



The Florida Patriot

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

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Fall 2018



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.

The Florida Patriot

The *Florida Patriot* is the official magazine of the Florida Society, Sons of the American Revolution (FLSSAR). It is published quarterly. The subscription to this magazine is part of the Florida Society SAR dues. Products and services advertised do not carry the FLSSAR nor the NSSAR endorsement. The Florida Society reserves the right to reject content of any copy.



SONS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Patriotic ★ Historical ★ Educational

128th National SAR Congress - Houston, TX



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Submission Deadline Dates

In order for your news & articles to be published in upcoming issues, please submit before the cutoff dates listed below.

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Winter 2019 Issue | 11/20/2018 |
| Spring 2019 Issue | 2/10/2019 |

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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 swampfoxsar@gmail.com or via mail at 1535 Skyline Drive, Kissimmee, FL 34744.



Society President's Message

Compatriots,

I hope that you and your families had an enjoyable summer. It is again time to resume our chapter meetings and start the planning for our SAR Outreach programs.

There were ten Florida SAR compatriots that attended the National Congress in Houston this past July. The Texas Society did an outstanding job as the hosts and made for a memorable Congress.

It was decided at the Congress that there would be no dues increase for next year. This was a concern expressed to me by several members prior to the Congress.

Another big concern was a proposed amendment by the Virginia Society that would have allowed adoptees to become members of the SAR. That proposal was soundly defeated by the delegates. However, if an adopted son can prove a bloodline through his biological father to a patriot, they of course would be eligible for membership.

The Florida SAR won a number of awards at the Congress. A major award winners was Compatriot Norman Freyer of the Withlacoochee Chapter. Norman was the winner of the Colonel Stewart Boone McCarty Award for furthering the preservation of the United States history and its traditional teachings in our schools for the year 2017- 2018. The award was \$350 and a National SAR Certificate.

Another big winner was Compatriot Bob McGuire, Caloosa Chapter who won the Carl F. Bessent Award as the editor of the most outstanding multiple sheets Chapter newsletter.

Our youth contestants did quite well in the national completion. Charlotte Sandoval who was sponsored by the Lake – Sumter Chapter won third place and \$100 in the Americanism Youth Poster contest. Her poster will remain on display at the National SAR Headquarters until next year.

Deshani Hettierachchi who was sponsored by the Jacksonville Chapter was an Honorable Mention in the Americanism Youth Brochure contest.

Our Florida Rumbaugh oration winner Caleb Wilson placed third at the national competition and won a \$2,000 scholarship.

Stuart Case of Clearwater placed third and won \$4,000 in the Eagle Scout competition.

Florida SAR compatriots received 16 Liberty Medal Certificates that included two new medals and 15 members awarded a total of 23 oak leaf clusters. Congratulations and thank you to these compatriots who are vital to our membership growth.

I look forward to seeing you at the upcoming Regional Meetings and the Board of Management Meetings.

Yours in patriotism,

Pat

COL Patrick J. Niemann, U.S. Army (ret.)
President, Florida SAR



What is an E-Book?

The Florida Society SAR 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.

English Country Dance Classes and Dance at the Fall BOM

Hoping to increase the attendance at our BOMs and perhaps to attract a greater attendance of wives and girlfriends, we will be offering English Country Dance classes during Saturday at the October BOM. If you can walk and chew gum at the same time, you can do this. The class will be taught by Rick Haven of Just Two Tailors who has been our resident tailor at recent BOM's. All that is required is a desire to have fun, a partner and perhaps a comfortable pair of slippers or flat sole shoes. Classes will be scheduled so that no one will have an excuse not to attend. A dance in "period" or evening attire will follow the evening's dinner.

English Country dancing was the social function of our compatriots and the favorite pastime of His Excellency George Washington who stated he would rather dance than eat.

Printed FLSSAR Magazine Option

As an option to the Florida Society SAR membership, there was a vote at the Spring BOM/Annual Meeting to give the option to the membership for those that would like to receive *The Florida Patriot* in printed form and mailed to your house. Note that there is a cost to choose this option. If you choose to receive this magazine in printed form as an option at the time of paying your annual dues, inform your chapter secretary by paying the mail printing subscription. The printed subscription cost will be \$12.00 per year. If you choose not to pursue this option, the quarterly magazine will continue to come to you in digital form. Note that all previous magazine issue are archived on the Florida SAR website and can be downloaded for you to view.

Calendar of Events

9/27/2018: Fall NSSAR Leadership Meeting – Louisville, KY

10/12/2018 – 10/14/2018: FLSSAR Fall BOM Meeting – Kissimmee, FL

2/1/2019 – 2/3/2019: FLSSAR Fall BOM Meeting – Kissimmee, FL

CAR Update

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, founded in 1895, is the oldest patriotic youth organization in our country. Membership is open to descendants of patriots of the American Revolution. Members gain valuable leadership experience in conducting meetings, following parliamentary procedures and standard protocol, serving as delegates and speaking before groups at local, state and national conferences. The responsibility and privilege of selecting officers helps members gain an understanding of the democratic process.



During July, Taylor Putt, FSCAR State President conducted the annual summer Packet Workshops, one in the Miami area and one in Gainesville. The purpose of the Packet Workshop is to introduce the various programs of the State Society, especially the State Project (more below). Your CAR Liaison Committee Chairman attended the Gainesville Workshop as did two other SAR Compatriots.

State Project: Florida State President's program theme for 2018-2019 is

“Smiling Faces in Historic Places”. The goal of the State President’s project is to raise funds for the Historic Haile Homestead, Kanapaha Plantation in Alachua County, Florida. The 6,200 square foot home was solidly built by the Haile’s enslaved laborers and completed in 1856. The home had been continually lived in for over 70 years.

Thomas and Serena Haile died in the mid-1890s, leaving the property to Evans Haile, the 14th of their 15 children. Writing on the walls by family and friends dating back to the 1850s have become uniquely famous as “The Talking Walls.” Well over 12,500 words were found in most rooms and closets. In the 1930’s the home was boarded up and went into disrepair until the 1970’s when movie producer Victor Nunez rediscovered the disheveled home. Haile Homestead was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986. With a grant from the State of Florida, the House was restored in 1996. Since April 2001, the house has been open to the public for tours. An all-volunteer group has since run the museum and home, but something the home was missing. The home had been restored but the detached kitchen had yet to be touched. The Historic Haile Homestead, Inc. (HHH) was established as a private not-for-profit corporation to operate, market, and raise funds for the 1856 Historic Haile Homestead.

President Taylor Putt’s goal is to raise \$6,000 to go towards the renovation of the Historic Haile Homestead kitchen, and to preserve Florida’s history with the hearts of young children, and to give them a better understanding of how important history is to our country and culture. The State Project will be presented in more

detail along with a tour of Haile Homestead at the FSCAR Annual Seminar on November 4 at the site of the Haile Homestead in Archer (Gainesville area). Everyone is invited to attend.



National Project: The 2018-2019 National Theme is *America’s Lasting Legacy* which will support the 2018-2019 National Project to reach two joint goals. The first goal is to raise funds for *A Warrior’s*

Wish, a program furnished by *Hope for The Warriors*, a non-profit organization dedicated to honoring the sacrifices of America’s heroes. Hope for the Warriors supports severely wounded United States veterans, as defined by the United States Department of Defense.

Members will pursue a second-joint goal as they volunteer and serve their communities and local veterans. Members continually affirm our commitment to “ascertain the deeds and honor the memories of the men, women, and children who rendered service to the American Revolution. This project offers a prime way to extend that commitment past our Revolutionary War patriots.

The national President’s program is a collection of all the best parts of C.A.R. We in the SAR need to join them as we all honor America’s heroes in the celebration of *America’s Lasting Legacy*. The National President believes his 2018-2019 Project is a collection of all the best parts of C.A.R.

What Can FLSSAR Do: Each SAR chapter in Florida is encouraged to contact the closest local Society of the C.A.R. Invite them to your Chapter meetings, attend their local Society meetings, coordinate your local color guard events and volunteer activities with theirs, serve as Senior members and Senior officers and provide financial support to the local society as well as the State and National Projects.

SAR Mentor Program

Recognizing the immediate need for an SAR Mentor Program which President General J. Michael Tomme several years ago charged the Membership Committee to develop, rather than waiting until a comprehensive program is developed the committee is launching this program with the understanding that it is “a work in progress.” The NSSAR encourages all chapters to implement this program.

To understand what an SAR mentor program might include, we should define some terms first. Mentor (noun) - an experienced and trusted adviser; (verb) - advise or train (someone, especially a younger colleague). While Mentorship is a relationship in which a more experienced or more knowledgeable person helps to guide a less experienced or less knowledgeable person. The mentor may be older or younger than the person being mentored, but she or he must have a certain area of expertise. It is a learning and development partnership between someone with vast experience and someone who wants to learn. Mentorship experience and relationship structure affect the “amount of psychosocial support, career guidance, role modeling, and communication that occurs in the mentoring relationships in which the protégés and mentors engaged.

Within the context of the Sons of the American Revolution and its recommending a Mentor within chapters, a Mentor would be: (1) a chapter member who would either volunteer or be assigned by the chapter to work with a new member to introduce, guide, and foster a long-term relationship with the new member; (2) have a good understanding of the chapter’s officers, committees, its activities, and goals; (3) may or may not be the 1st or 2nd line sponsor for the new member and (4) should have sufficient time and energy to provide the needed support in the integrating the new member into the SAR.

Assuming the new member has at least some interest in learning about the S.A.R. (some don’t) and his chapter, the focus should be on the neophyte’s education and interest. This refers to insuring the new member receives information regarding the S.A.R. in general and the chapter in particular, and is able to spark some interest in the new member remaining active and even becoming involved in the chapter. Therefore, the mentor must have sufficient knowledge regarding both the S.A.R. and the chapter along with a good degree of both communication skills and empathy to be effective. He should endeavor to become a friend, if he is not already, of the new member and tailor his guidance to the member’s desire to learn and be involved. The mentor should presume the new member is interested and wants to be a part of the chapter.

It is recommended that chapters establish a formal mentorship program where the mentors receive instruction/training prior to being assigned to assist new members. In addition, the new member should be introduced to his member and encouraged to use him as a resource. This introduction should take place when the chapter is informed the new member is registered at National; it need not wait until the installation ceremony. Ideally, the mentor relationship will continue a minimum of 4 years.



Yankee Doodle Dandy... America's Unofficial National Anthem

Compiled-Edited-Written by Don Lanman
FMR Palm Beach Chapter SAR President

"Yankee Doodle" is an old melody of murky origins with many versions of humorous verses. It's a well-known American song, the early versions of which date to before the Seven Years' War and the American Revolution.

However, the melody itself is thought to be much older than both the lyrics and the subject matter, going back to folk songs of Medieval Europe. It is often sung patriotically in the United States today and is the state anthem of Connecticut, and is listed in the Roud Folk Song Index song #4501.

Traditions place the current song's origin to about 1755, apparently written by British Army Surgeon Dr. Richard Shuckburgh while campaigning in upper New York during the French and Indian War.

The song was originally sung by British officers to mock the disheveled, disorganized colonial "Yankees" to make fun of the American soldier stereotype as a simpleton who thought that he was stylish by simply sticking a feather in his cap.

While the British sang the song to mock the colonials, the Americans subsequently took ownership and turned it into a song of patriotic pride, especially during the Revolutionary War.

The most popular version of the first stanza of Yankee Doodle Dandy...

Yankee Doodle came to town
Riding on a pony;
He stuck a feather in his cap
And called it macaroni.
Yankee Doodle, keep it up
Yankee Doodle dandy;
Mind the music and the step,
And with the girls be handy.

So how was this song disparaging? In 1750s England, *Yankee* was a general term of contempt. "Doodle" refers to a lowly provincial person, while a *Dandy* is a meticulously well-dressed man. In the 1700s, a "*Macaroni*" was an English dandy who affected foreign fashions and mannerisms.

So, roughly interpreted, the song means, "This country bumpkin came along on a pony — not a horse — and thought by merely sticking a feather in his hat would turn him into a suave sophisticate like a European Gentleman. What a rube!"

The British used to sing the song following battles including Bunker-Breeds Hill. However, despite losing their strategic positions, the battle was a significant morale-builder for the inexperienced Americans, convincing them that "fury & patriotic dedication" could overcome superior British military might. Additionally, the high price of victory at the Battle of Bunker Hill made the British realize that the war with the colonies would be long, tough and costly.

Following Bunker Hill, the Americans started singing Yankee Doodle Dandy, ironically, and annoying the British who did not appreciate the American's ironic and very finely tuned sense of humor.

The Patriots had turned the song intended to be insulting into their rallying theme song throughout the Revolutionary War. They sang it proudly during many of the battles against the British...but with extra exuberance when Lord Cornwallis surrendered to His Excellency George Washington at Yorktown in 1781.

Following the British surrender at Yorktown, being called a "Yankee Doodle" had been transformed from being an insult to a symbol of national patriotic pride! Yankee Doodle Dandy had become the new republic's Unofficial National Anthem.

From the Medals and Awards Committee

By Lawrence G. Fehrenbaker Sr.

The information contained herewith is an update of a previously published article pertaining to NSSAR Medals and Awards.



To facilitate the prompt fulfillment of requests, all nominating/awarding individuals and chapters, are requested to consult the NSSAR Handbook, Vol. 5 (effective: May 03, 2018), for the correct protocol in awarding NSSAR Medals and Awards. The NSSAR Handbook is updated frequently and the latest version can be found on the NSSAR website: SAR.org . After logging-in to the website, on the homepage, navigate to the banner subheadings and click on "Compatriots." On the drop-

down menu, click-on "Member Tools," then on the side banner, click on "SAR Handbook." After accessing the SAR Handbook page select, "Vol V: Individual Medals and Awards (effective March 3, 2018)."

As stated in the SAR Handbook, Vol. V, "All awards and medals are presented in the name of the National Society, SAR; ...should be presented in person to the recipient, except under such extenuating circumstances as illness of the recipient, in which case a representative may accept it."

It is requested that medals and awards which require prior approval by the FLSSAR Medals and Awards Committee (MAC), the nominating authority, submit all necessary information to the FLSSAR MAC **no later than 4-6 weeks** prior to the anticipated presentation date. Doing such will permit ample time for the MAC to review the required documentation and for the submission and review of any additional requested information. Chapters are reminded that the costs of medals and awards are the responsibility of the presenting authority, unless otherwise stated by the MAC. Note that some medals, such as the Meritorious Service Medal (MSM), may only be presented once by each presenting entity (National, State, District, or Chapter). Any subsequent award of the MSM that is presented by a different entity is identified in the presentation and wearing of an Oak Leaf Cluster. Some medals and awards, such as the Silver Good Citizenship, Bronze Color Guard Medal, and the Chapter Distinguished Service Medal may only be presented once to a compatriot regardless of the presenting authority. Presentation of the Silver Good Citizenship Medal and the Daughters of Liberty Medal by a Chapter **requires prior approval** from the MAC. The SAR Handbook should be reviewed for the criteria in awarding specific NSSAR Medals and Awards.

The FLSSAR Medals and Awards Committee, requests that all compatriots, and chapter secretaries, notify the FLSSAR Secretary of all awards, past and current, presented to individual compatriots for updating of ones Medals and Awards profile at flssar.org . Having the Medals and Awards profile current will assure that compatriots receive their proper recognition.

Florida Oration Contest Winner Places Third In National Competition



The Florida Society Rumbaugh Oration Contest winner, Caleb Wilson, placed third in the National Society Competition held in Houston as part of the 2018 Annual Congress. Caleb is pictured above, second from right, with President General Larry Guzy and the Co-Chairmen of the National Rumbaugh Committee. He made his presentation on the 1735 libel trial of New York printer and journalist John Peter Zenger, whose acquittal became a symbol for freedom of the press in America and helped lead to the First Amendment. Caleb thanked Dr. John Goolsby and the Florida Society for their help and support. Caleb's mother said everyone in Houston had been very gracious and supportive and they thoroughly enjoyed their visit.

Caleb, an Eagle Scout, not only finished first in the Florida SAR Rumbaugh Oration Contest, he also finished first in the Florida American Legion Oratorical Competition and represented them at their national competition. He was homeschooled from kindergarten through high school. Caleb and his team were Team Policy Debate Regional Champions of the National Christian Forensics and Communication Association in 2016 and advanced to their National Invitational competition in both 2016, 2017 and 2018. He was named a finalist in the FSU Presidential Scholars Program, the FSU Medical Scholars Program and Leon County's Best and Brightest Award in Public Speaking.

Even with these academic accolades, Caleb was also active in scouting from Tiger Cubs to Eagle, played varsity soccer at Community Christian School and played saxophone for Tallahassee Homeschool Band. During his summers he served as camp counselor, camp assistant and camp intern at a number of Christian and public speaking/speech camps. And - much more. Caleb has been a busy young man during his first 18 years and, no doubt will continue his activities and successes as he pursues pre-med studies at Florida State University.

New Members

At this time the Florida Society Sons of American Revolution would like to welcome the following individuals that have joined the Sons of the American Revolution at their respective chapters. Listed herein are new members accepted into the Florida Society SAR since March of this year.

Aiden W. Adamo – Caloosa
 William S. Atkins – Panama City
 William C. Badge – Naples
 Charles A. Badgley – South Shore
 Christopher K. Barrett – Miami
 Joseph E. BeBout – Withlatchoochee
 Alexander Berry – Palm Beach
 James A. Berry – Palm Beach
 Herbert Blair – Naples
 Thomas J. Booth – Jacksonville
 Robert Brotherton – Clearwater
 Joseph L. Brown – St. Augustine
 Oliver G. Brown – St. Augustine
 Robert N. Burhans – Naples
 Vincent G. Burkhardt – Palm Beach
 Christopher Burkhardt – Palm Beach
 Oren Burstein – Saramana
 Yarden Burstein – Saramana
 Matthew Byers – The Villages
 Daniel Byers – The Villages
 Michael Cage – Emerald Coast
 Robert Castleberry – Lakeland
 Glenn E. Chappell – Jacksonville
 Dale C. Choate – Jacksonville
 Barak A. Craig – Palm Beach
 Andrew T. Craig – Palm Beach
 Scott Craig – Palm Beach
 John D. Crane – The Villages
 Kenneth Custer – Withlatchoochee
 Peter M. Davis – Jacksonville
 Paul T. Davis – The Villages
 William Dodson – Flagler
 Javier Du Quesne – Miami
 Jorge Du Quesne – Miami
 Jorge Du Quesne – Miami
 Charles F. Duke – Jacksonville
 Jacob A. Durshimer – Saramana
 Benjamin Durshimer – Saramana
 Arthur Durshimer III – Saramana
 David Dysart – Central Florida
 John R. Elley – Withlatchoochee
 Ryan M. Erb – Saramana
 Evan R. Erb – Saramana
 G. A. Fazzini – Lakeland
 John P. Fazzini – Lakeland
 Colin A. Fazzini – Lakeland
 Silvio M. Fazzini – Lakeland
 G. O. Fazzini – Lakeland
 Marco A. Fazzini – Lakeland
 Joshua T. Follenweider – St. Augustine
 Jacob W. Follenweider – St. Augustine
 Mark W. Foster – St. Petersburg
 Graham W. Fountain – Emerald Coast
 Andrew L. Gates – Emerald Coast
 J. R. Giddens – Palm Beach
 Waldemar M. Goulet – Saramana
 Waldemar M. Goulet, Sr. – Saramana

S. J. Gray – Naples
 James C. Greene – Tampa
 James P. Greene – Tampa
 James N. Greene – Tampa
 Daniel J. Greene – Tampa
 Chase A. Hagerman – St. Petersburg
 Chase A. Hagerman – St. Petersburg
 Scott L. Hagerman – St. Petersburg
 Beckham S. Hagerman – St. Petersburg
 M. T. Hamilton – St. Lucie River
 James W. Harrison – Ft. Lauderdale
 Lee P. Haskell – Brevard
 Thomas P. Hayes – Palm Beach
 Robert G. Hess – St. Lucie River
 Christopher E. Heydt – St. Augustine
 Gordon A. High – Emerald Coast
 Peter D. Holmes – Highlands
 George D. Jones – Ocala
 Jeffrey L. Joyner – Palm Beach
 Patrick S. Laband – Saramana
 Grant M. Landry – Pensacola
 J. T. Lennon – Palm Beach
 C. A. Lennon – Palm Beach
 Matthew D. Leonard – Clearwater
 David R. Leonard – Clearwater
 Matthew A. Leveron – Aaron Showen
 Brian Locatelli – Palm Beach
 Jeffrey W. Massey – Pensacola
 Raymond E. McCleary – Lake-Sumter
 Charles E. McCoy – Lake-Sumter
 Sean S. McGraw – St. Lucie River
 Mark C. Meadows – Withlatchoochee
 John F. Mellor – Caloosa
 David R. Myer – The Villages
 Anthony Middleton – Jacksonville
 Matthew Mills – Withlatchoochee
 Ryan J. Moore – Jacksonville
 Mitchell L. Moore – Jacksonville
 John K. Moore – Lake-Sumter
 John K. Moore, Jr. – Lake – Sumter
 Kermit T. Muse – Jacksonville
 Robert C. Norman – Tampa
 G. R. Odenbach – Naples
 T. R. Oldham – Lake – Sumter
 N. J. Orthon – Caloosa
 Brian V. Patton – Brevard
 Matthew Patton – Brevard
 Jimmy D. Perry – Central Florida
 Robert E. Phinney – Jacksonville
 Henry S. Phinney – Jacksonville
 Ryan M. Pries – Central Florida
 Stephen Pritchard – Flagler
 Eason G. Prichard – Flagler
 Brian T. Prosser – St. Augustine
 John J. Raffaelli, Sr. – Jacksonville
 John J. Raffaelli – Jacksonville
 Justin M. Raffaelli – Jacksonville
 Luca J. Raffaelli – Jacksonville
 Jason M. Raffaelli – Jacksonville
 Gary A. Reed – Jacksonville
 W. S. Replogie – Miami
 Jeffery A. Robbins – Palm Beach
 Jackson M. Roberts – Jacksonville
 Stanley F. Rose – Naples
 Jeffrey E. Schaller – Flagler
 Robert E. Schantz – Jacksonville
 Ryan T. Schell – Saramana

N. G. Sileo – Miami
 John F. Stinson – St. Lucie River
 F. A. Stone – Caloosa
 Charles B. Strome – Naples
 Michael K. Stroud – Jacksonville
 Andrew J. Taylor II – St. Lucie River
 Thomas S. Venard – Withlatchoochee
 William R. Warwick – Palm Beach
 Harrison R. Warwick – Palm Beach
 Jerry V. Whitaker – Jacksonville
 Andrew C. Wilkin – Flagler
 David L. Williams – Pensacola
 George R. Wilson – Jacksonville
 Merlyn c. Wilson – Lake – Sumter
 Jacob S. Winbun – Brevard
 Clifton T. Windham – Panama City
 David P. Windham – Panama City
 William T. Windham – Panama City
 Jeffery D. Young – Withlatchoochee
 William J. Zehner – Panama City

The Americanization of James Iredell

By M.E. Bradford

James Iredell was born at Lewes, Sussex County, England. He was the eldest of the five sons of Francis Iredell, a Bristol merchant, and Margaret McCulloh Iredell, originally of Dublin. Young James came to the New World in 1768 because, after his father suffered a stroke in the mid-1760's, it was necessary for the boy to leave school and accept an appointment arranged for him by his Irish cousins who owned a considerable property in North Carolina. James' salary of £30 as Comptroller of the Customs in Port Roanoke (Edenton) went directly to his parents. The boy himself lived off port fees (about £100 per annum). After presenting his credentials to the Board of Customs Commissioners in Boston, this ambitious stripling journeyed southward swiftly. There, if he had no fortune, he soon began to make one, moving in a circle of gifted friends to whom he was soon firmly attached. This circle stood behind him for the remainder of his life and defined his place in Southern society, the political life of his state and (finally) American politics at large.

In Edenton Iredell read law with Samuel Johnston—nephew of a former royal governor, the town's most prestigious citizen and later himself a governor of the state of North Carolina. In 1773 Iredell married Hannah Johnston, the sister of his mentor. In 1770 he had received a license to practice law in the lower courts of the colony. In 1771 his application to practice in the superior courts was approved. In 1774 he became Collector of the Port at Edenton. By that time he was already serving as Deputy King's Attorney for Hertford, Perquimans and Tyrrel counties. Furthermore, because of his social skill, energy and cheerful application to business (to say nothing of his Johnston and McCulloh family connections), he had prospects of other preferment. Yet even as early as 1774, along with his brother-in-law, he had begun to drift with the rest of the Albemarle community toward a decision for resistance to abuses of British authority over the North American colonies and, finally, toward independence. Iredell understood government in North Carolina to rest on the charter given to that commonwealth by the Crown. The colony was thus under the ancient English constitution by way of George III, by the extent to which the entire English tradition was subsumed in its charter and in the operation of the common law on these shores, but not through its submission to Parliament for the direction of its internal affairs.

With the Albemarle society, Samuel Johnston and his gifted friends (Joseph Hewes, Archibald Maclaine, Hugh Williamson, John Johnston, William Hooper, Richard Caswell, and then later, Thomas Burke and William Richardson Davie) young Iredell was carried toward being self-consciously American by a process which seems, in retrospect, inexorable. Out of the service of George III (April 1776) he rose steadily toward that climactic moment in his career when, in July 1788, it fell to him to argue the principal case for the ratification of the proposed Constitution of the United States: to speak in North Carolina for that "more perfect Union" which would replace the British imperial system—as Americans understood that volatile combination in the moment of their struggle to escape from it.

Before he undertook to shape its meaning, James Iredell paid a great price for his American citizenship. He was disinherited by a wealthy uncle in the West Indies—an uncle whose heir he had been. Also he lost his powerful patrons in England and Ireland. Moreover, he was cut off from his closest relations, left for many years with only a tenuous connection through the mails. Finally, he was separated from a total culture which, as he wrote the King in 1777, he continued to cherish, feeling, even in self-imposed exile, "a strong attachment to my native country." Edenton, his family and friends there, the regard for him which they expressed, made good Iredell's losses, and transformed the young attorney, as he participated fully in the public life of North Carolina, into one of the representative Southerners of his time.

Iredell's careful apologia for the American cause—a teaching which he developed in a series of essays and public letters written from 1773-1778—clearly contains a foreshadowing of what he thought should be in a constitution for the United States. In response to the Declaratory Act (1766), the Coercive Act (1774) and the "Declaration for Suppressing Rebellion and Sedition" (1775), the young lawyer from Edenton backed slowly toward the conclusion that Crown and Parliament would never agree to any restraint upon their powers of supervision over the colonies and that therefore they had forfeited all the authority over Americans they had once enjoyed.

And while he was withdrawing from the King's no-longer-paternal protection, the entire Tidewater section of North Carolina, a very conservative community, was inwardly, often unknowingly, quietly, doing the same. As Professor Don Higginbotham has maintained, James Iredell wrote originally of his politics in the hope of preserving a connection with Great Britain, *and also the liberty of his neighbors under the British constitution*. In his "Essay on the Law Court Controversy," his "To the Inhabitants of Great Britain,"

"The Principles of an American Whig," "Causes of the American Revolution," "To His Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain" and "To the Commissioners of the King of Great Britain for Restoring Peace, etc.," he envisaged an empire of equal parts, like what came later with the British Commonwealth of Nations. Only a small change in the colonial pattern before 1763 was needed, but no less would serve. As early as September 1773 he had written, "I have always been taught and, till I am better informed, will continue to believe, that the Constitution of this country [North Carolina] is founded on the Provincial Charter, which may be considered the original contract between King and inhabitants." In the same spirit, looking back on relations between colonies and mother country since the first English settlement on this continent, he later informed King George III (as he withdrew his allegiance from that prince) that there would have been no Revolution "if your Majesty had dis-



liked innovation as much as we did.”

The great failing of the British system, according to James Iredell, was that it did not include a judiciary powerful enough to protect its constitution from the abusive acts of Crown and Parliament. Divided sovereignty, enforced by a judiciary speaking for an antecedent (and truly sovereign) fundamental law, provided a formula for preserving both liberty and civil order. Such an argument Iredell may

have learned from his friend William Hooper, who in 1774 wrote to the young immigrant from Bristol of a hope for setting up on these shores “a British constitution purged of its impurities.” But whatever its source, it is in keeping with the point of view which he affirmed throughout his public life. For well before most Americans, James Iredell came to believe that what we now call judicial review is essential to any hope for a government of laws. Functioning as a private attorney, he established the doctrine in North Carolina in the 1787 case of *Baynard v. Singleton*, and affirmed it again at every opportunity.

Looking back on a war fought more against the “700 or 800 Tyrants” of the House of Commons than the despotism of a monarch, Iredell in “An Address to the Public” wrote: We had not only been sickened and disgusted for years with the high and almost impious language from Great Britain, of the omnipotent power of the British Parliament, but had severely smarted under the effects. We felt, in all its rigor, the mischiefs of an absolute and unbounded authority, claimed by so weak a creature as man, and should have been guilty of the basest breach of trust, as well as the grossest folly, if in the same moment, when we spumed at the insolent despotism of Great Britain, we had established a despotic power among ourselves.

Because of what he had learned as an Englishman in America, he wished no system of legislative supremacy on these shores. Instead, even with respect to North Carolina, he insisted that “it has ever been my opinion that an act inconsistent with the [state] Constitution was void, and that the judges, consistently with their duties, could not carry it into effect. The Constitution appears to me to be a fundamental law, limiting the powers of the legislature, and with which every exercise of those powers must, necessarily, be compared.” In 1783 he observed, “In a Republic...the Law is superior to any or all Individuals, and the Constitution superior even to the Legislature, of which the Judges are the guardians and protectors.” Legislative supremacy was an idea of democratic, doctrinaire egalitarians. And Iredell was assuredly not of that company.

What Iredell thought of the “back-country men” and ordinary fellows who, with the Revolution, injected themselves into North Carolina politics and, once there, failed to show the deference to the local gentry which had been customary he suggested in his satiric “Creed of a Rioter.” Like the Regulators of 1774 (called by Iredell a “parcel of banditti” because they attacked the rule of law itself, and not just the misuse of the courts), “rioters” could best be identified by their aversion to gentlemen and preference for the natural man, by their discovery of something positive in ignorance, disreputable origin, bad manners, selfishness and resentment of every legitimate form of merit and distinction. The worst of this radical spirit was to be found “at the

North” in “masses” with a “tendency...to an unmixed democracy.” To the contrary, in the South there was “conservatism” in “an attachment to representative republicanism”—a view which, in those territories, “is more manifest and confirmed every day.”

As a follower of Edmund Burke, what fully provoked Iredell was not revolutionary practice but a “philosophy of revolution”—a theory of revolution as a positive good, such as in 1789 flowered in France. At the end of his life Iredell told a Philadelphia grand jury that, if released to move without a check among the people, such a doctrine would destroy their country: would work to dehumanize them as did, with George III the belief in his own prerogative in releasing an anger toward Americans which allowed him to arm Indians and slaves and to summon mercenaries to kill his colonial “children.” These remarks remind us of the conservatism and distance from general propositions or Jacobin enthusiasms in his contributions to the revision of the laws of North Carolina—a minimal revision, which emphasized continuity, not the changes that might come; which, with the new North Carolina constitution, restricted the meaning of revolution there. In them we recognize the Iredell who spoke against *a priori* politics in the ratifying convention in Hillsborough. Moreover, they recall Iredell’s impatience with the Reverend David Caldwell’s suggestion in the same convention that his colleagues first draft a general statement concerning the aboriginal rights of man (“fundamental principles”) and then measure the Constitution against these philosophical postulates. As a Federalist spokesman, Iredell insisted that this was not the proper method for lawgiving. In Iredell’s view, to begin such deliberations with arguments from definition concerning the rights of man and then attempt to decide on the particulars of federal policy by measuring them against the generic distinctions on which delegates might agree at a higher level was to go against “the very principle that we are now met to consider of the Constitution before us.” From a passionate admirer of Edmund Burke we might expect such doctrine. From Iredell one heard nothing else.

While attempting to make the old inherited law into a functioning reality in his state and to implement the conservative constitution made to support it by his brother-in-law and their friends, James Iredell accepted several offices from the government of North Carolina not long after it came into being as a free commonwealth. In 1777, Iredell became State’s Attorney for Chowan County. In 1777-1778, he was briefly Judge of the State Superior Court. From 1779-1781 he accepted from Governor Richard Casswell an appointment as North Carolina Attorney General—in which labor he was obliged to confront the problems of Loyalism, invasion and speculation, while at the same time being kept away from most of his lucrative private practice. Iredell left politics behind in 1781, but continued to write and speak in behalf of stability in the public life: against the blandishments of British authorities, against violations of the treaty of peace, fiat money, suspensions of contract by law, failure to support the Continental Congress, and indifference to the inability of the general government to defend our shores. Though he liked the high spirits of the people of his state, by what he saw of political life in North Carolina he grew to be more and more suspicious of democracy and convinced that “there must be some restriction on the right of voting.” “Poverty,” said he, “tempts ordinary men” to vote themselves the property of their neighbors. By 1788 Iredell was a trusted figure. In that year he was selected to be President of the Council of State. Out of the same authority and from his experience in state government he performed at the top of his bent in defending the handiwork of the Great Convention.

Before Iredell moved to the front among the Federalist orators urging ratification at Hillsborough—a talented group who knew they were going to lose the vote and therefore set out to make a record and lay down a teaching, a bit of political drama which would perhaps be useful in influencing another North Carolina convention, one certain to be held at a later date—he wrote, under the name of “Marcus,” another political essay, “Answers to Mr. Mason’s Objections to the New Constitution Recommended by the Late Convention of Philadelphia.” This piece was very well received for describing the Constitution as a moderate document presenting no danger to the South: a document promising chiefly what the Antifederalists said suited them well enough. In the debates proper, Iredell argued as he does in answering Mason’s eleven points. But in the debates he seems always to remember that his audience is not simply the surly Antifederalists, but rather the whole people of North Carolina who must be given reasons before they will agree to a federal bond stronger than what the Articles of Confederation can supply.

Iredell’s rhetorical task in the July 21–August 4, 1788 convention—the first of two gathered in North Carolina “for the purpose of deliberating and determining on the proposed Plan of Federal Government”—was to put the Antifederalists between the horns of a dilemma where they must either surrender their position or admit that they anticipate a complete separation of their state from the other twelve connected to them by the Articles. There would be only one chance for admission into the Union. Of course, the Federalists, always exaggerated when they employed this “all or nothing” argument, a reading of the situation which presupposed the desire for a continuing connection of some kind still to be found in each of the states.

Moreover, they were of course correct in this assumption since, after defeating the Constitution in July and August of 1788, North Carolina voted for it in Fayetteville on November 21, 1789. But to insist that there were only two choices in Hillsborough was a way of cutting through all of the trivial criticism of the Great Convention and its product. The rest (and most conservative part) of his appeal was calculated to calm Antifederalist fears of overgovernment: that the Constitution might be much more of a threat to American liberties than the machinations of Whitehall; that silence concerning the restrictions upon the national authority might lead to a discovery of implied powers. Iredell as defender of the Constitution affirms that “no power can be exercised but what is expressly given.” “What is not enumerated is not granted.” Any citizen with “the Constitution in his hands... may see if a power claimed is enumerated. If it is not, he will know it to be a usurpation.” In a “confederation” of “thirteen governments” joined “upon a republican principle,” Iredell had confidence that a separation of powers could be compatible with a modest increase in federal authority and the continuing “sovereignty of the states.” But if “anything in the Constitution tended to the annihilation of the states... it ought to excite resentment and... execration.” As Justice Iredell, his opinions on these issues did not change—which made him a very difficult Federalist.

James Iredell was appointed to the High Court on February 10, 1790. The published transcript of his performance in the first North Carolina ratification debates, along with his pamphlet reply to Mason, had given him a following among Federalists throughout the country. Yet, once seated, Justice Iredell, though a great student of the law, was nothing like Chief Justice Jay of New York or Justice James Wilson of Pennsylvania; and from this distinction we learn a good deal about Southern Federalism and why it disappeared so rapidly once President Washington left office. In specific, Iredell proved himself to be very different from his Yankee colleagues on the original court. He insisted that no judicial power over “the internal policy or administration of

the states” can be “pointed out” in the Constitution. In the case of *Chisholm v. Georgia*, (1793)—the first important reconsideration of the meaning of the federal system made by the judiciary after the Constitution had been adopted—Iredell stood alone. The issue in this matter was the desire of a South Carolina citizen to sue the state of Georgia. The other justices answered that Mr. Alexander Chisholm had a protected federal right to have his case heard. Iredell, speaking before his colleagues, denied that there were implied powers to cover such a claim and concluded “every state in the Union in every instance where its sovereignty has not been delegated to the United States, I consider to be as completely sovereign, as the United States are in respect to powers surrendered;... each state in the Union is sovereign as to all the powers reserved.” To this language Iredell added that it was the function of Congress to set limits to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—an issue much debated in our day. He was the first of the great judicial defenders of the strict view of our Constitution.

In his last years James Iredell warned his young kinsmen against the temptations of deism, labored to help his family, put his house in order and reflected on that moment when “we shall be examined into a place where one day kings and subjects” shall be considered together on the basis of a single moral law. In quiet and without “dread,” he met his death at Edenton, in the house he had built for his wife and is buried with the Johnstons at their home, Hayes plantation. In his rectitude, caution and firmness he resembles the Southern Whigs of the 1860’s who, after doing what they could to sustain the Union, joined their neighbors in secession when Mr. Lincoln called for 75,000 troops and promised an invasion of the “rebellious” South.

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About M.E. Bradford

Melvin E. "Mel" Bradford (1934–1993) was a conservative political commentator and Professor of Literature at the University of Dallas. He was the author of *A Better Guide than Reason: Federalists and Anti-Federalists, Original Intentions: On the Making and Ratification of the Constitution, Founding Fathers: Brief Life of the Framers of the Constitution, and The Reactionary Imperative: Essays Literary & Political.*

Source: <https://www.abbeyvilleinstitute.org/blog/the-americanization-of-james-iredell/>



Chapter News

Central Florida Chapter



On Friday, July 28th, The Central Florida SAR Chapter presented the 2018 Liberty Bell Award to Orange County Sheriff Jerry Demings. SAR promotes patriotism by recognizing those who serve the public honorably. The Liberty Bell Award honors an individual who demonstrates outstanding devotion and service to the Central Florida community. The award was presented to the Sheriff for his dedicated contribution in the area of law enforcement leadership. With Sheriff Demings is (L) Chapter President, Burt L. Fairchild, and (R) Chairman, Dan Dall (retired Army LTC).

Clearwater Chapter



Pictured above is Compatriot Bob Cundiff presenting the American Flag to The Martin family in Clearwater, Florida.

The Clearwater Chapter Sons of the American Revolution returned from summer break with the September luncheon meeting. But our Chapter continued to be active during this break. Compatriot and Former Chapter President Bob Cundiff, working with the Clearwater area Habitat for Humanity has presented American Flags to the owners of the new homes on behalf of the Clearwater Chapter.

At the beginning of the break our President Pat Niemann was elected as the new State President for the Florida Society. Taking over the local Chapter position will be the former 1st VP Jim Grayshaw. We all wish him success in his new position.

Another change for the new session is the newly revamped luncheon menu for our meetings. We hope everyone will enjoy these new selections. Our Chapter continues to be a leader in the State by working with the local community. We are also active in the Color Guard and the State contests held by the Florida Society. Our continued success is a testament to the members of our local Chapter.

Daytona-Ormond Chapter

The Daytona-Ormond Chapter is getting active again. Regular chapter meetings are being held the third Thursday of each month, a monthly newsletter has begun, and participation in community events is underway. In particular, we presented a flag kit to a new Habitat for Humanity homeowner, and participated in the DeLand Independence Day Celebration. Pictured below are several members that participated at the Independence Day Celebration.



Flagler Chapter



On May 24, 2018, outstanding Matanzas High School graduating Seniors, Suzie Rodriguez and Benjamin Schenck, each were presented a Sons of the American Revolution Good Citizenship Medal & Certificate. The presentations were made by Flagler Chapter 2nd Vice President Charles Hayes.



Flagler Chapter President Randall Morris was the featured speaker at the City of Palm Coast annual 4th of July Celebration, "By Dawn's Early Light". Compatriot Morris spoke of the fourteen Patriot founding fathers who presided over the Congresses leading up to, during, and after the Revolutionary War until 1789 and are considered by some scholars to be Presidents. On April 30th, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated our first President under the U. S. Constitution. The program concluded with the reading of the Declaration of Independence.

Jacksonville Chapter

The chapter shuts down regular meetings for the summer, but the George Washington Camp color guard stayed active, participating in two separate Memorial Day events, and an Independence Day celebration.



Palm Coast Firefighter-EMT Travis Greco was awarded the 2018 Fire Safety Medal & Certificate by the Flagler Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution for his coordination and leadership of wildland fire training for the Palm Coast Fire Department and his efforts to oversee emergency preparedness training for all City employees.

As a former wildland firefighter with the Florida Forest Service and volunteer firefighter with Flagler County Fire Rescue, Chief Forte noted Greco has extensive experience in fighting wild-fires and responding to natural disasters across the country.

The award was presented on July 18, 2018 to Greco by SAR President Randall Scott and Deputy Fire Chief Gerald Forte.



On a sad note, the chapter (including color guard) participated in Compatriot Jack Coleman's memorial service. Jack was a member of the SAR for over 63 years, serving in many capacities at the chapter, state, and national levels, including FLSSAR President in 1963, and later as Vice-President General.

Lake-Sumter Chapter

"Members of the Lake-Sumter Chapter have been busy during the reporting period. In-house, our Registrar John Moore, saw to the installation of three new members, Michael Anthony Castronova, Merlyn C. Wilson, and Terry Oldham; with one additional application approved dur-



Left to right: Compatriot Terry Oldham, Alyssa Lane (granddaughter of Compatriot Allan Lane), George Chaffee, Jim Carl, Jacob Lane (grandson of Compatriot Lane) and Compatriot John Moore. Photograph provided by Compatriot Allan Lane. (July 4, 2018)



Left to right: Compatriots Jim Carl, George Chaffee, Glenn Langston, Ken Mosher and John Moore as Compatriot Langston received his NSSAR Bronze Color Guard Award. (June 2, 2018)

ing the summer break for Compatriot Raymond McCreary. New officers were elected and installed: President Allan Lane; 1st Vice President Robert Beightol; 2nd Vice-President Richard Offutt; Secretary Edward Riley; and Treasurer Ronald Grove. Veteran Recognition Chairman Jim Carl arranged for the listed Compatriots to receive the following honors for their military service: Terry Oldham, the War Service Medal; Merlyn Wilson and Robert Bass, each received the Military Service Medal; Glenn Langston inducted into the NSSAR World War II Veteran Corps; and the following members were inducted into the NSSAR Vietnam Veteran Corps: Richard Offutt, Basil Linville, Jr; John Moore; Robert L. Beightol, and Jim Carl, himself. On June 2, 2018, the piece de resistance was awarded, when Compatriot Glenn Langston received the NSSAR Bronze Color Guard Medal for his many contributions as both a member and Commander of the Lake-Sumter Color Guard.

Reaching out into our communities, our Education Committee, led by Chairman Ron Grove, in addition to local winners, saw Montverde Academy Robert Burke go on to receive the FLSSAR History Teacher of the Year award; and the winner of our Americanism Poster Contest, Groveland Elementary 5th Grader Charlotte Sandoval, won 1st place and 3rd Place at the FLSSAR and NSSAR portions of the contest, respectively. Through the efforts of Chairman Bill Hayes, 7 more Scouts were presented with SAR Eagle Scout Certificates; six JROTC cadets were presented with the SAR Bronze JROTC medal and one Citizenship Award was presented to a member of the US Naval Sea Cadet Corps, Fruitland Park, FL. It should be noted that two of the recipients of the JROTC medal, Cadets Nicholas Dunaway, Mount Dora High School; and Daniel Gantz, Eustis High School, were also honored as they attained the rank of Eagle Scout; and that one Eagle Scout, Michael A. Castronova (mentioned above) was approved for membership in the SAR. Our most recent activity was participation in the Tavares 4th of July Parade by six members and one guest of the Chapter. Participants are identified as Compatriots Terry Oldham, Jim Carl, John Moore, George Chaffee, President Allan Lane,

with grandchildren Compatriot Jacob Lane and future DAR member Alyssa Lane.

Despite the Summer meeting hiatus, work continues two future major events. First, the Chapter, under the guidance of President Allan Lane, continues to prepare for the Chapter's 30th Anniversary Celebration and Liberty Tree dedication scheduled for November 3, 2018; and second, Chairman Jim Carl, Veteran Recognition Committee continues to formulate the ceremony to honor the Chapter's Vietnam Veterans under the auspices of the Vietnam 50th Anniversary Commemoration program, scheduled for December 1, 2018."

Miami Chapter



Chapter President Wolff points to several firearm accessories as Compatriot Cadman III and his grandson George IV look on. George IV is current C.A.R. President and a Scout.

Saramana Chapter



The president and vice president of Saramana attended the winter BoM to watch our entrant compete in the state Rumbaugh Oration Contest. Ms. Rachel Mallett finished 3rd in the state competition. Eagle Scout Michael Meisner was our chapter Eagle Scout Essay Contest winner and he received a scholarship check in the amount of \$1500. Cadet Wendy Zhang was selected as our Enhanced JROTC winner (out of 4 finalists) and she received a scholarship check for \$1300. All youth program winners were submitted to FLSSAR for consideration to represent our state society. Saramana submitted entries in the USS Stark Memorial Award (nearly 12k points), Americanism, and President's Challenge (8k points).



In other youth related activities, Saramana has awarded: 1x CAR Medal of Appreciation to DAR Lady Adrienne Abiodun, 3x Certificates of appreciation to JROTC Military Instructors for their work with students, 3x Bronze Good Citizenship Medals to JROTC cadets for outstanding leadership and scholastic achievement, 1x Bronze Good Citizenship Medal to an Eagle Scout for outstanding service to his community, and 13 Bronze JROTC medals at 12 different schools. We currently have 71 nominations for 5th grade Good Citizenship Awards. Names are still coming in so this number will end up higher by the time schools take summer holiday.

Continuing the Saramana commitment to recognizing the best and bravest among our communities public safety professionals, we awarded 6x Fire Safety Commendation Awards, 2x EMS Com-



mendation Awards, 10 Law Enforcement Commendations, 1x SAR Life Saving Medal (1st Saramana awardee of this new medal), and 1x SAR Medal for Heroism. At the awards luncheons we had 15 attendees from 6 fire jurisdictions and 24 attendees from 7 law enforcement agencies. Sandy Buchanan, wife of US Representative Vern Buchanan (FL, 16th District) was on hand to speak at our Law Enforcement Recognition Luncheon and presented all of the awardees with Congressional challenge coins.

Saramana has submitted eight members for their Certificates of Patriotism under the Veteran's Recognition Program. These will be awarded at our Memorial Day luncheon on Saturday May 26th. Saramana is also submitting a member for two Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters for their Service to Veteran's Medal.

The Saramana SAR Chapter Color Guard (Nathaniel Green Camp #8) has participated in five events this spring with 20 members in attendance (including BoM and Merritt Island). Upcoming events include FLSSAR Annual Meeting, May Chapter Meeting, Sarasota Memorial Day Parade, DAR Flag Day Luncheon, and the DAR Constitution Week Luncheon.

South Shore Chapter



The National Society of SAR awards the Bronze ROTC Medal to foster the principle of the "citizen-soldier," exemplified by the Minutemen of Revolutionary War days. This award is presented to JROTC cadets who are selected for having a high degree of merit with respect to leadership qualities, military bearing, and general excellence. Here is the list of South Shore Chapter presenters and the high schools they visited this before the end of the school term : (1) COL "Spike" Speicher - Armwood H.S.; (2) Lt. Col. Gordon Bassett -



Newsome H.S.; (3) Mr. Jack Bolen - Brandon H.S.; (4) Mr. Chip Churchill - Durant H.S. and East Bay H.S.; and (5) LCDR John Glynn - Spoto H.S., Riverview H.S., Strawberry Crest H.S. and Lennard H.S.

Our spring meeting had the largest turnout on the history of our Chapter. Featured

speaker LTC Benny Blackshire Army (ret) packed the house with his tales of clandestine work in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos along the Ho Chi Minh Trail. His Top Secret work was only recently declassified, allowing him to share his incredible story.

Tallahassee Chapter



On Tuesday, 31 July 2018, at the Tallahassee National Cemetery, Committal Shelter #2, The Sauls-Bridges American Legion Post 13 and the Patriot Guard Riders stood in silent respect for veterans previously interred but not properly honored. These heroes stood for us and now we stand for them.

Tallahassee Chapter President and Chaplain of the American Legion Post 13, John Paul Folsom was the 'Master of Ceremony' for this solemn occasion. American Legion Officer, Charles Howell presents the folded flag to the Sons of the American Revolution Panama City Chapter President, DeCody Brad Marble. Marble received the flag on behalf of all previously interred veterans whose families could not be present for the memorial service. American Legion Honor Guard fired three volleys, the 21-Gun Salute and a bugler played taps.

Tampa Chapter

The Tampa Chapter presented 16 bronze JROTC and 2 silver ROTC Commendation medals and certificates through out the spring of 2018. The Chapter invites the high school cadets to our April meeting, so they can again be recognized in front of members. This year, three cadets joined us including the winner of the Chapter Enhanced JROTC Contest, Cadet 1st Lieutenant Joseph Lubinski. Chapter President John Goolsby presented Cadet Lubinski with the JROTC Medallion, Certificate and a check from the Tampa Chapter.

Joe is a junior in the engineering program at Middleton High School of Tampa, with aspirations of attending one of the service academies. He is a member of AFJROTC Kitty Hawk Air Honor Society and has held several command positions at Middle-



ton JROTC. Joe is also an Eagle Scout and has held a number of leadership positions in scouting, as well. The Lubinski's are members of the St. Timothy Parish of Lutz, also the current home of Compatriot Father Kevin Yarnell. Cadet Lubinski placed third in the Florida Society Enhanced JROTC Contest.



On April 24, the Tampa Chapter Color Guard was part of the Welcome Home Ceremony for Mission #33 of Honor Flight of West Central Florida. Honor Flight WCF operates out of the St. Petersburg-Clearwater airport. We met some 75 veterans, men and women, who served during WW II, Korean War and the Vietnam War, some in more than one. Color Guard members present were John Goolsby (Chapter President) and David Bryant (Chapter VP), who are pictured below, as well as Dick Young. Also attending and representing the Tampa Chapter was Compatriot Bill Swain. For more information on Honor Flight, you can visit www.honorflight.org.

Withlacoochee Chapter



The Withlacoochee Chapter presented Richard P. Massa, Jr., CEO, Habitat for Humanity, Hernando County, with the SAR Bronze Good Citizenship Medal and Certificate, for his

conviction that every man, woman and child should have a simple, durable place to live in dignity and safety, and that decent shelter in decent communities should be a matter of conscience and action for all. The ceremony was held at the

Habitat for Humanity Headquarters, 10494 Spring Hill Dr., Springhill, Florida. Pictured from left to right are SAR Color Guard Commander Russell Gibson, Chapter President Larry Sturgeon, CEO Richard P. Massa Jr., and Chapter Past President Charles Day.

National SAR Award Winner



A major award winner at the 2018 National Congress was Compatriot Norman Romeyn Freyer of the Withlacoochee Chapter. Norman was the winner of the Colonel Stewart Boone McCarty Award for furthering the preservation of United States history and its traditional teachings in our schools. The award was for \$350 and a NSSAR Certificate. Compatriot Norman has been a distinguished SAR member since May 31, 2007. His motivation and enthusiasm for preserving our United States history and eight years of dedicated work with faculty and students of the Citrus and Hernando County Elementary Schools

has resulted in his great success. He continues to build and nurture the Chapter's Youth Outreach Program. He has been instrumental in spearheading the Chapter's annual Americanism Poster Contest Program.

Newsletter Competitions

The winners of the 2017 National competitions were announced and awarded at the July Congress. The guidelines for judging newsletters can be found at the sar.org website via this link accessed by logging into the SAR site - - <https://members.sar.org/media/uploads/pages/256/uNYd0HuxX7MM.pdf> Please read these guidelines to understand what and how your publication will be judged.

Every editor at a state-level society or chapter considers his newsletter to be excellent and deserving of recognition. Editors are to be commended for the efforts expended. However, there are only a few awards available and the competition is fierce, with little room for error. There is also some subjectivity incorporated into the judging process in order to provide flexibility in determining the best newsletters. These guidelines should help editors determine if they are meeting the requirements necessary to be competitive. **If so**, then the editors can submit their publications for judging. **If not**, then the editors should work towards meeting the requirements before submitting. Remember, good communication is the goal, not awards or accolades.

To be eligible for competition, submission should be the **single issue** as determined by the editor/chapter to be the best published issue per calendar year (January to December 2018) to be submitted to the Newsletters and Publications Committee chairman. Submissions are preferred by email attachment (PDF/WORD files) or by the issue's URL if located on a web site. Submissions should be of acceptable quality. See Handbook for ideas for what a good newsletter can be. **The submission must be received by December 15.** Sending all newsletter issues to the committee chair does **NOT** enter the publication into any contest. If you cannot submit by December 15th, contact the committee chairman for an extension. The extension will not be longer than 2 weeks. Late submissions without an approved extension will not be judged.

To repeat some language from the Newsletters and Periodi-

als Handbook: *"There is a distinct obligation on the part of a local chapter's leadership to inform the membership as a whole of a chapter's activities, goals, and achievements. We all know that many of our supportive members find it difficult or impossible, for any number of reasons, to attend chapter meetings. Without written communication received on a regular basis, these men would receive nothing, and may feel no obligation to continue membership in the organization and be one of those individuals who drops membership when the dues notices are sent. No news is not good news. No news is just that: nothing."*

To re-cap:

1. Submit a SINGLE issue to the committee chairman. Preferred method is an email PDF attachment.
2. Submit by December 15, 2017

Steve Williams, Chairman

Jay R. Wilson (1941 - 2018)

It is with deep regret that the St. Petersburg SAR chapter along with the FLSSAR announce the passing of Compatriot Jay Wilson. He served as the chapter's president from 1997 - 1999. Later, he served as the chapter registrar. Below is his obituary.

Jay Ronal Wilson, 77, of Clearwater, FL passed away on July 8, 2018 with his loving family at his side. He was born in Pittsburgh, PA, the son of John Edgar and Dorothy Wilson and they moved to Livermore, California, when he was five. He graduated from Livermore High School in 1958 and Fresno State University in 1966. Ron enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1962, entering as an E1 aircraft mechanic and retiring as a Commander (O-5)



in 1988. He graduated from Aviation Officer Candidate School and flight training in Pensacola, FL. Upon finishing his flight training, he was awarded his Wings of Gold, his naval aviator wings, in 1970. He was the Distinguished Naval Graduate for his outstanding performance in the flight training program. He also was a flight instructor at Whiting Field in Milton, FL in the Navy's T-34C and T-38 airplanes. Ron served deployments in both the Mediterranean and the Pacific flew the P-3 Orion 4 engine aircraft. He was the commander of the Naval Facility Midway Island from 1979-1980. He graduated from the Naval War College in Newport, RI in 1979 and the Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, AL in 1984. Ron's last duty station was at MacDill AFB, where he served in J-5, Policy and Planning, at Central Command, retiring as a decorated Commander in 1988. After retiring from the Navy, he was a pilot with ComAir (Delta's Regional Carrier) for ten years, flying all over the southeast United States and the Caribbe-

an. Ron spent his post ComAir years building a cabin in Clarington, PA, traveling and enjoying time with his family. Ron was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and was a past president of the St. Petersburg Chapter, SAR.

CDR. Wilson is survived by his wife, Mary Anne Wilson, daughters Katherine Grundon, Sarah Wilson (Michael Loveless), Alicia LaMont (Marc), Kathryn Asbill (Earl), his brother Doug Wilson (Terri), and cousin Dave Beswarick (Debbie). His eight grandchildren are: Jeffrey Peters, Emily Peters, Tommy Grundon, Austin Asbill, C.J. Asbill, Mackenzie Asbill, Zachary Asbill, and Madelyn LaMont. His three great-granddaughters are: Haley Peters, Ava Peters, and Yanna Rock.

In lieu of flowers, contributions in his name may be made to Honor Flight.

This obituary was found online at <https://veteransfuneralcare.com/obituary/jay-ronal-wilson>.

From the National SAR Patriot Chest Sub-Committee

The NSSAR Education Committee and the Patriot Chest Sub-Committee have increased the reimbursement guidelines for starting and/or upgrading your Patriot Chest (Traveling Trunk) just in time for the new school year. During the last several months all Societies have been provided a DVD showing Patriot Chest Presentation techniques and also, information on where to purchase colonial items for sharing with the school students. Nearly all of the Society Presidents have been contacted by phone with offers of assistance in starting up Patriot Chest programs. How is your Society or Chapter doing?

The SAR reimbursement program has now been increased from 50% on purchases (up to \$500) to the new rate of 75% of purchases (up to \$500) or \$375 maximum. Save you invoices/receipts to apply for your reimbursement. Please contact our NSSAR Edu-

cation Director Colleen Wilson for the latest guidelines and reimbursement details.



Pictured above is Compatriot Carl Hoffman in a Tri-Corn hat with several USMC soldiers. The one in black trunks is his grandson, Austin McNamee who is a Lance Corporal. Lance is PFC station in Hawaii, but rotates to South Korea each year.



JUST TWO TAILORS

Tailors of fine 18th century clothing



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



Upcoming Endowment Trust Fund Proposal:

B. 3. Meal for Enhanced JROTC Program Winner, Rumbaugh, Knight, and Eagle Scout winners; two per recipient. (Limit \$20.00 per meal.)

Proposed change – Meals for Enhanced JROTC Program Winner, Rumbaugh, Knight, Americanism Poster contest and Eagle Scout winners (Limit \$40.00 per award)

Justification – these being youth awards, typically both parents would accompany their child, so that means

3 meals. This would allow chapters with less expensive meals to get them covered.

The Americanism Poster contest should be included.

B. 4. Medals for Law Enforcement, Fire-Safety, Heroism, Emergency Medical Services, Bronze Good Citizenship awards and two meals per recipient. Other Medals purchased from NSSAR and presented to persons other than SAR members in recognition of their support of the Sons of the American Revolution, persons whose achievements are noteworthy in their school, community or state, or those currently serving or who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States, and two meals per recipient. (Limit \$20.00 per meal.)

Proposed change - Medals for Law Enforcement, Fire-Safety, Heroism, Emergency Medical Services, Bronze Good Citizenship awards. Other Medals purchased from NSSAR and presented to persons other than SAR members in recognition of their support of the Sons of the American Revolution, persons whose achievements are noteworthy in their school, community or state, or those currently serving or who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States. Meals limited to \$40.00 per recipient.

Justification – in the case of public service personnel a spouse and commanding officer would accompany the

Recipient. This would allow chapters with less expensive meals to get them covered.

B. 5. Chapters participating in the Habitat for Humanity outreach program may request reimbursement for the purchase of the porch/mailbox flag kits used in the program. Limit of \$20.00 per porch/mailbox flag kit with a maximum of 15 in a calendar year. Chapters must report the name of each recipient, and the date of each dedication.

Proposed change - Chapters participating in the Habitat for Humanity outreach program may request reimbursement for the purchase of the porch/mailbox flag kits used in the program. Limit of \$300.00 per year.

Justification – Large chapters in large cities may have more than 15 homes in a year. If they purchase the cheaper kits they can accommodate more homes and the chapters with fewer homes can purchase a higher quality flag kit.

B. 13. Engraving expenses – not to exceed \$5.00 per award. Proposed change - Engraving expenses – not to exceed \$10.00 per award.

Justification – SAR charges \$10 to engrave a medal.

A local jeweler I use charges \$10.

Proposed additions:

B. 16. Support to Boy Scout Councils (Limit \$100)

B. 17. Support to JROTC units (Limit \$100)

Once voting upon and approved, these items guidelines will go in affect.

Freedom Fighters in the Shadows

By Shannon McWaters
(Knight Essay Contest Submittal)

The Declaration of Independence is a nationally symbol of pride and freedom across all of the United States of America, thousands of Americans learn visit this symbolic document every day. It is almost shameful to not be able to recite the words written on this historical document that symbolizes the first push of hard fought freedom from the controlling British Empire. However, when most Americans remember this important document the names that first come to mind are the most famous signers, like Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and John Hancock. A very small amount of people recall the less famous signers of the declaration, the men who were risking just as much to sign that document but were forgotten so quickly by the general masses.

Signing the Declaration of Independence was seen as treason at the time and could be punishable with death. However, despite these high risks 56 men still risked their lives for this country and signed that pivotal document. 56 men that signed not just their names, but signed away their life in saying they would be willing to die for this freedom. However, the majority of Americans would be struggling to name just five signers of the declaration whom gave them the freedom they take for granted every day. Very few Americans know that out of the 56 men that risked their lives by signing, five of them were captured by the British and tortured to death, twelve of them had their homes burned, nine of them died in the Revolutionary War. Furthermore, the majority of Americans have never even heard the name Carter Braxton, Thomas McKeam, Francis Lewis, John Hart, or Robert Morris. All of these were men who had their life forever changed because of their decision to sign the Declaration of Independence and fight for the freedom of the future American citizens, however most people have never heard their names.

Some of the less famous signers paid a much higher cost for their freedom than the most famous signers who are credited for changing America. Carter Braxton, a signer from Virginia lost all of his wealth and died a poor man due to all of this ships being taken from his possession by the British Navy. However, some signers paid a much greater cost than just losing their wealth and were never rewarded with fame or glory. Thomas McKeam was sought after by the British so

much that he constantly moved his family around the colonies and had to keep them in hiding. He was a member of Congress by received no pay and lived in poverty for the majority of his life. Francis Lewis also suffered a fate similar to McKeam, the British Army jailed his wife and within a few months she passed away in prison. Both of these men suffered a terrible fate because of their belief in freedom and had to watch their family suffer due to their decision. However, John Hart arguably suffered the worst fate due to his signature on that faithful document. He was forced away from his wife's side as she was dying and had to see his thirteen children leave their home in order to protect their own lives. Hart had to live in the wilderness for around a year for his own safety and when he finally had the opportunity to return home he died only a few weeks later due to a broken heart from discovering the death of his wife and that his children were missing.

These are just some examples of the hardships suffered by the signers of the Declaration of Independence and how the less famous men still suffered fates just as terrible even though they never received the recognition they deserved. It is important to remember that these men were not savages that were hardened for the horrors of war; these men were average Americans that wanted to see a change. They were husbands, fathers, and sons that just wanted to buy tea without a tax and have the freedoms they deserved.

While important and famed signers like Thomas Jefferson or Samuel Adams did do amazing things for America and scarified so much of themselves for the betterment of the country, it is important to still remember the remainder of the signers. People like Edward Rutledge who was only 26 when he signed the declaration and risked his life for freedom at such a young age. America is constantly regarded by other countries as being very prideful in their countries freedom, values, and history as America went from being a collection of poor colonies to the arguably the biggest superpower in the world. Therefore, it is time that more Americans learn about and acknowledge the men that risked their lives to earn the freedom that Americans enjoy today. If Americans are going to stand up every day and pledge their allegiance to a flag, it is important that they understand exactly who the 56 men were and what they had to sacrifice in order to give them the freedom to pledge to that specific flag.

Citation System Used: MLA Manuel of Style

"Fate of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence." Constitution Society: Everything Needed to Decide Constitutional Issues, www.constitution.org/bio/fate_of_signers.htm.

"Signers of the Declaration of Independence: Edward Rutledge." Ushistory.org, Independence Hall Association, www.ushistory.org/declaration/signers/rutledge.html. Goodrich, Charles. Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Hard Press, 2013.

Kiernan, Denise, and Joseph D'Agnes. Signing Their Lives Away: the Fame and Misfortune of the Men Who Signed the Declaration of Independence. Quirk Book, 2009.

Fradin, Dennis B. Signers: the 56 Stories behind the Declaration of Independence. Walker, 2016.



242nd Anniversary of the Battle of Thomas Creek

Saturday 10:00 AM, March 30, 2019

in Jacksonville, Florida

The Florida Society SAR commemorates the 242nd anniversary for the Battle of Thomas Creek (the Southernmost Battle of the American Revolutionary War). The ceremony will be held at Seaton Creek Historic Preserve Park at 10:00 AM. If placing a wreath and/or participating in the color guard, please arrive no later than 9:30AM to register your wreath. The park is located off I-95 at Exit 366 then head west 2.5 miles on Pecan Park Road to 2145 Arnold Road, Jacksonville, FL (3 miles North of the airport). The bad weather location event will take place at Sheltair, 14600 Whirlwind Ave.

We will have a social and orientation meeting Friday evening at 5 p.m. on March 29th at the Marriott Spring Hill Suites, 13550 Airport Court, Jacksonville, FL 32218 (904-741-8002). Identify yourself with the SAR for a discounted rate of \$109 (includes breakfast) or use your Marriott points. A block of rooms will be reserved up to March 15th. Organizations and participants will be announced during the ceremony. Our speaker will again be Dr. Roger Smith of Colonial Research Associates, Inc. and we will also have the Patriotic Choral Group "Let Freedom Sing" in addition to various Patriotic and Civic Organizations bringing greetings. To assure your organization's recognition and to receive a flag streamer, please complete the following by March 1, 2019 to:

David H. Ramseur (FLSSAR President 2011-12)

3733 River Hall Drive, Jacksonville, FL 32217

(904)-502-4819; Davidramseur12@gmail.com



FLORIDA SOCIETY
 SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
 REGISTRATION FORM
 Fall October 12-14, 2018

Embassy Suites Orlando - Lake Buena Vista So., 4955 Kyngs Heath Road, Kissimmee

Name: _____ Chapter: _____ National Number _____

Date _____ E-mail Address for confirmation reply _____ @ _____

Guest(s) Name(s) (list all): _____

This is a Fill-able PDF form. You MUST save it to your PC BEFORE filling out the form FROM your PC's saved location. Filling it out online does not work. It Automatically calculates the Total amount to be paid.

BOM Voting Authority (Article II, Section I, FLSSAR Bylaws (Select only ONE): ←

Incumbent/Past NSSAR Officer Delegate* * Delegate names must be submitted to FLSSAR Secretary prior to BOM
 A member of the BOM who is unable to attend a meeting may name, in writing, have another member of the FLSSAR to attend and act in his stead; provided, however, that no person may have more than one vote.

Delegate names must be submitted to FLSSAR Secretary prior to BOM

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.

Special dietary needs:

| Enter number of persons Here ↓ | | | | Enter number of persons Here ↓ | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|----------|---|-------------------|--|----------|
| Saturday Ladies Tea Luncheon (Ladies only) | | | | Saturday Evening Banquet | | | |
| SAR Member Spouse | \$41 per person x | | = \$0.00 | SAR Member | \$52 per person x | | = \$0.00 |
| Member Guest | \$41 per person x | | = \$0.00 | Spouse/Member Guest | \$52 per person x | | = \$0.00 |
| | | | | Enter the number of Vegetarian meals | | | |
| | | | | Enter the number of No-Sugar Desserts | | | |
| | | | | Registration Fee (for Members Only) Enter | | | |
| | | | | \$23.00 or \$38.00 (as late fee) | | | |
| | | | | Total Amount Enclosed | | | |
| | | | | = \$0.00 | | | |

The alternate Banquet Meal selection is a Chef's Choice VEGETARIAN ENTREE

The above meals include: Freshly Brewed Coffee, Decaffeinated Coffee, and Herbal Tea.

MEAL RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE *September 28, 2018*

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 269-468-8091. If you register by e-mail and do NOT receive a confirmation via e-mail within 1 day of sending message, call 269-468-8091.

Save to your PC, Fill it out, Save, Then print & Mail or E-mail as attachment to addresses below

Please indicate on your meal reservation form any special dietary requirements.
 Send your check (payable to "Treasurer FLSSAR") to:

FLSSAR Meetings Arrangements Committee
 % Steve Williams
 5955 Red Arrow Hwy
 Coloma, MI 49038

Phone: 269-468-8091
 email: sarwilliamssa@gmail.com

128th National SAR Congress - Houston, TX





The Florida Patriot

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The Florida SAR Board of Management Meeting

Embassy Suites - Orlando Lake Buena Vista South

October 12 - 14, 2018

(Room Rate = \$143 per night & \$5.00 daily parking fee)

4955 Kyngs Heath Road Kissimmee, FL 34746

FROM INTERSTATE 4 WEST - (from Tampa): From I-4, take exit #67 (SR 536/Epcot). At the bottom of the ramp, turn right and continue on SR536 approximately 2 miles to SR535. Turn right at this traffic light and go almost 2 miles and turn right onto Kyngs Heath Rd at traffic light. The hotel is on the corner of SR535 & Kyngs Heath Rd.

FROM INTERSTATE 4 EAST - (from Daytona Beach and downtown Orlando): From I-4, take exit #68 (SR535). Turn left from the ramp traffic light & head to Kissimmee. Upon going about 3.5 miles, turn right onto Kyngs Heath Rd at traffic light. The hotel is on the right.

FROM THE FLORIDA TURNPIKE, NORTH OR SOUTH: From the Florida Turnpike, take exit #249 (Osceola Parkway Exit), Head west upon getting on Osceola Parkway. Upon going across the Single Creek bridge after the toll booth, the next exit is SR535. Turn left onto SR535, and go to the next traffic light (Kyngs Heath Rd) and turn right. The hotel is on the right.

FROM MELBOURNE ON US192: From I-95, head west on US192 and go roughly 54 miles. Then turn right at the SR535 traffic light. At the next traffic light on SR535, turn left onto Kyngs Heath Rd. The hotel is on the right.