



THE NAPLES Crier



SINCE 1975 ★ NAPLES CHAPTER N.S.S.A.R. NEWSLETTER ★ MAY 2011

Fly Your Flag



Any day you wish, but especially on Patriots Day, 4/18/11 (3rd Monday in April); Armed Forces Day (3rd Saturday in May), 5/21/11; Memorial Day (last Monday in May and half staff until noon) 5/30/11; Flag Day, 6/14/11; Independence Day, 7/4/11; Labor Day, 9/5/11; Constitution Day, 9/17/11; Columbus Day (2nd Monday in October), 10/10/11; Veterans Day 11/11/11; and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States.

Armed Forces Day Saturday, May 21, 2011

Armed Forces Day is celebrated annually on the third Saturday of May. It is a day to pay tribute to men and women who serve the United States' armed forces. Armed Forces Day is also part of Armed Forces Week, which begins on the second Saturday of May.

On August 31, 1949, Louis Johnson, who was the United States' Secretary of Defense, announced the creation of an Armed Forces Day to replace separate Army, Navy and Air Force Days. The event stemmed from the armed forces' unification under one department – the Department of Defense. The Army, Navy and Air Force leagues adopted the newly formed day. The Marine Corps League declined to drop support for Marine Corps Day but supports Armed Forces Day too.

The first Armed Forces Day was celebrated on Saturday, May 20, 1950. The theme for that day was "Teamed for Defense", which expressed the unification of all military forces under one government department. According to the U.S. Department of Defense, the day was designed to expand public understanding of what type of job was performed and the role of the military in civilian life.

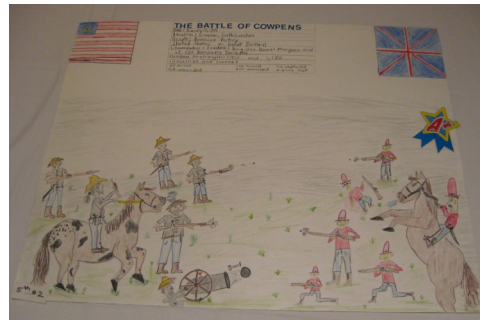
Armed Forces Day was a day for the military to show "state-of-the-art" equipment to Americans. It was also a

(Continued on page 2) Armed Forces Day

AMERICANISM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL POSTER CONTEST

The winning posters from Collier County Elementary Schools were presented at the April 7th luncheon meeting of the Naples Chapter NSSAR. Compatriots attending the luncheon meeting faced the challenge of selecting the best poster that presented this year's theme: **The Battle of Cowpens**. 4 posters had been selected by the respective elementary Schools for judging by the Naples Chapter.

The winning poster was submitted by Austin Lewis from Everglades City School, who wins \$40 and his poster will go on to be judged by the Florida State Society at its Annual Meeting at Kissimmee on May 13, 2011.



The 1st place poster at this meeting will be judged with posters from other SAR State Societies at the Annual Congress in July 2011 at Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

(Continued on page 2) Poster

Naples Chapter SAR Meeting April 7, 2011

The meeting was presided by Roy G. Richardson, President.

The Colors were presented by Don Cahill and John McCullough. Charles Cortright, Chaplain made the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Jack Dennis; the S.A.R. Pledge by Harris Tucker, and the American's Creed by Lawrence Fehrenbaker.

A birthday card for Ralph Cramer who will be 90 years old was signed by all the attendees. Nominations of offi-

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(Continued from page 1) Poster



Juan Herrera from Lely Elementary School submitted the second place poster to win \$30.



Madison Gzittai from Calusa Park Elementary School won \$20 for his 3rd place poster.

Congratulations to the winners and all participants.



A Time to Remember

At what time in the year are we most likely to think about the meaning of our involvement in Naples Chapter, Florida Society, Sons of the American Revolution? Is our basic patriotism scheduled into Federal "Monday holidays" for Presidents Day, or Memorial Day? (Ever wonder how the Fourth of July has been allowed to stay the Fourth of July, even when it doesn't fall on a Monday!)

If you asked a few of your local high school students just who or what is being celebrated by 'Presidents Day', what answers are you likely to receive? (In Collier County this year, perhaps not much beyond the fact that the school board canceled this previous holiday to make up for 'hurricane days'!)

Perhaps a reasonable, and attainable goal for each of us would be to engage in just one conversation with one high school student prior to New Year's Eve, 2006, wherein we describe one Founding Father, and impart why we feel it important to know about his actions and deeds!

Respectfully, Paul Young, Editor

(This writing was originally printed in the March 2006 issue of The Crier)

(Continued from page 1) Armed Forces Day

day to honor and acknowledge Americans in the armed forces. Parades, open houses, receptions and air shows were held at the inaugural Armed Forces Day. Armed Forces Day is still celebrated nationwide today and is part of Armed Forces Week.

(Continued from page 1) Meeting

cers were announced and will be voted on at the May meeting.



Dr. Patrick Bottiger, an Assistant Professor at FGCU, gave an extremely interesting lecture on the origins of the two party system in the United States.

The SAR recessional was led by Past President Don Cahill.

Chase J. Brooke, Secretary

The Editor's Corner

Another year concludes as the Naples Chapter closes its year at the May 5th Luncheon with the election and installation of a new slate of officers.

2010-2011 highlights were the awarding of Law Enforcement Heroism Awards to two Collier County Sheriff Office deputies; an annual Eagle Scout Award; Rumbaugh Oration Contest; JROTC Recognition Luncheon and awards; and Charter Day dinner.

It was an election year; so the chapter's principal fund raising event was once again the adoption (full staffing) of the Crown Pointe Precinct for the primary and general elections. A hearty thank-you to the compatriots who spent the long days at the precinct and donated their earnings to the chapter.

I have enjoyed the opportunity to meet and work with both chapter and Florida State compatriots.

I am also most appreciative of the members of the local DAR chapters, Big Cypress; Barefoot Beach; and Marco Island, for welcoming us to their outstanding programs.

Naples Chapter Website

www.NaplesSAR.org

Visit your website and enjoy additional photos

AMERICAN INDIAN WARS TIMELINE

Life in North America was fraught with many obstacles from the 1600s to 1900. The American Indians, the English, French, Spanish and Dutch to name only a few of the warring parties. For a change of pace, the following timeline provides another view of life as the United States struggled to establish a new nation.

1622-44 Powhatan Wars

Following an initial period of peaceful relations in Virginia, a twelve year conflict left many natives and colonists dead.

1637 Pequot War

Taking place in Connecticut and Rhode Island, the death of a colonist eventually led to the destruction of 600-700 natives. The remainder were sold into slavery in Bermuda.

1680-92 Pueblo Revolt

In Arizona and New Mexico, Pueblo Indians led by Popé, rebelled against the Spanish and lived independently for 12 years. The Spanish re-conquered them in 1692.

1689-1763 French and Indian War

A conflict between France and Britain for possession of North America. For various motivations, most Algonquian tribes allied with the French; the Iroquois with the British.

1711 Tuscarora War

Taking place in Northern Carolina, the Tuscarora, under Chief Hancock, attacked several settlements, killing settlers and destroying farms. In 1713, James Moore and Yamasee warriors defeated the raiders.

1715-1718 Yamasee War

In southern Carolina, an Indian confederation led by the Yamasee came close to exterminating a white settlement in their region.

1763 Pontiac's Rebellion

In the Ohio River Valley, War Chief Pontiac and a large alliance drove out the British at every post except Detroit. After besieging the fort for five months, they withdrew to find food for the winter.

March 22, 1622 Jamestown Massacre

Powhatans kill 347 English settlers throughout the Virginia colony.

May 26, 1637 Mystic Massacre

English colonists, with Mohegan and Narragansett allies, attack a large Pequot village on the Mystic River in what is now Connecticut, killing around 500 villagers.

February 8, 1690 Schenectady Massacre

French and Algonquins destroy Schenectady, New York, killing 60 settlers, including ten women and at least twelve children.

February 29, 1704 Deerfield Massacre

A force comprised of Abenaki, Kanienkehaka, Wyandot and Pocumtuck Indians, led by a small contingent of French-Canadian militia, sack the town of Deerfield, Massachusetts, killing 56 civilians and taking dozens more as captives.

August, 1757 Fort William Henry Massacre

Following the fall of Fort William Henry, between 70 and 180 British and colonial prisoners are killed by Indian allies of the French.

1760-62 Cherokee Uprising

A breakdown in relations between the British and the Cherokee leads to a general uprising in present-day Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas.

September 14, 1763 Devil's Hole Massacre

Seneca double ambush of a British supply train and soldiers.

December, 1763 Killings by the Paxton Boys

Pennsylvania settlers kill 20 peaceful Susquehannock in response to Pontiac's Rebellion.

July 26, 1764 Enoch Brown School Massacre

Four Delaware Indians killed a schoolmaster, 10 pupils and a pregnant woman. Amazingly two pupils who were scalped survived.

1774 Lord Dunmore's War

Shawnee and Mingo Indians raided a wave of traders and settlers in the southern Ohio River Valley. Governor Dunmore of Virginia, sent in 3,000 soldiers and defeated 1,000 natives.

1776-1794 Chickamauga Wars

A series of conflicts that were a continuation of the Cherokee struggle against white encroachment. Led by Dragging Canoe, who was called the Chickamauga by colonials, the Cherokee fought white settlers in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

July 3, 1778 Wyoming Valley Massacre

Following a battle with rebel defenders of Fort Mifflin, Iroquois allies of the Loyalist forces hunt and kill those who flee, then torture to death those who surrender.

August 31, 1778 Stockbridge Massacre

A battle of the American Revolutionary War that rebel propaganda portrayed as a massacre.

November 11, 1778 Cherry Valley Massacre

An attack by British and Seneca Indian forces on a fort and village in eastern New York during the American Revolutionary War. The town was destroyed and 16 defenders were killed.

(Continued on page 4) Indians

(Continued from page 3) Indians

March 8, 1782 Gnadenhütten Massacre

Nearly 100 non-combatant Christian Delaware (Lenape) Indians, mostly women and children, were killed with hammer blows to the head by Pennsylvania militiamen.

1785-1795 Old Northwest War

Fighting occurred in Ohio and Indiana. Following two humiliating defeats at the hands of native warriors, the Americans won a decisive victory under "Mad Anthony" Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

1794 Nickajack Expedition

Cherokee Chief Dragging Canoe and his followers, who opposed the peace, separated from the tribe and relocated to East Tennessee, where they were joined by groups of Shawnee and Creek. Engaged in numerous raids on the white settlers for several years, they used Nickajack Cave as their stronghold. In September 1794, the military attacked, leaving some 70 Indians dead.

November 6, 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe

The Prophet, brother of Shawnee Chief Tecumseh, attacked Governor William Henry Harrison's force at dawn near the Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers in Indiana Territory. After hand-to-hand combat, the natives fled.



Shawnee Chief Tecumseh

August 15, 1812 Fort Dearborn Massacre

American settlers and soldiers are killed in ambush near Fort Dearborn, at the present day site of Chicago, Illinois.

January 22, 1813 Battle of Frenchtown

Also known as the River Raisin Massacre, it was a severe defeat for the Americans during the War of 1812, when they attempted to retake Detroit.

August 18, 1813 Dilbone Massacre

Three settlers killed in Miami County, Ohio

August 30, 1813 Fort Mims Massacre

Following defeat at the Battle of Burnt Corn, a band of Red Sticks sack Fort Mims, Alabama, killing 400 civilians and taking 250 scalps. This action precipitates the Creek War.

Sept 19 – Oct 21, 1813 Peoria War

Armed conflict between the U. S. Army and the Potawatomi and the Kickapoo that took place in the Peoria County, Illinois area.

1814 Creek War

Militiamen under Andrew Jackson broke the power of Creek raiders in Georgia and Alabama after the Creek had attacked Fort Mims and massacred settlers. They relinquished a vast land tract.

1816-18 First Seminole War

The Seminole, defending runaway slaves and their land in Florida, fought Andrew Jackson's force. Jackson failed to subdue them, but forced Spain to relinquish the territory.

Spring, 1817 Battle of Claremore Mound

Cherokee Indians wipe out Osage Indians led by Chief Clermont at Claremore Mound, Indian Territory.

April 22, 1818 Chehaw Affair

U.S. troops attack a non-hostile village during the First Seminole War, killing an estimated 10 to 50 men, women and children.

June 2, 1823 Arikara War

Occurring near the Missouri River in present day South Dakota, Arikara warriors attacked a trapping expedition and the U.S. Army retaliated. It was the first military conflict between the United States and the western Native Americans.

1827 Winnebago War

Also referred as the Le Fèvre Indian War, this armed conflict took place in Wisconsin between the Winnebagos and military forces. Losses of lives were minimal, but the war was a precedent to the much larger Black Hawk War.

1832 Black Hawk War

Occurring in northern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin, it was the last native conflict in the area. Led by Chief Black Hawk, the Sac and Fox tribes made an unsuccessful attempt to move back to their homeland.

May 20, 1832 Indian Creek Massacre

Potawatomi Indians, kidnap two girls and kill fifteen men, women and children north of Ottawa, Illinois.

August 1, 1832 Battle of Bad Axe

Around 300 Indian men, women and children are killed in Wisconsin by white soldiers.

Spring, 1833 Cutthroat Gap Massacre

Osage Indians wiped out a Kiowa Indian village in Indian Territory.

1835-42 Second Seminole War

Under Chief Osceola, the Seminole resumed fighting for their land in the Florida Everglades. Osceola was captured and they were nearly eliminated.

1836-1875 Comanche Wars

On the southern plains, primarily in the Texas Republic. The U.S. Military instituted official campaigns against the Comanches in 1867.

(Continued on page 5) Indians

(Continued from page 4) Indians

1836 Creek War of 1836

Though most Creeks had been forced to Indian Territory, those that remained rebelled when the state moved to abolish tribal governments and extend state laws over the Creeks.

May 19, 1836 Fort Parker Massacre

Six men killed by a mixed Indian group in Limestone County, Texas.

1837 Osage Indian War

A number of skirmishes with the Osage Indians in Missouri.

November 10, 1837 Battle of Stone Houses

A Texas Ranger Company pursued a band of raiding Ki-chai Indians up the Brazos River, where they battled near the present day city of Windthorst, Texas.

October 5, 1838 Killough Massacre

Indians massacre eighteen members and relatives of the Killough family in Texas.

1839 Cherokee War

This war was a culmination of friction between the Cherokee, Kickapoo, and Shawnee Indians and the white settlers in Northeast Texas.

July, 1839 Battle of the Neches

The principal engagement of the Cherokee War, the battle culminated after the Cherokee refused to leave Texas.

1840 Great Raid of 1840

The largest raid ever mounted by Native Americans on white cities. Following the Council House Fight, Comanche War Chief Buffalo Hump raised a huge war party and raided deep into white-settled areas of Southeast Texas.

March 19, 1840 Council House Fight

A conflict between Republic of Texas officials and a Comanche peace delegation in San Antonio, Texas. When terms could not be agreed on, a conflict erupted resulting in the death of 30 Comanche leaders who had come to San Antonio under a flag of truce.

August 11, 1840 Battle of Plum Creek

The Penateka Comanche were so angry after the Council House Fight, they retaliated in the summer of 1840 by conducting multiple raids in the Guadalupe Valley. The raids culminated in a battle between the Indians and the Texas volunteer army along with the Texas Rangers near the present day city of Lockhart, Texas. For two days they battled and the Comanche were defeated.

November 29, 1847 Whitman Massacre

The murder of missionaries Dr. Marcus Whitman, Mrs. Narcissa Whitman and twelve others at Walla Walla, Washington by Cayuse and Umatilla Indians, triggering the Cayuse War.

June 17, 1848 Battle of Coon Creek

When a company of about 140 soldiers were on their way to join the Santa Fe battalion in Chihuahua, Mexico, they were attacked near the present town of Kinsley, Kansas by some 200 Comanche and Apache Indians.

1848-1855 Cayuse War

Occurring in Oregon Territory and Washington Territory, the conflict between the Cayuse and white settlers was caused in part by the influx of disease, and resulting in the Whitman Massacre and the Cayuse War.

1849-63 Navajo Conflicts

Persistent fighting between the Navajo and the U.S. Army in Arizona and New Mexico led to their expulsion and incarceration on an inhospitable reservation far from their homelands.

1850-1851 Mariposa War

Spawned by the flood of miners rushing onto their lands after the California Gold Rush, some tribes fought back including the Paiute and the Yokuts.

Spring, 1850 Bloody Island Massacre

The murder of up to 200 Pomo people on an island near Upper Lake, California by Nathaniel Lyon and his U. S. Army detachment, in retaliation for the killing of two Clear Lake settlers who had been abusing and murdering Pomo people.

1851-1853 Utah Indian Wars

Numerous skirmishes throughout Utah which finally lead to the Walker War.

October 21, 1853 Gunnison Massacre

In Millard County, Utah, a band of Ute Indians massacred Captain John W. Gunnison's Pacific Railroad Survey party of seven men.

1853 Walker War

When the Mormons began to settle on the hunting grounds of the Ute Indians of Utah, they were at first friendly, then fought back.

1854-90 Sioux Wars

As white settlers moved across the Mississippi into Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, the Sioux under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse resisted to keep their hunting grounds.

August 17, 1854 Kaibai Creek Massacre

Forty-two Winnemem Wintu men, women and children are killed by white settlers at Kaibai Creek, California.

August 20, 1854 Ward Massacre

Eighteen of the 20 members of the Alexander Ward party were killed by Shoshoni Indians while traveling on the Oregon Trail in western Idaho.

To Be Concluded in the June 2011 issue of the Naples Crier

2010 - 2011 Naples Chapter Meetings

Thursday, **May 5, 2011**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Fellowship, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. Election and installation of officers for 2011-2012. Speaker to be announced.

The May luncheon will be the final luncheon for the 2010-2011 Season. Luncheon meetings will resume Thursday, **October 6, 2011**.

Welcome a New Chapter

The 33rd Chapter of the Florida Society Sons of the American Revolution is the new Highlands Chapter Chartered on February 26, 2011 in Sebring/Avon Park.

A Special Happy Birthday for

Ralph N. Cramer, Past President (14th)
on his 90th Birthday, April 29, 2011

LUNCHEON MEETING

RESERVATIONS FOR THURSDAY

MAY 5, 2011

The Naples Chapter must confirm the number of expected attendees for the luncheon meetings. While C.C. of Naples can often accommodate last minute attendees, we are asked to provide a number prior to the meetings to enable them to better accommodate us for both room size and meal quantities. Therefore, it is requested that compatriots and others planning to attend the luncheons complete the reservation form below and mail it with a check payable to Naples Chapter S.A.R. to: W. Richard Hazen, Treasurer, 2011 Gulfshore Blvd. N. #52, Naples, FL 34102-4632. Email: wrhazen@comcast.net

Please remit the form below with your check.

Florida State Society S.A.R.

2011 Annual Spring Meeting

It is that time of year when Florida Compatriots and their wives travel to Kissimmee, Florida, for the Annual Spring Meeting and Board of Management meeting. Friday evening's banquet honors the outgoing administration; the Saturday luncheon recognizes with awards, both compatriots and others, that participated in SAR contests and promoted the Patriotic, Historical and Educational objectives of the Society.

Saturday evening's banquet celebrates the installation of the new administration for the coming year. Speaker for the Saturday banquet is President General David Sympton.

Friday, May 13th to Sunday, May 15, 2011 are the dates for this year's Annual Meeting. Additional information is available at Florida Society's website: flssar.org or in The Patriot, the state society's quarterly magazine.

Schedule for future meeting:

August 26 and 27, 2011; summer BOM
October 14 and 15th, 2011; fall BOM
January 27 and 28, 2012; winter BOM
May 4, 5, and 6, 2012; spring BOM and Annual Meeting

**Naples Chapter of the FLSSAR
Officers (2010-2011)**

President: Roy G. Richardson

Past President: John L. McCullough

1st Vice President: I. Harris Tucker,

2nd Vice President: Charles T. Sweeney

Secretary: Chase J. Brooke

Treasurer: W. Richard Hazen

Assistant Treasurer: Charles T. Sweeney

Chaplain: Charles E. Cortright

Registrar: Chase J. Brooke

Historian: Donald B. Cahill

Sergeant-at-Arms: John L. McCullough

Please send your May 5th Luncheon reservation request and payment payable to **Naples Chapter S.A.R.** to:
W. Richard Hazen, Treasurer, 2011 Gulfshore Blvd. N. #52, Naples, FL 34102-4632.

Email: wrhazen@comcast.net

_____ Luncheon(s) @ \$20. = _____

Your name (Print) _____

Guest names (Print) _____

Additional names may be printed on reverse side.

Next Meeting: Luncheon, May 5, 2011

GOOD CITIZENSHIP AWARD

Each year the Naples Chapter is pleased to award Good Citizenship awards to students in the 5th grade in Collier County elementary schools.

This year awards will be presented to the following students: Lely Elementary School:

Isabelle Johnson
Andy Ramtahal
Lianny Velazquez
Curtis Wise
Jessica Marin

Calusa Elementary School:

Madison Szittai
Daryliss Anaya
Tristin Garcia
Dominick Bevacqua
Jakob Dereus
Carlos Cabrera

Everglades City School:

Bryce Kish
Sindy Cifuentes

Congratulations to these young people. Best wishes as they grow to become America's future leaders.

**Nominating Committee Report
For the Year 2011-2012**

Presented at the April 7, 2011, Meeting

President	Charles T. Sweeney
Vice President	John N. Dennis
Secretary	Chase J. Brooke
Treasurer	W. Richard Hazen
Assistant Treasurer	Lawrence G. Fehrenbacher, Sr.
Chancellor	James M. McGarity
Chaplain	Charles E. Cortright
Registrar	Chase J. Brooke
Historian	Donald B. Cahill
Sergeant at Arms	John L. McCullough

President Roy Richardson appointed the following compatriots to the Nominating Committee for the 2011-2012 slate of officers: John McCullough, Chairman, and Past President; James McGarity; Donald Cahill, Past President; and James Applegate, Past President.

The Committee is to be commended for their efforts to select a slate of dedicated compatriots to lead the Naples Chapter in 2011-2012.

The election and installation will be held at the May 5th Luncheon Meeting.

Meetings of Interest

Big Cypress Chapter, DAR, Friday, April 15, 2011; 11 AM Social; 11:30 Luncheon; Country Club of Naples. Program: JROTC; Speaker: Virginia Bailey

Caloosa Chapter, SAR, Wednesday, April 20, 2011, 11:00 AM Luncheon, Royal Palm Yacht Club, 2360 W. First Street, Fort Myers, Florida; Program: JROTC Awards.

Barefoot Beach Chapter, DAR, Wednesday, April 20, 2011, 11:30 Luncheon at Hunters Ridge Country Club, Bonita Springs, Florida. Program: Turtle monitoring in Lee County and Florida. Speaker: Eve Haverfield, Turtle Time

Marco Island Chapter, DAR, Thursday, April 21, 2011. For time, location and program, please contact Barbara Messere, Regent at "marcoat123@gmail.com".

The Genealogical Society of Collier County meets Tuesday, May 10, 2011, the second Tuesday of the month at The Moorings Presbyterian Church, Moss Hall, 791 Harbour Drive, Naples, at 7:30 pm. Program: "Highlights of the Most Popular Alternative & Hidden Resources" Presentation by Bryan Mulcahy, Reference Librarian Fort Myers-Lee County Library. Find out what you are missing!

Big Cypress Chapter, DAR, Friday, May 20, 2011; 11 AM Social; 11:30 Luncheon; Country Club of Naples. Program: "Fakahatchee Swamp and the Protection of the Florida Panther".

Barefoot Beach Chapter, DAR, Wednesday, May 11, 2011, 11:30 Luncheon The Club at Grandezza. 11481 Grande Oak Blvd., Estero, Florida. Program: State of the Chapter, and Installation of Officers

The Genealogical Society of Collier County meets June 14, 2011, the second Tuesday of the month at The Moorings Presbyterian Church, Moss Hall, 791 Harbour Drive, Naples, at 7:30 pm. Program: "Overcoming Roadblocks" Presentation by Bryan Mulcahy, Reference Librarian Fort Myers-Lee County Library. Research techniques and strategies to help you move forward.

2011 Membership Directory

The 2011 Membership Directory has been mailed to all members. If you have not received your personalized copy, please contact Charles T. Sweeney, Directory Chairman, at chuck_sweeney@msn.com.

Compatriot Sweeney has once again prepared an outstanding annual directory.



Sioux Warriors on Horseback



The Naples Crier
c/o Compatriot Harris Tucker
7654 Pebble Creek Circle #103
Naples, FL 34108-6538

