



John L. Maier, Jr, Editor

The World's First Submarine Attack!!! Patriot Submersible Attacks British Flagship Eagle (250 Years Ago: New York Harbor, September 7, 1776)

The idea came to David Bushnell in the uneasy spring of 1775, when the Revolutionary War was just beginning, and the British navy seemed an iron wall encircling the colonies. Their ships loomed in every harbor — towering forests of masts, hulls bristling with cannon, crews confident in their supremacy. To most Americans, these vessels were untouchable. To Bushnell, however, they were targets waiting for a new kind of weapon.

Bushnell was not a soldier. He was a quiet, methodical Yale student who preferred gears and levers to muskets and bayonets. But he understood something essential: the patriots could never match the Royal Navy ship for ship. If the Americans were to survive, they needed a way to strike at the enemy where the enemy felt safest — at anchor, in the dead of night, beneath the placid surface of the water.

He began with the impossible: detonating gunpowder underwater. Through long nights of tinkering, he devised a clockwork mechanism that would ignite a charge even in the depths. That achievement alone would have earned him a place among the War's great innovators. But Bushnell was not finished. He imagined a vessel — small, silent, unseen — that could carry his explosive directly to the hull of a British warship. It would be operated by a single man, submerged entirely, navigating by touch and instinct. No one had ever attempted such a thing.

With the help of his brother Ezra and the ingenious New Haven craftsman Isaac Doolittle, Bushnell built the strange contraption in 1775. It was shaped like two joined turtle shells, banded with iron, barely large enough for a man to sit upright. Inside, the operator would turn hand-cranked propellers to move forward or rise vertically. Pumps controlled ballast. A primitive screw device was meant to bore into a ship's hull so the explosive could be attached. The interior was claustrophobic — a wooden coffin with levers — lit only by faint phosphorescent markings on the instruments. Air would last thirty minutes. If anything went wrong, the operator would drown in darkness.

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Full-sized model of the Bushnell "Turtle" -the world's first military submarine used in action. Located at the US Navy Submarine Force Museum & Library, Groton, CT. [Source: Flickr: ht] Creative Commons

With the help of his brother Ezra and the ingenious New Haven craftsman Isaac Doolittle, Bushnell built the strange contraption in 1775. It was shaped like two joined turtle shells, banded with iron, barely large enough for a man to sit upright. Inside, the operator would turn hand-cranked propellers to move forward or rise vertically. Pumps controlled ballast. A primitive screw device was meant to bore into a ship's hull so the explosive could be attached. The interior was claustrophobic — a wooden coffin with levers — lit only by faint phosphorescent markings on the instruments. Air would last thirty minutes. If anything went wrong, the operator would drown in darkness.

[Continued from Page 1]

Washington himself reviewed the invention. He was skeptical, but impressed. *“I then thought, and still think,”* he later wrote, *“that it was an effort of genius.”* He gave Bushnell the support he needed, and throughout 1776 the *Turtle* was tested in the quiet waters of the Connecticut River. It worked — awkwardly, imperfectly, but it worked. And when the British seized New York that summer, their fleet anchoring like a steel trap around Manhattan, Bushnell knew the moment had come.

On the night of September 6, 1776, the *Turtle* was carried by whaleboat toward the British flagship, HMS *Eagle*, anchored off



Staten Island. The operator, Sergeant Ezra Lee, climbed into the cramped vessel. The hatch closed above him, sealing him inside. The world became wood, iron, and black water. Lee cranked the propeller, and the *Turtle* sank beneath the surface. The river swallowed him. He moved slowly, blindly, guided only by the faint glow of the instruments and the distant silhouette of the *Eagle*'s hull. Above him, British sailors lounged on deck, unaware that an American soldier was approaching them from below like some mechanical sea creature.

The *Turtle* bumped gently against the *Eagle*'s underside. Lee steadied himself, reached for the screw device, and began to drill. The mechanism bit — then slipped. He tried again. The screw skittered uselessly. The hull was sheathed in metal. Bushnell had not anticipated this. Lee's air was running out. The current tugged at the vessel. He fought to stay in position, with sweat stinging his eyes, and lungs tightening. He tried once more. The screw refused to bite. He had to abandon the attempt.

Lee backed away from the hull, released the explosive charge, and began the slow, desperate ascent toward the surface. Moments later, the device detonated in a thunderous plume of water. The blast startled the British fleet, sending boats scrambling, lanterns swinging wildly across the harbor. They searched for attackers. They found nothing. The river was calm again.

The *Turtle* had failed to sink the *Eagle*, but it had

done something unprecedented: it had struck at the Royal Navy from beneath the waves. Bushnell attempted further missions, but circumstances and misfortune prevented success. In the end, during the Battle of Fort Mifflin (November 20, 1776), the *Turtle* was lost when the American sloop transporting it was sunk by the British, and the *Turtle* disappeared from the record. Some say the *Turtle* was recovered but never repaired and used again. Others maintain it was lost forever when its transport went down. Nevertheless, its legacy has endured. Bushnell had proven that underwater warfare was possible. He had shown that a lone operator in a wooden sphere could challenge the greatest navy on earth. Despite the failure of the *Turtle*, General George Washington later gave Bushnell a commission as Captain (and commanding officer) of the newly formed Corps of Sappers and Miners (Army combat engineers), where he served out the war, and was present and saw combat at the Siege of Yorktown.

The *Turtle* was not a victorious weapon, but it was a visionary one — the ancestor of every submarine that followed, from the *Hunley* to the steel nuclear-powered leviathans of the modern age. And its single mission, carried out in the darkness beneath HMS *Eagle*, remains one of the most daring episodes of the American Revolution — a moment when an American soldier, sealed inside a fragile machine, attempted to change the nature of war itself.

[Editor's Note: Writing this story brought back great memories of last year's Americanism Youth Poster Contest. Alasdair Peterson, grandson of Teri and Andy Peterson, entered the contest when he submitted a detailed hand-drawn poster depicting The *Turtle*, carefully labeling all its parts and describing their function. He won 2nd Place and a cool \$100 cash prize!]

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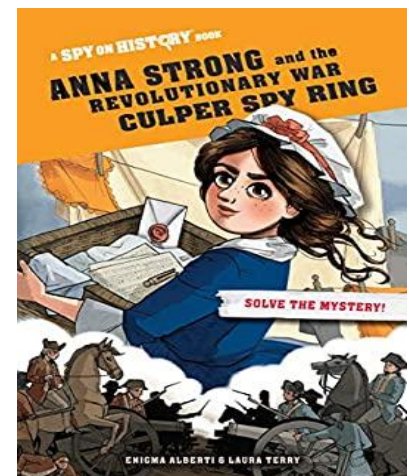
World's First Submarine Attack

September 7, 1776

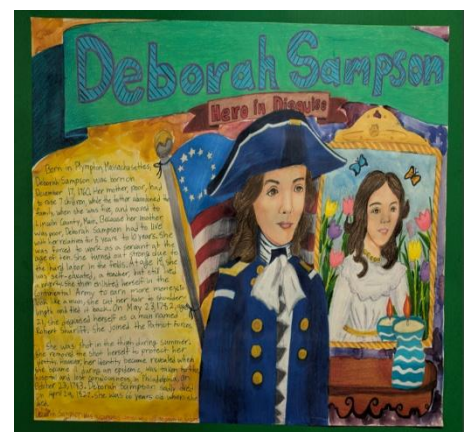


Built by David Bushnell during the Revolutionary War, the eight-foot wooden submersible was entirely hand-powered and large enough to accommodate one operator. On this day, Turtle attempted to attach a timed explosive to the hull of British Admiral Richard Howe's flagship, HMS *Eagle*. Despite several attempts to sink British ships, none of the Turtle's attacks succeeded.

Bushnell's "Turtle" Attacks British Flagship *Eagle* On Sept. 7, 1776 (Pages 1-2)



Anna Strong – Secret Spy For George Washington (Pages 15-16)



Youth Americanism Contests Are Off And Running For The 2026-2027 School Year (Pages 17-18)

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



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Member-At-Large



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Chaplain



Chris Jenner
Registrar

A Message From Our President

Greetings Compatriots:



Hopefully, your Summer 2026 activities were fun and inspiring, and that you are looking forward to the coming Fall and the resumption of our monthly SAR meetings, Americanism Youth Contests, and the continuation of the America250 celebrations.

Our Chapter will be meeting on October 14th at American Legion Post 38, and I am happy to say that we will have a number of new Compatriots that I will be inducting as members of our Chapter. That is always the most satisfying part of my duties as your President.

In addition, our Chaplain, Randy Moody will resume his series of “America250 Moments” and if all that were not sufficient to satisfy you, we are going to be treated to a presentation on “Patriot Stories” – a first edition anthology written and published by Christine Racine and Compatriot Mark Barie. Their book contains stories of the Patriot ancestors of some of our own Chapter members (including mine).

Christine and Mark research and write the stories that appear in each issue of The Caloosa Patriot (including this one). These are the stories of the men whose blood and treasure was spent in the noble cause of our nation’s independence, and our guest speakers will be on hand to talk about the stories of these Patriots, their sacrifices, their bravery, and above all, their extraordinary dedication to our fight for freedom.

Our Chapter members, the direct descendants of these brave souls, are justifiably proud to share the stories of that time in American history when life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were much more than a few words on paper. They were principles worth dying for.

So please join me on October 14th welcoming our new members, listening to our speakers, and enjoying each other’s company. Please RSVP now! See Page 7 of this issue for details on how to do so.

Rick Parfitt

Rick Parfitt

President, Caloosa Chapter FLSSAR



Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Caloosa Chapter SAR 2026 Meeting Schedule



[Unless Otherwise Indicated]

Chapter Meetings Are Held At Famous Dave's
12148 South Cleveland Ave. Fort Myers, FL 33903

**Note: October 14, 2026 Chapter Meeting Will Be Held At The
American Legion Post 38: 1857 Jackson St., Fort Myers, FL**

**ExCom Meetings Are Now Being Held Virtually
Via "Zoom" Connection**

[Notify President Parfitt at Florida4rick@gmail.com or Vice-President
John Maier at jmaier@wisclaw.com and request Zoom link if you'd like to attend]

Chapter Meetings

ExCom Meetings

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

Wednesday, Oct. 14, 2026 11:30 a.m.*
Special Note: Oct. 14th Chapter Meeting
Will be held at: American Legion Post 38
1857 Jackson St., Ft. Myers, FL 33901

Tuesday, Oct. 6, 2026 10:00 a.m.
[Via Zoom Call]

Saturday, Nov. 14, 2026 11:30 a.m.

Tuesday, Nov. 10, 2026 [TBD]

Wednesday, Dec. 9, 2026 11:30 a.m.

Tuesday, Dec. 1, 2026 [TBD]

NOTE CHANGE IN OCTOBER MEETING LOCATION!!

**THE NEXT CALOOSA CHAPTER MEETING WILL BE HELD ON:
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2026 AT:
AMERICAN LEGION POST 38
1857 JACKSON STREET
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA 33901**



*Lunch Program Will Include The Induction Of
Compatriots Whose Applications Have Been
Approved Over The Summer Break And A Presentation By
Christine Racine and Mark Barie On Their New Book
“Patriot Stories”*

Lunch Buffet Menu: Your Choice of:

Hamburger or Cheeseburger

Batter Fried Fish Fillets

Grilled Chicken Sandwich

Chicken Wings

Served With Either French Fries or Onion Rings

The meeting will begin at 11:30 a.m.

Cost for the lunch is \$20.00 per person paid at the link below by PayPal or Credit Card

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.**

Timeline: The Revolutionary Road To Independence

What Was Going On In September Of 1776?

Military Situation — September 1776. September 1776 opened with the Continental Army in one of the most precarious positions it had faced since the war began. The defeat on Long Island in late August had shattered Washington's defensive line and forced him to withdraw his army across the East River. The retreat itself had been a remarkable feat of improvisation and luck, carried out under cover of fog, but the strategic situation it produced was grim. Washington now held Manhattan Island with an army weakened by casualties, shaken morale, and the looming expiration of thousands of enlistments. The British, meanwhile, possessed overwhelming naval superiority and the ability to strike wherever they chose.

Washington spent the first days of September trying to anticipate the next British move. Manhattan's geography made defense difficult: the island was long, narrow, and exposed on both sides. Washington dispersed his forces along the waterfront, attempting to guard every possible landing point. He knew this was a flawed strategy—thin lines of militia could not withstand concentrated British assaults—but he had little choice. Congress had instructed him on September 3 not to burn New York City unless absolutely necessary, a directive reflecting both political caution and the desire to preserve American property. Washington therefore had to defend the city without destroying it, even though he privately doubted he could hold it.

The British commanders, General William Howe and Admiral Richard Howe, spent early September preparing their next blow. Their fleet dominated the East River, allowing them to land troops at any point along Manhattan's eastern shore. On September 15, they struck at Kip's Bay, near modern 34th Street. A heavy naval bombardment preceded the landing of roughly 4,000 British and Hessian troops in 84 flatboats. The American militia defending the position—about 800 inexperienced men—collapsed almost immediately. Washington, witnessing the rout, attempted to rally them, reportedly shouting and striking at fleeing soldiers with his riding crop. But the panic was contagious, and the British landing succeeded with ease.

The fall of Kip's Bay forced Washington into a rapid retreat northward. Lower Manhattan was lost, and the army risked being cut off. In one of the month's most dramatic episodes, General Israel Putnam and the young Aaron Burr orchestrated a difficult evacuation of thousands of Continental soldiers from the southern part of the island, slipping them past British lines and preserving the army's fighting strength. Without this maneuver, Washington's army might have been shattered.

The next day, September 16, the Americans won a small but meaningful victory at Harlem Heights. British light infantry pushed northward, probing American positions, but Washington's troops—particularly the Maryland and Virginia regiments—fought with determination. The skirmish was not large, but it restored morale after the humiliation at Kip's Bay. Washington wrote that the engagement "*gave our men spirits,*" a badly needed tonic for an army that had endured weeks of retreat and uncertainty.

By the end of September, the British held New York City and Long Island. Washington's army, battered but intact, occupied defensive positions in northern Manhattan and along the Harlem heights. The Continental Army faced expiring enlistments, unreliable militia, and severe supply shortages—conditions Washington warned Congress could become fatal if not addressed immediately. The military situation was bleak. The army had survived, but Washington knew he was facing a long war.

Political Developments — September 1776. If the battlefield in September 1776 revealed the fragility of the Continental Army, the political arena revealed the growing maturity—and growing burdens—of the Continental Congress. The month forced Congress to confront the reality that the Revolution had entered a new phase. Independence had been declared, but the institutions needed to sustain it were still forming. The decisions Congress made in September were shaped by urgency, fear, and a dawning recognition that the war would be far longer and more demanding than many had hoped.

1. The Failure of Diplomacy. The most visible political event of the month was the Staten Island Peace Conference. Its origins lay in early September, when General John Sullivan, recently paroled by the British, arrived in Philadelphia carrying a message from Admiral Richard Howe. Howe requested a meeting with American representatives—though only as private citizens—to discuss the possibility of reconciliation. Congress debated the matter on September 2, wary of Howe's intentions but unwilling to appear obstinate. They ultimately agreed to send Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Edward Rutledge. The commissioners met Howe on September 11 at the home of Colonel Christopher Billopp. The conference lasted roughly three hours, but it collapsed almost immediately. Howe could offer pardons but could not recognize American independence.

The failure of the conference had profound consequences. It convinced Congress that Britain still sought only submission, not compromise. The delegates returned to Philadelphia with strengthened resolve, and Congress prepared for a long war rather than any near-term diplomatic settlement. The political leadership of the Revolution now understood that independence would have to be defended militarily, not negotiated.

[Continued on Page 9]

2. Congressional Oversight of the Army: Decisions and Their Reasoning. The military crisis in New York forced Congress to confront the structural weaknesses of the Continental Army. Washington's letters throughout September were increasingly blunt, even desperate. His September 25 letter to John Hancock was one of the most important communications of the war. In it, Washington warned that the army was on the verge of "another dissolution" as enlistments expired: *"Unless some speedy and effectual measures are adopted by Congress, our cause will be lost."* Washington emphasized that militia enthusiasm evaporated quickly and that soldiers were motivated primarily by pay and security: *"To expect... that they are influenced by any other principles than those of interest, is to look for what never did, and I fear never will happen."*

This was a direct challenge to Congress's longstanding suspicion of standing armies. Before the war, Americans viewed permanent armies as threats to liberty. But Washington's warnings forced Congress to confront the reality that short-term militia service was failing catastrophically. The defeats at Long Island and Kip's Bay were not simply tactical failures—they were symptoms of a deeper structural problem.

Congress responded by intensifying oversight. On September 20, after reading Washington's latest letter, Congress resumed debate on the Articles of War, revising the disciplinary code governing the army. The Journals record: *"Congress resumed the consideration of the articles of war, which, being debated by paragraphs, were agreed to..."*

This was a major act of institutional development. Congress replaced the earlier, improvised 'as-you-go', disciplinary system with a comprehensive written framework of rules governing officers, soldiers, courts-martial, conduct, and military justice. The new Articles of War were intended to professionalize the army and impose order on a force plagued by desertion, indiscipline, and uneven leadership.

Congress also passed resolutions preventing officers and soldiers from selling their promised land grants during the war: *"Resolved, That this Congress will not grant lands to any person... claiming under the assignment of an officer or soldier."* This reflected Congress's fear that soldiers were being exploited or prematurely divesting themselves of promised compensation. It also showed Congress's growing willingness to regulate the internal affairs of the army.

Congress addressed medical shortages as well, ordering 300 pounds of Peruvian bark (quinine) sent to the southern department for troop health. This was part of a broader effort to stabilize supply lines and improve the army's ability to withstand disease, which had killed more soldiers than combat in the early months of the war.

The deeper reasoning behind these decisions was simple: Congress now understood that the war could not be won with enthusiasm alone. The Revolution required institutions—legal, financial, military—that could sustain a national struggle. September 1776 was the month when Congress began building those institutions in earnest.

3. State-Level Political Developments. While Congress debated military reform, the colonies continued building new governments. Many were drafting or finalizing constitutions—Pennsylvania's radical constitution was nearing completion; Delaware and Maryland were deep in debate. These political developments were directly tied to the war effort: stable governments were needed to raise troops, levy taxes, and suppress Loyalist activity.

The British capture of New York emboldened Loyalists in several colonies, prompting committees of safety to intensify surveillance, arrests, and property seizures. States also struggled to meet Congress's calls for more troops and supplies, revealing uneven commitment and capacity across the new nation.

4. Hope For A Quick, Negotiated, End To The War Turns Into Grim Realism. September 1776 was a month of sobering clarity. The failure of the Staten Island conference proved that Britain would not negotiate on terms acceptable to Americans. The British capture of New York City demonstrated the scale of the military challenge ahead.

Yet the Continental Congress did not waver. Instead, it moved toward more centralized military planning, greater reliance on long-term enlistments, and deeper coordination among the colonies. The political leadership of the Revolution—both in Congress and in the emerging state governments—began to shift from the hopeful idealism of early 1776 to the hard realism required for sustaining a protracted war.

This was the moment when the Revolution ceased to be a political gesture and became a national struggle requiring endurance, sacrifice, and institutional strength. The events of September 1776 forced Congress to confront the true nature of the conflict: independence would not be secured by enthusiasm alone, but by disciplined armies, stable governments, and a sustained national will.



Help Preserve 3.5 Million Pages of SAR History

Dear Compatriot,

For generations, SAR has carefully preserved the records that connect our members to the men and women who helped secure American independence. Today, our archival vault has reached capacity with more than 3.5 million pages of genealogical records and supporting documents housed at National Headquarters. These records are irreplaceable. Yet retrieving, copying, and delivering them remains a time-consuming manual process.

Digitizing the collection will help protect these documents for future generations while making them easier to locate and provide to members and researchers.

Records digitization is just one of several major technology projects that must be addressed to modernize SAR. The IT Campaign will also support critical needs such as a new national dues billing system, improved payment processing, paperless applications, more efficient genealogy processing, and other modernized member services.

The goal of the IT Campaign is \$3 million, and reaching it will require Compatriots, chapters, state societies, and friends of SAR working together. Every dollar counts. Will you make a gift today to help preserve our records and prepare SAR for the future?

Protect SAR's Records

Every contribution moves this important work forward. To give online, visit [SAR.org](https://sar.org), click the blue "Donate" button, and select "IT Special Purpose Fund" from the drop-down menu. Thank you for helping protect our history while building a stronger, more modern future for SAR.



With appreciation,
Amanda Holmquist
Fundraising Manager
National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution
502-588-6125
aholmquist@sar.org

What's the Buzz . . . Tell Me What's Happening!

Caloosa Chapter SAR News

Breaking News!

The Stories of Our Patriot Ancestors Are Now Available in Book Form!

Christine Racine, Mark Barie, and the Caloosa Chapter FLSSAR are proud and excited to announce that ALL of the Patriot Stories published in the Caloosa Patriot Newsletter since this very popular series began have now been assembled in one book. All twenty-six of them! And, they are being offered for sale *at cost*, twenty dollars (\$20) each. We will have a supply on hand at our first meeting of the year, on October 14th. Christine Racine and Mark Barie will be present at this meeting to discuss the anthology, and their plans to continue the series in the future.

Christine and Mark commented: "We believe that this is likely the first of its kind by any SAR Chapter, and we are proud to 'spearhead' the effort to publish these stories not only as a family keepsake, but also as a teaching tool for use in educating children of all ages why their forefathers fought for our freedom, and what they (and all the other Patriots in the book) did to support the American Revolution."

Caloosa Chapter SAR President Rick Parfitt, praised the effort, reminding everyone that "The promotion of patriotism, and inspiring future generations about the founding principles of our country are, after all, the central tenets of the Mission of the Sons of the American Revolution. We hope that these stories can be read and re-read not just to members of your own family, but also to everyone who is interested in why ordinary people would 'take on' Great Britain, with its massive army and navy, and make the sacrifices they did in order to give us the country whose citizens enjoy the freedoms described in the Declaration of Independence, and which are enshrined in our United States Constitution."

A Continuing Offer to You From 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! If you are interested, please feel free to contact Compatriot Barie directly at his email address:

Authormarkbarie@gmail.com.



Christine Racine and Mark Barie

Caloosa Chapter SAR Announcements

President Parfitt has announced that: (a) volunteers to serve on the Chapter's Color Guard are still needed; and (b) the SAR 2026-2027 school year contests will soon be under way, including the Americanism Elementary School Poster Contest, the SAR Middle School Brochure Contest, the Knight High School Essay Contest, the Rumbaugh Historical Oration Contest, and the Youth Video Contest. All of the information on rules, guidelines and deadlines for each of the Contests are now 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 requested for the Fall, 2026 so that all teachers, parents and students are informed about the current year's opportunities.

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 (see Page 11 for more information on Christine and Mark) 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. Each of our Patriot ancestors’ contributions combined to bring about the birth of the United States of America. Mark and Christine enjoy writing about the Revolutionary War exploits of our own Patriot ancestors! And what great stories they are indeed. What follows is the story they wrote regarding the service of Daniel Pettit, the Patriot ancestor of our Compatriot Arthur Brostrom.

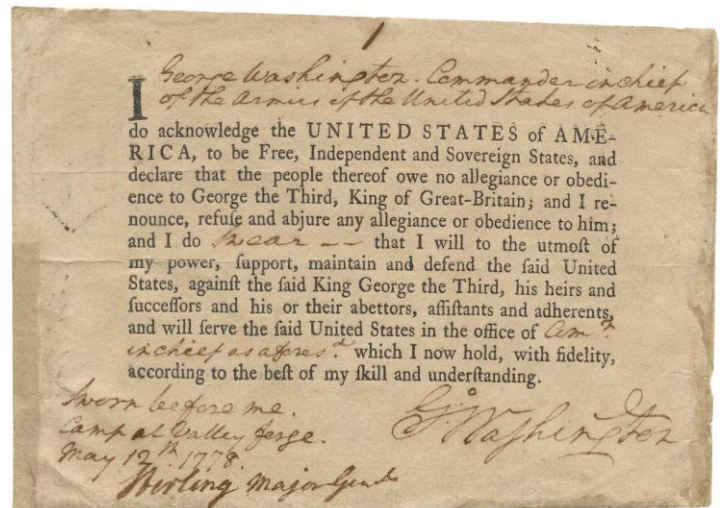
My Patriot: Thomas Potter Living In The Midst Of Historical Trivia

By Compatriot Chris Jenner (With Christine A. Racine and Compatriot Mark Barie)

The story of my Patriot, Thomas Potter, is an object lesson for history buffs who enjoy those fascinating tidbits of America’s past that are little known and rarely discussed.

For example, most of us are aware of the existence of loyalty oaths. And while many colonists were asked to sign these oaths, my Patriot had the dubious distinction of being *forced* to sign his, *AFTER* he served almost four months in the 7th Virginia Regiment.

Apparently, Potter came home long enough for Henry County, Virginia officials to enforce state law and insist that Potter sign on the dotted line. It didn’t matter that he was a private in the Continental Army. And the penalties for refusing to sign an oath, were substantial. A colonist could be forced to surrender their firearms. In addition, they could lose their right to vote and their right to hold public office. He would also be subject to fines and the embarrassment of being publicly labeled a “loyalist”. Similar laws existed in at least 12 other colonies.



George Washington's Oath of Allegiance
Signed May 12, 1778 (National Archives)



Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga on October 17, 1777.
Col. Daniel Morgan is shown in white, right of center. Painting by John Trumbull, December 1821 (Public Domain)

Thomas Potter, also served with distinction in an elite but little-known regiment of sharp shooters, called the Morgan Riflemen, commanded by Col. Daniel Morgan of Virginia.

The regiment of five hundred men was organized and deployed at the behest of George Washington. The commander in chief wanted to disrupt, if not destroy, the British command structure. To do this would require more than the usual volley from row after row of shoulder-to-shoulder soldiers. Washington wanted frontiersman, experienced in the wilderness, who could operate ahead of his main army. The men would position themselves behind trees and walls, fire on the enemy, withdraw, and then repeat the process over and over again. Most of all, these men had to be highly skilled marksman with a reputation for extraordinary accuracy when shooting a rifle.

[Continued on Page 13]

In fact, Washington issued the men Pennsylvania/Kentucky style rifles which, although requiring more time to reload, were extremely accurate at longer distances. As a result, Morgan's Rifle Regiment was born and Washington utilized them wherever and whenever he could.



During the Revolutionary War, the Pennsylvania/Kentucky long rifle became a key tool for survival, defense, and military action. The American long rifle introduced a longer barrel and tighter rifling. Known for their accuracy and extended range, they were well-suited for the rugged terrain and guerrilla tactics of the colonies.

parents, John and Martha, were credited with raising the boy, the marriage and birth records would seem to indicate that they "took him in" as one of their own, when Posey was just an infant.

Washington, 18 years old at the time, was a good friend and neighbor to the Posey family, who lived adjacent to Mount Vernon. And while there is no surviving document in which Washington acknowledges Posey as his son, the future President wrote several letters to friends in which he described a love interest whom he referred to as that "low land beauty". He also wrote that seeing another young woman reminded of his "former passion".

Another biographer of Posey, claimed to have identified Washington's lover but died before he could furnish the evidence for his conclusion. Washington's relationship with the Posey family is, however, very well documented. He helped them financially. He allowed them access to Mount Vernon. He took one of their daughters into his household. He instructed his servants to construct buildings for the Posey family, and he helped educate the Posey children. Not surprisingly, the story of George Washington's alleged illegitimate child continues to this day.

Posey had a long and successful career both as a Continental Army Officer, and later in politics, serving as a Kentucky State Senator and Lt. Governor, and subsequently appointed by President James Madison as the last Governor of the Indiana Territory.

Thomas Potter, although steeped in the historical trivia of his time, could not have known what we know, today. Nevertheless, I am proud of his service to our country, and especially proud to call him my Patriot.

Many historians credit Morgan's men with the American victory at Saratoga. My patriot was not at the that battle - he was busy elsewhere, picking off British regulars who dared to leave Philadelphia on foraging missions.

Although not at Saratoga, Potter and his fellow sharp shooters distinguished themselves at a number of other battles and skirmishes. Revolutionary War historians readily agree that Morgan's Riflemen, my patriot included, played a critical role in the success of the Continental Army.

It was Potter's commanding officer, Captain Thomas Posey, however, who has generated the most chatter amongst history buffs. This is because Captain Posey is alleged to be the illegitimate son of George Washington.

One of Posey's biographers, a direct descendant, dedicated a whole chapter in his book on the Captain in Morgan's Rifle Regiment. Although Posey's



*Thomas Posey (1750-1818) Oil portrait by John Bayless Hill
(Public Domain)*

If You Are Interested . . .

Did You Ever Wonder If You Have More Than One Patriot Ancestor? If You Did, You May Want To Apply For A “Supplemental” And Here’s How You Do It!



Chris Jenner
Registrar, Caloosa Chapter FLSSAR

A “supplemental” application in the lexicon of the Sons of the American Revolution means more than just an extra lineage form—it’s a way for a member to expand his personal map of the Revolution. According to Caloosa Chapter SAR Registrar, Chris Jenner: “Every man who joins the SAR does so by proving descent from one Patriot ancestor, but many members discover that their family tree holds more than one thread leading back to the struggle for independence. Submitting a supplemental application is how they formally claim those additional lines, adding new Patriots to the organization’s records and deepening their own connection to the era.”

Jenner went on to explain that “A supplemental application works just like the original membership application: it begins with the member himself and traces a *different* ancestral line back to another qualifying Patriot. In some cases, a father, son and even grandson or cousins may have contributed to the cause for American independence, making the first several generations identical, and branching off the last generation or two. The genealogical proof must be complete—birth, marriage, and death documentation for each generation, supported by reliable records.” The SAR treats supplementals seriously because each one becomes part of the society’s permanent genealogical archive. For many members, the process becomes a kind of historical detective work, uncovering forgotten branches of the family and bringing new Revolutionary figures into the light.

To qualify, the ancestor at the end of that line must have performed patriotic service recognized by the SAR. Military service is the most familiar category—soldiers, sailors, militiamen, and officers who served the American cause. But the SAR recognizes a wide range of civil and material contributions as well. A Patriot may have signed an oath of allegiance, served on a town committee of safety, provided supplies to the Continental Army, carried dispatches, guarded prisoners, or taken part in local defense efforts. Even paying certain taxes that supported the Revolutionary government can qualify. Thomas Tillman, one of Jenner’s nine approved supplemental Patriots qualified by stealing two guns from the British. The key is that the ancestor must have actively supported the American cause in a documented way. This broad definition reflects the reality of the Revolution: it was fought not only on battlefields but in town halls, farms, workshops, and homes across the colonies.

When a member believes he has found another Patriot in his lineage, the first step is to determine whether the SAR or DAR already recognizes that individual. Both organizations maintain a national database of previously proven Patriots, each assigned a unique ancestor number. State societies and chapters often have access to searchable digital records, and members can request a lookup through their Registrar (like Chris) or Genealogist (like our Chapter’s Genealogist, Dr. Ron Peck). If the ancestor already appears in SAR or DAR records, the task becomes proving the lineage from the member to that Patriot. If the ancestor has never been documented before, the supplemental becomes both a lineage application and a first-time Patriot record, requiring proof not only of descent but also of the ancestor’s qualifying service.

Submitting a supplemental is optional—many members never file one—but for those who do, it becomes a personal tribute. Each approved supplemental earns a small silver star worn on the SAR neck ribbon, a quiet symbol of the member’s expanding Revolutionary heritage. More importantly, each supplemental enriches the society’s collective memory, adding new names and new stories to the tapestry of the American founding.

And proof of how rewarding it can be to look into whether you have another Patriot in your family, just look at the story of Thomas Potter, on Page 12 of this issue. Chris Jenner did, and this “supplemental” Patriot ancestor of his turned out to have had quite the service history as a sharpshooter with Morgan’s Rifle Regiment. So when in doubt, just talk with Chris about whether you, too, might discover one or more ancestors of yours who also supported the American Revolution.



Dr. Ron Peck
Genealogist, Caloosa Chapter
FLSSAR

Unsung Heroes of the American Revolution: Anna Strong -- Her Quiet Work That Held the Culper Spy Ring Together

Anna Nancy Smith Strong was born in 1740 into one of Setauket's most established families. The Smiths owned extensive land on Long Island's North Shore, and their social standing gave them influence in local politics and community affairs. In 1760 she married Selah Brewster Strong III, a lawyer and militia officer whose own family was equally prominent. Together they settled on Strong's Neck, a peninsula overlooking Long Island Sound. The location was peaceful before the war—farms, orchards, and quiet water—but it would later become a strategic vantage point in one of the most important intelligence networks of the American Revolution.

When the war began, Setauket quickly fell under British occupation. Loyalist families cooperated with the army, Patriot families lived under suspicion, and the rhythms of daily life were disrupted by patrols, requisitions, and arrests. Selah Strong's political activity drew British attention, and he was eventually imprisoned in New York City. His absence left Anna to manage the household and their children alone, under the watchful eyes of occupying troops.

It was during this period that Anna Strong became involved with the Culper Spy Ring—the intelligence network organized by Major Benjamin Tallmadge at George Washington's direction. Washington needed reliable information from New York City, the British headquarters, and Tallmadge built a system that relied on secrecy, discipline, and trusted civilians. The ring's primary operatives were Abraham Woodhull (Culper Sr.) and Robert Townsend (Culper Jr.), who gathered intelligence in New York City and relayed it across Long Island Sound to Caleb Brewster, a whaleboat captain who carried messages to Tallmadge and ultimately to Washington.

Anna Strong's role was not glamorous, but it was essential. She served as a signal operator, helping coordinate the movement of intelligence between Woodhull and Brewster. Her home's location made her uniquely suited for this work. From Strong's Neck she could see the coves where Brewster landed his boat, and she lived close enough to Woodhull that he could easily observe her signals.

According to later accounts preserved in local histories, Anna used her laundry line as a covert signaling system. The method was simple but effective:

- A black petticoat hung on the line indicated that Brewster was in the area and ready to receive or deliver intelligence.
- The number of white handkerchiefs hung alongside it indicated which cove Brewster had chosen for landing.

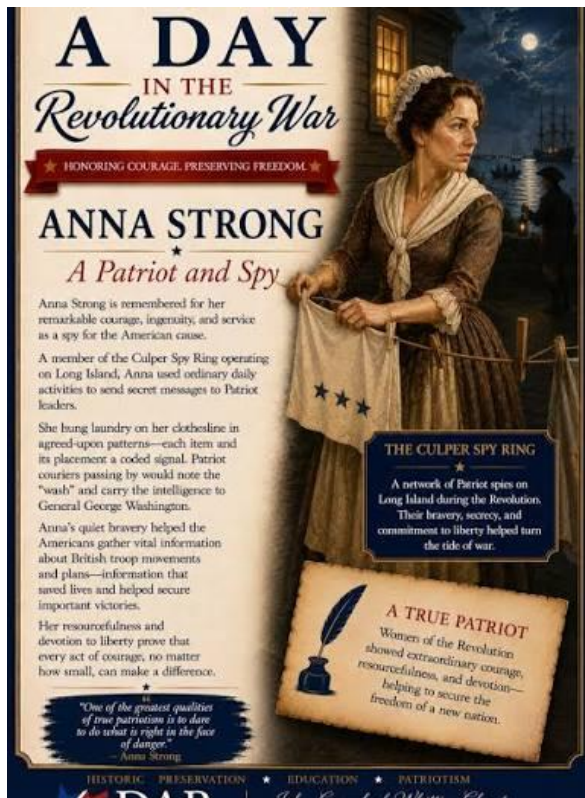
This allowed Woodhull to know when and where to meet Brewster without sending written messages or risking direct contact. Laundry lines were common, visible, and unremarkable—perfect for signaling without attracting British attention.

The danger, however, was real. British officers quartered in Setauket were alert to any sign of espionage. Woodhull himself was questioned more than once, and Brewster's nighttime crossings of the Sound were hazardous. If Anna's signals had been recognized as coded messages, she could have been arrested, imprisoned, or worse. Women were not spared during the war; British prisons held both men and women suspected of aiding the Patriot cause. Anna's husband had already been taken, and she knew firsthand what imprisonment meant.

Her social position provided some protection. As a respected woman from a prominent family, her household activities drew less scrutiny than those of younger men. British officers were accustomed to seeing women manage domestic tasks, and Anna's laundry line appeared entirely ordinary. But this protection was fragile. A single misstep—a British soldier noticing unusual patterns, a Loyalist neighbor becoming suspicious—could have exposed the ring's operations. [Continued on Page 16]



*Anna Smith Strong
The Spy No One Suspected*



Anna's involvement also provided cover for Woodhull. He frequently visited her property under the pretext of checking on her welfare or assisting with household matters. These visits allowed him to observe her signals without drawing attention. Her home became a discreet meeting point, and her familiarity with the community allowed her to observe British activity in Setauket. She could note when patrols changed, when officers traveled, or when Loyalist families received visitors. While she did not gather intelligence in New York City, her observations helped Woodhull assess when it was safe to travel or when British attention was heightened.

The Culper Ring itself was invaluable to Washington. It provided detailed intelligence on British troop movements, supply shortages, Loyalist activity, and strategic plans. It uncovered British counterfeiting operations, warned of raids, and—most famously—helped expose Benedict Arnold's treason. Washington repeatedly emphasized the importance of accurate intelligence, and the Culper Ring became one of his most reliable sources. Its work allowed him to make informed decisions at moments when the Continental Army was outnumbered, undersupplied, and vulnerable.

Anna Strong's contribution was modest in appearance but essential in function. Without her signals, Brewster's landings would have been riskier, Woodhull's movements more uncertain, and the ring's coordination slower and more exposed. She provided a stable, trusted point of communication—one that did not require risky travel or written messages. Her work helped sustain the flow of information that Washington relied upon.

After Selah was released, the Strong family continued to support the Patriot effort, though Anna's direct involvement in the ring likely diminished as the war progressed and British control of Setauket weakened. The Culper Ring remained active until 1783, and its members returned to private life after the war. Anna Strong lived the rest of her life in Setauket, passing away in 1812 at age 72.

She left no personal writings describing her wartime activities, and the ring's secrecy meant that its members rarely recorded details of their work. Much of what is known about her comes from later recollections, local histories, and the broader context of the ring's operations. But what can be said with confidence is that Anna Strong played a meaningful role in one of the most effective intelligence networks of the Revolutionary War. Her contribution—quiet, practical, and risky—helped ensure that Washington received the information he needed at critical moments.

In the story of the Culper Ring, Anna Strong represents the many Patriot women whose work was essential but often unrecorded. She did not seek recognition, and history did not preserve her in detail, yet her service helped sustain the intelligence system that Washington himself considered indispensable. Her life illustrates how ordinary actions—hanging laundry, watching the shoreline, maintaining a household—could become instruments of resistance in a war fought not only on battlefields but in the shadows, where small acts carried enormous consequences.



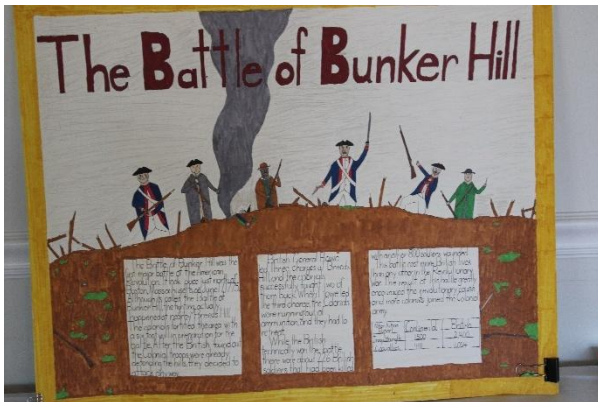
The 2026 – 2027 School Year SAR Elementary, Middle School And High School Americanism Contests Are Off And Running!

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, 5th, or 6th 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, 5th, or 6th grade, whichever year that they teach American History in the specific school district. The contest must be entered through an SAR chapter near the student's residence. Judging of ALL entries will be on an equal basis regardless of point of origin. **[DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTAL: MARCH 31, 2027]**

For more information: <https://www.sar.org/americanism-elementary-school-poster-contest-2/>

Examples of prior submittals:

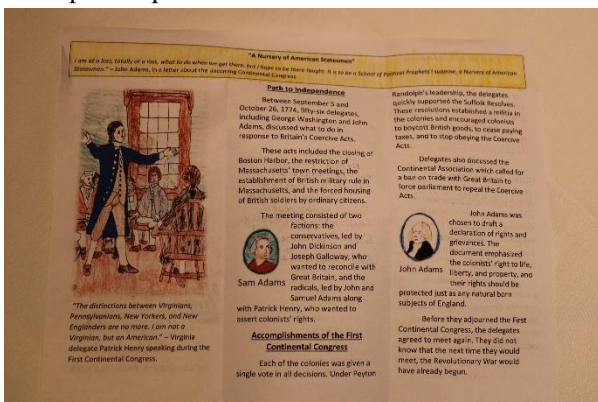
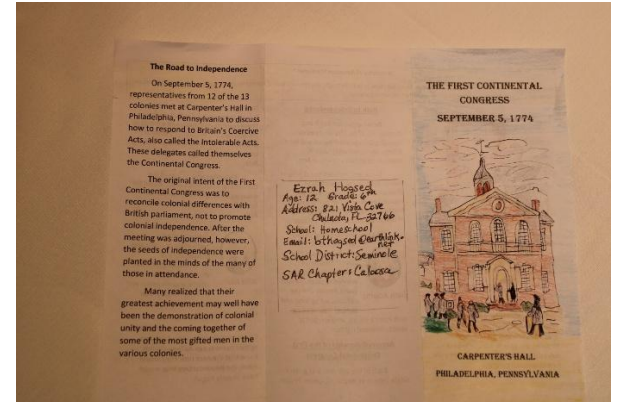


RULES AND GUIDELINES – SGT. MOSES ADAMS MEMORIAL MIDDLE SCHOOL BROCHURE CONTEST

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 contest must be entered through an SAR chapter near the student's residence. **[DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTAL: MARCH 31, 2027]**

For more information: <https://www.sar.org/sgt-moses-adams-memorial-middle-school-brochure-contest/>

Examples of prior submittals:



[Continued on Page 18]

**RULES AND GUIDELINES – GEORGE S. AND STELLA M. KNIGHT
HIGH SCHOOL ESSAY CONTEST**

The SAR Knight High School Essay Contest invites all high school students (9th through 12th grades) interested in the American Revolution to participate by submitting an original 800 – to 1200 – word essay based on an event, person, philosophy or ideal associated with the American Revolution, Declaration of Independence, or the framing of the United States Constitution. The contest is open to all US Citizen and Legal Resident students attending home schools, public, parochial, or private high schools in that same grade range. Each student's essay will be judged based upon its historical accuracy, clarity, organization, grammar and spelling, and documentation. The contest is conducted in three phases: the local chapter, state-level society and national phases. The contest must be entered through an SAR chapter near the student's residence. Only one entry per student is permitted per contest year. **[DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTAL: NOVEMBER 30, 2026]**

For more information: <https://www.sar.org/sar-high-school-essay-contest/>

**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. **[DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTAL: FEBRUARY 28, 2027]**

For more information: <https://www.sar.org/joseph-s-rumbaugh-historical-oration-contest/>

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. The contest must be entered through an SAR chapter near the student's residence. Content may not violate copyright laws. Emphasis on the 250th anniversary of the Revolution is recommended. The style, approach, and perspective are not limited. **[DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTAL: DECEMBER 31, 2026]**

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



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 Peterson 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 redesignated 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 cavalymen 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.



Save Big at the SAR Store!



Looking for a great deal on official Sons of the American Revolution merchandise? Now's a great time to shop the SAR Store!

The **SALE** section has been updated with new markdowns on a variety of official SAR merchandise. Whether you're adding to your collection, shopping for a fellow compatriot, or picking up essentials for your chapter, you'll find great products at reduced prices. These special prices won't last forever, so be sure to shop soon. **Items are available only while supplies last!**

Thank you for supporting the SAR Store. Every purchase helps advance the mission of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution while allowing you to proudly display your patriotism. Shop now and save before these items are gone!

Click here to Shop the SALE



Dear Compatriot,

The SAR 1776 Campaign recognizes support of the SAR Education Center & Museum through distinctive commemorative lapel pins and museum recognition opportunities.

These lapel pins are visible symbols of dedication to preserving the legacy of the American Revolution and the future of the SAR. Worn proudly at chapter meetings, Congress, and leadership events, fellow compatriots immediately recognize the significance of these distinctions and the commitment they represent.

Many members enjoy adding each level to their SAR collection while advancing toward higher recognition within the campaign. In addition to the lapel pins, Quill-level donors receive permanent recognition within the museum.

- **Bronze Quill** — \$5,328 • **Silver Quill** — \$8,880
- **Gold Quill** — \$17,760



[Click Here to Contribute to the 1776 Campaign](#)

[Click Here to Download the 1776 Campaign Pledge Card](#)

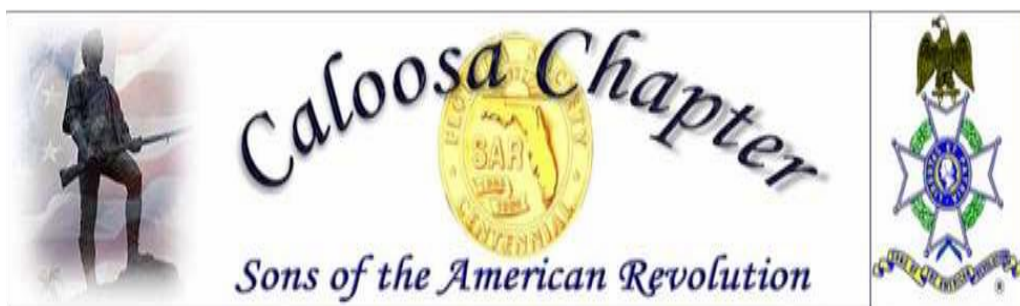
These quills will remain on display within the SAR Education Center & Museum as a lasting tribute to those helping preserve our nation's history for future generations. Partial donations are accepted and may be applied toward future recognition levels. Thank you for your time and please do not hesitate to reach out to me with any questions. I would love to speak with you!

Sincerely,

Amanda Holmquist

Amanda Holmquist
 SAR Foundation Fundraising Manager
aholmquist@sar.org
 502.588.6125

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



Newsletter Editor John Maier administers the Chapter’s Facebook Page. 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.

A Fundraiser We Can All Support...

COLLIER-LEE HONOR FLIGHT

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OCTOBER 17, 2026
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☎ 239-450-4663 | ✉ denise@collierhonorflight.org



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 30 (FALL 2026): OCTOBER 10, 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 30
October 10, 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!**

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.

