



THE NAPLES CRIER

FLORIDA SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SINCE 1975 - NAPLES CHAPTER NEWSLETTER - APRIL 2016

PROGRAMS 2016

Thursday, April 14, 2016, Luncheon Meeting will be held at The Club at Longshore Lake 11399 Phoenix Way, Naples FL. 34119. ***Social Hour @ 11:30 – 12:00 noon; Meeting begins at 12:00 noon***
Program: Virginia Bailey - America's First National Cemetery

Reservation form is on last page

Thursday, May 12, 2016, Luncheon Meeting will be held at The Club at Longshore Lake 11399 Phoenix Way, Naples FL. 34119. ***Social Hour @ 11:30 – 12:00 noon; Meeting begins at 12:00 noon***
Program: Compatriot Ed Lary will make a presentation on one – of many – of his Patriot family. Compatriot Acey Edgemon will give a presentation on the finding and saving of a very valuable document from the Post Revolutionary War era.

Sons of the American Revolution The Naples Chapter FLSSAR

Minutes of the March 10, 2016
Luncheon Meeting

The March 10, 2016 meeting of the Naples Chapter SAR was held at 12:00 Noon at the Club of Longshore Lake. The meeting was

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This month we celebrated our “Charter Day” for the Naples Chapter established and approved on April 30, 1973. In addition to electing a new slate of officers for the board, we also recognized the winner of the Knight Essay contest, David Feast. David finished third in the State as well and presented his winning essay to the Chapter. As coincidence would have it, his essay was on Benjamin Franklin. Compatriot Dr. Donald Green re-enacted Benjamin Franklin, and I have never received so many accolades on any speaker we have had. We cannot thank him enough for the wonderful presentation. Next month, Virginia Bailey will present on “America's First National Cemetery”. I am looking forward to her speaking on this subject.



The new Board of Directors will meet for the first time on Wednesday, March 23rd to discuss plans for next season. I am looking forward to input from our two new members 1st Vice President Jonathan Hunt and Treasurer Jim Meerpohl. At this time I want to thank past members Bob Matthew and Dick Hazen for all their efforts. They have provided great input in the direction of the Chapter. Thank you all.

Michael Garey, President

called to Order by 1st Vice President Robert Matthews and the Colors were posted by the Bernardo de Galvez Camp No. 13 Color Guard.

Chaplain and 1st Vice President Robert Matthews gave the Invocation followed by the Pledge of Allegiance led by Compatriot David Hiles. The America's Creed was led by Compatriot Glenn Holtz followed by the S.A.R. Pledge led by Compatriot Ed Ferguson.

President Michael Garey gave opening and welcoming remarks and proceeded to the voting of the new officer slate. The elected new Sons of the American Revolution, Naples Chapter board of directors are:

President Michael E. Garey
1st Vice President Jonathan D. Hunt
2nd Vice President Thomas B. Woodruff
Treasurer Anthony James Meerpohl
Secretary Acey L. Edgemon
Chancellor James M. McGarity, III

Esquire

Two additional board members were appointed by President Michael Garey. They are

Assistant Treasurer Leonard W. Crame
Registrar J. Edward Lary

A presentation was made by the Knight Essay winner of his winning essay on Benjamin Franklin.

Lunch was served at 12:15 PM.

Following the luncheon, Dr. Donald Green, Past President and Registrar of the Florida Society presented a re-enactment of Benjamin Franklin. All in attendance were very impressed by his knowledge and how much he looked like Benjamin Franklin himself.

President Michael Garey closed the meeting at 1:45 PM, with the Benediction given by Chaplain Robert Matthews. The S.A.R. Recessional was led by Compatriot John McCullough.(continued on next page)

NEWS UPDATE:

We are now included in the Marco News Club Briefs.

Ron Cormier Death Notice

Ronald Clifford Cormier, Sr.

February 25, 2016

Ronald Clifford Cormier Sr., 78, of Estero, FL, died Thursday, February 25,

2016. Formerly of Lebanon, CT, he had been a Florida resident since 1998. He was born July 15, 1937 in Springfield, MA, the son of Alfred D. and Bernice (née Jenkins) Cormier.

He was a veteran of the [United States Marine Corps](#), serving in Vietnam.

Mr. Cormier is survived by his loving wife of 56 years, Nancy (née Roberts) Cormier; his beloved children, Ronald C. (Suzanne) Cormier Jr. of Lebanon, CT, Eric P. (Carol) Cormier of Sprague, CT, Nanette (Robert) McNulty of Bayshore, NY and Alfred Cormier of Bonita Springs, FL; his brother, Dennis (Kathy) Cormier of W. Warwick, RI; ten grandchildren and three great grandchildren. -



Our next luncheon will be April 14, 2016, at the Club at Longshore Lakes. Social starts at 11:30 AM with the meeting beginning at noon.

Submitted by
Michael E. Garey



DAVID FEAST, JULIA FEAST (MOTHER)



DON CAHIL, JULIA FEAST, MICHAEL GAREY, DAVID FEAST, JOHN MCCULLOUGH



DON CAHIL, JOHN MCCULLOUGH, MICHAEL GAREY, DR. DONALD GREEN (BEN FRANKLIN), LEN CRAME



MICHAEL GAREY



JOHN MCCULLOUGH, LEN CRAME, BOB MATTHEW, MICHAEL GAREY, DR. DONALD GREEN (BEN FRANKLIN),

Dates in History

February 7

On February 7, 1812, a great earthquake, part of a series of tremors dating back to 1811, rocked the Mississippi River Valley, becoming the most massive seismic event in U.S. history. Beginning in December 1811, the area around the community of New Madrid began to experience earthquakes of an unprecedented scale. The first registered 8.6 magnitude, and the second, which occurred in January 1812, registered 8.4. However, the greatest of the quakes occurred on February 7, and it registered the highest magnitude ever seen in the U.S., 8.8.

The earthquake was so powerful that thousands of miles away in Boston church bells rang, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, brick fell from houses. Nearer to the tremor, the result was much more devastating. The Mississippi River suddenly filled with whirlpools from depressions in the ground and eventually changed the direction of its flow so drastically that it moved backwards. Elsewhere large lakes such as Reelfoot Lake in Tennessee were created in the blink of an eye as water surged into depressions, and river islands were swallowed completely. Luckily, at the time of the massive Earthquake, the lands along the Mississippi were not yet heavily populated. Yet, despite this, more than 1,000 people were killed during the series of earthquakes.

February 9

On February 9, 1773, American President William Henry Harrison was born in Charles City County, Virginia. Born into a prominent and prosperous family, Harrison was given the best education possible by his parents. Pushed into the medical field by his father, Harrison studied at the University of Pennsylvania and although he loathed the subject, he still resolved to follow his father's wishes. Unfortunately for Harrison, his father died long before he was finished with his studies, and Harrison no longer had the funds to continue. Now impoverished following his father's death, Harrison searched for a new path in life, one which he found in the U.S. military.

Given a commission as an ensign by Virginia governor Henry Lee, Harrison travelled west with the U.S. 1st Infantry regiment to serve under General Anthony Wayne. Harrison quickly demonstrated a natural talent for leading soldiers, a trait that brought him to the attention of General Wayne, who appointed Harrison as his aide-de-camp, essentially his personal assistant and secretary. From Wayne, Harrison learned the skills needed to command an army on the frontier of America, skills he would put to good use almost twenty years later, when he himself commanded troops during the War of 1812. Serving in the Northwest theater of war, Harrison led America's troops against the British and Indians, most famously forcing them back into Canada and winning a smashing victory at the Battle of the Thames.

Following the war, Harrison put the fame he had won in battle to good use as a politician, serving as a Senator, as Indiana's Governor, and as Minister to Columbia. Finally in 1840, Harrison was elected President, becoming the oldest Commander and Chief until Ronald Reagan. After his election Harrison resolved to give the best inauguration speech possible, speaking for hours about his agenda in the midst of terrible winter weather. Just one month later, on April 4, 1841, William Henry Harrison died of pneumonia. His term the shortest ever served by a U.S. president.

February 10

On February 10, 1763, the French and Indian War, which had torn apart the North American continent for almost a decade, came to an end. Known by the European powers as the Seven Year's War because it was officially declared in May 1756, The French and Indian War had already raged in America for more than two years, where it was fought almost entirely on the frontier between French Canada and England's American colonies. The fighting began when the French started to encroach on the English claimed Ohio territory, building forts and making allies of the Indians. The English responded to this encroachment with force, sending troops against the French in the Ohio, an action which in turn sparked fighting all up and down the American Frontier.

Initially the British proved largely unsuccessful in most battles, with the French adapting to and using the tactics of the Indians to great effect. However, with these defeats came the appointment of a new English leader, William Pitt, who proved to be the saving grace for the English in America. He was willing to contribute more troops and more resources to the fight at a time when the French could spare none, and this in the end proved to be France's downfall. Soon the British began winning more and more victories, taking Louisbourg, Quebec City, and Montreal, cities which essentially made up the heart of New France. These terrible losses were eventually what brought France to the peace table in 1763. Negotiating from an unprecedented position of power, the British acquired all of Canada from the French as well as many holdings overseas. With the signing of the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, England became the most dominant power in North America.

February 17

On February 17, 1801, after weeks of confusion and debate, the 1800 Presidential Election was officially decided. At that time the election system was quite different than it is today. Instead of electing a President and Vice-President together, the man with the most votes would be elected President and the man with the second most votes would become Vice-President.

In the 1800 Election, Thomas Jefferson and his running mate for Vice-President Aaron Burr both received the same number of votes, a problem that seemingly would have been easy to solve, with Burr being expected to yield to his running mate. However, many members of congress began to throw their support behind Burr for President and the Election went to the House of Representatives. After an exhaustive process of more than thirty ballots, all ending in ties, the thirty-fifth ballot, which took place on February 17, finally gave Thomas Jefferson the victory.

February 24

On February 24, 1803, the U.S. Supreme Court decided the landmark case of Marbury v. Madison, establishing the concept of judicial review, which is essentially the right of the Supreme Court to declare a law unconstitutional. The case began with a petition to the Supreme Court from William Marbury, who had been appointed to the position of Justice of the Peace for Washington D.C. but was barred from taking office by Secretary of State James Madison. Marbury had been a member of the so called "midnight judges" appointed by President John Adams in the waning hours of his Presidency and he was put into place simply to aggravate the incoming President Jefferson and his party.

Jefferson refused to take this move lying down and through his Secretary of State Madison, he managed to keep Marbury and the other newly appointed judges from taking office by insisting their paperwork

had not been delivered to the proper place. Promptly, Marbury sued Secretary of State Madison through the Supreme Court in order to force the Jefferson Administration to honor the appointments. After strenuous arguments by both sides, the court eventually decided in favor of Marbury by declaring the moves of the Jefferson administration to be unconstitutional.

February 27

On February 27, 1776, during the American Revolution, the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge was fought near Wilmington, North Carolina. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War there were three types of Americans: those who were Patriots sympathetic to the American cause, those who were undecided and simply wished to be left alone, and those who remained loyal to the British crown.

Among these loyalists were recent Scottish immigrants from the Highlands. Many of these Scots had immigrated to the state of North Carolina, which features geography similar to their native Scotland. At the start of the Revolution they had no particular loyalty to their new country and, as a result, sided with the British. Many military companies of Loyalist Scots, outfitted in Highland garb, were formed in North Carolina and in early 1776 they set out against the Patriot elements in the state.

On February 27, several companies of loyalists, totaling 1,600 men, met nearly 1,000 Patriots entrenched behind Moore's Creek Bridge in southeast North Carolina. The patriots had removed the majority of the bridge's planks, leaving only two narrow strips of planks. Regardless, the bloodthirsty Highlanders were determined to charge the Patriot positions. The Highlanders were armed only with broadswords and were brutally cut down by Patriot cannon and musket fire. Thinking they faced a much larger patriot force than they did, the Loyalists promptly surrendered. North Carolina would soon be under complete Patriot control and would become the first of the Thirteen to vote in favor of Independence from Britain on April 12, 1776.

February 29

On February 29, 1796, the controversial Jay Treaty between the United States and Great Britain officially took effect, allowing for ten years of successful trade between the two nations. Following the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783 at the end of the American Revolution, there were issues still contested by both Great Britain and the United States. Although the treaty had addressed the main points like independence and peace, some small problems began to crop up. When it came to trading between the countries, relations were not ideal. American ships were being seized as part of a blockade of France during the Napoleonic Wars, and the Caribbean area remained closed off to American shipping. In addition, British troops had not left their forts on the Northwest frontier in places like Detroit, Mackinac, and Niagara. Their leaving was a provision of the Treaty of Paris, but clearly the British had not intended on following through. It was also widely believed on the frontier that the British in these forts were arming and inciting the Native Americans against U.S. settlers.

President George Washington authorized Chief Justice John Jay to travel to England and negotiate with the British to come up with a solution to these problems. Unfortunately, the only problem was great opposition remained in the United States towards negotiating with Great Britain at all. Political supporters of Thomas Jefferson wielded immense power at that time as the champions of the people, the frontier, and of democratic values. They wanted nothing to do with their former enemy England, and advocated strongly for negotiations with France instead, a former ally and a democratic country rather than a monarchy. In the end however, Jay's treaty with Great Britain was put in place despite the opposition.

Great Britain agreed to remove from the frontier forts and trade between the two nations was normalized. In exchange, the United States agreed to assure repayment of pre-war debts owed by merchants and grant most favored nation trading status to Britain. The treaty, although it achieved much of what the U.S. had set out to achieve, would largely be met with controversy and hatred back in America, as it was perceived that we had struck a deal with former enemies and acquiesced to their influence.

March 4

On March 4, 1776, during the American Revolution, 2,000 troops of George Washington's Continental Army began digging trenches and positioning cannons on Dorchester Heights, just south of Boston. These cannons were the same ones that Colonel Henry Knox had dragged hundreds of miles from the recently captured Fort Ticonderoga, and with straw and blankets muffling the wheels, the Continentals rolled them onto Dorchester Heights, which held a looming position over the British held city of Boston.

When British commanding General William Howe looked out at the artillery laden heights the next morning, he knew his days in Boston were numbered. With the city now indefensible, the British and their Loyalist American allies began to frantically evacuate. By March 27, the entire army had set sail for the safe-haven of Halifax, Nova Scotia. In August, George Washington and Howe would meet again, this time in New York City.

March 5

On March 5, 1770 American civilians and British soldiers clashed in what became known as the Boston Massacre. At the time, British soldiers had recently been ordered to the city to enforce some of the crown's new taxes, an action met with considerable hostility in the colonies. When British soldiers arrived in Boston, a hotbed of dissent, their presence did nothing to ease tensions. In fact, it only made the situation worse. Soldiers and civilians began frequently jeering at one another and even brawling with each other on Boston's streets and in its taverns.

However, nothing compared to what happened on the frigid night of March 5, when a large angry mob began to form at Boston's Custom House. They began to hurl rocks and snowballs at the British sentries standing guard at the building. The soldiers quickly called for assistance and Captain Thomas Preston and several troops showed up to help. These soldiers loaded their weapons and fixed bayonets, yelling for the crowd to disperse. But the crowd only became more agitated, yelling at the redcoats to fire and throwing more and more objects at them.

One of these objects struck Private Hugh Montgomery who slipped and dropped his weapon. Montgomery hastily picked the weapon back up and fired it into the crowd. He was then promptly struck on the head with a club by a local innkeeper named Richard Palmes, who then proceeded to strike Captain Preston. After a pause of a few seconds, all the British soldiers fired their weapons at the crowd. When the smoke cleared from the street, five colonists had been killed. These deaths are widely regarded as the first of the American Revolution.

March 11

On March 11, 1779, Congress established the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with the purpose of building structural and environmental facilities for the Army. The original engineers were made up of a combination of Continental Army volunteers, civilians, and French volunteers, and these men served with distinction through many of the Revolutionary War's most famous battles. Their most famous engagement was the Siege of Yorktown, during which they built the fortifications and siege lines that the Continentals used to batter the Redcoats into submission.

At the end of the war, the Corps of Engineers went through many transition phases and actually being disbanded for several years. In 1802, the Engineers were re-established, and ever since then they have existed as a facet of our military. The engineers immediately set to work building and strengthening American forts and military fortifications along the frontier and the coast, a strengthening that came just in time, with the War of 1812 looming on the horizon. Today the Corps of Engineers maintains a strength of 35,000 men and women who in recent years have assisted the military in Iraq and Afghanistan and assisted with reconstruction in the city of New Orleans following the devastation of Hurricane Katrina.

The Naples Crier - Established 1975

Newsletter for members of the Naples Chapter,
Florida Society, Sons of the American Revolution
Email: NaplesSAR@gmail.com
Website: NaplesSAR.org

Naples Chapter of the FLSSAR Officers (2016-2017)

President: Michael E. Garey*
email: mgarey@reagan.com
Immediate Past President: John L. McCullough*
email: jmccullough1@peoplepc.com
1st Vice President: Jonathan Hunt*
email: jonathanhuntsar@gmail.com
2nd Vice President: Thomas B. Woodruff *
email: twtwoodruff@gmail.com
Secretary: Acey L. Edgemon *
email: aedge39415@aol.com
Treasurer: Anthony (Jim) Meerpohl *
email: jimmerpohl@gmail.com
Asst. Treasurer: Leonard W. Crame ¹
email: cramelw@embarqmail.com
Registrar: J. Edward Lary ¹
email: ed_lary@yahoo.com
Chancellor: James M. McGarity, III *
email: jmcgarity5@comcast.net
Chaplain: Robert C. Matthews, Jr.*
email: rcmatthewsjr@aol.com
Historian: Donald B. Cahill
email: dcahill37@hotmail.com
Sergeants-at-Arms:
1) Donald B. Cahill,
2) John L. McCullough
Bernardo de Galvez Camp #13:
Commander Donald B. Cahill
Naples Crier Editor:
email: info@ashleyashleydesigngroup.com

Welcome New Members

Aaron Caldwell Bailey
Richard Thomas Bailey
Anthony Robert Kennedy
Norman Henry Fontaine (Memorial)
Richard Ashworth Bailey (Reinstated)

Naples Chapter Committee Chairmanships 2016-2017

Awards CeremoniesMichael E. Garey
Charter Day 2017John L. McCullough
Chapter Database/EmailJ. Edward Lary
Color GuardDonald B. Cahill
Crier Newsletter Editor.....Mario Ashley
DAR LiaisonRobert S. Withey
Eagle ScoutLeonard Crame
Election Worker Coordinator....John L. McCullough
Flag DisplayJohn L. McCullough
Good Citizenship.....John L. McCullough/Michael
E. Garey
Law EnforcementAcey Edgemon
MembershipJ. Edward Lary
Membership DirectoryMichael E. Garey
Middle School Poster Contest....John L. McCullough
Nominating/Slate.....John L. McCullough
Rumbaugh Oration Contest.....John L. McCullough
PublicityThomas Woodruff
ReservationsLeonard Crame
J.R.O.T.CJohn L. McCullough
SunshineRobert C. Mathews, Jr.
WebmasterI. Harris Tucker
Yearbook Editor..... Michael E. Garey

**Board of Directors for (2016-2017)*

¹ *At-Large Member Board of Directors for (2016-2017)*



April 2016

<http://www.Naplessar.org>

Visit the Naples Chapter website for information about the chapter, events calendar and the members. Current and past issues of *The Naples Crier* may also be found on the website. Your comments and suggestions will be most welcomed.

Email correspondence may be addressed to NaplesSAR@gmail.com

LUNCHEON MEETING

RESERVATIONS required for Thursday April 14th @ 11:30 AM

The Club at Longshore Lake is very accommodating and will provide special diet meals, if advised a week in advance. To enable The Club at Longshore Lake to better accommodate us for both room size and meal quantities, we are asked to provide them with the number of reservations a few days before each meeting. Accordingly, compatriots and others planning to attend the luncheons are asked to let us know by telephone, **email** or by completing the reservation form below and

Mailing your check payable to Naples Chapter SAR:

c/o Leonard Crame, Assistant Treasurer, P.O. Box 990190, Naples, FL 34116-6067

Tel: (23) 455-7295; **Email: cramel@embarqmail.com**

_____ Luncheon (s) @ \$23 = _____

Your name (Print) _____ Non-Sugar dessert _____

Guest names (Print) _____ Non-Sugar dessert _____

Additional names: _____

Send your reservation & payment to be received by Thursday April 7th, 2016