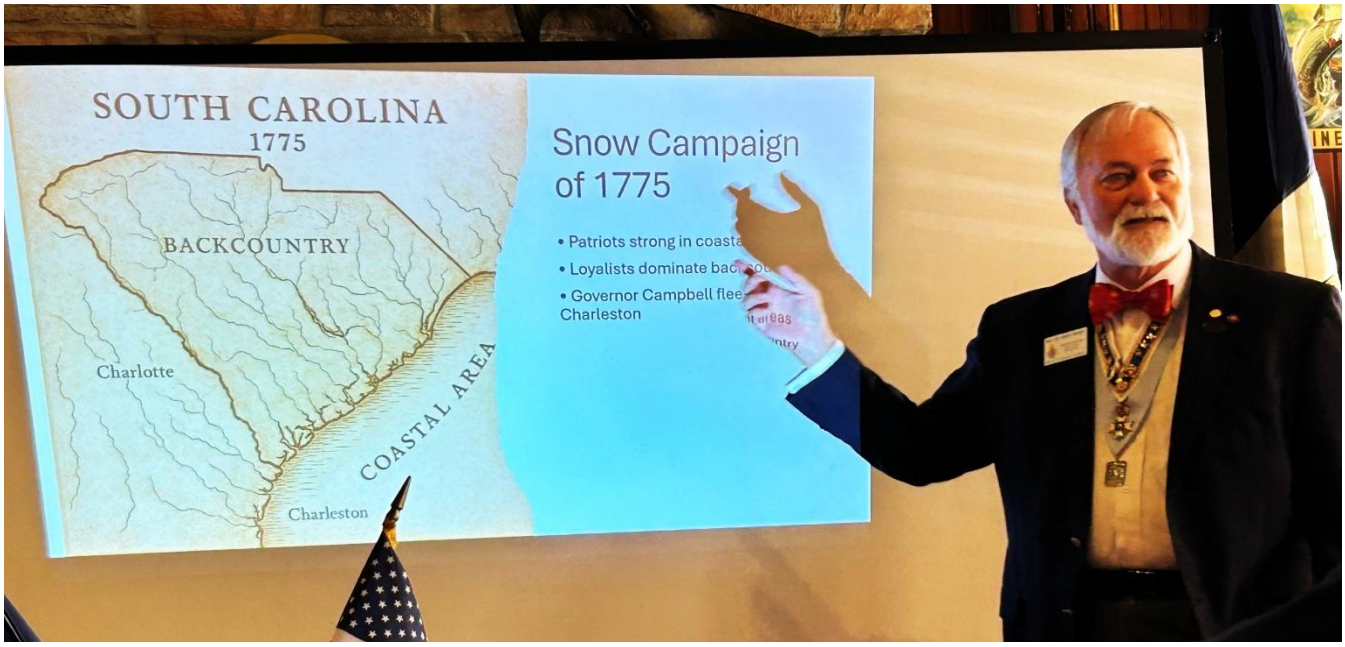
Not only did we put in place a great group of officers for the coming year, but we also swore-in two more Compatriots – Ryan Danis, whose Patriot ancestor was John Rawlinson, and Kevin Gourley, whose Patriot ancestor was Thomas Goorley. We enjoyed meeting both Ryan and Kevin, and plan to highlight their Patriot ancestors' respective service in the "Compatriots Corner" section of a future edition of the Caloosa Patriot SAR Newsletter



(L to R) Doug Gibbens, Jonathan Hunt, Ryan Danis, Kevin Gourley, Chris Jenner and Jeff Brunelle

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Randy Moody presents his SAR America250 Moment

December's America 250 moment was given by our Chaplain, **Rev. Dr. Randy Moody**, and for this meeting he chose to follow up on the Revolutionary War Era events that followed the "First Battle of Ninety-Six" which occurred November 19-21, 1775. Chaplain Moody explained that both the First Battle of Ninety-Six and the Snow Campaign of 1775 were part of the earliest series of military actions of the American Revolutionary War, and took place in the South Carolina backcountry during November and December 1775. Tensions between Patriots and Loyalists had been rising throughout the year, especially in the interior where allegiance to the Crown remained strong.

When Loyalist leaders began organizing armed resistance against the Patriot-controlled Provincial Congress, Patriot commanders—most notably Colonel Richard Richardson and Colonel William Thomson—mobilized militia forces to suppress the uprising. The Snow Campaign was named for an unusual early winter snowstorm that struck the region, complicating the Loyalists' movements and sapping morale as Patriot forces advanced.



President-elect Rick Parfitt presented with Bronze Roger Sherman Medal by outgoing President Jeff Brunelle

Rather than a single pitched battle, the campaign consisted of rapid marches, skirmishes, and the systematic breaking up of Loyalist camps. Facing harsh weather, supply shortages, and superior Patriot numbers, most Loyalist groups surrendered without major fighting. Compatriot Moody concluded by reporting that the Snow Campaign effectively ended organized Loyalist resistance in South Carolina for over a year, secured Patriot political control of the colony, and demonstrated the growing effectiveness of militia forces early in the Revolution.

The balance of our calendar year-end meeting was devoted to recognizing Chapter Compatriots for their achievements and dedication during the past year through the presentation of awards.

Our new President-elect, Rick Parfitt, was presented with the Bronze Roger Sherman Medal by our outgoing President (and 2026 Treasurer-elect) Jeff Brunelle. See following pages for additional awards and presentations.

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More Photos From Our December 10th Chapter Meeting



Jonathan Hunt awarded Bronze Roger Sherman Medal



Above: Ron Peck awarded Bronze Henry Knox Achievement Medal



At left Rev. Moody awarded Bronze Henry Knox Achievement Medal:



Chris Jenner awarded Meritorious Service Medal

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More Photos from our December 10th Chapter Meeting



Earl Kennedy awarded Meritorious Service Medal



Bill Jenks awarded Bronze Henry Knox Achievement Medal



John Maier awarded Chapter Distinguished Service Medal



Larry Hughes awarded Bronze Henry Knox Achievement Medal



(L to R) Jonathan Hunt administering oath to Ryan Danis and Kevin Gourley

Compatriots Corner

The purpose of the "Compatriots Corner" page is to promote the mission and goals of the SAR by recounting our respective patriot ancestor's participation in the War for Independence. Award winning author Mark Barie, and his wife, Christine Racine, have been writing these vignettes now for some time, and we thank both of them for continuing to help getting our patriots' stories down on paper. Just see Page 18 of this issue for more information. Each of our patriot ancestors' contributions combined to bring about the end result -- the birth of the United States of America. Recently, Mark has had some surgery and so during the period of his recovery, we offer the following reprise of the Revolutionary War exploits of Mark's own patriot ancestor! And a great story it is indeed.

My American Patriot Is French Canadian
Julian Belanger and his service at the Battles of Staten Island, Brandywine Creek, Germantown, and Yorktown

by Mark Barie

Julian Belanger, my Patriot, was born at L'Islet, Quebec, a small farming community approximately 60 miles northwest of Quebec City. Julian was 23 years old when he and his younger brother, Noel, volunteered with the First Canadian Regiment, in September of 1775. The Regiment was led by James Livingston, a native of Albany, New York, and a resident of the Montreal region for 10 years. The patriot invasion of Quebec was already underway. Livingston, a relative by marriage to patriot General Richard Montgomery, had already organized a local militia of more than 200 men. When Livingston managed to isolate and then capture British forts at Chambly and Saint Johns, Montgomery appointed Livingston as a colonel in the Continental Army and gave him command of the newly formed First Canadian Regiment.



Compatriot Mark Barie

Although no payroll records exist to prove that he was formally attached to Livingston's regiment, Julian Belanger would execute an affidavit to that effect, many years later. In his application for a military pension, Belanger claimed that he and his brother were with Livingston after the battles of Chambly and St. John and just before the Patriots' unsuccessful attack on Quebec City. The brothers were present when Montgomery was killed in the first minutes of the New Year's Eve (December 31, 1775), battle. Montgomery's highest-ranking subordinate, Colonel Benedict Arnold, was seriously wounded in the same attack.

After the unsuccessful attack, Moses Hazen, a fresh convert to the American rebellion, was dispatched to Philadelphia, along with Livingston, with orders to inform the Continental Congress of Montgomery's death. He also told Congress that support of the Patriot cause was widespread in southern Quebec. Congress, impressed with Hazen's enthusiasm, immediately created the Second Canadian Regiment. They also designated Hazen as its commander and made him a colonel in the Continental Army. Hazen was authorized to recruit up to 1000 men. His new regiment quickly became known as "Congress's Own Regiment."

When Hazen returned to Montreal, he offered a signing bonus of $6.75 to all enlistees. The Belangers, like many of their brethren, resented the heavy hand of British rule in Quebec. Making matters worse, the Catholic Church strongly supported the Crown. When a Chambly-area Seigeneur demanded that his tenant farmers enlist in the British Army, the locals rebelled. Some 3000 of the "habitants" stormed the local Sigeneur's residence, trashed the place, and threatened more violence. Similar resistance occurred in and around both the Montreal and Quebec City regions. Moses Hazen was able to recruit hundreds of French Canadians as a result. The Belanger boys, motivated by the signing bonus or the Patriot cause, returned to the states with Hazen. They signed their enlistment papers in Albany, New York.

The Canadian regiments are two of only six "Extra Continental Regiments" created during the Revolutionary War. They are referred to as such because although Congress authorized them, they had no administrative connection to an individual state."Congress's Own Regiment" would go on to distinguish itself at the Battle of Staten Island and again, at the battles at Brandywine Creek and Germantown. They also fought at Yorktown in the division led by none other than the Marquis de Lafayette. According to historians, Hazen's regiment, commanded in the field by Lt. Col Edward Antill, "was in the thick of severe fighting" before the final British redoubt fell and the Patriot victory was all but assured. It was Lafayette's division which received the British Flag of surrender at Yorktown and delivered it to their Commander in Chief, George Washington.

There is a personal postscript to this story. Captain Antoine Paulin, also served in Hazen's regiment and he too, was a French Canadian. His sixth great grandson is Eric Ashline. Ashline married my daughter, Alexandra. And recently our daughter and son-in-law presented to Christine and me, our sixth grandchild of the American Revolution!

Henry Knox (July 25, 1750 – October 25, 1806)

From Humble Bookseller to 1st Senior Officer of the US Army and Secretary of War

Born and raised in Boston by Ulster Scots immigrants, young Henry Knox was forced to leave grammar school at age 12, due to the death of his father. Since he was the oldest son still at home when his father died, he was required to quit his formal education and become a clerk in a bookstore to support his mother, Fortunately, the shop owner, Nicholas Bowes, was a kind man who took to Henry and became a "father figure" to the boy. Henry was a voracious reader, and Bowes let Henry browse the shelves of books and take any volume he wanted to read. That was all the opportunity Henry needed. He taught himself French, read philosophy, and became proficient in advanced mathematics.

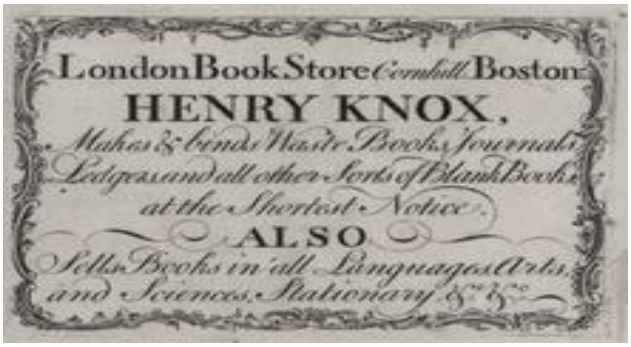


Living in Boston at the time, however, required a young man to "get tough" to survive on the streets, and he joined a gang and became one of the toughest fighters in the neighborhood. Heny was no delicate child, having grown into a strong young man standing over six feet tall and weighing around 250 pounds!

He combined his penchant for fighting with the reading he'd done about ancient warriors and famous battles and developed a keen interest in the military. He also enjoyed reading about military science - particularly artillery and strategy. As he poured over *Sharpe's Military Guide* and Julius Ceasar's *Commentaries*, he learned how to design fortifications, construct entrenchments, and use topographical advantages, all the while becoming a self-taught engineer and military tactician. Then, in 1768, at age 18, Knox joined a local artillery company called The Train where he was able to combine his "book learning" with the practical uses of artillery in an actual militia unit.

At age 20, on March 5, 1770, Knox was a witness to the Boston Massacre, after having attempted to defuse the situation by convincing the British soldiers to return to their barracks. He testified at the trials of the soldiers in which all but two were acquitted.

A year later, he opened his own bookshop, the London Book Store, which soon became a popular destination for the aristocrats of Boston. Influenced by the tension of the times, Boston's protests and revolution fever, Knox supported the Sons of Liberty. In 1772, he cofounded a local militia group – the Boston Grenadier Corps – as an offshoot of The Train and served as its second in command. During the prelude to the 1773 Boston Tea Party, Knox served on guard duty to make sure that no tea was unloaded from the *Dartmouth*, one of the ships involved, and he continued his boycott of East India Tea by refusing a consignment of tea sent to him in 1774 by James Rivington, a New York Loyalist.



Like many colonists at the time, political tensions carried into family relationships. Henry had fallen in love with Lucy Flucker, the daughter of Boston Loyalists, who attempted to persuade Knox to enlist in the British Army. In fact, Lucy's brother served on the side of the Brits during the War for Independence. Despite the opposition of her parents, Lucy married Henry on June 16, 1774, and despite long separations due to his military service, they remained devoted to one another for the rest of their lives.

When the war broke out in Lexington and Concord, the young couple sneaked out of Boston. Henry's abandoned London Book Store was looted, and all of its stock destroyed or stolen. Knox immediately joined the American units besieging the city, commanded by General Artemas Ward who put Knox to work developing fortifications around the city. Knox also directed artillery fire at the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was when George Washington arrived in July 1775 to take command that the two immediately "struck it off" and became lifelong friends. After the couple fled Boston, Lucy remained homeless until she was able to return to Boston when the British Army was forced to evacuate in March of 1776. Her Loyalist parents left with them, never to return! In this ironic twist of fate, the reason the British evacuated to Nova Scotia with the senior Fluckers in tow, was because her husband, Henry Knox, was miraculously able to bring the captured artillery from Ticonderoga and position it strategically on the Dorchester Heights. The imminent threat of artillery fire has to be close to, if not "the" ultimate way to banish one's disagreeable in-laws!

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The success of Knox's effort in retrieving the Ticonderoga artillery cemented his reputation in Washington's eyes as far as a master of logistics and tactical strategy – especially in the use of artillery. Thereafter, there was never a time that anyone had a command higher than Henry Knox, and Knox never let Washington down.

Knox oversaw the logistics for crossing the Delaware River that preceded the December 26, 1776 Battle of Trenton. It was Knox that got the attack force of men, horses, and artillery across the ice-covered river without loss, and surprised the Hessians. And he was there a week later for another victory at Princeton. Promoted to brigadier general and Chief of Artillery of the Continental Army for these accomplishments, General Knox served throughout the war for the Continental Army, including the fighting during the Philadelphia Campaign, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.

He established an artillery school, served as the presiding member of the court martial that convicted John Andre, and directed the artillery at the Siege of Yorktown. Washington recommended further promotion for his actions during Yorktown, and in March, 1782, Knox became the army's youngest major general.



Henry Knox Achievement Medal



Major General Henry Knox

When the last British troops left New York City in November 1783, Knox rode at the head of the forces that took over the city and attended Washington's farewell address to his officers at Fraunces Tavern. As Washington completed his speech, Knox was the first officer to come forward and embrace Washington with a hug and tears. At the time Washington resigned, Knox held the post of senior officer in the army. His career also included commanding the post facilities at West Point (1781 – 1782), organized the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati (a fraternal society of Revolutionary War officers that survives to this day), and drafted plans for the establishment of a peacetime army, which included two military academies (one naval and one army).

Knox served as commander in chief of the Army (1783 – 1784), served under the Articles of Confederation as Secretary of War (1785 – 1789) and under the Constitution as first Secretary of War (1789 – 1794). He prepared a plan for a national militia, advocated and presided over initial moves to establish a regular Navy, urged and initiated the establishment of a chain of coastal fortifications, and during the period 1789 – 1790 was responsible for articulating the nation's early Native American policy in which he stated that Indian nations were sovereign and possessed the land they occupied and that the federal government (and not the states) should therefore be responsible for dealings with them. These policies were implemented in part by the passage of the Indian Trade and Intercourse Act of 1790. Truly, he was a man who served his Nation well.

"With respect to General Knox," Washington once wrote, there is no man in the United States with whom I have been in habits of greater intimacy; no one whom I have loved more sincerely; nor any for whom I have had a greater friendship." Today, the SAR Henry Knox Achievement Medal is used to recognize a specific outstanding contribution, achievement, accomplishment, deed, performance, or effort that advances the mission, governance, programs, or activities of the SAR. Considering the fact that it was named after Henry Knox, any recipient of this medal is being truly honored by his compatriots.

Calling for Volunteers to Step Forward and Become Caloosa Chapter Color Guard Members

The Light Horse Harry Lee Camp #15 Color Guard is made up of Caloosa Chapter SAR members who come to meetings and events properly uniformed as either Continental Soldiers or Militiamen or attired as Revolution era clergymen. Our Color Guard is available for participation in community events locally, as well as Regional and National celebrations. We are always looking for additional Color Guard members, according to our current Chapter President, Rick Parfitt.



Caloosa Chapter SAR Color Guard Members: Mike Buff, Tom Thompson, and Ron Peck at the Honor Flight Welcome Home Ceremony (April 29, 2023)

There are typically one or two requests for our Color Guard per month and are most often within driving distance and do not include overnight stays. The Guardsmen who volunteer arrive at the site early enough so that Color Guard Commander Mike Buff is able to run through the plan for what their participation at the event will consist of.

There is no need to be concerned, according to Commander Mike Buff, about complicated marches or ceremonies. "If there is a need for any training," he said, "we provide it, and no one needs to be afraid that they will be unprepared."

There are currently six to eight Caloosa Color Guardsmen who serve, but as with any organization, people come and go so there is a constant need for new recruits. "The personal rewards for volunteering come immediately," said President Brunelle. "The looks on the faces of young and old when they see us in our Revolutionary War attire bring a lot of joy and satisfaction to each of us.

If you are interested in joining the Color Guard, or have questions about it, contact our Caloosa Chapter SAR President Rick Parfitt at: Florida4rick@gmail.com to help us to carry our mission forward.



(L to R) Mike Buff, Ron Peck, Andy Petrson and Jeff Brunelle at the Vietnam War 50th Commemoration (March 29, 2024)



(L to R) Andy Peterson, Ron Peck, Mike Buff Posting the Colors at the Constitution Week Luncheon (September 21, 2024)

Light Horse Harry Lee Camp #15



The Caloosa Chapter Color Guard is named in honor of Henry Lee III, a Virginia patrician (and father of Confederate General Robert E. Lee) who became a captain in a Virginia dragoon detachment at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. In 1778, he was promoted to Major and given command of a mixed corps of cavalry and infantry known as Lee's Legion. During this period, he earned the sobriquet of "**Light Horse Harry**" for his horsemanship.



This unit became one of the best-known in the Continental Army's history, and in 1780 Lee was given authorization to form a formal Legionary Corps. Many of the best soldiers from other units either volunteered or were specially invited to join its ranks. In 1780, Lee was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and on January 1, 1781, the Legion was re-designated as the 2nd Partisan Corps, organized with 3 troops of horse and 3 troops of infantry. It was assigned to General Nathaniel Greene for service in the southern theater.



One of his most legendary victories occurred on February 25, 1781 in North Carolina, when he and his force were mistaken for British cavalrymen by Loyalist John Pyle. Lee caught on and rode directly into the midst of the Loyalist ranks and ordered his men to fire. When the smoke had cleared, Lee and his men were seen to have killed or injured most of the enemy militia, while suffering no loss of life of their own. Lee went on to participate in many more Revolutionary War battles and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the War, he served as: (a) a delegate to the Confederation Congress; (b) a three-term governor of Virginia: (c) a Major General, appointed by George Washington to put down the tax protest known as the 'Whiskey Rebellion' in Pennsylvania; and (d) a member of the U.S. House of Representatives representing Virginia.

Compatriot John C. Jones wrote a full biography of Harry Lee III when he served as our Newsletter Editor. If you go to our Caloosa SAR Web Page, you can read it if you "click on" the July 2020 Edition of the SAR Patriot.

Caloosa Chapter Compatriots Elect Slate Of Officers To Serve During 2026 At December Chapter Meeting

At the December meeting, our Chapter elected the following Compatriots to serve as officers for the coming calendar year, as follows:

Office	Name of Candidate
President:	**Rick Parfitt**
Vice-President:	**John Maier**
Secretary:	**Bill Jenks**
Treasurer:	**Jeffrey F. Brunelle**
Registrar:	**Christopher J. Jenner**
Genealogist:	**Dr. Ronald L. Peck**
Chaplain:	**Rev. Dr. Randy Moody**
Sergeant-At-Arms:	**Tom Gillaspie**
Asst. Sgt-At-Arms:	**Camden Myers**
Historian:	**Hugh Myers**
Member-At-Large:	**Jonathan Hunt**

Pursuant to the Chapter's organizational documents, the offices of Newsletter Editor (now **John Maier**), Color Guard Commander (now **Mike Buff**), and Webmaster (now **Lawrence Hughes**) are filled by appointment of the President, and serve as nonvoting members of the ExCom, as do all Past Chapter Presidents.

In addition to all the above, our Caloosa Chapter S.A.R. Project Fund Trust is managed by a Board of Trustees. These Trustees are appointed by the ExCom and have a fiduciary duty to make sure that the charitable and educational purposes of the Trust are carried on in accordance with its terms. The current Trustees are **Jeffrey F. Brunelle, Bill Jenks** and **Lawrence Hughes**.

A Continuing Offer to You From Christine Racine and Mark Barie Christine Racine and Mark Barie

So, are you having some difficulty getting a "kick-start" on fleshing-out more of the detail on the life of your patriot ancestor? Or do you need help in getting started on taking the information you already have gathered together and putting it down in storybook fashion? We need your stories for the Compatriot Corner section of our monthly newsletter, and now there is a way to help you out with your research and writing. Our Compatriot Mark Barie, an award-winning author, and his wife, Christine Racine, an expert genealogist (both pictured below), have offered to assist any member of our Caloosa Chapter SAR with the research and written summary of your patriot ancestor's biography. These mini biographies will then be published in our monthly newsletter, as space allows. And there is no fee for this service! You can't get a better deal than that! If you are interested, please feel free to contact Compatriot Barie directly at his email address: Authormarkbarie@gmail.com.



Caloosa Chapter SAR Announcements

President Parfitt has announced that: (a) volunteers to serve on the Chapter's Color Guard are needed; and (b) the SAR 2025-2026 school year contests are under way for the Americanism Elementary School Poster Contest, and the SAR Middle School Brochure Contest, with deadlines for those contests approaching the end of February; and (c), deadlines for the Knight High School Essay Contest, the Rumbaugh Historical Oration Contest, and the Youth Video Contests will all be reached as of December 31; and all of the information on rules, guidelines and deadlines for each of the Contests is available on the Chapter Website: https://caloosasar.org/. Further, Chapter volunteers are also needed to assist with future SAR Americanism Youth Contests which all begin at the Chapter level, with winners then advanced to the FLSSAR and National SAR levels. Help with mailings to public, private and homeschool teachers and administrators is planned for the Spring, 2026 so that all teachers, parents and students are informed about next year's opportunities are presented for these Contests.

Coins Commemorating the Anniversary of the United States

By Compatriot Rick Parfitt, Caloosa Chapter SAR President

Part Two: Coins of the Modern Commemorative Era

The founding of the United States has not had a long history of being commemorated in its coinage. The U. S. Mint was established in Philadelphia in 1792 to produce coins for trade and commerce. Though commemorative coins have been issued for centuries throughout the world to mark important people, places, events, and anniversaries it wasn't until 100 years after the mint opened that the U. S. began its official commemorative coin program with the World's Columbian Exposition half dollar in 1892 in what is now called the Classic Commemorative Era. The coins of the Classic Commemorative Era were discussed in Part One of this series. Part two covers coins of the Modern Commemorative Era.

Coins. The "Modern Commemorative Era" began in 1982 and continues today. The first coin of this era was the *George Washington 250th Anniversary of Birth* half dollar. See images below:



https://www.propertyroom.com/

Medals. To celebrate the centennial, Congress authorized medals to commemorate the "one hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress and the Declaration of Independence." These Independence Centennial Medals were issued as part of the Centennial International Exhibition of 1876 at the World's Fair in Philadelphia. Official medals featured liberty on the obverse and "In Commemoration of the Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence" on the reverse.

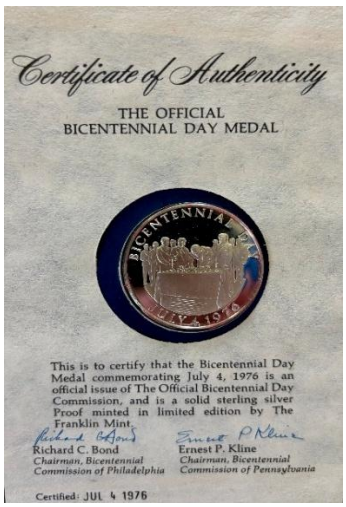
See images below:



Independence Centennial Medal.
www.cointalk.com

There were numerous medals commemorating the Bicentennial and the Official Bicentennial Day Medal was produced by the Franklin Mint of Pennsylvania. The silver medal shown below was authorized by the Official Bicentennial Day Commission.





Author photographs of the Official Bicentennial Medal



Bicentennial Medal Photo: www.propertyroom.com

Another commemorative issued by the U. S. Mint was the National Bicentennial Medal. It was produced and sold in various formats and several sizes. This medal depicts the Statue of Liberty ringed by 50 stars and 1776-1976 on the obverse and the reverse has the Great Seal of the United States and the inscription American Revolution Bicentennial and "We the People." See image below: The authorizing federal legislation for this medal also authorized up to 13 medals each of a different design "to commemorate specific historical events of great importance, recognized nationally as milestones in the continuing progress of the United States of America toward life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."



National Bicentennial Medal, 76.2mm gold version. Image: Stack's Bowers.

The Mint also produced three medals celebrating the bicentennials of our Nation's oldest military branches, the US Marine Corps, US Army, and the US Navy.

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission was established in 1966 and changed its name to American Revolution Bicentennial Administration in 1974. The Administration prepared the master calendar of events of local, state, national and international significance which took place between March 1975 and December 31, 1976; and provided a central clearinghouse for information and co-ordination regarding dates, events, places, documents, artifacts and personalities of Bicentennial, historical and commemorative significance. From 1972 to 1976, the Mint produced five medals in the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration series, commemorating Revolutionary War events and heroes, including George Washington, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, and John Adams, the First Continental Congress, 'the shot that was heard around the world' and the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The U.S. Mint also produced a 10-medal series called *America's First Medals* that were reproductions of the first medals authorized by the Continental Congress. These awards honored Revolutionary War soldiers and battles.

U. S. Semi quincentennial. What is in store for the U. S. Semiquincentennial? The U. S. Mint website indicates that in celebration of the Semiquincentennial Anniversary the Mint will be redesigning select circulating coin designs for 2026. This is what was done in 1976, and this will allow everyone to be able to collect a piece of history.

For 2026 quarters, the U.S. Mint is authorized to redesign the reverse with up to five different designs "emblematic of the United States semiquincentennial." At least one of the designs "must be emblematic of a woman's or women's contribution to the birth of the Nation or the Declaration of Independence or any other monumental moments" in American history. The dollar coins designs must also be "emblematic of the United States semiquincentennial" and these will be in addition to the regular issuance of Native American and American Innovation $1 coins.

Bill of Rights Day Celebration and Naturalization Ceremony at the Federal Courthouse , Fort Myers, FL

December 12, 2025

Sponsored by the Southwest Florida Federal Court Bar Association, together with the Federal Judges in Fort Myers, the Bill of Rights Day Celebration event is held annually on the steps of the Federal Courthouse in downtown Fort Myers for the purpose of publicly and enthusiastically celebrating the United States Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, and encouraging everyone to pause and reflect on how fortunate we are to be Americans! Proudly, and in uniform and accompanied by their muskets, our SAR Color Guard was invited to lead the Pledge of Allegiance, and also to read the Second Amendment to the Constitution.



Flanking the young woman celebrating the US citizenship having just been conferred upon her, and her friend, are (L to R) Jonathan Hunt, Sr. Vice-President FLSSAR; Doug Gibbens, Vice-President SW Region FLSSAR; Jeff Brunelle, President Caloosa Chapter FLSSAR; and Andy Peterson, Member Caloosa Chapter FLSSAR Color Guard

The event began with a Naturalization Ceremony, and included the reading of the Bill of Rights, voter registration, and speeches by a variety of public officials. Of course, in addition to the newly "minted" citizens whose pride was apparent to all as they were being sworn-in, the stars of the proceeding were our uniformed Revolutionary-War Era Sons of the American Revolution representatives who reminded all of the birth of our country and the adoption of the Constitution.

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The Mission of the SAR is to honor our Revolutionary War patriot ancestors by promoting patriotism, serving our communities, educating and inspiring future generations about the founding principles of our Country. What a great opportunity our Compatriots were given to carry out this Mission, and congratulations to them for carrying it out so well. Their participation in the celebration of our Constitution and Bill of Rights and the induction of new citizens will never be forgotten by those in attendance on December 12, 2025. Well done FLSSAR Compatriots!











Education Center and Museum Liberty Tree Campaign

We will all soon celebrate the 250th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Is there a more fitting tribute to those who secured the liberties we enjoy than to share their story? Help ensure that the SAR Education Center and Museum is completed in time for the celebration.

The SAR Foundation, Inc. asks you to support the SAR Education Center and Museum through ***The Liberty Tree Campaign.*** While few of us can make a $1,000 gift without pause, you could, budget monthly support of $25 save American's history? Think of it as a utility bill, but instead of water, gas, or cable TV, you will be helping the SAR.

The Liberty Tree Campaign has four levels.

Bronze – A one-time gift of $1,250 (or $25 monthly until total is reached)

Silver- A one-time gift of $2,500 (or $50 monthly until total is reached)

Gold – A one-time gift of $25,000 (or $500 monthly until the total is reached)

Diamond – Please contact the SAR Foundation to arrange for a $250,000 gift



Donors receive a lapel pin like the one pictured above. Donors at the Gold and Diamond Levels will also be recognized with an appropriate naming opportunity in the SAR Education Center and Museum. Call **Phil Bloyd** in the SAR Foundation Office at **(502) 315-1777** to pledge to the Liberty Tree Campaign today! For those who need to hold onto their cash, the Founders Circle allows Compatriots to remember the SAR in their estate. Call Phil Bloyd or email him at pbloyd@sar.org for assistance.

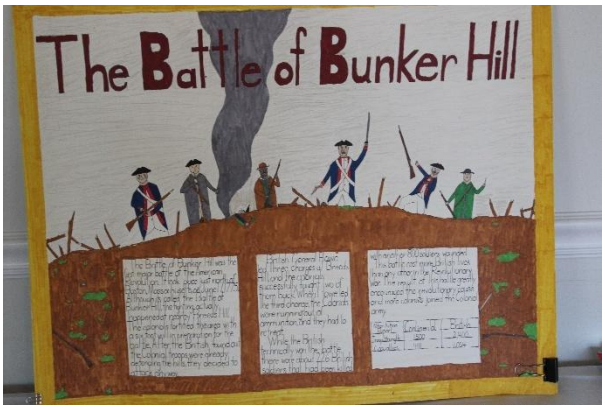
The SAR 1776 Campaign, started in 2015, is also available and recognizes donations in the amount of $1,776 and fractions and multiples thereof. The SAR has a story to tell, and your continued support will allow the SAR to champion our rich heritage for all to appreciate by building The SAR Education Center and Museum.

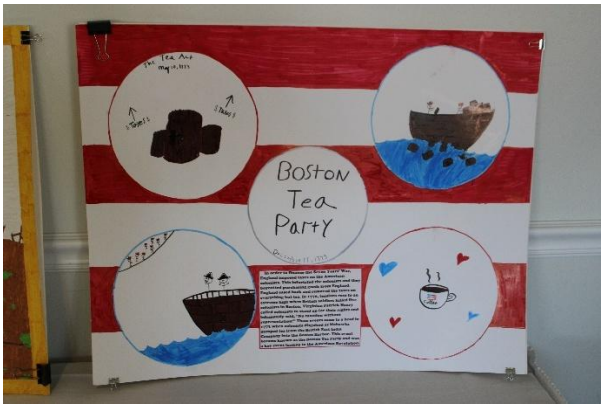
The 2025 – 2026 School Year SAR Elementary, Middle School And High School Americanism Contests Are Off And Running!

RULES AND GUIDELINES – ELEMENTARY SCHOOL POSTER CONTEST

The National Society SAR developed the Elementary School Poster Contest to help stimulate interest in and aid the study of American History in the 3rd, 4th or 5th Grade Curriculum (depending on the grade the subject is taught). This Contest also includes; Cub Scouts, Brownies, Children of the American Revolution and other youth organizations recognized by the NSSAR Council of Youth Programs Committee in addition to public, private, parochial, or home schools. Participants from organizations other than schools must be of equivalent age for 3rd, 4th or 5th grade, whichever year that they teach American History in the specific school district. If they teach American History in lower grades at selected schools, an entry may be accepted for the competition at the discretion of the NSSAR Council of Youth Programs. Judging of ALL entries will be on an equal basis regardless of point of origin. [**DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTAL: FEBRUARY 28, 2026]**

For more information: https://www.sar.org/americanism-elementary-school-poster-contest-2/
Examples of prior submittals:

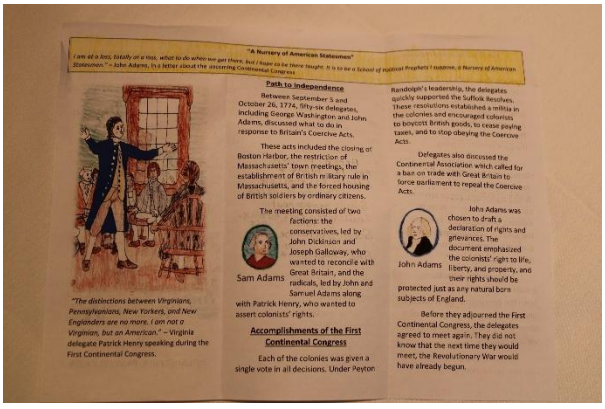


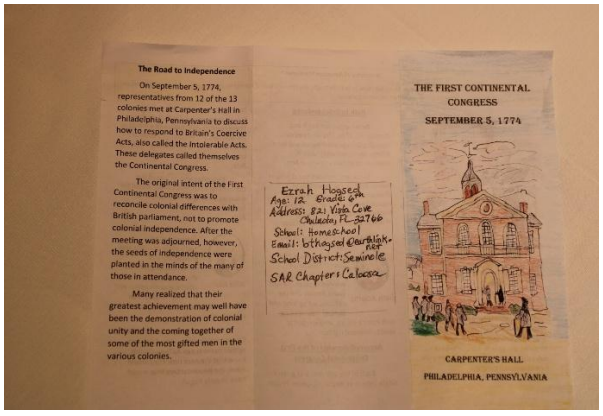


RULES AND GUIDELINES – SGT. MOSES ADAMS MEMORIAL MIDDLE SCHOOL BROCHURE CONTEST

The SAR Middle School Contest is to create a tri-fold brochure out of a typical 8 ½ x 11" piece of paper. The brochure must conform to the contest theme which is one of the nine foundational documents of the United States which the student selects. The brochure will be judged on Content, Creativity and Correctness. The judging criteria rates highest personally drawn artwork and text authored by the student as opposed to 'cut and paste' from books, magazines and the internet. The use of software tools by the student for creating the brochure, and even the artwork, is permissible. [**DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTAL: FEBRUARY 28, 2026]**

For more information: https://www.sar.org/sgt-moses-adams-memorial-middle-school-brochure-contest/
Examples of prior submittals:





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RULES AND GUIDELINES – JOSEPH S. RUMBAUGH HISTORICAL ORATION CONTEST

The Joseph S. Rumbaugh Historical Oration Contest invites all students attending 9th through 12th grades in public, parochial or private schools; or home-school students studying at the same grade levels. The preliminary rounds of the contest begin at the local chapter level; students have the opportunity to advance to the state or national levels where scholarships and cash prizes are awarded. Participants must write an original oration of not less than five minutes, or more than six minutes. The oration must be delivered from memory and without the use of notes or any kind of props. The subject of the oration shall deal with an event, a personality, or a document pertaining to the Revolutionary War with a mention of our nation's 250th anniversary celebration. It is essential that each oration show the relationship it bears to America today. Evidence of historical research and creative presentation are also important. The oration will be judged based upon its composition, delivery, significance, historical accuracy and relevance to our 250th anniversary.

For more information: https://www.sar.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/OrationFlyer202223.pdf

RULES AND GUIDELINES – YOUTH VIDEO CONTEST

The SAR Youth Video Contest is an exciting new format where you can share what you know about the American Revolution. Tell us about a person, battle, document, or event during the American struggle for independence and do it in video form. Eligible contestants are students attending 6th through 12th grade in public, parochial, or private schools; or home-school students studying at the same grade levels. Your 3 to 5 minute video could be filmed or animated. The key is to be creative! It could look like a cable news broadcast, or a pretend movie trailer. Perhaps you would create a music video or even a rap battle. Show the judges you can think outside of the box. Entries must contain original content and must be based on scholarly research of the presented topic. Content may not violate copyright laws. Emphasis on the 250th anniversary of the Revolution is recommended. The style, approach, and perspective are not limited.

For more information: https://www.sar.org/youth-video-contest/



STUDENTS AND PARENTS REMEMBER! These several contests are sponsored annually by the Sons of the American Revolution, so if you 'missed out' this year, there is always next academic year. And the nature of, and rules for, each contest is basically the same – so plan ahead !

Christmas in Colonial America



While most Americans today wouldn't recognize Christmas without Santa Claus, Christmas trees, hanging stockings from the fireplace mantle, and lots of gifts to be unwrapped, according to Sarah Pruitt, writing for History.com, most of those traditions didn't get started until the 19th century. In the mid-1700's, Pruitt reports that people living in the original 13 colonies disagreed fiercely over the question of how to celebrate Christmas – and even whether to celebrate it at all!

The Puritans of the New England Colonies had, for many years, found no scriptural justification for celebrating Christmas and associated it with paganism and idolatry. Non-Puritans, not wanting to incur the wrath of the Puritans, made no attempt to celebrate the day and so they spent it quietly at home. Things changed, though, over time, and by the mid-18th century, Christmas had become more mainstream. By the beginning of the 1800's, even the Puritans called for formal observance of Christmas in the churches.



Meanwhile, in the middle and southern colonies, where there was more religious diversity, Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Moravians, and other groups introduced their Christmas traditions to the colonies, both religious and secular.

But far from the children-focused occasion it is today, the Christmas season was instead packed with adult activities, such as parties, feasts, hunts, balls, and – of course – church services. People decorated their homes and churches with evergreen plants such as holly, ivy, mountain laurel and mistletoe (a favorite of couples seeking a holiday kiss.

In addition to mumming and wassailing, revelers in southern colonies like Virginia enjoyed caroling, singing such favorites as 'The First Noel' and 'God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen. Fortunately, by the mid-1700's the celebration of Christmas had become relatively mainstream throughout the colonies . But surprisingly, it was not officially recognized as a holiday by the time of the Revolutionary War. In fact, in 1789, Congress went so far as to hold its first session on Christmas Day! Lavender, rose petals and pungent herbs like rosemary and bay set the holiday scent for the season. Also, during the colonial period, only one or two rooms in the home would have been decorated. The church was generally more decorated than the homes. The door would have had decoration, but no Christmas tree. Most Christmas trees did not make their debut until the nineteenth century. Christmas meals would have consisted of fresh meats, such as beef, goose, ham, and turkey. They would also have had fish, oysters, brandied peaches, wines, rum punches, and other alcoholic beverages.

It would take nearly a century for Congress to declare Christmas a national holiday, which it finally did in 1870. By that time, traditions such as the Christmas tree, Santa Claus and gift-giving had made their way into the American mainstream, helping to turn December 25th into the family-friendly holiday we know and love today.

Chapter Web Site



Compatriot Lawrence J. Hughes has now taken over duties as the Caloosa Chapter Webmaster, and the website is available at https://caloosasar.org/. It is also available through a link on the Florida Society web page. (www.flssar.org) where you would click on the "Chapters" tab, then "Caloosa." You may also be interested in visiting the National Society Sons of the American Revolution webpage: www.sar.org which includes a "members only" section and access to the SAR Merchandise Store.

Larry is anxious to hear from you and would be grateful for any suggestions you might have to help him continue the fine tradition established by the prior Webmasters and make the Webpage everything you would like it to be. His email address is: lawrencejhughes@gmail.com.

Chapter Facebook Page

Many thanks to our Compatriot Albert Myers for keeping our Facebook page up to date with current activities in the last few years. Newsletter Editor John Maier has volunteered to take over these duties. The following link to the page can be entered into your web browser's navigation bar (some recipients of the newsletter may be able to click on the link):

https://www.facebook.com/CaloosaChapteroftheSAR

The Caloosa SAR Facebook page strives to provide the most current and timely information and images covering Chapter programs and local happenings. If members have items of interest, John Maier welcomes email submission of photos and information. Send it to jmaier@wisclaw.com.

Our mission is to transport local Veterans to Washington, D.C. to visit those memorials dedicated to honor their service and sacrifice. We were established on September 25th, 2013 to bring this program to the Collier and Lee County areas in Southwest Florida. Six short weeks after forming, a remarkably successful inaugural flight (Mission 1) took place on November 9th, 2013. To date we have transported over 1200 WWII, Korean and Vietnam veterans on this deeply emotional and well-deserved trip. Support for these trips is provided by volunteers and is at no cost to the veterans. Top priority is given to our most senior heroes.

DATE FOR MISSION 29 (SPRING 2026): APRIL 25, 2026



We would love to hear from you. Please contact us using the information provided below for any questions about signing up, volunteering or anything else.

PO Box 8001
Naples, FL 34101
(239) 777-9295
info@collierhonorflight.org

Next Flight: Mission 29
Was Rescheduled From October 18, 2025 to April 25, 2026
If You Or Your Vet Are Interested In Being Part Of This Next (Or Future) Missions
As An Honored Participant, Or As A Guardian Or Volunteer
See Our Website And Sign Up Now!

FLSSAR President Washler Announces Creation Of New "Younger Members Committee" And Seeks Volunteers

Compatriots of the Florida Society,

As you've probably heard me say multiple times already this year, I sincerely believe that the Sons of the American Revolution has a significant opportunity in front of us this year. The attention of the entire country is turning toward America's 250th Anniversary and the American Revolution, and that means that their attention is on US! We have a great opportunity to grow our society with nearly every age group that we serve. But to do that, we are going to have to be willing to go beyond the "tried and true" (or possibly the tired and true) ways that we have always done recruiting and retention of our members.

Our most significant growth potential right now is in the younger age demographics. Men who are still in the prime of their working years and have not yet reached the mid-century mark are showing an increased interest in the Revolutionary and Founding period of our country's history. We need to act now to capitalize on that interest!

To further that goal, I am pleased to announce that I am establishing a Younger Members Committee for the Florida Society. Under Article V of our bylaws, I have the authority to form ad hoc committees, so the Younger Members Committee will only be an ad hoc committee at this point. The Charter of the Committee is modeled on the NSSAR's Younger Members Committee:

Purpose: To foster a greater relationship between the Younger Members, the Florida State Society, and respective chapters.

Members: There shall be a chairman and at least four committee members appointed by the President of the Florida Society whose terms shall be concurrent with that of the appointing officer. Membership is restricted to members 40 years old or younger with the exception of one advisory member who may be between 40 and 50 years of age.

Functions: To bring new, fresh, and innovative ideas for membership involvement that go beyond "traditional" SAR meetings and events. The Committee will help to promote recruitment and retention of younger members by serving as a resource of information on topics relevant to younger members of the Florida Society.

I will be looking to the members of this committee to bring forward fresh new ideas for attracting and retaining SAR compatriots in our younger age brackets. They will likely work closely with the existing Membership Promotion and Retention Committee, but I believe that their work will be complementary to each other and not redundant.

At this point, I have not appointed a chairman of this committee. Nor have I appointed any members. This is where I need your help!

If you are a compatriot who is 40 or younger (or if you know of a compatriot in your chapter who fits this requirement), and you have an interest in serving on this committee, please reach out directly to me. I would like to have this committee up and running before we get to the Fall Board of Managers Meeting, so time is of the essence!

I look forward to an "avalanche" of interest and to seeing what this committee does!
Chris Washler
President
Florida Society Sons of the American Revolution
(850) 380-1329

Find us at https://link.edgepilot.com/s/fb3904b5/HaK4ScDdHESVE71h7iJQZw?u=http://www.flssar.org/ or on Facebook (Florida Society, Sons of the American Revolution)

Thank You President Jeff Brunelle And To Your First Lady Jan Myles-Brunelle As Well For A Great Year Serving Our Caloosa Chapter SAR



Jeff and Jan - you were (and are) a great team, and we appreciate everything you did for our Chapter, and for the SAR, DAR and C.A.R. in general over the course of the last year.

All the best to you both in the coming year when, again, you both will again be giving of yourselves in dedication to the Mission of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

We couldn't have had the fun we did this year, nor the satisfaction of achieving the personal and Chapter successes that we experienced, without your leadership, friendship, and mentorship.

From all your Compatriots!

The SAR Mission Statement

The Sons of the American Revolution honors our Revolutionary War patriot ancestors by promoting patriotism, serving our communities, educating, and inspiring future generations about the founding principles of our Country.

The SAR Pledge

We, the descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution who, by their sacrifice, established the United States of America, reaffirm our faith in the principles of liberty and our Constitutional Republic, and solemnly pledge ourselves to defend them against every foe.

Recessional

Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us our Constitution, the Bill of Rights, an independent Supreme Court, and a nation of free men.