



The Continental Report

Ellis County Chapter #70-Texas SAR

Sons of the American Revolution



Officers for 2025-2026

President	- William D. Hill
Vice President	OPEN
Secretary	- John C. Haughton
Treasurer	- Larry R. Williams
Registrar	- William D. Hill
Historian	- Philip A. Taylor
Chaplain	- Calvin D. Brown
Sergeant -At -Arms	- Ronald K. Finch
Past-President	- John C. Haughton

Serving Cities of

Waxahachie
Red Oak
Pecan Hill
Oak Leaf
Midlothian
Maypearl
Ennis
Bardwell
Avalon

Vol. 4, Issue 8

August 15, 2026

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News of Ellis County Chapter

Next Meeting August 22, 2026
9:30am, Card/Poker Room
The Hamilton at Garden Valley
880 Garden Valley Pkwy.
Waxahachie, TX 75165

TRANSFERING FROM ANOTHER CHAPTER:

We have 3 new members transferring from other chapters. Please give a warm welcome to Robert (Robby) Keever (chapter 2), T.Rex Legler (Indiana), and Bruce Perryman (Chapter 2).

SCHEDULED FOR INDUCTION:

Brent Batla, Ty Hall

APPLICATIONS APPROVED:

(none to date)

APPLICATIONS IN-PROCESS (7/17/2026):

Barry Chase, Mark L. Gundert, , Jake Hibbard, Jerry Hill, Tom Ker, Gary MacLin, Johnny Mitchell, Ian B. Perry, Mark Reyes, Troy Roberts, Floyd Ross, Robert G. Shelton, Jack Springer, David Vantreese

PREPARING APPLICATIONS:

(no new application submitted)

The July Chapter meeting was a special event with residents and guests of The Hamilton invited for special presentations.

Harlon is working on the ability of having ZOOM capability for our meetings.

First on the agenda was the **Heroism Commendation** presented to **Jason Horne** veteran firefighter/paramedic with the Midlothian Fire Department and his daughter Emilie. **Read his story at the end of this newsletter.**



Next up **Mark Bounds** described how he and Harlon made the reproduction "Liberty Bell" and then gave us some of the history of THE Liberty Bell.



The **James Cooper** read a stirring rendition of the poem, “That Ragged Old Flag”. In case you missed it, **a copy of the poem is at the end of this newsletter.**



No business was conducted at this meeting.

Chapter Event Schedule

Oct 18	NHRA Color Guard event
Oct 23-25	Texas Fall BOM, Arlington
Nov TBD	WAW Cemetery Prep
Dec 19	Wreaths across America

News of Texas SAR



South Central District Annual Meeting Texas SAR is one of five societies that makes up SAR’s South Central District (SCD). The other state societies are Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Arkansas, affording the acronym MOKAT. The South Central

District meets annually in August. The host society rotates among the five states in this order: Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. The Dallas Chapter and Texas SAR are the hosts for this year’s meeting. This year’s meeting will take place from August 20th through August 23rd at the Hilton Richardson Dallas, 701 East Campbell Road, Richardson, TX 75081.

Hotel reservations must be placed directly with the hotel before 24 July 2026. Links to both hotel and meeting registration are available online at <https://texas.org/scd/>.

This is a perfect opportunity for Color Guardsmen. Local Color Guardsmen who will NOT attend the

meetings and NOT be voting delegates do NOT need to register – UNLESS they are buying a breakfast or dinner meal.

News from National SAR

With the help of photography and a federal grant, history junkies will be able to see every detail of hundreds of Revolutionary War-era items.

This month, the National Endowment for the Humanities awarded **The Frazier History Museum and the Sons of the American Revolution** nearly \$750,000 to digitize 250 Revolutionary War artifacts. Project leaders said the grant will allow viewers to see what life was like while soldiers fought for freedom from Great Britain more than 250 years ago.

Over the years, the Sons of the American Revolution — an organization that honors American soldiers and history — collected items from the late 18th century. Rae Ann Sauer, the organization’s director of education, said SAR members often donate artifacts kept in their family for generations.

<https://www.neh.gov/news/sons-american-revolution-frazier-history-museum-digitize-wartime-artifacts>

God and Country

Tucked away in Philadelphia, Old St. Mary’s Church hosted the very first official religious celebration of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1779, attended by the Continental Congress and foreign diplomats.

Two years later, following the victory at Yorktown, American and French forces gathered here once more—placing captured British flags directly on the altar steps in a historic Mass of Thanksgiving. In an oration delivered at the request of Congress on December 26, 1799, General Henry Lee (one of the distinguished patriots of the American Revolution) offered the following tribute upon the death of General George Washington. His words capture both the nation’s grief and the enduring principles Washington hoped Americans would preserve:



“Methinks I see his august image, and hear falling from his venerable lips these deep-sinking words: ‘Cease, sons of America, lamenting our separation! Go on, and confirm by your wisdom the fruits of our joint councils, joint efforts, and common dangers. Reverence religion; diffuse knowledge throughout your land; patronize the arts and sciences. Let liberty and order be inseparable companions. Control party spirit, the bane of free governments. Observe good faith to, and cultivate peace with, all nations. Shut up every avenue to foreign influence; contract rather than extend national connection; rely on yourselves only. Be Americans in thought, word, and deed. Thus will you give immortality to that Union which was the constant object of my terrestrial labors; thus will you preserve undisturbed to the latest posterity the felicity of a people to me most dear; and thus will you supply (if my happiness is now aught to you) the only vacancy in the round of pure bliss high Heaven bestows.’”

God Bless each of you and God Bless the USA.

Your Chaplain,
Calvin Brown

Contact info –phone and text 573-680-2625

Email cal.sartx70@gmail.com

SAR Color Guard Commander

Notes: The Ellis County Color Guard, chapter #70 will be participating in the ESPN televised opening ceremony of the fall 2026 NHRA Nationals. **All TX State CG are invited to participate.** Please confirm your participation to me by **September 30, 2026.**

Additional information regarding parking and admittance will be provided as it becomes available. The event actually runs from Thursday -Sunday.

Date: **18 October 2026**

Time: all day event; 12:00pm show time

Event: **NHRA Fall 2026 Nationals**

This is a **Chapter** CG event

Texas Motorplex, 7500 W Hwy 287 Ennis, TX 75119

Contact: Larry Kollie

aklol1915@gmail.com or 972-903-9037

[Color Guard Notification Signup](#)

The Color Guardsman (Vol. 15 No 2 April 2026)

<https://www.sar.org/app/uploads/April-2026-3.pdf>

[NSSAR Color Guard Reporting Form](#)

(login to Color Guard Committee)

[TXSSAR Color Guard Reporting Form](#)

(login to private side)

September Dates to Remember

Sep 2, 1752	Julian to Gregorian calendar
Sep 2, 1946	Truman declared V-J Day
Sep 3, 1783	Treaty of Paris Signed
Sep 5, 1774	2st Continental Congress assembled
Sep 8, 1883	Northern Pacific RR completed
Sep 26, 1960	Kennedy/Nixon debates
Sep 29, 1789	Congress created Army (1000 men)

September Flag Flying Days



- ❖ **Sep11 Patriot Day**
- ✓ Sep 17 Constitution Day
- ✓ Sep Air Force Birthday
- ✓ Sep 18 POW/MIA Recog
- ✓ Sep 27 Gold Star Family Day
- ❖ **Half-staff**

The Historian's Watch

This month, the Ellis County Chapter needs you to step forward and take an active role in our leadership. While membership brings a name tag and a certificate, true service carries the responsibility and commitment required to amplify our chapter's impact in the community. Don't just hold a membership—answer the call to service today and help drive our mission forward by taking on a leadership position! Handouts will be available at the next meetings.

Call for Speakers

If you have a topic related to the American Revolution, you may schedule a chapter program for the year 2027. Presentations must focus on historical or educational subjects connected to the Revolutionary era, be factual in nature (no fictional or storybook content), and should be limited to 15–20 minutes, including time for questions and discussion.

Call for Officers

To all Ellis County Chapter members interested filling Chapter Officer positions (two year terms): Listed below are the officer positions (see the Bylaws or ask email me for full descriptions). Elections will be held in October, with new officers installed in November. Planning meetings should take place in December to develop project priorities and budget outlines for 2027.

President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, Chaplain and appointed committee chairmen.

All ECC members are welcome to volunteer or submit nominations. No prior experience is required. For additional information, please contact **David Hill** or **Jack Haughton**.

Youth Program Action Committees

Since its Charter in 2023, the Ellis County Chapter has excelled across nearly every part of the SAR mission—except one: **education outreach**. Yet education is at the heart of who we are. The SAR mission calls us “...to honor our Revolutionary War ancestors by promoting patriotism, serving our communities, **and educating and inspiring future generations about the founding principles of our country.**”

Our Youth Programs Committee is to carry that mission forward. But to reach students across Ellis County, **we need more hands, more voices, and more champions.**

Call for Color Guardsman

You are invited to step into one of the most meaningful and visible roles within the Sons of the American Revolution—the Color Guard. This is your opportunity to transform membership from something quiet and passive into something vibrant, active, and deeply rewarding. When you join your

Chapter’s Color Guard, you immediately become part of the State and National Color Guards as well, connecting you to compatriots across the country who share your passion for history and patriotism.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Delegates are listed in order of signing.

MARYLAND

Samuel Chase (1741-1811), one of the nation’s first



major legal figures, played a key role in the early formation of the American Republic and its legal system.

Born on April 17, 1741, near Princess Anne, Maryland, Chase was the only child of Thomas Chase, an Anglican

minister, and Matilda Walker. Educated at home, he studied law in Annapolis and was admitted to the bar in 1761 at age 20. He became known for representing middle-class clients, often pro bono, and quickly built a strong reputation as a lawyer.

At 23, Chase was elected to the Maryland General Assembly, where he served from 1764 to 1784. He became a vocal opponent of British rule, particularly following Parliament’s imposition of the Stamp Act in 1765. He served in the First and Second Continental Congress, where he joined Franklin and Carroll on a trip to persuade the Canadians to join the American Revolution. The attempt was unsuccessful.

After the war, Chase continued his legal career and in 1796 President George Washington appointed him a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. A committed Federalist, Chase’s political views on the bench drew criticism, and in 1804, he was impeached by the House of Representatives under the leadership of President Thomas Jefferson’s Democratic-Republican Party.

Chase was charged with eight counts, including refusing to dismiss biased jurors and promoting political opinions from the bench. The Senate

acquitted him on all counts, with several senators voting against his impeachment despite party affiliation. The impeachment trial set precedents on the need for judges to refrain from advancing partisan politics from the bench, and it also further enshrined the independent nature of the judiciary. Chase remained on the Supreme Court until his death on June 19, 1811.

William Paca (1740-1799) A respected lawyer, jurist, and public servant, William Paca was known for his quiet, razor-sharp logic and strategy—and his impact on Maryland politics before, during, and after the War for Independence.



Born in 1740 near Abingdon, Maryland to a wealthy planter, Paca later attended Philadelphia College—today the University of Pennsylvania. Upon graduation, he studied law in Annapolis. In 1761, Paca began practicing law in local courts. As British oppression against the colonies grew, he helped form the “Sons of Liberty,” and in 1767, aligning himself with the party resisting the British Stamp Act, was elected to the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly.

Later, Paca organized local committees to oppose the Boston Port Act—the first in a series of “Intolerable Acts,” which closed the Boston port and ordered the city to pay a large fine for the Boston Tea Party. Paca was sent as a Delegate to the First Continental Congress, where he helped craft resolutions and petitions. While the Maryland Convention – still loyal to the crown as late as June 1776—initially barred Paca from voting for independence, they reversed course by July, and Paca proudly voted in the affirmative.

During the war, Paca served on Congress’ newly created Court of Appeals. In 1782, he became Governor and he was an early advocate of supporting veterans returning from war. In 1786, as a Maryland House Delegate, Paca became a leader of the Antifederalist movement. His primary objections to the Constitution– that there were inadequate safeguards for

freedom of religion, press, and legal protection for those accused of crimes – were later incorporated into the Bill of Rights.

For the last ten years of his life, Paca served on the Federal District Court for Maryland until his death in 1799.

Thomas Stone (1743-1787) was born in 1743, in Charles County, Maryland, to a wealthy planter family. After completing preparatory studies in classics, he pursued law in Annapolis under Thomas Johnson, who would become Maryland’s first state governor.



Admitted to the Maryland bar in 1764, Stone opened a practice in Frederick, Maryland. His political career began in 1774, when he was elected from Charles County to the first Maryland Convention. Stone was initially cautious on the question of independence, even as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, expressing in April 1776 his “wish to conduct affairs so that a just and honorable reconciliation should take place, or that we should be pretty unanimous in a resolution to fight it out for Independence. The proper way to effect this is not to move too quick.”

Of course, a near unanimous “resolution to fight” did pass, and Stone signed his name for the cause of Independence. He then served as a Maryland state senator. While in the Congress, he was a member of the committee that framed the Articles of Confederation in 1777.

In 1787, he was elected to attend the Constitutional Convention, but declined due to his wife’s failing health. Margaret Stone died in June that year, and Stone soon followed on October 5, 1787, in Alexandria, Virginia, at the age of 44, succumbing to what many believed was a devastating heartbreak

Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832) was



the only Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence. Born on September 19, 1737, in Annapolis, Maryland, Carroll was one of the wealthiest and most educated men in the colonies; he was a powerful voice for freedom, religious

liberty, and Maryland's place in the new nation.

Educated in Europe in liberal arts and civic law, Carroll returned to Maryland at age 28, only to find himself barred from public office due to his Catholic faith. This did not prevent Carroll from amassing a fortune through agricultural estates and financing new businesses. He was reportedly worth \$375 million in today's dollars. His family had long hoped Maryland would one day serve as a haven for persecuted Catholics—a vision Carroll helped bring to life through steadfast service and sacrifice.

In 1773, Carroll rose to prominence as a public advocate for colonial rights, writing under the pseudonym "First Citizen" in the Maryland Gazette. He played a crucial role in securing Maryland's resolution for independence and served in the Second Continental Congress, where he risked his life and fortune to sign the Declaration of Independence. As one spectator is said to have remarked after Carroll signed onto the Declaration, "There go a few millions."

Carroll was a major financier of the Revolution. He helped draft the Maryland Constitution and was instrumental in the state's ratification of the U.S. Constitution. From 1789 to 1792, he served as Maryland's first U.S. Senator. In 1828, he laid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's ceremonial cornerstone.

Devoted to God, family, and country, Charles Carroll lived to the remarkable age of 95, dying on November 14, 1832, as the longest-living and last surviving signer of the Declaration.

Source: [Signers of the Declaration of Independence – The White House](#)

This Month – 250 Years Ago

In August 1776, the American Revolution faced its first major test during the Battle of Long Island (also called the Battle of Brooklyn). British forces under General William Howe landed roughly 20,000 to 30,000 troops on Long Island on August 22, defeated General George Washington's army on August 27, and forced a brilliant nighttime evacuation across the East River on August 29–30.

The Maryland 400

Maryland is known as the "Old Line State", but not many know where the name came from. The name refers back to our brave and fearless Maryland Patriots that fought in the Battle of Brooklyn (also known as the Battle of Long Island). The Maryland Patriots that fought in the battle became known as "The Maryland 400". The war could have come to an end at that battle had it not been for the Maryland 400 who sacrificed themselves to allow the colonial army to escape.

March 17, 1776, The British fleet has retreated to Halifax, Nova Scotia to refit after the end of the year-long Siege of Boston. General George Washington, who had successfully taken Boston, was expecting another attack on New York. To prepare for the attack, he moved his troops to Long Island and New York City, and arrived himself on April 13, and reinforced fortifications there.

Good God, what brave fellows I must this day lose!
— **General George Washington**

Aug. 27, 1776, The British Attack New York. The first major battle of the Revolutionary War is under way. It is because of this Battle that Maryland would earn her nickname "The Old Line State." The Colonial Army, numbering less than 13,000 were matched against 34,000 British forces. Within a few hours of the start of the attack they were surrounded. Sensing the potential to lose a good portion of his army, General George Washington ordered a retreat. To cover the retreat, the men of the Maryland line, Pennsylvania line and the Delaware line were left behind to provide cover for the only escape was past an old house and across a creek.

Eventually, the Delaware and Pennsylvania lines gave way, and they were ordered to retreat, leaving six Maryland companies, totaling about 400 men, who were ordered to take the old house where British cannons were killing retreating colonists. The Marylanders attacked five times, losing more men with each attempt. General Washington said to Gen. Israel Putnam, "Good God, what brave fellows I must this day lose," as he watched the Marylanders being slaughtered.

As the Marylanders continued to charge and the killing continued, in the sixth attempt, the remnants of the 400 successfully took the house and stopped the carnage. With only two pieces of artillery, they silenced the six British cannons and for a brief time the killing was stopped. Eventually the Maryland 400 were overwhelmed and ordered to join in the retreat. After the order for retreat, the Maryland 400 spiked their cannons and crossed the creek to safety.

By the end of the battle, 256 of the Maryland 400 lay dead. More than 100 were wounded or captured. Because of their heroic performance, the Maryland Line would become known as the "Old Line", and that is where Maryland earned the nickname "The Old Line State".

On 27 August 1991, the 215th anniversary of the battle, the Maryland Monuments Commission and a host of New York dignitaries rededicated a refurbished Maryland 400 Monument who, on August 27, 1776, fought the rear guard for George Washington's withdrawal from New York.

In 1993, the MDSSAR renamed the Patriot's Fund the Maryland Four Hundred Fund. This fund memorializes 400 Marylanders who served as the rear guard for George Washington's army during its withdrawal from the Battle of Long Island, New York, on August 27, 1776. The purpose of this fund is to underwrite projects supported by the MDSSAR Maryland Society.

Source: <https://mdssar.org/maryland400>

News from the DAR



The Rebecca Boyce Chapter will host the Annual Carter Blood Drive, Saturday, **October 10, 2026**, Carter BloodCare bus will be parked outside the Ellis County Museum on the square in Waxahachie. The hours of the blood drive will be from **9:30 am ~ 3:30 pm**.



DAR Constitution Week Proclamation



SAR joined DAR to celebrate America 250 and the chapters 70 years with 2 memorial benches at Sims Library.

Daughters of the American Revolution

For more information please contact
Barbara Coan, Registrar, Rebecca Boyce
Chapter, NSDAR at
barbaraanncoan@hotmail.com.



LAST WORDS

THE CREATIONS OF THE POW/MIA FLAG

Few know that the official POW/MIA flag was actually created many years before the remembrance day became official.

In 1971, Mrs. Michael Hoff, the wife of Navy Lt. Cmdr. Michael Hoff who was listed as missing in action during the Vietnam War after his plane was shot down over Laos, developed the idea for a national flag to remind every American of the U.S. service members whose fates were never accounted for during the war.

World War II pilot Newt Heisley designed the now-famous flag, which was made in black and white to represent the sorrow, anxiety and hope symbolized by the image of the gaunt man featured on it. Some claim the silhouette is a profile of Heisley's son, who contracted hepatitis while training to go to Vietnam. The virus ravaged his body, leaving his features hallow and emaciated. They suggest that while staring at his son's sunken features, Heisley saw the stark image of American service members held captive under harsh conditions. Using a pencil, he sketched his son's profile, creating the basis for a symbol that would come to have a powerful impact on the national conscience.

For every POW/MIA Recognition Day since 1982, the flag has flown just below the stars and stripes at the White House – the only other flag to ever do so.

On August 10, 1990, Congress passed U.S. Public Law 101-355, designating the POW/MIA flag: *"The symbol of our Nation's concern and commitment to resolving as fully as possible the fates of Americans still prisoner, missing and unaccounted for in Southeast Asia."* In 1998, Congress ordered it to also be displayed on Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day and Veterans Day.

Displaying the POW/MIA Flag

Congress designated the third Friday of September as National POW/MIA Recognition Day and

ordered prominent display of the POW/MIA flag on this day and several other national observances, including Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day and Veterans Day. The 1998 Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 105 85) mandates that on these national observances, the POW/MIA flag is to be flown over the White House, the U.S. Capitol, the Korean and Vietnam Veterans War Memorials, the offices of the Secretaries of State, Defense and Veterans Affairs, offices of the Director of the Selective Service System, every major military installation (as directed by the Secretary of Defense), every post office and all Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) medical centers and national cemeteries. The act also directs VA medical centers to fly the POW/MIA flag on any day on which the flag of the United States is displayed. When displayed from a single flag pole, the POW/MIA flag should fly directly below, and be no larger than, the United States flag. If on separate poles, the U.S. flag should always be placed to the right of other flags. On the six national observances for which Congress has ordered display of the POW/ MIA flag, it is generally flown immediately below or adjacent to the United States flag as second in order of precedence.

Sources: <https://www.asomf.org/three-things-to-know-about-pow-mia-day/>

<https://www.va.gov/opa/publications/celebrate/powmia.pdf>

Web Links

Ellis County Chapter #70

<https://www.texassar.org/EllisCounty>
[Ellis County Chapter #70 Texas SAR | Facebook](#)

SAR University

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

SAR Patriot Search

<https://sarpatriots.sar.org/patriot/search>

DAR Ancestor Search

https://services.dar.org/public/dar_research/search



All donations will be collected at the Chapter monthly meetings and delivered to the Dallas VA Hospital. The list refers to the needs of Bonham, but needs are the same with the Dallas VA Hospital. Copy this list and take it with you when you go shopping. Remember the Vets.

This will be a recurring activity and contributions are applied to our 2026 SMART Report, category 3K.

Wants and Needs Listing

Comfort Items (Travel Size and Regular)

- Deodorant
- Toothpaste
- Toothbrush (*Single pack*)
- Denture Cream
- Denture Cleaner
- Shower Gel/Wash (no bars)
- Shampoo
- Conditioner
- Lotion
- Powder
- Medicated Powder
- Shaving Cream
- Razors
- Manicure sets
- Hairbrushes
- Combs
- Hair Clips/Pony tail Holders
- Feminine Products
- Shower Shoes
- Lip Balm
- Hair Gel/Mousse

** If making a donation for comfort items, please remember all comfort items donated need to be new items.*

Other items needed for patients

- Phone Cards
- Envelopes #10
- Small writing tablets and Pen/Pencils
- Gas/Gift Cards for patients
- Reading Glasses (*Variety of Strengths*)
- Canteen Books
- Puzzle Books
- DART/TRE Passes
- Mailing Stamps
- Lap Robes
- Wheelchair bags
- Stoma Covers
- Bags/Luggage (new)
- Books

- Magazines (*no magazines over a year old will be accepted*)

Clothing (Gently worn items or new)

NOTICE:

The VA has
stopped accepting
donations of used
clothing

Equipment Needs

- TV's
- DVD Players
- DVD's
- Wii/ Wii Games
- Refrigerators (*Small and Full Size*)
- Coffee Pots (*12 cup and larger*)
- Laptops
- Microwaves
- Fax Machines

Fund for Coffee Cart and Supplies

- Coffee
- Coffee Filters
- Sugar
- Artificial Sweetener (*Equal/Splenda/Sweet and Low*)

**Sons of the American Revolution
Compatriots Military Service Record Form**

SAR Compatriot Name:		SAR National Number:	
SAR Society and Chapter Information:			
Mailing Address:			
City:		State:	ZIP Code:
Telephone:		E-Mail Address:	
Date of Birth:		Date of Death:	
Occupation:			
Relationship to SAR Compatriot (Self, Wife, Sibling, Other):			
Service Number:		Dates of Service:	
Wars/Conflicts: World War I World War II Korea Vietnam Desert Storm Iraqi Freedom Other:			
Branch of Military: Army Navy Marine Corps Coast Guard Air Force Merchant Marine Reserves National Guard Other:			
Branch of Service (i.e. Infantry):			
Unit(s):			
Location of Unit(s):			
Highest Rank (Active Duty): Enlisted: Warrant Officer: Officer:			
Highest Rank (Reserve Duty): Enlisted: Warrant Officer: Officer:			
Status: Active Retired Discharged Reserved Other:			
Military Awards (Please Begin with Highest):			
Enclosed is a copy of my separation papers (DD-214 or equivalent): Yes No Other Document:			
Signature of Compatriot:			
Signature of Submitter:			

Information on obtaining a DD214 or equivalent is available on-line at <http://www.archives.gov/>

Please send to: Archives of Honor; SAR National Headquarters; 809 West Main Street; Louisville, Kentucky 40202-2619

Revised 08/31/2016

ELLIS COUNTY HERO: July 4th, Ellis County resident Jason Horne, a father of four and a veteran firefighter/paramedic with the Midlothian Fire Department, was spending the holiday fishing with his 12 year old daughter Emilie at Lake Alvarado.

Across the water he heard cries for help; children were trapped under a capsized boat. Never hesitating, risking his own life Horne dove into the murky water and swam beneath the boat not knowing how many were trapped. Unable to see, he felt a life jacket and pulled a young boy to safety. Then he went back. This time he found a leg. The girl was unresponsive. Getting her out, he started CPR on the overturned pontoon boat. His daughter Emilie was calling 911 and helping the first boy. Someone shouted that his son was still under the boat. Horne found the boy entangled in anchor ropes around his body. Once out the boy was pulseless and apneic. Horne again started CPR on the boy. The children were moved to a nearby dock where Alvarado paramedics were waiting. Two were transported by helicopter for observation. No additional life threatening injuries were reported.

Jason Horne has been with the Midlothian Fire Department for 11 years. Jason later said that “I have been working water emergencies my whole 30 year career and they very rarely have this type of positive outcome.” The Midlothian Fire Department praised Horne’s actions, saying he stepped up without hesitation and represented the department with honor.



Jason, Emilie and one of three children



Wreaths across America

<https://wreathsacrossamerica.org/pages/14966>

THAT RAGGED OLD FLAG

I walked through a country courthouse square
On a park bench an old man was sitting there
I said, your old courthouse is kinda run down
He said, naw, it'll do for our little town
I said, your old flagpole had leaned a little bit
An that's a ragged old flag you got hanging on it
He said, have a seat, and I sat down
Is the first time you've been to our little town?
I said, I think it is
He said, I don't like to brag
But we're kinda proud of that ragged old flag
You see, we got a little hole in that flag there when
Washington took it across the Delaware
And it got power-burned in the night Francis Scott Lee
Set watching it writing say can you see
And it got a bad rip in New Orleans
With Pachingham and Jackson tuggin' at its seams
And it almost fell at the Alamo
Beside the Texas flag, but she waved on through
She got cut again at Shiloh Hill
There was Robert E. Lee, Beauregard, and Bragg
And the south wind blew hard on that ragged old flag
On Flanders Field in World War one
She got a big hole from a Bertha gun
She turned blood red in World War Two
She hung lump and low a time or two
She was in Korea and Vietnam
She went where she was sent by Uncle Sam
She waved from our ships upon the Briny foam
And now they've about quit waving her back here at home
In her own good land here she's been abused
She's been burned, dishonored, denied, and refused
And the government for which she stands
Is scandalized throughout the land
And she's in good shape for the shape she's in
'Cause she's been through the fire before
And I believe she can take whole lot more
So we raise her up every morning
We take her down every night
We don't let her touch the ground and we fold her up right
On second thought, I do like to brag
'Cause I'm might proud of that ragged old flag

