



The Florida Patriot

Official Magazine of the Florida Society, Sons of the American Revolution

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Winter 2013



WASHINGTON AT TRENTON

428

AMERICAN BANK NOTE

Battle of Trenton, New Jersey

December 25 - 30, 1776

SAR

The Sons of the American Revolution is a historical, educational, & patriotic non-profit, United States 501 (c) 3 corporation that seeks to maintain and extend (1) the institution of American freedom, (2) an appreciation for true patriotism, (3) a respect for our national symbols, (4) the value of American citizenship, and (5) the unifying force of e pluribus unum that has created, from the people of many nations, one nation, and one people.

We do this by perpetuating the stories of patriotism, courage, sacrifice, tragedy, and triumph of the men who achieved the independence of the American people in the belief that these stories are universal ones of man's eternal struggle against tyranny, relevant to all time, and will inspire and strengthen each succeeding generation as it too is called upon to defend our freedoms on the battlefield and in our public institutions.

Florida Patriot

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Summer 2013 FLSSAR BOM and Annual Meeting



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Content Submission

The Editor of the Florida Patriot actively seeks manuscripts and articles for publication. Suitable topics are articles about the state and local SAR, their activities, and members. Articles should be approximately 100 to 500 words and photos should be included when possible. All submissions will be printed in a timely manner. Chapter News submissions should be 150 to 200 words; single photo size should be at least 600x600 pixels. Other article submission should be original material or submit other author's articles with publication releases accompanying the submission.

The Florida Society assumes no responsibility for statements made or opinions of contributors. All submissions are requested by email. The Society is not responsible for items sent through the mail. Please do not send original or irreplaceable materials or photographs.

The Editor reserves the right to make any editorial conformity of style. Authors grant the Florida Society print & electronic publication rights. To submit material to the Editor via email at swampfoxeditor@cfl.rr.com or via mail at 1731 Woodside Court, Kissimmee, FL 34744-6660.



*Society President's
Message*

Dear Compatriots:

In September, I attended the NSSAR Fall Leadership Meeting in Louisville, Kentucky along with other compatriots from the Florida Society. For anyone who has not attended one of these meetings in the past, I highly encourage you to do so. These meetings can be a wealth of information for what is happening in the organization across the country and at the national level.

While there, I attended various committee meetings covering topics of interest to the Florida Society, as well as the Saturday morning Trustee's Meeting. An item of particular concern to me at this meeting was the reintroduction of a proposal to consider doubling the fees on supplemental applications from \$40 to \$80 effective as of the end of the 2014 Annual Congress. The argument for this increase is that it costs approximately \$75 to process a supplemental application and SAR should charge at least its costs.

In reviewing this cost analysis, it is interesting to note that in addition to the direct costs of the genealogy and registrar departments, a sizeable portion of the total costs are comprised of allocations of overhead for items including administration salaries and benefits, information systems, utilities, insurance, external audit, and building depreciation. Since many of these overhead costs would be incurred whether the genealogy staff processed one supplemental application or 1,000 of them, does this justify doubling the supplemental application fee?

This proposal to double supplemental fees was originally made by Genealogist General Larry Cornwell in the last hour of the business session at the recent SAR Congress in Kansas City. The topic aroused much debate among the delegates who overwhelmingly voted against the increase. One of those delegates, past President General Edward Butler, made a compelling point against the fee increase. His valid concern was that doubling the supplemental application fee would discourage compatriots from documenting additional ancestors, which is contrary to our Congressional Charter and Constitution. Indeed, the first mission listed in both of these documents reads "...to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people..."

The reason that this topic is so important to me is that when I took office as Florida Society president, I stated that one of my main goals was to increase membership in the Florida Society. As patriot ancestors and lineages included on supplemental applications can provide useful information to prospective members wishing to join, I am against any fee increase that may discourage their filing and thereby make it more difficult for people to become members.

The next Annual Congress of the SAR occurs from July 18 – 24, 2014 in Greenville, South Carolina. I encourage all Florida compatriots to attend. Since the Florida Society is one of the largest state societies in the SAR, we receive approximately thirty-five voting delegate positions. As a delegate, you will have an opportunity to vote on issues that come before the Congress, including the proposal to double supplemental fees. Hotel rooms for the Congress recently became available and can be booked at:

<https://resweb.passkey.com/go/NSSAR2014> - 2014 SAR Congress Hotel Reservations - Hyatt Regency Greenville.

What is an E-Book?

The Florida Society has created and continuing to add to a new, for us, type of publication - an e-Book. The electronic Book, or e-Book, contains articles and content concerning specific subject matter. We have created two e-Books. One based around the military experiences of our Florida compatriots in whichever field of military life they experienced be it WWII, the Korean Conflict, VietNam, or later conflicts. The second is centered on Genealogical and Historical subject matter. It might be information on historical artifacts or people and battles in the Revolutionary War, or genealogical analysis or research reports.

Take advantage of these e-Books and spend a few minutes reading their stories or reports. They can be found on the Florida Website at <http://flssar.org/Forms.htm>.

Calling All Color Guardsmen!

Here's a chance to strut your stuff by attending the BOM wearing your colorful attire, be it a Military uniform, militia outfit, or civilian clothing. If you haven't started marching with the Florida Brigade and have earned your Bronze Color Guard medal, do so starting this year! Show the dashing side to your personality by joining the other members of the Florida Brigade as they present the colors at the banquet. Staying for the banquet is optional, but it is more fun to mingle with the ordinarily dressed folks.

To further our efforts in increasing membership, my wife Debbie announced a new resource for Revolutionary War service. A portion of the 1783 Virginia personal property tax and land tax went to support the war effort. Thus, if an ancestor is listed as having paid the personal property tax or land tax in Virginia in 1783, he or she qualifies for patriotic service. Her index of Virginia Personal Property Tax and Land Tax can be located at:

<http://www.learnwebskills.com/corner/hidden2.htm#1783ppt>

(1783 Virginia Personal Property Tax & Land Tax).

I hope to see everyone at our next state meeting of the Florida Society on January 24 – 25, 2014. I am grateful for all the good works being done by Florida Society compatriots and their wives!

Happy Thanksgiving, Merry Christmas, and Happy Holidays to all!

Fraternally,

Ted Duay

President

2014 to 2015 Board of Management Meetings

After 3 months of requesting and getting answers to our Requests for Proposals from Orlando area hotels, the Meeting Arrangements - BOM Committee reviewed the returns from The Florida Hotel (current location), the Westin - Lake Mary, the Marriott - Lake Mary, the Best Western in Lake Buena Vista, the Sheraton in Lake Buena Vista, the Radisson on SR 192, and the Holiday Inn on SR 192. The committee took our top choices to the Board of Management meeting on Saturday for a consensus decision. Those in attendance agreed to renew a contract with The Florida Hotel for the 2014-2015 BOM meetings which start with the **2014** Fall meeting and end with the 2015 Spring BOM /Annual Meeting.

We will continue the ability to have training sessions at the Fall BOM and the possibility for a side session during the Spring BOM and Annual Meeting although that is generally a tightly scheduled event.

The tentative dates are October 3-5, 2014, January 30-31, 2015, and May 1-3, 2015. The negotiated room rates are \$109.00 for the Fall and Spring BOMs and \$137.00 for the 2015 Winter BOM for a room with double beds. This represents an \$8.00 decrease for the Fall and Spring BOMs from our contract rates for this year. Requesting a Deluxe King will cost \$20.00 more and a Superior King \$50.00 more.

What you need to Know about our BOMs

In our current contract to get our meeting rooms free we have to meet certain Room Night rentals and Food and Beverage costs. The Guest Room block set aside for our members (30 rooms per night of BOM) is released 3 weeks before the meeting so our members should reserve their room before that time. **For the Winter BOM on January 24&25, 2014 that is January 3rd.** You may still be able to get a room if you reserve after that date, but the rooms will be available for the public to reserve.

Our meals will have 2 Entree choices, with a Chef's choice for dessert. The meal for the January BOM will be \$38.00. The Registration form is included in this issue of The Florida Patriot magazine so that you will be assured of getting the form well in advance and will be able to make your registration in time. The form is also available on our Florida website via the "BOM Registration Form" link at the top of the page. It is a PDF fill-able form and has the directions for filling it out and submitting by e-mail. This is the easiest and quickest method of registering. The BOM Meeting schedule is also found in the same Home Page location at "BOM Meeting Information" link.

The Battle of Trenton

By Charles Eugene Claghorn, III

Crossing the Delaware December 25 - 26, 1776

On December 25, 1776, General Washington ordered his troops to march to McKonkey's Ferry (now called Washington's Crossing) "as soon as it begins to grow dark ... and embark onboard the boats" to cross the Delaware River. This order set in motion the most desperate gamble of the Revolutionary War. With the enlistments of most of his army due to expire at the end of December, Washington decided to attack the exposed Hessian garrison at Trenton. If successful, the attack would compel Lord Howe to withdraw the rest of his forward troops on Philadelphia. A victory would also boost American morale and make it possible to recruit a new army to face the British in the spring.

Washington ordered the main body of the Continental Army, some 2,400 men, to cross at McKonkey's Ferry, nine miles above Trenton. Brigadier General James Ewing was to cross the Delaware near Trenton with 600 to 800 Pennsylvania and New Jersey men and cut off the Hessian's retreat to the east.

Farther downstream, Pennsylvania Colonel John Cadwalader, with a mixed force of about 1,800 Continental and state troops and Philadelphia "Associators", was ordered to cross the river near Bristol and either join up with the main body after the attack on Trenton or make a diversionary attack in support of the main body.

Washington issued his orders and rode to McKonkey's Ferry, where he expected to complete the crossing by midnight. But the river, choked with broken ice, was running full and fast; the wind was high, and the light-draft Durham boats collected for the crossing (normally used for carrying iron and coal down the river) were difficult to handle. Washington's chief of artillery, Brigadier General Henry Knox, wrote to his wife that "floating ice in the River made the labour almost incredible."

The last of the troops did not reach the New Jersey shore until 3:00 AM, making it impossible to reach Trenton under cover of darkness. Snow, mingled with sleet and freezing rain, glazed the road as Washington's army marched through the night.

The famous painting of Washington standing in the boat, painted by Emmanuel Leutze now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, is the artist's imagination. There is no account on record but it is possible that he did so.

After the last Continental troops reached the New Jersey shore at McKonkey's Ferry, Major General John Sullivan and his men marched along the road close to the river on their way to Trenton. General Washington, with Nathaniel Greene and his men, took the Pennington Road, parallel and slightly north of Sullivan's route. Greene's column, with Washington near the head, exchanged fire

with the Hessian pickets on the north side of Trenton about 8:00 AM. Sullivan struck the picket line on the south side of town moments later.

The alerted Hessians formed lines of battle in the streets of town and to the east as Washington directed cannon placed at the northern end of King (now Warren) and Queen (now Broad) streets. As these guns begin to fire, Brigadier General Hugh Mercer's men, of Greene's command took control of the alleys and walkways on the northwest side of town. A threatened Hessian charge up King Street was broken up by Henry Knox's cannon. Sullivan's men, entering town from the southeast, took control of the bridge over Assunpink Creek and cut off any Hessian retreat toward Burlington. Washington ordered Brigadier General Edward Hand to take control of the Trenton-Princeton road northeast of town, cutting off the Hessian retreat, while Lord Stirling's men joined Mercer's troops in clearing the town. The senior Hessian officer, Colonel Johann Rall, was mortally wounded while directing his men to withdraw from the southeast corner of town. Pinned to the creek just east of Trenton, the Hessian's surrendered about 9:30 AM. Of the 2,400 Americans engaged, only a few were wounded. Of about 1,200 Hessians,

106 were killed or wounded and 918 taken prisoner, the rest managed to ford the icy Assunpink and escape.

Meanwhile Philadelphia and New Jersey militia under Brigadier James Ewing had been ordered to cross the Delaware near Trenton to meet Washington's advance, and a mixed group of Continentals and militia under Colonel John Cadwalader were to have crossed near Bristol and join the main body. Neither group had managed to cross the ice choked river. Without these



reinforcements, Washington decided to retreat across the Delaware River before the British mounted a counterattack. Burdened by prisoners, Washington marched his men from Trenton toward McKonkey's Ferry about noon.

The operation that concluded with the victory at Trenton was one of the most remarkable in the history of American Arms, and probably saved the American Revolution from collapsing that winter. Though the raid had only modest strategic significance, Trenton was of no importance to the British and the capture of the Hessians did little to redress the smallness of the American Army. The effect of victory on the American morale, after months of defeats, was extraordinary.

Re-crossing the Delaware December 26 - 27, 1776

Following the surrender of the Hessians at Trenton, General Washington and his army left town around noon and marched for McKonkey's Ferry. Exhausted and burdened with some 900 prisoners, the army moved slowly back to the ferry and crossed into Pennsylvania after dark. The last units did not reach their camps until noon. Washington returned to the mansion of Thomas Barclay called "Summerseat" at the terminus of the upper Trenton Ferry in what is now Morrisville, Pennsylvania where he planned his next move.



*Second Crossing of the Delaware
December 30, 1776*

After the army returned to its encampment on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River on December 27th, only four days remained until the enlistments of most of the Continental regiments would expire. Despite the cold and snow, the exhaustion of his men and the scarcity of supplies, General Washington realized that he might not strength to mount another offensive later. He consequently ordered the army to cross into New Jersey for a second time. Major General Nathanael Greene's division was ordered to cross at McKonkey's Ferry. Major General John Sullivan and his division were ordered to Yardley's Ferry. They crossed the river on December 30, 1776.

*Trenton
December 30, 1776*

After General Washington crossed the Delaware River, he found that the British had evacuated the New Jersey shoreline as far as Trenton, where he made his headquarters that day, apparently at the house of John Barnes, a distiller and prominent local Loyalist.

An Afterword

The captured Hessians were exchanged for American officers who were captives of British. Eventually all of those who survived the Battle of Trenton returned either to various commands in the Hessian units that were with the British army in America or back to Hesse to retire from the service.

In truth, the Hessians were no different from the British or French soldiers or the soldiers of any other German state. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel had developed a small, but well-trained army that was considered one of the very best on the European continent. The army was in great demand for mercenary service by the various European sovereigns. The men in this army were not slaves but volunteer soldiers, who sought mercenary status as a means of bettering their condition. This is not a moral judgment, but a statement of fact.

The Hessians were well paid and outfitted and usually well fed. If married and without children, they were allowed to bring wives on campaign with them. Man for man, they were superior and in their pride in their services to the British soldier of the line.

Though the Hessian officers were exchanged for American officers and went back into the ranks of the British army or home to their own land, no such fortune awaited the Hessian soldiers, that is, the Hessian rank and file who were taken prisoners at Trenton. Hundreds of them were sold into servitude as chattel slaves, to do forced labor in the iron works at Durham. They were bought by the forge owners for thirty Spanish dollars per man and sold to the Pennsylvania charcoal burners. Still other

Hessian soldiers were indentured to American farmers for 80 Spanish dollars per Hessian couple. The indenture was for 3 years.

They were, however given an alternative. They were told that as prisoners of war they were free to enter the American army, where their military knowledge would be valued and expected. Hessian officers were offered on hundred acres of land if they would enlist in the American ranks.

The records show that a total of 16,992 Hessians were brought to America. Of this number, 10,492 returned to Europe in 1783. It appears about 6,500 Hessians who came to America remained. Some of them were killed or wounded, and perhaps some of them died of their injuries, but most of them became American citizens and stayed here.

Trenton in 2001

The spot where the American artillery opened the attack is marked by a Trenton Battle Monument at the intersection of North Broad and Warren streets, and Brunswick, Pennington, and Princeton avenues. The Old Barracks where elements of Colonel Johann Rall's Hessian command were garrisoned on Christmas night in 1776 stands near the State Capital. The building was built by the American colony in 1758, and is one of the few original barracks surviving from the colonial period. The Old Barracks now houses a museum focusing on the Battle of Trenton and life in colonial and revolutionary New Jersey.

Note: The above was abstracted from Claghorn's book "[Crossroads of Revolution](#)" which contains substantial information supplied by the editor, Jack Duane Warren, Jr. and published in 1999 by the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey.



235th Anniversary Ft. Morris

And the Thomas Creek Battle

The Jacksonville Chapter furnished three compatriots in the color guard: Lindsey Brock (and Billie), David Ramseur (and Marjorie) Darrell Goss (and Lydia) and Mills Ramseur. This annual event is sponsored by Georgia Society SAR and Commemorates the British Demand to Patriot Forces to Surrender Fort Morris on 25 Nov 1778. The Patriot replied defiantly "Come and Take it!" The British withdrew back to St. Augustine and came back 45 days later with more troops and ships and heavily bombarded the Fort and took it.

Your Chapter Annual Report and Why it's Important to You

It is that time of year again when your chapter's leadership, generally the chapter secretary, will begin to work gathering dues for 2014 and asking for your help in getting 100% renewals. Part of his concern is that the information he has for you which includes your mailing address, phone number, and **e-mail address** are correct and up-to-date. If you have moved or changed any contact information, please help your chapter secretary by providing your updated information. Without accurate contact information you will miss chapter meeting notices and newsletters, any Florida Society publications, and National publications. Your chapter has a December 31st deadline for submitting dues and the chapter roster to the state secretary. If you don't pay your dues by then, you will be 'Dropped' as an SAR member and any reinstatement request will be delayed until after March 1, 2014 to comply with National directions.

Eagle Scout Awards

Eagle Scout Court of Honor

The following items are suggested for an Eagle Scout Court of Honor:

(1) An SAR Eagle Scout Certificate. The SAR Merchandise Department lists two different certificates. One is the "Eagle Scout Printed Certificate" at a cost of \$0.25. The other is the "Eagle Scout Engraved Certificate" at a cost of \$0.75. Which certificate your chapter uses is a matter of personal choice. I like the Printed Certificate for the Court of Honor and the Engraved Certificate for the winner of the Eagle Scout Scholarship Contest. Why? The Eagle Scout ends up with two different Certificates vs. two Certificates that are the same.

(2) One "Certificate Presentation Folder" at a cost of \$1.00.

(3) One "Partnership for Good Citizen Patch" at a cost of \$2.50. The Southwest Florida Council told us in 2011 that every Eagle Scout presented this patch could wear it and that all Scouts love patches. That equates as excellent publicity for SAR and a happy Eagle Scout.

(4) Also distribute the "FREE" Eagle Scout Pamphlet available from the Merchandise Department at National. This pamphlet describes the Eagle Scout Scholarship Contest.

Eagle Scout Scholarship Contest

This Scholarship is open to all Eagle Scouts who are currently registered in an active unit and have not reached their 19th birthday during the year of application. (The application year is the calendar year, 01 Jan. to 31 Dec.). The year that Eagle was awarded is not restricted. College plans do not need to be completed in order to receive the cash scholarship.

Entrants need to complete only one application -- the one for the chapter competition. If it is a winner it is then used for the state competition, and if it is a winner again it is used for the national competition. The Eagle Scout Local winner will be asked to read his Essay at the Chapter Awards Luncheon in January. Your lunch, and parent's lunch, will be paid for

by the local Chapter at this special event. The Eagle Scout Medal may be presented to the winner of the Scholarship Program at the local level during the Chapter Awards Luncheon.

The application consists of: (1) The two page application form, (2) The Four Generation ancestor chart, and (3) The 500 word Patriotic Theme.

You may apply more than one year if you meet the age requirements but no more than \$8,000.00 total may be granted to any one Eagle Scout.

The Florida Society, SAR awards the first place State winner a \$1,000 scholarship. The National Society SAR presents the first place winner a scholarship of \$8,000.

The following items are suggested for the Eagle Scout Scholarship Contest:

(1) The "Eagle Scout Scholarship Competition Patch" is available to each Eagle Scout who completes the requirements listed in the Eagle Scout Scholarship Program at a cost of \$3.00.

(2) The Winner receives an SAR Eagle Scout Certificate. We suggest the "Eagle Scout Engraved Certificate" at a cost of \$0.75.

(3) One "Certificate Presentation Folder" at a cost of \$1.00.

(4) One "Eagle Scout Scholarship Medal" should be presented to the winner of the Eagle Scout Scholarship Program at the Chapter level at a cost of \$15.00.

(5) A Scholarship from the Chapter

(6) Entry into the FLSSAR Eagle Scout Contest.



PAINLESS PROCESS FOR LIBERTY TREE INSTALLATION

One of the best advertisements for your Chapter is available to you for a minimum of cost. Advertising in the newspaper, on-line media and newsletters, is only good for the length of time that it takes to read the print or listen to a broadcast. Besides, it costs money for this type of advertisement for every time you repeat this activity. The FLSSAR changed the rules four years ago so each SAR Chapter may install one Liberty Tree Marker each year. A new FLSSAR Charter for the Liberty Tree Program (Article V, Section 6.b.) was prepared and approved in October 2012. Each step of the whole process is provided as a guide for this activity.

There are definite advantages to designating a Liberty Tree with a minimum of effort and cost. Consider the recognition by everyone that walks through the Veterans' Park or visits a Historical site. Further, it fulfills the following SAR requirement that as a historical, educational, and patriotic, non-profit corporation, you gain the satisfaction of knowing that your chapter is part of a larger plan to keep the knowledge of our Early American History alive. Installation of a Liberty Tree marker in each township within the purview of each SAR Chapter could be significant over time. It would then be worth creating a replica State Map for the FLSSAR showing where the Liberty Tree markers were placed and by which Chapters. The local press also gets involved which helps with the advertising of our organization especially if we are trying to obtain new members.

The FLSSAR allocates up to \$150 for reimbursement of Liberty Tree activities. They will reimburse the chapter up to 75% of the expenditure. The process is not labor intensive because you do not have to plant a tree. Instead, you contact the Town or City directors/Commissioners and give them a 5-minute presentation on the significance of the Liberty Tree. Then ask for their participation by selecting a site in a Veterans Park, near an Historic building or any site of their choosing with a large canopy type tree. You explain to them what the Liberty Tree is about and that your chapter of the SAR will obtain a granite block with engraving thereon and further recommend that a colorful ceremony will be best conducted on a Memorial Day, a President's birthday or Veterans Day.

A granite stone is recommended because of its weight and minimal cost to engrave. Brass plaques have a way of walking away in the night and they are expensive to install. If you should have any questions after reading the Liberty Charter, do not hesitate to call Harold Crapo, Jr.; FLSSAR Chair, Liberty Tree Program at: 941-756-7272.

The Many Faces of ROTC Recognition

By Vic McMurry and Chuck Sweeney

The purpose of this paper is to provide FLSSAR Chapter ROTC/JROTC Chairmen information concerning the four recognition programs that fall under the purview of the NSSAR ROTC/JROTC Committee. These programs are: (1) US Navy Sea Cadet Corps Recognition Program; (2) SAR Silver ROTC Medal Program for College ROTC Units; (3) SAR Bronze ROTC Medal Program for JROTC Units; and (4) SAR Enhanced JROTC Program to select the outstanding cadet at the chapter, state, and national levels.

US Navy Sea Cadet Corps Recognition Program: Sea Cadet Units may nominate a cadet for the SAR Bronze Good Citizenship Medal (BGCM), which can be purchased from the NSSAR Merchandize Store and presented accordingly.

In comparison to the number of high school JROTC Units and college ROTC Units the number of Sea Cadet Units across our country are limited. If there is a Sea Cadet Unit within your chapter's area of operation, contact them and let them know that your chapter can provide them a BGCM if they request the medal and provide a letter of justification. It is highly recommended that a member of the chapter present the BGCM Package at an official Sea Cadet Corps Meeting/Drill and that a second presentation with family and NSCC Officers be made at a regular chapter meeting. ***Please note that Navy Sea Cadets are no longer eligible for the SAR Bronze ROTC Medal.***

SAR Silver ROTC Medal Program for College ROTC Units:

There are two types of college/university ROTC Units. They are

Host Units and Cross-Town Units. **Host Units** are the primary ROTC Unit for a given area. Such Units can prepare and submit an SAR Silver ROTC Medal Package, which recommends a cadet or midshipman selected by the Senior Officer and his/her staff for this program. At the bottom of this paragraph is the link that permits access to the form upon which the Silver ROTC Medal Program recommendation can be recorded.

Naturally military bearing, leadership potential, attitude, and scholastic achievements are factors that the staff may consider in making their annual selection of an exceptional cadet. A University may have Host ROTC Units from several services. For example, one University in Georgia has 3 ROTC Units (Army, Navy, and Air Force). **Cross-Town Units** fall under a Host ROTC Unit. A Host Unit may have several Cross-Town Units as part of its program. Cross-Town Units are normally located at smaller universities/colleges that are relatively close to their Host ROTC Unit. Naturally, a Cross-Town Army ROTC Unit would be associated with a Host Army ROTC Unit. Cross-Town ROTC Units do not qualify for the SAR Silver ROTC Medal; however, one of their cadets could be the recipient of the SAR Silver ROTC Medal from their Host Unit.

In the FLSSAR, the management of the SAR Silver ROTC Medal Program falls under the chapter that is located in or near a Host Unit's area of operation. Chapter Presidents or their Representatives are encouraged to award SAR Silver ROTC Medals to selected cadets at private ceremonies, with Senior ROTC Officers, the recipients, and whenever feasible, the cadets' family members in attendance.

Go [http://www.flssar.org/Docs/Forms/Silver ROTC Medal.pdf](http://www.flssar.org/Docs/Forms/Silver_ROTC_Medal.pdf) to access the link that presents the savable, fillable and email-able Silver ROTC Medal Program form.

SAR Bronze ROTC Medal Program for JROTC Units:

As of 7 August 2013, twenty-eight Chapters of the FLSSAR serviced 292 High School JROTC Units; two hundred sixty SAR Bronze ROTC Medals were awarded. Page 38 of the Fall 2013 BOM Meeting Proceedings lists the name of the 292 High School JROTC Units within the State of Florida. It also lists the chapter that has the responsibility for each of these schools. Most of the Chapter ROTC/JROTC Committee Chairmen and the Senior Military Instructors (SMI's) in the State of Florida have a fundamental understanding of the SAR Bronze ROTC Medal Program; but, they easily confuse this program with the SAR Enhanced JROTC Program. What follows then are key points that assist in gaining a better perspective of the SAR Bronze ROTC Medal Program for JROTC Units.

First, authority is given to the SMI is to select the JROTC Cadet from his/her unit who is to receive this award.

Next, the recommended recipient must be in a valid JROTC Program.

Third, the recommended recipient must be a High School Junior of a 4-year program, or in the second year of a three year High School program.

Fourth, the recommended recipient must be in the top 10% of his/her JROTC class.

Fifth, the recommended recipient must be in the top 25% of his/her high school class.

Finally, the SMI must complete a Bronze ROTC Medal Program for JROTC Units request form. That form is accessible at the following website: http://www.flssar.org/Docs/Forms/Bronze_ROTC_Medal.pdf. When this webpage appears, toggle down to the line that reads "JROTC – Bronze Medal – PDG – Form – JROTC Bronze Medal Form (High Schools)" Then click on the word "Form."

Chapter JROTC Chairmen are reminded to coach SMI's in their area of operation that requests for participation in the SAR Bronze ROTC Medal Program for JROTC Units require prior planning. If a SMI wishes to present the SAR Bronze ROTC Medal at an ROTC ceremony in May, he needs to coordinate that action with the in area of operation Chapter JROTC Chairmen at least 30 days in advance.

SAR Enhanced JROTC Program: In 1997, the President General Carl Hoffman initiated the SAR JROTC Enhanced Program (aka the JROTC Outstanding Cadet Essay Contest). Each JROTC Unit in a chapter's area of operation may nominate one Cadet from his/her school to represent his/her unit in an SAR Chapter Competition. The winner of that competition qualifies to compete in a State Competition. Winner of the Florida State Competition will be authorized to compete in the National SAR Enhanced JROTC Program Competition.

The winner of the Chapter level competition receives a monetary scholarship award, a bronze medallion on a neck ribbon, a ribbon bar with a gold frame and a bronze star and qualifies for the Florida Society State Competition.

The winner of the SAR Florida Society competition will receive a \$1,000 to \$1,500 monetary scholarship award, travel expense to receive the award during the May SAR Florida Society Annual Meeting during its Youth Awards Luncheon, a silver medallion on a neck ribbon, a ribbon bar with gold frame and a silver star, and qualifies for the National Society Competition.

The winner of the SAR National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Competition will be declared the Outstanding JROTC Cadet of the Nation during July 2014 at the 124th NSSR Annual Congress in Greenville, SC. Further, the National SAR Enhanced JROTC Program winner will receive a \$1,000 monetary scholarship award, up to \$1,000 in travel expenses, a gold medallion on a neck ribbon, and a ribbon with gold frame and a gold star.

Chapter JROTC Chairmen are requested to communicate with the Senior Military Instructor (SMI) at each high school that has a JROTC Unit in their area of operation. They are asked to encourage each SMI to participate in this unique opportunity by nominating one of their Cadets and by completing the SAR Enhanced JROTC Program Form located on the NSSAR webpage.

Completed forms and all supporting documents are to be in the hands of the SAR Florida Society JROTC Chairman NLT **April 1, 2014**. To accomplish this task, SMI's are to coordinate their efforts with their SAR Chapter JROTC Chairman in their area of operation who will in turn send the program package forward. The SAR Florida Society JROTC Chairman is Colonel Charles T. Sweeney, USMC (ret.), 500 S Palm Ave Unit 22; Sarasota, FL 34236-6878. Email: Chuck_Sweeney@msn.com (Note there is an underscore between the first and last names.) Phone Number 941-706-2007. Note also the requirements check-

list below. It's provided so all parties concerned can grasp quickly the requirements of the SAR Enhanced JROTC Program and to assist them in verifying that nomination packages are complete.

SAR Enhanced JROTC Program Requirements Checklist

1. Is the nominated Cadet enrolled in the JROTC Program?
2. Is the nominated Cadet a junior student in a four-year high school (or a second year student in a three-year high school)?
3. Is the nominated Cadet in the top 10% of his/her JROTC class?
4. Is the nominated Cadet in the top 25% of his/her high school class?
5. Has the nominated Cadet completed a 500-700 word original essay on "How JROTC has prepared me to be a better citizen of the United States of America?"
6. Is the essay doubled spaced; does the first page contain the Cadet's name, his/her rank, his/her unit's name, and the name of his/her high school; and is there a word count at the end of the essay?
7. Is the Principal's Endorsement/Recommendation attached, with his/her verification statement concerning the nominated Cadet's GPA and class standing?
8. Is the SMI's Recommendation/Comments provided?
9. Has all the above been recorded on the SAR Enhanced JROTC Program Form?
10. Will the completed form and all supporting documents be sent through the SAR Chapter JROTC Chairman in the SMI's area of operation so as to meet an **April 1, 2014**, SAR Florida Society deadline?

Effective immediately, SAR Presidents are authorized to recognize Cadets with one of the following awards who participate in the SAR Enhanced JROTC Program but are not selected as a Chapter or State winner:

1. A Certificate of Appreciation.
2. The SAR Outstanding Citizenship Pin w/certificate, which is given in recognition of the student's high ideals of character and citizenship.
3. The SAR Bronze Good Citizenship Medal, with Ribbon Bar and Certificate.

FLSSAR Endowment Trust Fund Disbursements Committee

The goal of your FLSSAR Endowment Trust Fund Disbursements Committee is to serve every Chapter of the Florida Society, that is every one of the thirty two active Chapters in Florida.

For 2011, the Endowment Trust Fund Disbursements Committee was proud to announce that we approved 40 requests spread over 14 Chapters. The total amount approved for reimbursement to these 14 Chapters is \$8,775.30. Florida currently has 33 chapters, or put another way, we had 42% of our FLSSAR chapters that shared in these funds and 58% of our FLSSAR chapters that failed to participate, and will NOT receive any money.

For 2012, the Endowment Trust Fund Disbursements Committee was proud to announce that we approved 53 requests spread over 24 Chapters. The total amount approved for reimbursement to these 24 Chapters was \$10,567.58. Florida currently has 32 active

chapters, or put another way, we had 75% of our FLSSAR chapters that shared in these funds and 25% of our FLSSAR chapters that failed to participate, and did NOT share in the financial assistance provided by your FLSSAR Endowment Trust Fund.

For 2013, the Endowment Trust Fund Disbursements Committee was proud to announce that we approved 54 requests spread over 23 Chapters. We had one new Chapter that failed to submit in 2012, but two Chapters that submitted request in 2012 failed to do so this year. The total amount approved for reimbursement to these 23 Chapters was \$11,649.39. Florida currently has 32 active chapters, or put another way, we had 74% of our FLSSAR chapters that shared in these funds and 26% of our FLSSAR chapters that failed to participate, and did NOT share in the financial assistance provided by your FLSSAR Endowment Trust Fund.

Why make awards? If a chapter makes awards, then gets publicity for the award, then more prospective members become aware of their chapter. The more members the chapter can attract, then the more dues they can collect and the more awards they can make. As a side note, ever notice that the most successful chapters have the most expensive chapter dues (\$30 or more)? The chapter's life blood is its members, and getting more members. More awards equals more publicity equals more members, and more member's means the chapter has more workers to make more awards, and back thru the circle we go.

Having trouble finding students to enter your Chapter contests? Are your Chapter's Scholarship events listed on your local schools web sites? If your Chapter's events are NOT listed, why are they missing? Could it be because no one from your Chapter asked the schools to list your scholarship events, such as Rumbaugh, Knight Essay, Poster Contest, Enhanced JROTC Program, and Eagle Scout Scholarship? Or, could it be that the Chapters Scholarship level is below the schools minimum. Remember, a \$50.00 scholarship will not purchase even one college book. Everything we do takes more and more money.

The date for our Committee to receive Grant Applications for 2014 begins January 1. Grant Applications for 2014 will not be accepted after November 15, 2014. Grant requests may include eligible chapter expenses from November 1 of the previous year through October 31 of the current year. All Applications must provide the needed information specified in the Instructions. Applications cannot pre-date the award/event and applications must be sent to the Committee Chairman as an e-mail attachment.

On the FLSSAR web site at <http://www.flssar.org/Forms.htm> you will find under "ETF Grant Application" two Documents. The first document is a PDF file labeled "Suggestions". It will give you suggestions as to how to complete your ETF Grant Application Form and how your Committee performs the calculations. You will need to have the FREE Adobe Reader in order to open this file. The FREE Adobe Reader can be downloaded at <http://get.adobe.com/reader/> or at a web site I personally prefer, <http://www.filehippo.com/>. Remember, Adobe Reader is FREE.

The second document is the ETF Grant Application Form. This year you can use the FREE Adobe Reader to complete the Form. This document includes the "Endowment Trust Fund Reimbursement Instructions and Guidelines". Please read and follow these instructions.

Please be advised that per the September 2013 BOM meeting, we will be bringing suggested changes to the Instructions up for a vote at the January 2014 BOM meeting. A new form will

be available on the FLSSAR web site shortly after that meeting.

If your Chapter does not have ANY Member that can complete either one of these ETF Grant Application Forms, please contact the Committee Chairman at vic-mc4@gmail.com or call Vic McMurry at (941) 966-0493. I will do my best to work with you.

The Endowment Trust Fund and the Endowment Trust Fund Disbursements Committee was created to help all of our FLSSAR Chapters succeed and grow. Please participate in 2014 and help us help your chapter and FLSSAR grow.

The New FLSSAR Mail Lists

As a result of the recommendation out of the Spring BOM that FLATalk be discontinued and the use of the Mail List creation capability of our Web Host, two Mail Lists were created for two distinct and separate purposes: a Mail List for delivery of the link to the electronic version of *The Florida Patriot* and a Mail List for dissemination of important Florida Society news such as, but not limited to, Bylaw amendment proposals which are required by Florida's Bylaws, the calling of Special Meetings which is required by Florida's Bylaws, BOM meeting information, other significant items. Both these lists are moderated which means that messages will only be sent if they conform to the range of subject matter mentioned above.

All Florida Society members with e-mail addresses were sent a message to confirm addition to the particular Mail List by clicking the hypertext link within the message.

Why are we doing this? It is excessively expensive to USPS Mail Bylaws proposals to 1800+ members to fulfill the notification requirements as laid out in the Bylaws. Similarly, it is also expensive to USPS *The Florida Patriot* when we can save money by e-mailing the link for the electronic version. To use e-mail to distribute the items using an individual's e-mail service requires that the message meet the ISP's mail requirements for number of recipients per e-mail message and the number of recipients per day. To send a message and cover the numbers of recipients mentioned above requires 10 to 15 messages spread over 2 to 3 days. This is time consuming and can result in the mail service locking up. It also creates problems when an individual recipient has a mail service that counts as SPAM any message with a certain number of recipients on that message - sometimes as few as 50 recipients. Then that member doesn't get the message.

Using a Mail List which sends out individual messages to all on the Mail List prevents all of the problems described above.



THE HOST CHAPTER, THE BREVARD CHAPTER OF THE SAR,
 INVITES YOU AND YOUR FAMILY TO JOIN US IN CELEBRATING
 THIS HISTORIC EVENT. ALL PATRIOTIC COLOR GUARD UNITS
 ARE INVITED.

MARCH 8, 2014
9:30am Assembly - 10:00am
Step-off

At the Brevard Veterans Council

400 South Sykes Creek Parkway, Merritt Island, FL 32952
 After the event feel free to visit their Military Museum and Memorial Plaza

Contact: Ben DuBose at bdubosefl@gmail.com / 321-952-2928
 Or Steve Williams at swilliams16@cfl.rr.com

We will gladly put you on our email reminder list

EVERY unit will receive a commemorative flag streamer.
 Each year since 2007 we have mustered a color guard review representing dozens
 of patriotic organizations. Plus hundreds of spectators are in attendance. We
MUST be doing something right! In case of rain we move inside.

Visit our website: <http://www.brevardsar.org/> and <http://www.flssar.org/LNBAR.htm> □

New FLSSAR Member List

On behalf of the Florida Society Sons of the American Revolution, we welcome the following individuals into our membership.

Last	First	Middle	Chapter	Ancestor First	Ancestor Last	Status
Aaron	David	Tyler	St. Petersburg	William	Aaron	Regular
Aaron	Richard	Leon	St. Petersburg	William	Aaron	Regular
Aaron, Jr	Richard	Leon	St. Petersburg	William	Aaron	Regular
Adams II	James	Pickens	Jacksonville	George	Delaughter	Regular
Alexander	Andrew	Ross	Daytona-Ormond	Henry	Harless, Sr	Regular
Allen	Orville	Lee	Central Florida	Matthew	Duke, Sr	Regular
Andrews	Josiah	Harding	St. Augustine	Josiah	Andrews	Regular
Arnold	Richard	Lincoln	St. Petersburg	William	Aaron	Regular
Badger	Timothy	Martin	Tampa	Benjamin	Badger	Regular
Barnes, Jr	Albert	Kenfield	Saramana	Thomas	Standish	Regular
Beightol	Robert	Lee	Lake-Sumter	Isham	Fuqua	Regular
Benson	Charles	Bradley	Gainesville	David	Hicks	Junior
Benson	Michael	James	Gainesville	David	Hicks	Regular
Berthold III	John	William	South Shore	Johann	Rohrbach	Regular
Blatzer	Joel	Brendan	Jacksonville	John	Harris	Regular
Blatzer	Shawn	Alan	Jacksonville	John	Harris	Regular
Bouck	James	Franklin	Brevard	Nathaniel	Burdue	Regular
Bradbury	Bryan	Curtis	Saramana	John	Athey	Regular
Bradbury	Frank	Curtis	Saramana	John	Athey	Regular
Bradbury	Jesse	Tyler	Saramana	John	Athey	Regular
Brannon	William	Leo	Lake-Sumter	John	Brannon	Regular
Breckenridge	Mark	Scott	Jacksonville	Conrad	Hockersmith, Jr	Regular
Breyer III	Arthur	William	Brevard	James	Larimore	Regular
Brock	Karl	Bruce	St. Petersburg	John	Cessna	Regular
Brook	Stephen	Page	Palm Beach	John	Sargeant	Regular
Bruner	Drew	Gordy	Emerald Coast	Perry	Scott	Regular
Bryant	David	Philip	Tampa	Jacob	Stull	Regular
Busey	Scott	Douglas	Ft. Lauderdale	William	Henshaw	Regular
Butler	Robert	Mitchell	St. Petersburg	Johann	Von Nida	Regular
Card	David	Lee	Brevard	Job	Card	Regular
Cassle II	Maxwell	Glenn	St. Augustine	Martin	Roberts	Junior
Christian	Adrian	Donovan Harris	Clearwater	Henry	Greninger	Junior
Christian	Bryson	Travis Miller	Clearwater	Henry	Greninger	Junior
Clark, Jr	Harry	Gilman	Flagler	Benjamin	Cox	Regular
Clepper	Glenn	Alan	Tampa	Matthew	Dill	Regular
Conboy	Mrk	Edward	Lake-Sumter	Cornelius	Collier	Regular
Craig	Alan	Randle	St. Petersburg	Toliver	Craig	Regular
Crawford	Douglas	Iloyd	Clearwater	Andries	Onderdonk, Jr	Regular
Crothamel	John	Robert	Gainesville	Sylvanus	Marshall	Regular
Croysdale	Wayne	Wolcott	Miami	Silas	Bent	Regular

Curry	James	Prescott	Palm Beach	Jonathan	Holt	Regular
Curry	Michael	Jeremiah	Palm Beach	Jonathan	Holt	Regular
DiBartolomeo	David	William	Ocala	Moses	Senter, Sr	Regular
Dilling	William	Rodney	Highlands	Phillip	Burbach	Regular
Dolph	William	Harry	South Shore	Stephen	Dolph	Regular
Eason	Jarrold	Alexander	Jacksonville	Philip	Bortner	Regular
Ellis	William	Foster	Jacksonville	William	Ellis, Sr	Regular
Evans	Alexander	Hamilton	Tampa	Guilford	Evans	Regular
Eystone	Peter	Mark	Gainesville	George	Peterson	Past
Fields	Seth	Cody	St. Lucie River	Isaac	Drake	Regular
Flanagan	Matthew	Raymond	Treasure Coast	Benjamin	Hall	Regular
Fletcher	Ronald	Darling	Brevard	Timothy	White	Regular
Foster	Matthew	Alan	Brevard	John	Deibert	Regular
Foster	Patrick	Owen	Brevard	John	Deibert	Junior
Foster III	Granville	James	Naples	Robert	Scott	Regular
Foster IV	Granville	James	Naples	Robert	Scott	Regular
Freeman	Richard	Perry	Clearwater	Lemuel	Graves	Regular
French	Brian	Briton	Tampa	Ebenezer	French, Jr	Regular
Friend	Terry	Norman	Palm Beach	Jacob	Peter	Regular
Gayheart	Elisha		Daytona-Ormond	John	Moore	Past
Gladwin	William	Jackson Earlie	Tallahassee	Ezekiel	Whaley	Regular
Gladwin	William	Chandler	Tallahassee	Ezekiel	Whaley	Regular
Gould	Bruce	Allan	Jacksonville	Gideon	Gould	Regular
Green	Gary	Thomas	Palm Beach	Noah	Cross	Regular
Griffin	Michael	Shanklin	Jacksonville	George	Poage	Regular
Halsey	Jack	Lloyd	Daytona-Ormond	Matthew	Halsey Jr	Regular
Halstead	Jerry		St. Petersburg	Edmund	Terrill	Regular
Hanrahan	Kevin	Michael	Saramana	Edmund	Pollard	Regular
Harris	David	Hamilton	Daytona-Ormond	Terrance	Connor	Regular
Harris, Jr	Frank		Lakeland	Randolph	Rutherford	Regular
Harris, Jr	James	Wesley	Daytona-Ormond	Terrance	Connor	Regular
Harris, Sr.	James	Wesley	Daytona-Ormond	Terrance	Connor	Regular
Hendrix	Jonathan	Allen	Brevard	Thomas	Gregory	Regular
Herrick	Arlo	Arthur	Emerald Coast	Ebenezer	Herrick	Regular
Highsmith	Randal	Lee	Gainesville	John	Highsmith	Regular
Highsmith	Randal	Lee	Gainesville	Jacob	Highsmith	Regular
Holme, Jr	Thomas	Timings	Withlacoochee	Thomas	Holme	Regular
Hughes	Grant	Michael	Central Florida	John	Blunt	Junior
Hughes	Norman	Richard	Central Florida	John	Blunt	Regular
Hughes	Paul	Richard	Central Florida	John	Blunt	Regular

Hughes, Jr	Paul	Richard	Central Florida	John	Blunt	Junior
Jardaneh	Kevin	Paul	Central Florida	Jonathan	Eldredge	Regular
Jensen	Jonathan	Allen	Naples	Duncan	Piper	Regular
Johnson	Larry	Calvin	Ft. Lauderdale	John	Sloan	Regular
Johnson, Jr	Thomas	Earl	Tampa	Frederick	Barfield	Regular
Keller	Benjamin	Eugene	Brevard	Thomas	Gregory	Regular
Keller	John	Alexander	Brevard	Thomas	Gregory	Junior
Keller	Michael	Diogo	Brevard	Thomas	Gregory	Regular
Kelly	Roger	Casey	Flagler	Isaac	Cady	Regular
Knox	Clifton	Lee	Tampa	Joseph	Warner	Regular
Kujumdziev	Andrew	Draper Weidemeyer	Clearwater	Henry	Greninger	Regular
LaChapelle	John	Joseph	Lake-Sumter	Levi	Colby	Regular
Landress	John	Thomas	Tampa	James	Chick	Regular
Lary	Bryan	Edward	Naples	Eliphalet	Burbank	Regular
Lary	Douglas	Carroll	Naples	Eliphalet	Burbank	Regular
Lary	John	Edward	Naples	Eliphalet	Burbank	Memorial
Love	William	Earle	South Shore	Green	Spurrier	Regular
Luxenberger	Raymond	Henry	Clearwater	Reuben	Colburn	Regular
Mabe, Jr	Horace	Eugene	Lakeland	Winbeck	Boney	Regular
MacMullen	Richard	Jellison	St. Augustine	Joseph	Jellison, Jr	Regular
Mahaffey	Jason	Scot	Saramana	Hans	Stonebraker	Regular
Mahaffey	Thomas	Alfred	Saramana	Hans	Stonebraker	Regular
Marble	Duane	Brett Alan	Panama City	Jospeh	Marble	Regular
Martin	Bruce	Randall	Clearwater	Clement	Gillihan	Regular
Masters, Jr	William	David	Daytona-Ormond	Benjamin	Pawling	Regular
McBath III	Walter	James	Naples	Lott	Warren	Regular
McGuire, Jr	Robert	Williams	Caloosa	Issachar	Fuller	Regular
Medina	Andrew	Joseph	Miami	Batholomew	Woodbury	Regular
Melvin	Jimmy	Andrew	William Dunaway	Solomon	Pippen	Regular
Mock	Matthew	Aaron	Saramana	George	Kimmel	Regular
Mock	Richard	John	Saramana	George	Kimmel	Regular
Muldrow	Robert	Warren	St. Petersburg	John	Muldrow	Regular
Muldrow	William	Stephen	St. Petersburg	John	Muldrow	Regular
Munson	James	Gary	Saramana	Edmund	Merrill	Regular
Murrell	David	Raymond	Brevard	Thomas	Murrell, Sr	Regular
Murrell	Justin	David	Brevard	Thomas	Murrell, Sr	Regular
Myers	Camden	Albert	Caloosa	Joshua	Williams	Junior
Myers	Forrest	Cedric	Caloosa	Joshua	Williams	Regular
Nicholson	Nigel	Gatz	Tampa	Andrew	Ewing	Regular
O'Hara	Edward	Francis	Palm Beach	Hieronimus	Miller	Regular

Oncay	Glenn	Steven	Brevard	Samuel	Morris	Regular
Orcutt	David	Spencer	Lake-Sumter	Joseph	Hobbs	Regular
Ornynich	Robert	William Paul	Palm Beach	Samuel	Watson	Regular
Pabst	Harold	Clark	St. Augustine	Stephen	Bloomer	Regular
Palmer III	Harry	Cushman	Miami	Jospeh	Gilbert	Regular
Pasquel	George	Alexander	Caloosa	Thomas	White	Regular
Perry	Jason	Spence	Tampa	Micajah	Manley	Regular
Phillips	James	Clement	Ocala	Sanders	Bush	Regular
Popham, Jr	William	Lee	Miami	David	Minear	Regular
Ragsdale II	John	Ransellaer	St. Augustine	Felix	Clodfelter	Regular
Rambo, Jr	Willis	LeRoy	Daytona-Ormond	Joseph	Rambo	Regular
Rhein	Joseph	Philip	Saramana	Simon	Riegel	Regular
Roesch	James	Rutledge	Clearwater	Hugh	Randolph	Regular
Rohr	Thomas	Dean	Tampa	John	Sutliff III	Regular
Scott	Allwood	Stevenson	Clearwater	Thomas	Rutherford	Regular
Shafer	Matthew		Palm Beach	John	Garner	Regular
Shubert	Mark	Lewis	Central Florida	William	Cable	Junior
Sicilia	Peter		Caloosa	Thomas	White	Regular
Sicilia, Jr	Guy	Thomas	Caloosa	Thomas	White	Regular
Silvernail	Sean	Michael	Central Florida	Jonathan	Eldredge	Regular
Simpson	Ralph	David	St. Augustine	Walter	Simpson	Regular
Sine	Donald	Wilbur	Clearwater	Peter	Wertz	Regular
Studstill	Lester	Donovan	Brevard	Hustus	Studstill	Memorial
Totten, Jr	John	Mackey	Tampa	John	Van Doren, Jr	Regular
Turman	Lloyd	Alan	Saramana	Stephen	Copeland, Sr	Regular
Walker	Fred	Gene	Brevard	James	Walker	Regular
Walker	Ian	Stefan Danos	Brevard	James	Walker	Junior
Walker	Richard	Alan	Brevard	James	Walker	Regular
Walters	Jerry	Ralph	Tampa	Thomas	Ward	Regular
Ward	Devin	Blake	Caloosa	John	Verner, Sr	Junior
Ward	James	Gearey	Brevard	Elijah	Welles	Regular
Warren	Victor	Ronald	Clearwater	Michael	Cormany	Regular
Washler	Christopher	Edwin	Pensacola	Adam	Link	Regular
Watson	John	Rowe	Palm Beach	Willis	Fellows	Regular
Watson	Louis	Latour	Palm Beach	Willis	Fellows	Regular
White	Newton	Dalford	Daytona-Ormond	David	White	Regular
White III	Robert	Norman	Caloosa	Thomas	White	Regular
Wilkes	Randall	Kevin	Jacksonville	Jonathan	Curtis Jr.,	Regular
Williams	John	Chalmers	Jacksonville	Herndon	Haralson	Regular
Woolwine III	Lafayette	MacNally	Lakeland	John	Mellish	Regular

Worth	David	Anthony	Jacksonville	Frederick	Roberson	Regular
Wright	William	Frederick	Withlacochee	Elijah	Page	Regular
Yates	Ronald	Edward	Highlands	Thomas	Yates	Regular
Yates, Jr	Michael	James	Highlands	Thomas	Yates	Regular
Yates, Sr	Michael	James	Highlands	Thomas	Yates	Regular
Zarlenga	Robert	Jamison	Lake-Sumter	George	Bolsinger	Regular

Are You Eligible?



Do you have a Revolutionary Patriot in your family tree? Membership in the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) honors and preserves the legacy of your Patriot Ancestor. Over two hundred years ago, American Patriots fought and sacrificed for the freedoms we enjoy today. As a member of SAR, through participation in the Society's various programs and activities, you can continue this legacy by actively supporting historic preservation, promotion of education, and patriotic endeavors. For membership information, go to <http://www.flssar.org/Helper.htm>.

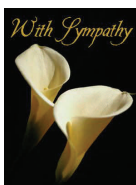


Following the British surrender at Yorktown in 2006, I ended nearly 25 years of traveling and selling my wares. Since that time my focus has been to make clothing items on demand for both re-enactors and museums. Whether I was The Little Village Tailors, Heritage Clothiers or now, I wish to create for you, impeccable, historical clothing to fit the 20th century physique. Please explore my web site at www.just2tailors.com and see what I have to offer YOU.

CALLING HOURS: 9am - 7pm EST, but I prefer e-mails so that I can keep sewing.

5elves@bellsouth.net





Necrology Report

It is with deep regret that the Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution inform you of the passing of the following SAR members. Our prayers are with the families of those that lost their love one of the past year.

Last	First	Middle	National #	State #	Chapter
Harkey	Patrick	Frank	181515	9948	Brevard
Gayheart	Elisha		187077	10343	Daytona-Ormond
Tarrant	Samuel	Robert	149550	7569	St. Augustine
Williams, Jr.	Patrick	Murphy	137770	6499	Jacksonville
Wilson	Robert	Wesley	87514	1527	Clearwater
Knoedler	Karl	Philip	149551	7570	Saramana
Greenwood	Gordon	Edward	153574	7888	Gainesville
Forry	Kingsley	Ellis	148365	7879	Lake-Sumter
Ransom, Jr.	Charles	Edgar	127586	7629	Naples
Raymond	Harry	Jerrol	148818	7517	Tallahassee
Ferguson, Jr.	Harold	Edward	60818	456	Palm Beach
Jones, Jr.	John	Paul	138463	6567	Jacksonville
Reedy	Luther	Ashby	126557	7543	Pensacola
Winslow	Donald	Francis	163200	8529	Lakeland
Warden, Jr.	Cyrus	Ely	177752	9630	Brevard
Wallace, Jr.	Ivan	Homer	177430	9611	Lake City
Boardman, III	Charles	Holloway	129037	5482	Brevard
Hayward	James	Bert	138895	6613	DeVane
Carter	John	Henry	142517	6960	Panama City
Acton	Jack	Corbin	139486	6674	Miami
Walton, Jr.	R. Guy		113051	3862	Caloosa
Yarick	Richard	Floyd	177057	9581	Treasure Coast
Murray	Sheldon	Edward	161276	8388	Central Florida
Grove II	John	A	182613	10012	Aaron Snowden



Meet the Vice President General

Our own Compatriot Randy Moody was elected and installed as Vice-President General, South Atlantic District, at the 123rd Congress in Kansas City last month. In his District, the Vice-President General is second in rank to the President General among all the General Officers of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution. The Vice-President General promotes the interest and activities of the National Society in the State Societies in his District; the South Atlantic District includes Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina and represents about one-sixth of the total membership of the National Society.

The Vice-President General meets with each State Society in his District at least once during his term. He also escorts the President General when he is in the District. Other duties include: training State/Chapter Officers, conducting workshops for State Societies, commemorating significant battles of the American Revolution in partnership with the State Society in which it occurred, organizing new Chapters, assists State Societies address weaknesses/issues, and many other duties. In addition, the 123rd Congress elected Compatriot Moody a National Trustee which adds other duties and responsibilities at the National Society.

Compatriot Moody also is very active in the Caloosa Chapter currently serving as Awards Chairman and our immediate Past President. Congratulations to him for this great achievement in the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Significant New Source for Revolutionary War Service

By Fuller C. Jones, Brevard Chapter

The following was the lead in an article in the Autumn 2013 Brevard Genealogical Society Newsletter "Travelers in Time:"

"Significant New Revolutionary War Source of Service for Virginia Residents"

"In the past 18-24 months, DAR [National Society Daughters of the American Revolution NSDAR] has added a new source of service for Virginia residents. The new source of service is the 1783 Virginia personal property tax. It has been determined that a portion of this tax went to support the war effort. Thus, if an ancestor is listed as having paid the personal property tax in Virginia in 1783, he or she qualifies for patriotic service. This new source of service will result in MANY new Revolutionary War patriots from Virginia."

This is an excerpt from the excellent on-line tutorial series entitled "Finding A Patriot" by Debbie Duay, which may be found here: <http://www.learnwebskills.com/patriot/findingapatriot.htm>

This proof method has been determined to meet NSDAR requirements for proof of service, and because of similar requirements, any proof that satisfies the NSDAR should satisfy the NSSAR requirements as well. One particular DAR application in which this proof of service is used is Record Copy # 871163 for Patriot Ancestor James Tuley. The acceptable way to note this service on an application is shown later.

For searching other counties, film reels may be ordered using inter-library loan from the Library of Virginia. Another source for the actual film reel is your Family History Center. The film can be ordered from FamilySearch below (\$7.50 for 90 day loan), to be viewed at your local Family History Center. I find this easier than ordering from Lib of VA if the film is "in stock".

<https://familysearch.org/search/catalog/775846?availability=Family%20History%20Library>

Why does having paid taxes in a Virginia county in the year 1783 provide the required proof?

The answer requires understanding both the listed items for proof of service provided by the NSDAR (and of course the NSSAR), and also knowledge of the early Virginia tax laws.

The NSDAR has, as one of the acceptable proofs of service: **"Those who rendered material aid such as furnishing supplies with or without remuneration, lending money to the Colonies, munitions makers, gunsmiths, etc."**

The NSSAR has: **"Rendering material aid, such as: Furnishing supplies with or without remuneration Lending money to the Colonies, munitions makers, and gunsmiths Any other material aid which furthered the Cause"**

Note that these requirements are essentially the same. Therefore if the service for a patriot meets NSDAR requirements, it should also meet NSSAR requirements.

There are existing records of Virginia State Statutes showing that a portion of the personal property tax imposed by Virginia counties in 1782-1783 went to support the War effort. This portion is also called the "Supply Tax."

These records are called **"Henings Statutes At Large – Being a Collection of the Laws of Virginia..."** by William Walter Hening, published in 1823. Several volumes exist, and can be accessed online both as transcriptions or photocopies of original publications.

These Statutes provide the record of the actual Virginia law enacted for a personal property tax, **of which a portion went to support the Revolutionary War**. Thus the patriotic service requirements of the NSDAR and the NSSAR should be met for **ANY** Virginia citizen who actually paid the county personal property taxes in the year 1783.

Hening's Statutes, Vol. XI, Chapter VIII, page 112, in the **October 1782** General Assembly of the State of Virginia (abbreviated here) has: **"...and it is just and right that property of every kind should be equally burdened for the defense and protection of the state ..."**

II. Be it enacted that ... also a tax of ten shillings by every free male person above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a citizen of this commonwealth; and also upon all slaves, to be paid by the owners thereof ..."

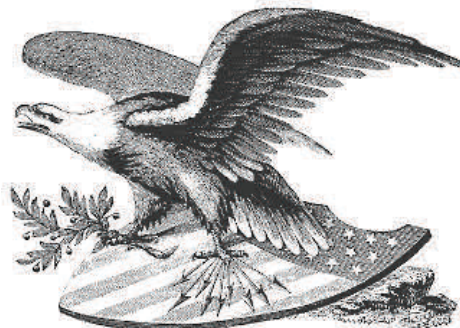
These taxes were to be collected in **May through June of the following year** (1783) - hence the 1783 notation and requirement for listing on the 1783 County tax list.

A transcription of the Hening's Statutes was found here in September 2013: <http://vagenweb.org/hening/vol11-06.htm> - and actual publication pages here: <http://archive.org/details/statutesatlarge00henigoog> (various formats).

The approved NSDAR application referenced previously that actually used this method for proving the service of the Patriot Ancestor shows that an acceptable or preferred way to list the patriotic service on an application is: "...assisted in establishing American independence while acting in the capacity of: Patriotic Service. Paid Virginia 1783 Supply Tax, _____ County Virginia."

You must access the applicable Virginia County records and provide the page with the ancestor's name showing that he paid the taxes for 1783. The references for such service should be provided on the application as: **"1783 _____ County Virginia, Personal Property Tax List, Library of Virginia, Reel __. Page __ ; Henings Statutes..., Volume XI, Chapter VIII, pages 112-129."**

Anyone whose Revolutionary ancestor lived in Virginia, and who is attempting to submit an application to the NSDAR or NSSAR, should consider using this **"Significant New Source of Revolutionary War Service"** for proving their ancestor's patriotic service when no other method can be found.





Debbie Duay's Genealogy Workshop

At the Fall 2013 Board of Management Meeting, Debbie Duay presented a 2-part genealogy workshop. The 2-hour session on Friday focused on finding and documenting Revolutionary War ancestors. The 2-hour session on Saturday continued with the documentation process and provided tips and tricks for properly completing a membership application. Both of these sessions were well attended.

Chapter News

Brevard Chapter

The Brevard Chapter's Color Guard participated in two Veteran's Day events: The Melbourne Parade and a celebration at



Vitas Innovative Hospice Care for Veterans. Additionally, we participated in the Brevard Genealogical Society's Family History Fair on Saturday, November 16, at the Central Brevard Library. The 16th was also the chapter meet-

ing where we inducted Ron Fletcher and Justin Murrell as shown in the picture. Justin's wife and two sons were present for his induction.

In October we inducted James Bouck, Matthew Danison, Jonathan Hendrix (represented by his grandmother Angel Keller), Benjamin Keller, John Keller, Michael Keller, Florian Yandel and Stephen Yandel. For the year we have added 27 new members. For our December 7th meeting we are planning on having two WW II veterans in attendance. One veteran was on the Battleship Missouri during the attack on Pearl Harbor. The other veteran is in the Coast Guard Hall of Fame. It will be a great honor for our chapter to have these veterans help us commemorate December 7th.

On November 13th the Chapter presented a Flag Certificate to the Sharpes US Post Office in recognition of their proper display of the American Flag.

Caloosa Chapter

The Caloosa Chapter Sons of the American Revolution form an honor guard as Guy Walton's wife is escorted from Saint Luke's Episcopal Church with Chaplain General Randy Moody on April 13, 2013.

June, 1943 through December, 1945 he served in the United States Navy. In addition to military medals, he received our Society's Meritorious Service Medal and the War Service Medal.

Most of his professional life involved leadership in education. He was awarded a fellowship to study for the Ed.D degree



at Auburn University. He earned the Ed. Specialist certificate at the University of South Florida. In the Lee County District Schools he rose to become a Principal, and went on to serve in other capacities for Lee County Schools. He was named Administrator of the Year (1989-90).

He has been a strong leader in civic affairs - twice recognized by the Rotary Club of Fort Myers, President of the Civitan Club in his home town, Deacon and Sunday School teacher in First Baptist Church, Greenville, Alabama, an Alabama highway patrolman, a charter and continuing member of the Butler Co. Alabama Historical Society, and is former President of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (Fort Myers).

Central Florida Chapter

At the September 14th chapter meeting, newly elected chapter president Don Green spoke on "James Madison". Then on September 28, 2013, the chapter held their new chapter officer's orientation training meeting in which was conducted by Compatriot Norm Myers. At the October chapter meeting, Carlos Perez (retired Chief Attorney with the U. S. Attorney's Office in Central Florida) spoke on the "Functions and Purposes of the U. S. Attorney's Office." Then at the November meeting, John Armstong (Windermere's Councilman) talked about "Windermere's 1887 One-Room Schoolhouse and the Armstrong Family." On this same weekend, the chapter put together a small color guard headed up by Compatriot Andy Showen to participate in the Orlando's Veterans Day Parade.

On September 19, 2014, Compatriots Dan Dall and Mark Owens presented the first two of eight scheduled SAR Public Service Awards to Sgt Steven Towler and Patrolman First Class Matt Schaefer of Lake Mary. Sgt Towler received the SAR Medal for Heroism while Patrolman Schaefer received the SAR Law Enforcement Commendation Medal. Then on October 29, 2014, Compatriot Dan Dall presented two SAR Public Service Awards to Deputy Garreth Bender and Detective Anna Connelly. Deputy Bender received the SAR Medal for Heroism while Detective Connelly received the SAR Law Enforcement Commendation Medal. More to come as the Public Service Awards Committee will recognize some outstanding public servants at the Seminole County Sheriff's Office and St Cloud in conjunction with their respective awards ceremonies.

Flagler Chapter



The Flagler Chapter presented the SAR Fire and Safety medal and certificate to Chris Cottle, Fire-fighter EMT of the City of Palm Coast Fire Department on October 15th 2013.

Fireman Cottle is pictured above receiving his award from Compatriot David J Kelsey Sr. the Chapter's Awards Chairman. Pictured herein (L-R): Compatriot Harry Clark, FF-Paramedic Eric Robinson, Compatriot David Kelsey, FF-EMT Chris Cottle, Lt. Jennifer Cohen, Capt. Mark Valentik, Compatriot Ted St. Pierre

On October 16th the SAR's Emergency Medical Services Award was presented to EMT Aaron Price a member of the Flagler County Florida Fire and Rescue Department, by Awards Chairman David J Kelsey Sr. Chapter



Members participated in a Special Veterans Day Non-Denominational Service held at Christ Lutheran Church, Bunnell, Florida on

Sunday November 10, 2013. Attending in support of the Chapter were Compatriot Harry Clark; Compatriot Ted and Mrs. St. Pierre; Compatriot, Compatriot John and Mrs. Thomas; Compatriot William and Mrs. Knisely and Compatriot Bill and Mrs. Creager. Pictured herein are: Compatriots John Thomas (L) and Ted St. Pierre (R) present the Chapter's colors at Veteran's Day Event.

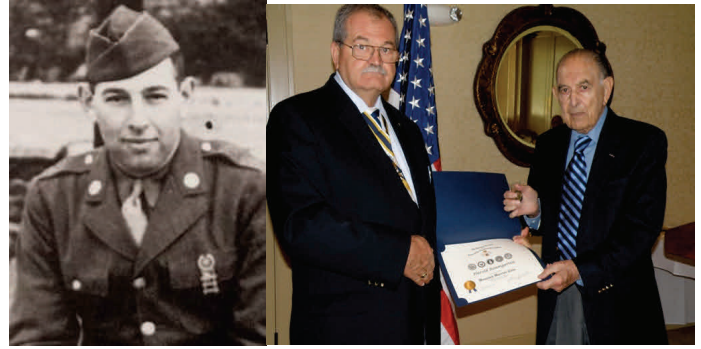
Jacksonville Chapter



The Jacksonville Chapter has started the year with multiple events. The color guard represented the SAR at the DAR Constitution lunch and at the annual Colonial celebration in Calahan. The youth programs for the year are well under way with two participants in the Knight Essay Contest.

David Ramseur, along with David Kelsey of the Flagler Chapter continue to provide Leadership in developing the visitor site and erection of a monument

at the Thomas Creek site. The site is now on the SAR Historic Sites Agenda .



On October 17 the Jacksonville chapter recognized Dr. Harold Baumgarten for wartime service to his country and having earned The Purple Heart Medal for wounds received as part of the first wave of troops landed on D-Day, 6 June 1944 on Omaha Beach. Dr Baumgarten retold the story of his first hours during the landing. Almost 70 years later, he clearly recalled the names and hometowns of those killed in action in and near his arms on the Beach. His story began early in the battle, when Naval support was still hours away. Many of the landing boats were destroyed before the soldiers could be landed. Other men were killed stepping from the ramps of the boats into the neck-deep water. Others were hit before they could reach the 25 foot seawall and the bluff beyond it that contained enemy trenches and machine guns. His pride in service to his country, the 29th Division and Freemasonry are the cornerstones of his life.

After the war, he had a successful career in medicine in Jacksonville. The photos depict Harold Baumgarten in his World War II uniform and receiving the award from the Jacksonville Chapter.

Lakeland Chapter

At the October chapter meeting, two new members were inducted into the chapter. Compatriot Richard Hagerman led the new members in their oath to SAR. Compatriot Mel Sellers gave a brief history of Yorktown Day and informed members about the American History Teacher Award. Compatriot Bill Thornhill spoke about the progress of the chapter webpage.

The speaker for this meeting was Col Gary Clark (USAF, Retired) who spoke about the upcoming Veteran Day events and programs going on in Polk County.

Chapter Distinguish Medals and Certificates were also given out to Compatriots Mel Sellers, Richard Hagerman, Joe Hill, and John Snapp. Compatriot William Bosley also received his supplemental Patriot certificate.

Then on October 26, 2013, the members of the chapter's color guard participated at the 8th gathering of Hereditary Societies event that was held at Eaglebrooke.

Naples Chapter



Again this year, Naples Chapter Compatriots represented the founding fathers of our great nation by participating in the City of Naples 4th of July Parade. Coachman Phil Ballou deftly steered his vintage 1976 El Dorado Cadillac through the city streets while fellow Compatriots entertained the cheering

city streets while fellow Compatriots entertained the cheering

crowds. Seated left to right are Compatriots, Don Cahill Commander of the Bernardo de Galvez Camp #13 Color Guard Unit, Junior Member Travers Landreth, Roy Richardson and Phil Ballou.

The Naples Chapter looks forward to the upcoming school year and awarding deserving students who excel academically while displaying patriotism and a broad understanding of American history. To that end, the Naples Chapter is proud to announce that the Collier County Public Schools Administration has approved the NSSAR's ROTC Rumbaugh Oration Competition, the Elementary School Americanism History Poster Contest and the Naples Chapter's American History Book Awards Program.

The Naples Chapter held their first meeting of the 2013 season at our new meeting venue, the Club at Longshore Lake on October 4, 2013. At the meeting Ron Benson, Naples Chapter Registrar, received two Certificates for Supplemental Compatriots. Ron leads the chapter with a total of 15 Supplemental Patriots. Also during the meeting, NSSAR Veterans Recognition Chair, Chuck Sweeney presented Compatriot Ron Cormier his FLSSAR Veterans Battalion Certificate for his service as a Marine in Viet Nam. Our next meeting will be a combined with the Big Cypress DAR and will include our program: "Old Ironsides".

Palm Beach Chapter



Left Picture: Dr. Louis Watson, Edward O'Hara Esquire, Stephen Brook, Terry Friend, and Chapter President Ray Wess. Right Picture: Chapter President Ray Wess and Compatriot F. Russell Greenspan

The Palm Beach Chapter met on 15 October after a four month summer recess. The chapter inducted four new members: Dr. Louis Watson, Edward O'Hara Esquire, Stephen Page, and Terry Friend. The chapter also presented the WWII SAR War medal and certificate to Compatriot F. Russell Greenspan. Compatriot Greenspan had also been presented with the French Legion of Merit by the French Ambassador to the United States on behalf of the President of France, for Compatriot Greenspan's efforts to help liberate France during WWII. Palm Beach Chapter President Ray Wess read the citation to those in attendance who in turn gave Compatriot Greenspan a standing ovation. Mr. Warren Resen, a successful travel columnist made a power point presentation entitled, "Historical Tourism at St. Augustine Florida". Mr. Resen approached the subject of historical tourism from the concept of a casual tourist in relationship to the 500th anniversary of the founding of St. Augustine.



Left picture: Chapter President Ray Wess and Travel Columnist Warren Resen

Saramana Chapter



The Saramana Chapter, Florida Sons of the American Revolution presented Dr. Bradley Abrams and Ms. Nadia Vizza with a Certificate of Appreciation for their help securing and sending sunscreen products to our active duty troops in Afghanistan. Dr. Abrams asked that the next certificate of appreciation be sent directly to the troops, who, he said really deserve our appreciation for their service to America. The certificate was approved at the Annual

Meeting of the Membership of the Florida Society. The Saramana chapter presented the award on behalf of the State Society. This action represents the approval of the over 1,700 Florida members, many of whom are themselves veterans of our country's armed services.

On November 15, 2013 the Saramana Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution gathered with 45 guests, members and contestants so as to conduct business. Our luncheon meeting focus included: (1) the 2014 Election of Saramana Chapter Officers; (2) the Joseph S. Rumbaugh Historical Oration Contest, featuring Jerad Paparella of Bayshore High School and Whitney Stewart of the Sarasota Military Academy; (3) the presentation by guest speaker Mr. Geoffrey Griswold Fisher who addressed "Shame Needs to Make a Comeback in America;" and (4) the induction of new chapter member Lloyd Alan Turman.

Jerad Paparella of Bayshore High School takes top honors in the Saramana Chapter Joseph S. Rumbaugh Historical Oration Contest. His discourse, entitled "America's Enigma, was delivered in a formal and dignified manner. It concerned initially the ending days of Thomas Jefferson who had been clinging on to life, waiting for the word that the Declaration of Independence had been signed. When that word came Thomas Jefferson faded from life but not from our history books.

In his closing remarks, Jerad noted that "Thomas Jefferson was a radical man in a radical time. He was, and always will be remembered as a great enigma. He used the right words at the right time. He is American scripture. If he were here today...he would undoubtedly write our way out of our nation's most pressing issues, just as he did so eloquently 237 years ago." With this win Jerad Paparella qualifies for the Florida Society state-wide competition, which occurs on Friday, January 24, 2014.

Sarasota Military Academy Cadet Whitney Stewart is the runner-up winner of the Saramana Chapter Joseph S. Rumbaugh Historical Oration Contest. Her discourse focus concerned "The Articles of Confederation." It exhibited a clear understanding of how to link historical happenings with modern-day issues. For example she explained how the Articles contributed to the success of our nation today. "The Articles...gave all of the power to the states, which forms the basis for our 10th Amendment.... This is its greatest success. Whether we are discussing the Jim Crow Law after Reconstruction, Prohibition during the 1920s, or the implications of Roe v. Wade in 1973, the sovereignty of the states is of utmost importance."

St. Augustine Chapter



Compatriot Richard J. MacMullen was inducted into the St. Augustine Chapter during the Chapter's regular meeting on November 16, 2013. Compatriot MacMullen's Patriot Ancestor was Joseph Jellison Sr. who served as a private in Capt. Crabtree's Company, Maine. Compatriot MacMullen was sponsored by Sydney Spink and William Roberts. Compatriot Roberts pinned the SAR Rosette on Compatriot MacMullen's lapel. MacMullen is a resident of Elkton, FL.

Three members of the St. Augustine Chapter were recognized for their service in the War in Vietnam when they were presented NSSAR Vietnam War Veterans Corps Certificates during the Chapter's November. The recipients were William A. Roberts, George McCabe and Oscar Patterson.

St. Lucie River Chapter



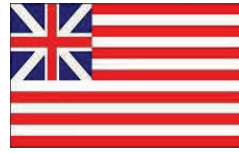
The St. Lucie River Chapter had the good fortune to induct another member this Fall, Seth Cody Fields, became a member at the last meeting, he is descended from Isaac Drake a Private Soldier, who served in the New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania

lines. In the picture from left to right Hall Riediger President, Chuck McKinley, Registrar and Seth Fields. Seth has also taken on the dual roles of Color Guard Commander and Sergeant at Arms for the Chapter.



Also the Chapter presented awards to two Martin County Fire Rescue employees, Lt. Thomas Shimanek was presented the SAR Emergency Medical Service Commendation Medal for his efforts with the Department. Lt. Shimanek is the Advanced Medical Services

Supervisor and is responsible for the training of the EMS personnel, he is also a medical officer on Southeast Florida Honor Fights and is a member of the Martin County Fire Rescue Honor Guard. Bureau Chief Douglas Killane was presented the SAR Fire Safety Commendation Medal for his efforts creating a reusable operating display for demonstrating the effective use of sprinkler systems in preventing loss of property and injuries. The chapter is always delighted to have the opportunity to honor the people, who put their lives on the line to protect us the public. In the photo from left to right is Hall Riediger, Lt. Thomas Shimanek, Bureau Chief Dougkias Killane and Division Chief Jon Belding.



HISTORY OF AMERICA'S FIRST OFFICIAL FLAG THE GRAND UNION FLAG

By Ben DuBose

The Grand Union Flag, also known as the Congress flag, the First Navy Ensign, the Cambridge Flag, and the Continental Colors, is without question the first national flag of the United States.

It is believed that it was ordered raised by General. Washington on, or near, Prospect Hill in Boston on 1 January, 1776 and it was the most widely used flag, both on land and sea, by the patriots.

In addition, on that same date the Continental Army came into formal existence.

To fully understand the history of American's first official flag, The Grand Union Flag, we must go back to the origins of the flags that made up the British Union Jack in the canton. Which had its roots in the Crusades.

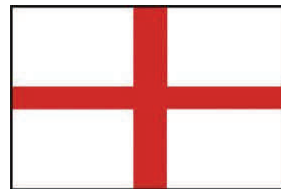


British Union Jack during the War of Independence

During the first Crusade (1096-1099), Pope Urban II decided that knights of different nationalities should be distinguished by different colors of the cross: English crusaders would be distinguished by wearing a white cross on red; French crusaders a red cross on white; and Italian knights

allocated a yellow cross on a white background. At some point however, English crusaders began wearing the red cross on white.

Then, in 1188 the French King, Philip II of France, accepted the claim of the English to the red cross on white, and the English and French officially exchanged their respective crosses. But, since both English and French crusaders had long been associated with the red cross on white symbol, it became the standard Crusader emblem for both nations.



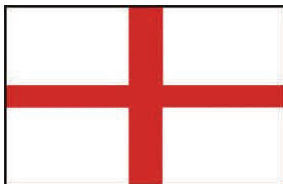
This cross, with a red cross on white, was originally the personal flag of another saint and key Christian figure, St. Ambrose. He was adopted by the city of Milan (of which he was Archbishop) at least as early as the ninth century, its use spread

over Northern Italy including Genoa. Genoa's patron saint was St. George and through the flag's use by the vast Genoese trading fleet, the association between St. George and the red cross on a white background was carried throughout Europe.

As for St. George himself, the New Advent Catholic Encyclopedia states: Martyr, patron of England, suffered at or near Lydda, also known as Diospolis, in Palestine, probably before the time of Constantine. According to the very careful investigation of the whole question recently instituted by Father Delehaye, the Bollandist, in the light of modern sources of information, the above statement sums up all that can safely be affirmed about St. George, despite his early cultus (Defined as Christian Religious Writings / Theology) and pre-eminent renown both in East and West.

Thus the stories of him slaying a dragon, and his refusal to renounce his Catholic faith as a Roman soldier - which led to his beheading - can not be substantiated. So, on with our story of **The Grand Union** flag.

In 1603, James VI of Scotland inherited the English and Irish thrones (as James I), thereby uniting the crowns of England, Scotland in a personal union (which was to remain separate states). On 12 April 1606, a new flag to represent this regal union between England and Scotland was specified in a royal decree, according to which the flag of England (a red cross on a white background, known as St. George's Cross), and the flag of Scotland (a white saltire (**Defined as an "X" cross**) on a blue background, known as the Saltire or St. Andrew's Cross), would be joined together, forming the flag of Great Britain and its first union flag:



England's St. George's Cross Flag



Scotland's St Andrew's Cross Flag

Overlap them and you wind up with this **British Union Jack**. Which is found in the canton of the **Grand Union Flag**.

The design of the Grand Union flag is VERY similar to the flag of the British East India Company (BEIC) which began in 1707 as a British joint-stock company formed for pursuing trade with the East Indies in competition with the Dutch merchants. But its biggest and best trade was with China - after the English developed a taste for tea.

For decades the BEIC was not allowed to do business with the colonies. They were forced to auction

their tea only on the London market and from there it was shipped to the colonies.

The "Tea Act" of 1773 changed that and the BEIC began selling tea to the colonies.

According to where the BEIC was trading the stripes on their flag ranged from nine to fifteen. Now they created a new flag with thirteen stripes. These stripes represented the colonies, while the canton had the British Union Jack, which symbolized their trade between the two.

In September and October 1773, the first seven ships carrying BEIC tea, and flying their new flag, were sent to the colonies: four were bound for Boston, and one each for New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston. In those ships were more than 2,000 chests, containing nearly 600,000 pounds of tea.

Americans learned the details of the "Tea Act" and the new tea tax while the ships were en route, and opposition began to mount.

On December 16, 1773, after officials in Boston refused to return the last three shiploads of taxed tea to Britain, a group of colonists boarded the ships and destroyed the tea by throwing it into Boston Harbor. The incident remains an iconic event of American history, and other political protests often refer to it.

Plus, the BEIC refused to send any more ships to the colonies.

The MILITARY TIMES @

http://www.homeofheroes.com/hallofheroes/1st_floor/flag/1bfa_hist.html

Presents this history of the **GRAND UNION FLAG**.

THE CONGRESS COLORS or THE FIRST NAVY ENSIGN or THE CAMBRIDGE FLAG was authorized by the Second Continental Congress in 1775. In the latter part of that year the delegates to the Congress realized the need for a unique symbol of the unity of the 13 American colonies. A committee was appointed late that year to consider such a symbol of unity in a unique standard, or flag. The committee consisted of Benjamin Franklin (Pennsylvania), Benjamin Harrison (Virginia) and Thomas Lynch (South Carolina). The three men did their homework, consulting with revolutionary leaders like George Washington but not ignoring the many Colonial leaders who were opposed to separation from Great Britain. The resulting **Grand Union Flag** may have been one of the first examples of compromise in the development of a new United States. Designed by Francis Hopkinson who later was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Colonies' new flag incorporated both trains of prevailing political thought:

Thirteen alternating red and white stripes comprised the body of the new flag to symbolize the uniqueness and unity of the 13 American colonies. The development of a whole new flag further symbolized a degree of their attitude towards independence.

The field of blue in the upper corner of the flag included the British Union Jack, consisting of the cross of St. George of England and the cross of St. Andrew of Scotland. By basically including a miniature British flag in the design of the new Colonial Flag, the committee was appealing to the wishes of many colonial leaders to repair and maintain their relationship with Great Britain.

Members of the Second Continental Congress considered this new symbol of the 13 American Colonies to be the **CONGRESS COLORS**. On January 1, 1776 General George Washington's troops raised their new flag on the liberty pole at Prospect Hill near the American General's headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. For this reason it became known by many as the **CAMBRIDGE FLAG**. General Washington preferred to call it the **GRAND UNION FLAG**, a title that quickly caught on among his soldiers and then others throughout the colonies. Actually this first United States Flag was first seen flying from the masts of the Colonial fleet on the Delaware River late in 1775 and before it was raised at Prospect Hill. On December 3, 1775 a young Navy lieutenant named John Paul Jones raised the new Congress Colors aboard Captain Esek Hopkins' flagship Alfred. Thus to many, it became the **FIRST NAVY ENSIGN**. Ironically, this flag was also the flag of the British East India Company. It was the official flag of the 13 American Colonies on July 4, 1776 when they declared independence from England. It was this same flag that represented the free and independent people of the Colonies on September 9, 1776 when Congress gave their new nation a name, the "United States". The famous "Washington Crossing the Delaware" painting created by Emanuel Leutze in 1851 aside, it was probably this flag that crossed the river with General George Washington and his men. For almost the entire first year of the American Revolution, the **Grand Union Flag** was the ensign of the struggling new "United States".

References:

History of The United States Flags by Quaiife.

-Flags of American History by Crouthers.

-Our Flag, 109th Congress

-Flags of America, by Hooper

The MILITARY TIMES @

http://www.homeofheroes.com/hallofheroes/1st_floor/flag/1bfa_hist.html

New Advent Catholic Encyclopedia @

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/06453a.htm>



Remembering the Minutemen

by Chuck Sweeney

It can be argued that 238 years ago the minutemen stood as a line of resistance between justice and injustice, for when the alarm sounded they were the first responders. On or about this date of 12 April, but in the year 1775, effective inlet gathered by the Patriot colonials had alerted the minutemen that nearly 700 British Army Regulars, under Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith had Secret orders from London to capture and destroy military supplies that were reportedly stored by the Massachusetts militia at Concord. Hearing this, the Patriots moved most of their military supplies to other locations. Then they waited.

Many of the General Officers in the British Army shared the opinion that the American Patriots would never fight, or if they did, they would be ineffective. But they were wrong. Some British Officers openly mocked the Americans by saying the colonists were “*cowardly and would never fight the crown.*” But they were wrong. Even today most people that claim to know something about the American Revolution will tell you they believe the minutemen picked up their muskets, left their farms, and fought the first military engagements as individuals. But they are wrong. For the most part the minutemen fought in company strength units of 30 to 50 men, under the command of their elected captains.

On April 19th the Battles of Lexington, Concord and Battle Road occurred, with the British eventually conducting a tactical withdrawal toward Boston. As they did the minutemen



*By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.**

**Ralph Waldo Emerson at Concord*

Minuteman Statue (1837)

pusued and delivered heavy fire, especially by the rude bridge near Concord.

These battles and the actions of the minutemen marked the outbreak of open armed conflict between Great Britain and their thirteen colonies in the mainland of British North America. The importance and significance of these battles are summed in the assessment sent to London on the effectiveness of the minutemen. Stated in part it noted: “*...during the whole affair the Rebels attacked in a scatted, irregular manner, but with perseverance and resolution.... Whoever looks upon them as an irregular mob, will find himself much mistaken. The Rebels had men amongst them who know very well what they are about, having been Rangers against the Indians and Canadians. Their country is much covered with wood, and hilly, which is advantageous for their method of fighting.*”



**FLORIDA SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
REGISTRATION FORM**

Winter BOM Meeting January 24 - 25, 2014

The Florida Hotel and Conference Center at the Florida Mall, 1500 Sand Lake Road, Orlando, FL 32809

Name: Chapter:
 National Number:
 Phone: Guest Name:
 Emergency Contact: Phone: Date:
 For Registration confirmation and update notifications – Email:

I prefer to use **MY OWN** name tag for the BOM I **Require a hard copy** Of BOM Proceedings – “Blue Book”

BOM Voting Authority (Article II, Section I, FLSSAR ByLaws):

Select ONE: FLSSAR Officer FLSSAR Committee Chair FLSSAR Past President
 None Chapter President Chapter Past President Chapter Delegate
 Patriot Medal FL National Trustee Incumbent/Past NSSAR Officer

A member of the BOM who is unable to attend a meeting may name, in writing, another member of the FLSSAR to attend and act in his stead, provided, however, that no person may have more than one vote.

I Plan on attending the following BOM Sessions (select as many as you want)

Executive Committee Regional VP Meeting

The Banquet meals (below) include: Beverage, Caesar Salad, Seasonal Vegetables, Rolls and Desert.

Jan. 24 th	Member Meal Choice	<input type="radio"/> None	<input type="radio"/> Sliced Pork Loin - \$38 w/ Roasted Country Potatoes	<input type="radio"/> Baked Tilapia - \$38 w/ Rice Pilaf	Amount <input type="text" value="\$0"/>
Friday	Member Desert Choice	<input checked="" type="radio"/> None	<input type="radio"/> Chef's Choice	<input type="radio"/> No Sugar	
Banquet	Guest Meal Choice	<input type="radio"/> None	<input type="radio"/> Sliced Pork Loin - \$38 w/ Roasted Country Potatoes	<input type="radio"/> Baked Tilapia - \$38 w/ Rice Pilaf	Amount <input type="text" value="\$0"/>
	Guest Desert Choice	<input checked="" type="radio"/> None	<input type="radio"/> Chef's Choice	<input type="radio"/> No Sugar	

Dietary Requests:

Registration Fee – SAR Members Only - \$10.00

Total

SAR Member will: Pay at Registration - **OR** - Mail Check in Advance

MEAL RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE January 19, 2014

Meal additions / changes / cancellations must be received 72 hours prior to BOM.

If you mail your registration via USPS and do NOT receive a confirmation via e-mail (you must list an e-mail address) within 4 days of mailing, call 321-632-5663. If you register by e-mail and do NOT receive a confirmation via e-mail within 1 day of sending message, call 321-632-5663.

Make your check **payable** to “**Treasurer FLSSAR**”. If mailing, send to:

FLSSAR Meetings Arrangements Committee

% Steve Williams
3403 Caraway St.
Cocoa, FL 32926-3625

[Click to Email](#)

Phone: 321-632-5663
E-mail: swilliams16@cfl.rr.com

[Click to Print](#)

Please request a “**Read Receipt**” so that you will know that your file was received.

More Pictures from the Summer 2013 FLSSAR BOM and Annual Meeting



. If you have pictures or articles, you would like included in future editions of the FLSSAR Florida Patriot, please send them to Jeff Sizemore, Editor at swampfoxeditor@cfl.rr.com. Articles about your Chapter, historical topic book reviews, and historical/patriotic articles are greatly appreciated.



The Florida Patriot

3403 Caraway St., Cocoa, FL 32926

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***FLSSAR Fall BOM at The Florida
Hotel & Convention Center***

January 24– 25, 2014

(Room Rate = \$137.00 per night RSVP by 1/3/2014)

800-588-4656

1500 Sandlake Road Orlando, FL 32809

FROM INTERSTATE 4 WEST - (from Tampa): From I-4, take exit #74 (Sand Lake Road). At the bottom of the ramp, turn right and continue on Sand Lake Road approximately 5 miles to Orange Blossom Trail (US 441-17-92). Turn right (south, go to the second light (Sun Life Path) and turn left into the Florida Mall. Continue straight, then follow signs to the hotel.

FROM INTERSTATE 4 EAST - (from Daytona Beach and downtown Orlando): From I-4, take exit #80, Orange Blossom Trail (US 441-17-92). The exit ramp will merge with south bound traffic on Orange Blossom Trail. Continue south for approximately 5 miles. Go through the intersection at Sand Lake Road (SR 482), continue to the second light (Sun Life Path) and turn left into the Florida Mall. Continue straight, then follow signs to the hotel.

FROM THE FLORIDA TURNPIKE, NORTH OR SOUTH: From the Florida Turnpike, take exit #254, Orange Blossom Trail (US 441-17-92). Follow signs for "North-East 441." Continue straight on Orange Blossom Trail to the third light (Sun Life Path) and turn right into the Florida Mall. Continue straight, then follow signs to the hotel.