

*The*

# *Florida Patriot*

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

Vol. XL No. 1

Spring 2010



*Inside this issue: Story of Ft Montagu, By-laws Ballot, BOM Minutes, The Constitution, and more.*



### Front Cover

Painting of Esek Hopkins who was a Captain of the frigate, *Alfred*.

### Inside Front Cover

Photos taken at the March 13<sup>th</sup> re-Charter ceremony for the Florida Society Sons of the American Revolution Lake City Chapter. (l-r) Ray Davis, FLSSAR President William Stevenson, Gordon Greenwood, Scott Bushnell, Ron Toops, and Lake City Chapter President Rev. Dr. Roy Martin. Photo at bottom is the assembled audience for the event.



### Inside Back Cover

The Last Naval Battle of the American Revolution Photos. (top) cannon and Plaque, (center) Friday night reception and dinner, and (bottom) the massed Color Guard with the Florida Brigade shown here.

### Back Cover

Jacksonville Chapter members Lindsey Brock and Dick Cardell participate in Wreaths Across America at the Jacksonville National Cemetery.

# President's Message



## Florida Society Officers 2009-2010

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& William Dunaway)

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Ocala & Withlacoochee)

VP NE Region - Skip Brown  
(Daytona-Ormond, Deland, Flagler,  
Jacksonville & St. Augustine)

VP EC Region - Hermann Riediger  
(Brevard, Central Florida,  
St. Lucie River & Treasure Coast)

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(Clearwater, Major John DeVane, Sr.  
Lakeland, St. Petersburg & Tampa)

VP SE Region - Dan Shepherd  
(Ft. Lauderdale, Miami & Palm  
Beach)

VP SW Region - Philip Tarpley  
(Caloosa, Charlotte, Naples &  
Saramana)

Recording Secretary - Steve Williams

Historian - Robert G. Murray

Registrar - Ray Lantz

Genealogist - Ted Duay, III

*The Florida Patriot*  
Editor - Steve Williams

Chaplain - Dr. Randy Moody

Chancellor - Carl K. Hoffmann

Sergeant-at-Arms - Harold Crapo

National Trustee - Ron Toops

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*The Florida Patriot*

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Assistant Editor

Ben DuBose

Circulation Manager

Kevin A. Yarnell

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## Compatriots:

Mile marker 4 – the final stretch. As they say in football, the fourth quarter; in baseball, the ninth inning. It has been a busy year.

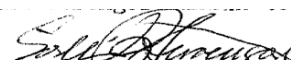
So far in this stretch, I have attended and visited as follows: First, on 15-16 January the FLSSAR BOM in Kissimmee. Then on the 19<sup>th</sup> I visited the Palm Beach Chapter. Two days later, the 21<sup>st</sup>, I visited Daytona/Ormond Chapter. On 21 February I visited the Miami Chapter. At each I carried greetings and assisted in the installation of their officers for the coming year and gave the Toast to the Flag.

Yet to come are visits to the Florida CAR Conference in Jacksonville on 5-6 March; the Florida DAR Conference in Orlando on 12 March; the FLSSAR Annual Meeting on 6-9 May.

To summarize, I have visited twelve chapters – Maj. John Devane, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Daytona/Ormond, Withlacoochee, Lake-Sumter, Brevard, Lakeland, Clearwater, Saramana, Palm Beach, and Miami as well as my own, Treasure Coast. I have also attended the National Congress in “Atlanta” on 4-8 July; the FLSSAR BOM’s 28-29 August and 23-24 October; the joint SAR/DAR meeting (St. Lucie Chapter) on 12 September; and the NSSAR Leadership Conference at Louisville on 25-26 September; as well as those noted above for final quarters.

Work in progress is the realignment of the FLSSAR committees which I hope will streamline operations. We have also continued the support of the NSSAR programs, the youth programs – ROTC, Eagle Scout, Oration, and Essay. Finally, we continue strongly to support the “Support the Troops” program.

I trust and hope I pass a better and stronger FLSSAR to my successor. God Bless.

  
William R. Stevenson

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## Editor's Cut

### Compatriots

For the last few Board of Management (BOM) meetings, the topic of funding the various youth activities, e.g., Eagle Scout Scholarship, JROTC, Rumbaugh and Knight contests, and the Americanism Poster contest has repeatedly been broached with comments lamenting their lack of sufficient funds to effectively run these endeavors. While not specifically addressing these activities here, I'd like to bring up a subject that is years old and hasn't seemed to gain much traction: Electronic access to *The Florida Patriot* magazine. For those who can and do use the internet and e-mail, there are three benefits to seriously using this delivery medium instead of hardcopy/postal delivery.

1. It will help re-apportion our budget expenditures, from the editor's budget to these other areas needing increased moneys – see above. This will also help to keep down the passing-of-the-hat syndrome for funding these activities.
2. You can view/read the entire magazine in color instead of having the cover pages in color. Another aspect is that the magazine can increase in page count if it were delivered electronically – there is no shortage of electrons.
3. This media is increasingly used by other organizations both within and outside of the SAR for delivery of their member publications.

So, ponder this subject and take a good, long look at whether you need to have a piece of paper in your hand or whether you can electronically enjoy and then archive this publication on your computer – saving shelf space and saving a few trees.

Secondly, in the coming issues there will be the opportunity for **you** to contribute colonial or revolution era articles for publication – see two such articles in this issue. Also, each RVP or region will have publication issues to highlight their region for chapter news and activities. Officers will be given an opportunity to submit content that they desire to share with our membership.

*Steven Williams*

**Deadline for submissions for  
the Summer edition is July 1, 2010**

# CHAPTER NEWS

## **Brevard**

The Brevard Chapter in concert with the Brevard Regent's Council of the DAR and the Navy League held the 4<sup>th</sup> annual celebration of the 227<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Last Naval Battle of the American Revolution on March 6<sup>th</sup>.



Among the participants were representatives from these SAR chapters: Clearwater, Flagler, Lakeland, Jacksonville, Palm Beach, and Withlacoochee. A local Boy Scout troop, Coast Guard Auxiliary, Sea Cadets, Military Order of the Purple Heart, VFW, and Ancient Order of Hibernians participated in the Color Guard and Wreath laying. The speaker this year was none other than Florida compatriot Lindsey C Brock III of the Jacksonville chapter.

## **Caloosa**

Caloosa Chapter's EXCOM and the State Society are very proud and honored to announce the award of the Silver Good Citizenship Medal to past chapter president Guy Walton for his outstanding services over the past 35 years. Compatriot Guy has truly been

the backbone and inspiration of this organization almost from its inception. We are all deeply indebted to him.

This month is an opportune time to take stock of where we are with the chapter. The membership picture is bright, despite the loss of some long-time members. At 50+ members in our 37<sup>th</sup> year, we have not been this strong since the Bicentennial. Our chapter has also experienced some "firsts" recently. We now have a number of three generation member families: Learned (Fred), Moody (Randy), and Walton (Terry). We have two memorial members for the first time, the oldest of whom was born in our nation's centennial year, 14 years before SAR was organized (John Jacob Walton).



Figure 1: Edison Parade February 20th

The chapter now has two Life Members: our current president and vice president, and we

encourage others to consider this commitment to our national organization.

Caloosa is also very active in supporting the SAR Library through the Friends of the Library, second only to the Miami chapter. All members are invited to participate. Again, information is available at [www.sar.org](http://www.sar.org).

## **Jacksonville**



The Jacksonville Chapter, Florida Society SAR takes great pleasure in announcing the presentation of the Gold Good Citizenship Medal and Certificate to Mr. Henri Landwirth on December 18, 2009. The award was presented to Mr. Landwirth at his Ponte Vedra Beach, FL residence by Compatriots Jim Gaskins, Lindsey Brock, and Gray Chandler of the Jacksonville Chapter.

## **Lakeland**

We were honored to have a National Certified Teacher in

history to be our speaker at the monthly meeting of the Lakeland Chapter of the Sons of American Revolution on February 20, 2010. Michelle M. Hubenschmit an advanced placement and honors teacher of history and government at

**Figure 2: Michelle Hubenschmit receiving a Certificate of Appreciation from Richard Hagerman, president of Lakeland Chapter.**



Mulberry High School gave a great presentation of the “Life and Times of George Washington”. She received a fellowship to study President

Abraham Lincoln at his hometown in Springfield, Illinois in 2008 and again was rewarded in 2009 another fellowship to study President George Washington at Mt. Vernon, Virginia. Ms. Hubenschmidt is a member of the Lakeland Chapter of DAR and a member of IPGS - a genealogy organization.

### **Withlacoochee**

On November 9, 2009 eleven members of the Withlacoochee Chapter and 7 members of the Ladies Auxiliary traveled to the Baldamero Lopez Veterans Home in Land O Lakes and delivered Christmas gifts and money exceeding \$ 6,000.

The chapter donates gifts to all of the Veterans at the home, but also gives extra items to the Veterans who have no family

support or no living relatives. Among the gifts presented this year were new clothing, CDs, CD player, a flat screen TV, books, DVDs, toiletries and \$1,080 in quarters for bingo prize money.

This event was publicized in the Citrus County Chronicle including 3 colored pictures and two columns of news covering ½ page. Great publicity for the SAR!



## All achievement begins with setting goals

### **Why set goals? Three important reasons:**

1. Goals help focus your effort in a definite direction, which increases your chance of succeeding.
2. Goals allow you to measure progress and monitor improvement, which increases your motivation to achieve.
3. Achieving goals increases your pride and self-confidence, which encourages you to achieve even more.

People who set goals are less stressed, more productive, more satisfied with their jobs and their lives, and more successful. Ask anyone who's made it to the top. They'll tell you that they got where they are by setting and achieving goals.

Whether you're setting professional or personal goals, the rules are the same:

- **Be specific.**
- **Be realistic.**
- **Challenge yourself.**
- **Think them through.**
- **Emphasize short-term goals.**
- **Be patient.**
- **Rethink your failures.**

*Use this for your Chapter*

# By-Law Ballot

## Annual Meeting, 2010

This ballot contains six (6) proposed changes to the FLSSAR By-Laws.

A vote of YES indicates that the voter wants the change to be adopted.

A vote of NO indicates that the voter does not want the change adopted.

**Proposal #1: The deadline for submitting Emeritus II and III requests to the Executive Committee be removed from the By-Laws**

**Proposed change:** That the last paragraph of Article VI, Section 6, be removed from the bylaws.

Currently the paragraph in question reads:

Emeritus II and III Status shall be submitted to the Executive Committee via the FLSSAR Secretary for the approval by the convening date of the Fall / October BOM.

Vote: YES  NO

**Proposal #2: To remove the requirement for a roll call vote by the Secretary when two or more candidates are contending for an FLSSAR office**

**Proposed change:** Delete the phrase shown below (strike out text) in Article III, Section 2, c. Election  
ARTICLE III OFFICERS

Section 2 Nomination and Election of Officers  
c. Election.

Election for an office for which only one person has been nominated shall be by voice vote upon a motion to elect by acclamation. Election for an office for which there are two or more candidates, shall be by secret ballot, ~~on roll call by the Secretary~~, supervised by Tellers appointed by the President. Election shall be by majority vote of those present and voting. If after one balloting no candidate has a majority, all candidates but the two who received the greatest plurality shall be dropped and a vote taken for the two remaining candidates, with the candidate receiving a majority being declared the winner. If there is a tie vote, balloting shall continue until a winner is determined. The results of each balloting shall be communicated by the Tellers to the President who shall announce the vote count and the name of the winner when one is obtained.

Vote: YES  NO

**Proposal #3: To remove the current restriction that the FLSSAR secretary mail or deliver new member certificates to the local chapter secretary**

**Proposed change:** That the last word ('secretary') of Article IV, Section 4, paragraph 'a' be deleted.

The new paragraph would now read:

- a. maintain the file of duplicate applications; and, when received from the NSSAR, obtain the signature of the President on, and himself sign, the Certificate of Membership and forward it on to the new member's Chapter.

Vote: YES  NO

**Proposal #4: A proposal to change the number of required BOM meetings held each year.**

*Note, if adopted, the BOM by virtue of having entered into a contractual agreement with the hotel facility, would agree to hold 4 meetings for the 2010-2011 cycle. In addition, if adopted, a further change would be required in order to bring Article III, Section 2 (nominating committee) into conformity with this proposal.*

**Proposed change:** Changes would be made to “Article II, Section 3, Meetings”

The first paragraph would be deleted and replaced by the following:

The BOM shall hold at least **two** regular meetings in the one year time period commencing at the end of the Annual Meeting. One meeting will occur on the day before the date fixed for the opening of the Annual Meeting of the State Society, to be known as the Spring Meeting. The number of, and dates for, additional meetings to be held in the subsequent one year time period will be determined by the BOM at the meeting held closest to November 1.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph of Section 3, the word “mailed” would be changed to “communicated” and the word “special” would be added. The amended section would now read: (changes are shown in bold print)

A meeting may also be held immediately after the adjournment of the Annual Meeting if so announced by the President-elect. The President may call special meetings of the BOM. Notice of all meetings of the BOM, except that which may follow the Annual Meeting, shall be **communicated** to all members of the BOM at least 30 days prior the date set for such meeting. The President shall designate the date and the place of meeting for all **special** BOM meetings.

Vote: YES  NO

**Proposal #5: A proposal to have both the Editor of the Florida Patriot and the Webmaster be appointed positions.**

**Proposed change:** Delete the word *Editor* as shown below in Article III, Section 1, Titles, and add the phrase *Editor, and Webmaster*, as shown.

ARTICLE III OFFICERS

Section 1 Titles

The officers of the FLSSAR, who shall be members in good standing, who shall be elected at the Annual Meeting, and who shall serve upon their installation and until their successors assume office, shall be a President, Senior Vice-President, Regional Vice-President for each Region as from time to time may be established, Secretary, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Registrar, Chancellor, Chaplain, Genealogist, ~~Editor~~, Historian, Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee, and Sergeant-at-Arms. A Parliamentarian, **Editor, and Webmaster**, shall be appointed by the incumbent president.

Vote: YES  NO

**Proposal #6: A proposal to remove the duties of the Editor from the Bylaws.**

**Proposed change:** Delete Article IV, Section 13. This section details the duties of an elected Editor. The duties and guidelines for the Editor would be established and maintained by the BOM.

Vote: YES  NO



# Fort Montagu and the USMC

By Hall Riediger

Nestled in a small park at the eastern end of New Providence Island stands a small coquina stone structure. Tiny in comparison to the million dollar townhouses, condos and multi-million dollar yachts that surround it, this tiny fort has major significance to the United States and especially the United States Marine Corps. Young people buzz up and down the bay on their jet skis, fishing boats speed by, yachts the size of cruise liners pass stately by like ladies at a cotillion, largely not taking notice, but it has significance to us, the SAR.



The story of Fort Montagu is one of those lost in the annals of time, long forgotten, but on an early spring day in 1776 History was made there.

The fort built under the direction of Peter Brown an engineer sent out to Nassau by the British Government, was started in 1741 and completed in July of 1742 to close off the eastern entrance to Nassau Harbor. Over the years the town would be regularly attacked by the

Spanish. The Spanish tired of the constant preying on their shipping by the Bahamians wither by piracy or wrecking, would attack, clear out the piracy and then as time passed the soldiers would die of Yellow Fever, Malaria, or they would be absorbed into the local population. The

officers if they survived would return to Cuba or Puerto Rico and everything would return to English control and the locals would return to wrecking and "piracy".

There were two forts in Nassau at the time of the American Revolution, Fort Nassau located on the south side of Nassau Harbor near the Western entrance. This structure was built around 1690 and looked formidable from the sea, but was in terrible condition, and Fort Montagu located on the eastern

end of the harbor about 3 miles away which was intended to close off that entrance to unwelcome guests. This fort and its accompanying battery were supposed to have 8 long 18 pound cannons, but it was not armed or manned. This state of affairs with the two forts would persist until John Murray, the Fourth Earl of Dunmore, became Royal Governor in 1790. He would replace Fort Nassau with two works, Fort Fincastle and Fort Charlotte.

It was soon after the beginning of the Revolution that the 2nd Continental Congress made two decisions. First, they established a Navy on October 13, 1775 commissioning Esek Hopkins as a Captain of the frigate, *Alfred* and Dudley Saltonstall as his second in command; the second decision was to establish the Continental Marines after the pattern of the Royal Marines and commissioned Samuel Nicholas as a captain. Nicholas was to recruit and train 4 or 5 companies of Marines for use aboard naval vessels and so he did raising 240 men out of the Tun Tavern

*DID YOU KNOW . . .  
that the median age of  
Americans in 1800  
was sixteen?*

in Philadelphia.

Esek Hopkins was put in command of a small squadron of eight vessels, 2 small frigates, *Alfred* (24 guns) and *Columbus* (20 guns), 3 brigantines *Andrea Doria* (14 guns), *Cabot* (14 guns) and *Providence* (12 guns), 2 schooners *Hornet* (10 guns) and *Wasp* (8 guns) and a small dispatch ship named the *Fly*.

Hopkins orders from the Continental Congress were to clear the lower reaches of the Chesapeake Bay of British vessels so that trade through Philadelphia and Baltimore could be resumed, but as soon as he was under way he assembled his fleet and gave orders to proceed to Abaco in the Bahamas and assemble there for an attack on Nassau, New Providence.

On March 2, 1776 Hopkins little fleet with the guidance of two captured Bahamian pilots attempted to sail into the west entrance of Nassau Harbor.

Lookouts at Fort Nassau spotted the fleet and fired three warning guns to awaken the island. Hopkins fearing he had been caught and under attack turned about and sailed out of the mouth of the harbor and around to the North side of Hog Island (Paradise Island), where

they held a conference about what they were going to do. Meanwhile, Monforte Browne, the Assistant to the royal governor, rushed down to Fort Nassau from Government House in his night shirt and found that the three guns that had been fired were disabled. Two had their carriages collapse under the stress of being fired, and the third had torn its restraining bolts from the parapet on its recoil and was mired in sand. Then to add further insult to injury, part of the parapet then collapsed into Nassau Harbor. Assistant Governor Browne called for the detachment finding there were only 16 men available for duty. He then called out the local militia but no one responded leaving Browne to return to Governor's House to dress and wait and see



what would happen.

At Dawn of March 3rd the Americans sailed around to the East end of Nassau Harbor and launched their boats. Captain Nicholas with his 240 Marines and about 30 sailors rowed the long boats to shore for the very first amphibious landing by the United States Marine Corps.

Captain Nicholas formed up his troops and assaulted the fort finding 4 frightened black caretakers, who promptly turned the fort over to the Marines and then fled. Finding no one around, Captain Nicholas sent a

messenger into Nassau with the message: The American Forces had come to take all ordnance, powder, and shot but no personal property would be seized or confiscated as long as the Americans

were left alone to take the guns and powder. The Bahamians sent a message back that they had Governor Browne in custody and the terms were fine with them.

The Americans spent two weeks on New Providence collecting up cannon, small arms and other munitions. They missed most of the powder as Browne had sent it off to St. Augustine the evening of March second, but there were plenty of cannon and arms for the American cause. The Marines under Nicholas were generously welcomed by

the Bahamians and later there were many complaints by Browne about consorting with the enemy. Two weeks though were almost too long for the Marines because by the time that they left almost 200 were sick from alcohol poisoning and general debauchery and were barely able to get back on board their ships. The Bahamians were delighted with the Marines as they brought much needed currency to the island; for them it was profit in a time of extreme hardship. The Marines were not in any way prepared for the descendants of "Calico Jack" Rackham, Mary Read, Anne Bonney, Stede Bonnet, and of course Edward Teach, AKA "Blackbeard".

The tiny fleet set sail for the United States on March 17th, carrying more than 88 cannon, 15 mortars, about 5500 shells and more than 11,000 cannon balls plus 24 barrels of gun powder. Also, Hopkins had as hostages Monforte Browne and Thomas Arwin, inspector General of Customs for North America, so the Americans left the Bahamas quite pleased with themselves. The bloodless victory soured when the fleet was bested by the single ship, *HMS Glasgow* off Block Island and had to limp into Narragansett Bay, where they remained blockaded never to sail again. The Continental Congress elated over the victory and spoils was also embarrassed by the defeat by the *Glasgow* commended Hopkins and censured him in the same report. Hopkins would eventually resign his commission, become active in Rhode Island politics and later being elected to the Assembly.

Dudley Saltonstall stayed in the fledgling navy rising to captain and the honorary title of Commodore, and would be forever remembered for being the commander of the greatest naval disaster in the History of the United States until Pearl Harbor with the Penobscot Expedition. A naval disaster where he was held responsible for losing 40 ships and a 6000 man army to the British.

Monforte Browne, who had been spirited out to the Americans as they

set sail was soon exchanged for William Alexander, Lord Sterling, who had been captured by the British in the Battle of Long Island. Browne would stay in the southern New England area and command Tory forces in Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York until 1778 when he would return to the Bahamas as Governor. The Bahamians would endure two more attacks by American forces, one in 1777 and another in 1778. Later in 1780, the Spanish would capture Nassau and hold it until 1783 when they would be tricked into surrender by the Bahamian Liberator, Andrew Deveaux. Col. Deveaux a Tory from South Carolina would use a ruse to trick the Spanish into believing he had a much stronger force than he did; a force of 700 Spanish soldiers surrendered to him with only "a hand full of raged militia" behind him. The Spanish were extremely embarrassed by the entire affair. Deveaux would settle on Cat Island and be the first of the influx of Tories abandoning the United States.

The Bahamas would be quiet until the 1790's when John Murray the 4th Earl of Dunmore became Royal Governor. Dunmore would make changes in the way Nassau was defended constructing 2 formidable works. A small ice cream cone shaped fort called Fincastle armed with 3 long 24 pound cannons situated on the top of hill in the center of the island overlooking the harbor below and Fort Montagu to the East, and Fort Charlotte a massive works, which looms over the entrance to Nassau Harbor to the West. Then old



Figure 3: Lord Dunmore

Fort Nassau was leveled and now serves as the breakwater to the British Colonial Hotel.

Samuel Nicholas and his Marines would continue on some of them serving in Washington's Army during the Winter Campaign to Trenton and Princeton. They would supply the backs to row the boats across the Delaware River and would form the nucleus of the rally at Princeton a few weeks later. Others would continue to serve on the US Navy ships protecting the officers and shooting from the tops. Nicholas would serve on Washington's staff until the end of the war and return to civilian life, but would die in 1790 during a Yellow Fever Epidemic in Philadelphia. Congress

would disband the Marines along with all the other forces in April of 1783 and then reinstitute them in 1798, but Samuel Nicholas will always be the first Commandant and the only Commandant to serve as the Governor of the Bahamas.

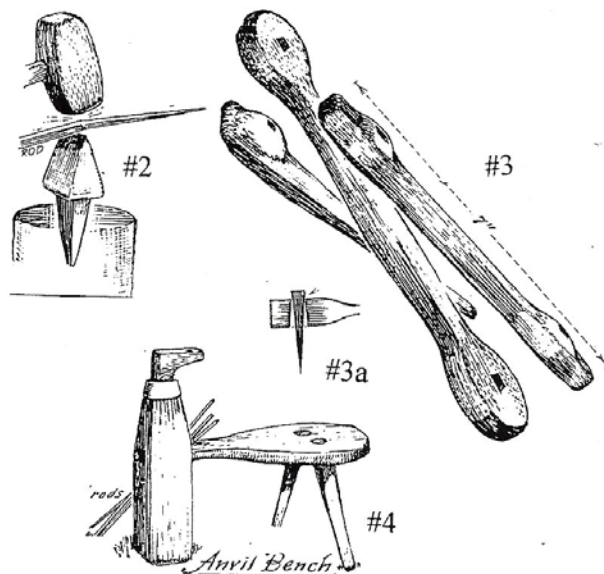
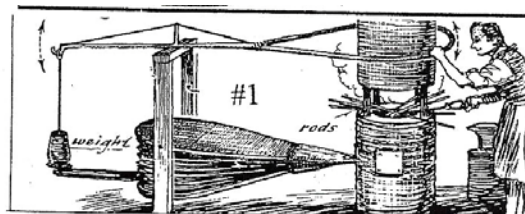
1. A History of the Bahamas, Michael Craton, San Salvador Press 1986
2. History of the USMC, Wikipedia
3. Historic Forts of Nassau, National Museum of the Bahamas Publication 2005
4. United States Marine Corps website

# What are these tools used for?

Can you tell what these colonial tools were used for? Figure #1 isn't a colonial era Bar-B-Que pit and Figure #3 isn't showing sticks used in Snipe Hunting. After you've exhausted your guesses, go to page 14 and read all about what these tools were used in making.

Future issues of The Florida Patriot will have more examples of colonial tools for you to ponder.

Information and artwork from COLONIAL CRAFTSMEN, by Edwin Tunis, World publishing, 1965



## Winter 2009 BOM meeting minutes

President Stevenson opened the meeting at 8:25 pm. Carl Hoffman discussed the JROTC fund raising efforts with additional comments by Hal Miller. Six first time attendees were recognized. Ron Toops gave his National Trustee report with additional comments from Gerry Meeks and Lindsey Brock. Historian General Lindsey Brock reported on the new Library and exhibits, the June National Congress and enhancements to the program, The Youth Exchange program and that the new Facebook group, American History Teacher video be on SAR website, and upcoming battle ceremonies. President Stevenson passed out CDs from National and discussed his itinerary. Fall BOM Minutes were approved as corrected by Lindsey Brock. Senior VP and RVPs presented their reports as listed in the Proceedings ('Blue Book') (<http://www.flssar.org/Docs/BOM0110-QR.pdf>). Secretary reported on publication schedule of the BOM Proceedings; noted membership renewals issues with a request for chapters to report types of problems in getting members to renew. Officers presented reports as in Proceedings. Parliamentarian suggested Bylaw amendment voting serially – not all at once. *The Florida Patriot* editor reviewed his report with discussion from assembly. Committee Reports – Committees not mentioned here had no addenda. The Executive Committee reported on suggestion to create a Florida Memorial Membership with discussion and approval by assembly. Finance Committee report generated discussion on President's Expenses and increasing that budget line item. Medals and Awards Committee reported with additional comments on presenting to DAR, Veterans, and SAR members the appropriate available recognition; caveat for Silver and Gold Good Citizenship Medals requirements. Nominating Committee reported that only one slot remained open – ECRVP. Nominations are: President - Gerry Meeks, SVP – David Ramseur, Secretary – Kevin Yarnell, Treasurer –

Hall Riediger, Member at Large – Ben DuBose, NWRVP – Ed Young, NCRVP – Scott Bushnell, NERVP – Skip Brown, WCRVP – Nelson Jantzen, ECRVP – open, SWRVP – Phil Tarpley, SERVP – Dan Shepherd, Recording Secretary – Terry Walton, Historian – Robert Murray, Registrar – Ray Lantz, Genealogist – Ted Duay, The Florida Patriot Editor – Steve Williams, Chaplain – Randy Moody, Chancellor – Carl Hoffman, Sergeant-at-arms – Harold Crapo. Archives Committee added comments to published report. Charter and Bylaws Committee reported with additional comments from assembly.

*Meeting in Recess at 10:02 pm*

*Meeting reconvened at 8:39 am Saturday morning.*

Committee Reports – Committees not mentioned here had no addenda. Eagle Scout Committee reported on the Scholarship Contest results with comments from the Assembly. Rumbaugh Committee reported on contest winners with comments from the Assembly. Legislative Affairs Committee reported on current bills before the Florida legislature (HB105) with comments from the Assembly. BOM Meeting Arrangements Committee reported that the Hospitality Room will be on ground floor in the tower for subsequent meetings with comments from the Assembly. Newsletter and Periodical Committee proposed an award named the 'Richard Quentin Fowler Award' with prize money of \$250/\$150/\$100. Discussion and approval followed. Patriotic Activities Committee reported on Flag Certificate Presentation status with discussion and comments from the Assembly. Patriotic Education Committee reported progress towards creating 2 certificates for the Eagle Scout program. Chapters signed up to be pilot chapters with comments from the Assembly. Additional discussion made on electronic contests. ROTC Committee added comments on promotion of the Best of the Best essay contest. Technical Advisory Committee reported on

usage of FLATALK and urged compatriots to subscribe. The Battle of Pensacola Committee requested approval to reassign \$1500 to a memorial monument; approved. NSSAR Bylaws Committee reported on the issues under discussion at National with comments from the Assembly. New Chapter Development Committee received approval from the Assembly for the re-chartering of the Lake City Chapter; event to occur in the spring. Support the Troops Committee collected \$303 towards postage; considerable discussion developed from the review of the success of this effort. Motion to change committee status to Standing committee was tabled to Spring BOM. Jack Coleman reported on Trust Fund Development with his signature presentation style ending with a quote from Patrick Henry.

**Old Business:** Wreaths across America effort was supported by 4 chapters. ROTC 50/50 drawing collected \$260 and awarded \$130. \$500 collected for ROTC fund donation at National Congress.

**New Business:** Ben DuBose proposed that BOM members should be allowed to submit a written request via the Executive Committee having meeting time to discuss concerns of the SAR during scheduled BOM activities that may lead to a Resolution for action by the Assembly at the Annual Meeting. Considerable discussion in depth developed on this topic from the assembly. Albert Myers spoke on the distribution of The Florida Patriot as means of publicity and requested the President declare unanimous appreciation of the assembly for the donation of the PA System from the St Lucie River Chapter and the video cam by Scott Bushnell. So declared.

John McCullough discussed the contribution of Haiti in establishing our country and gave praise to Compatriots Crapo, Hodalski, and Coleman for their contributions to the state society. No further new business. Motion to adjourn. Benediction given and meeting adjourned at 9:25 am.

## Upcoming NSSAR Events

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### 120th Annual Congress

June 26-30, 2010

Marriott Renaissance Hotel,  
Cleveland, Ohio

### Fall 2010 Leadership Meeting

September 23-25, 2010

Louisville, KY

## Upcoming FLSSAR Events 2010

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### Last Naval Battle Ceremony

May 5, 2010

### Spring BOM/Annual Meeting

May 7-9, 2010

### Summer BOM

August 27-28, 2010

## Suggested Reading

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*Following the Drum: Women at the Valley*

*Forge Encampment* by Nancy K Loane

*The Intimate Lives of the Founding Fathers*

by Thomas Fleming

# FLORIDA SOCIETY NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following New members through **Feb. 26, 2010**

Last Name	First	Middle	Chapter	Ancestor First	Ancestor Last	Membership Status
Albright	Christopher	Alan	Brevard	John	Hatley	Regular
Barnes	Jimmie	Edward	Withlacoochee	Sotha	Hickan	Regular
Baxter	Bruce	Eugene	Saramana	Aaron	Baxter	Regular
Bolton	William	Theodore	Lakeland	William	Livingston, Sr.	Regular
Bucken	Edward	Earl	St. Augustine	Elisha	Stevens	Regular
Calhoun	Larry	Jackson	Palm Beach	Henry	Rhoads	Regular
Coup	Ronald	Lee	Lake-Sumter	Christian	Kaup	Regular
Courson, III	Jon	Louis	DeVane	Christopher	Freeman	Regular
Fehrenbaker, Sr.	Lawrence	Gene	Saramana	Magnus	McDonald	Regular
Frey	George	Joiner	Brevard	Edward	Wade	Regular
Frey	Jesse	Thomas	Brevard	Edward	Wade	Regular
Frey, III	John	Raymond	Brevard	Edward	Wade	Regular
Hegener	Allen	John	Saramana	Stephen	Dudley	Regular
Horne	David	Joseph	Ocala	Henry	Horn	Regular
Johanboeke	Richard	Michael	Brevard	William	Reynolds	Regular
Kerr, Sr.	Charles	Albert	Clearwater	William	Crawford	Regular
Leidel	Michael	Virgil	Brevard	John	Nichols	Regular
Leidel, III	George	David	Brevard	John	Nichols	Youth
Leidel, Jr.	George	David	Brevard	John	Nichols	Regular
Look	Rick	DuWayne	Flagler	James	Shotwell	Regular
Murray	James	Ira Curtis	Jacksonville	Rufus	Clark	Regular
Mysinger	Thomas	Ray	Lake-Sumter	Conrad	Wilhoit	Regular
Nobles, III	William	Daniel	Pensacola	Ignacius	Ogdin	Regular
Norman	Steven	Marion	Brevard	James	Gee	Regular
Peck, Sr.	Larry	Allen	Saramana	Simeon	Bradford	Regular
Reilly	Leo	Joseph	St. Lucie River	Peter	Norton	Regular
Sandberg	Mark	Steven	Gainesville	William	Brittain	Regular
Sandberg	Ryan	Paul	Gainesville	William	Brittain	Regular
Sandberg	Thomas	William	Gainesville	William	Brittain	Regular
Scott	Randy	Thomas	Jacksonville	John	Kidd, Jr.	Regular
Smith, II	James	Ronald	Lakeland	Thomas	Carlton	Regular
Soubly	Kevin	Elliot	Caloosa	Joseph	Learned, Jr.	Regular
Stewart	Robert	Daniel	Caloosa	Daniel	Boone	Regular
Stewart, Jr.	Robert	Daniel	Caloosa	Daniel	Boone	Regular
Stratton	Alan	Jon	Lake-Sumter	Alexander	Thomas	Regular
Thomas	George	Phillips	DeVane	John	Hall, Jr.	Regular
White	Robert	Merrifield	Naples	James	Dickson	Regular

## FLORIDA SOCIETY DECEASED MEMBERS

### The Florida Society Mourns the Loss of the Following Members

Deceased members from 1/16/2010

Last Name	First Name	Chapter
Knox	George Austin	Withlacoochee
Johansen	William	Clearwater
Salot	Nevin	Caloosa

# COLONIAL CRAFTSMEN AND TOOLS

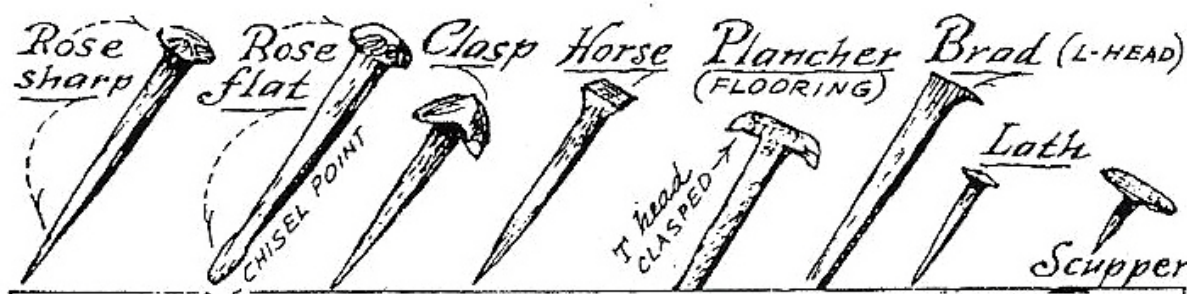
All of the tools were used to make ‘nails’ by the local ‘nail maker,’ or by the settlers themselves. During the winter months settlers produced hundreds, sometimes thousands of nails as they worked around their fireplaces or smaller forges set up in one corner of the kitchens. Nails were a very important part of the growth of our nation.

1. A ‘Professional Forge’ used by Nail makers was operated by one man. He heated nail rods by pulling on a rope that moved a weight that operated a bellows which heated the fire. Settlers, most often, heated their nail rods in their fireplaces. After the nail rod was white hot, the tip would be tapered on all sides to form the beginnings of a nail.

2. A simple iron ‘Hardy’ or ‘Hack’ was used to cut off the nail from the pointed tip of the nail rod. The rod was placed on the sharp end of the Hardy and hit with a hammer. The nail part would then falloff.
3. Various shaped iron ‘Nail Headers’ or ‘Bores.’ The pointed tipoff the nail was slipped into the hole as far as it could go (see 3a) and the remainder was hit with a hammer to form the head of the nail.
4. A Professional ‘Nailers Anvil’ incorporated a Hardy or Hack – a Nail Header or Bore and a bench.

Nail rods were usually available at any local blacksmith shop or general store. Machine-cut nails taper only on two sides, wrought nails on all four. Below are various nails and nailheads that were wrought from the tools shown.

- Contributed by Compatriot Ben DuBose, Brevard Chapter





# Charity registration

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The information presented in the letter below from FLSSAR Chancellor Carl Hoffman is to inform the Florida Society's chapters that they are covered by this FLSSAR registration. This is the registration required so a charity, i.e. Florida SAR chapter, can solicit money in Florida.

Florida Department of Agriculture  
And Consumer Services  
Division of Consumer Services  
Attn: David P. Skelton  
2005 Apalachee Parkway  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-6500

February 19, 2010

Re: FLSSAR Registration CH26867

Dear Sir or Madam,

We are enclosing herewith an attachment that lists all of the Chapters and Chapter Presidents of The Florida Society of The Sons of The American Revolution. The names of the Chapter Presidents for the year 2010 are shown in the left most column under the heading : of "Chapter".

We would appreciate your making this attachment a part of our current filing so that these chapters are covered by the above filing of the state society. In some instances the telephone number will be the Fax number of the Chapter President but many of the smaller chapters have only the telephone number.

Sincerely,

Carl K. Hoffmann  
Chancellor FLSSAR  
POB 4332, Anna Maria, FL 34216  
941 779 2020

CC: David Ramseur  
Treasurer FLSSAR  
3733 River Hall Drive  
Jacksonville, FL 32217-4278

Kevin Yarnell  
Secretary FLSSAR  
7507 Summerbridge Dr.  
Tampa, FL 33634

# Why Have a BOM?

## Five good reasons for getting together

Here's a question for you: "If they call the notes taken during a meeting 'minutes,' how come the meetings seem to go on for hours?"

While it's true that meetings sometimes turn out to be time-consuming distractions from important work, they can also be the most productive and efficient way to achieve some very important objectives. The key to a successful meeting is to have a good reason for holding it.

1. One of the best and most common reasons for meeting is to exchange information and keep people up to date. When information doesn't get to the right people at the right time, there can be damaging consequences.
2. Another good reason to meet is to discuss issues of common concern or to generate new ideas.
3. Meetings can also be a good way to make decisions. By bringing decision makers together, you can get swift, effective action.
4. Meetings can bring people with different expertise together to solve problems.
5. Meetings are good for formulating strategies to deal with future challenges.



*Spring 2010*

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT MEETING

Kissimmee, FL : May 7-9, 2010  
Committee Reports are due by Sunday  
May 2<sup>nd</sup>.

**RAMADA HOTEL GATEWAY  
KISSIMMEE**  
7470 Highway 192 West (Exit 64B  
off I-4)  
Kissimmee, FL 34747  
Phone: 800 327-9170 or 407 396-  
4400

NOTE: ABOVE PHONES ARE THE ONES TO USE. They  
connect directly to hotel.

Fax: 407-396-4320

Check in time 4:00 pm, Check out time  
11:00 am

Make room reservations directly with  
Ramada

Room Rates: \$65.00, plus current 13% tax. Please specify "*Florida Sons of the American Revolution*" to get the special rate. 55 rooms have been blocked. All blocked Rooms will be held until 10 days before BOM. After that, rooms will be "if available" and with FLSSAR price. Rooms may be upgraded to larger rooms in the Tower Plaza for \$75.00 plus tax and one bedroom Tower Plaza suites are \$99.00 + tax. The hotel is pleased to extend to SAR the above group room rates for the period plus or minus 5 days of the actual meeting date to allow for early arrivals and stay overs.

## Spring BOM / Annual Meeting Activities

- Executive Committee Meeting
- Regional VP Meeting
- Session #2 - Chapter Organization
- Genealogy Session
- Americanism Poster Judging
- Eagle Scout Committee Meeting
- Education Roundtable
- Last Naval Battle Committee Meeting
- Friday & Saturday BOM sessions
- Saturday Annual Meeting
- Friday Banquet
- Saturday Luncheon & Banquet



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

Spring BOM / Annual Meeting May 7-9, 2010  
Ramada Plaza & Gateway Inn, 7470 Highway 192 West, Kissimmee, FL

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Chapter: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State & ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address for confirmation reply \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_

Phone No: \_\_\_\_\_ Guest/Spouse will attend Ladies Breakfast

Guest(s) Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

FLSSAR Officer \_\_\_\_\_ Incumbent/Past NSSAR Officer

FLSSAR Committee Chair \_\_\_\_\_ Patriot Medal

Past FLSSAR President  FL National Trustee

Chapter - President  Past President  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, another member of the FLSSAR to attend and act in his stead; provided, however, that no person may have more than one vote.

Emergency Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No: \_\_\_\_\_

I **require** a Hardcopy of the BOM Proceedings ("Blue Book")  - - I have and will **use MY OWN** Tag Name

**I plan on attending the following BOM sessions:**

\_\_\_\_ Education  
                     Roundtable  
 \_\_\_\_ Chapter Operations  
 \_\_\_\_ Genealogy Session  
 \_\_\_\_ Eagle Scout  
 \_\_\_\_ Last Naval battle

Events	Choice of Meals	Price	Member	Guest	Amount
May 7 <sup>th</sup> – Friday Banquet	<i>Chicken Normandy</i> or	\$27.00			\$ _____
	<i>Meat Loaf</i> or	\$27.00			\$ _____
	<i>Vegetable Lasagna</i> <i>Dessert = Lemon Butter Cream Cake</i>	\$27.00			\$ _____
May 8 <sup>th</sup> - Youth Luncheon	<i>Chicken Salad Sandwich</i> or	\$15.00			\$ _____
	<i>Club Croissant</i> <i>Dessert = German Chocolate Cake</i>	\$15.00			\$ _____
May 8 <sup>th</sup> – Saturday Banquet	<i>Tropical Chicken</i> or	\$27.00			\$ _____
	<i>Pulled Pork</i> or	\$27.00			\$ _____
	<i>Pasta Primavera</i> <i>Dessert = Pecan Pie</i>	\$27.00			\$ _____
	Registration Fee – <b>SAR Members Only</b>	<b>\$10.00</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>\$ 10.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>				<b>\$</b>

The above meals include: Beverage, Salad, Rolls Dessert.

**MEAL RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE *May 1, 2010***

*If 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.*

Please indicate on your meal reservation form any special dietary requirements.

New: March 8, 2010

Send your check (*payable* to "Treasurer FLSSAR") to:

FLSSAR Meetings Arrangements Committee  
 % Steve Williams  
 3403 Caraway St  
 Cocoa, FL 32926

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

# THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

## *A BALANCED CENTER*

By HAROLD B. CRAPO, JR.

Our Founders wanted to establish a system of “People’s Law, where the government is kept under the control of the people and political power is maintained at the balanced center with enough government to maintain security. They did not want what might be called, “Rulers Law” which means total domination by the ruling power. And then of course we could have “No law.” So if we look at the total spectrum of what our Founders were faced with, we have the “People’s Law” which comes between “Ruler’s Law” (100% Tyranny) or “No Law” which is Anarchy. This is what is meant by a “Balanced Center.”

Benjamin Franklin noted that, “There is a natural inclination in mankind towards kingly government.” He said it gives people the illusion that somehow a king will establish “equality among citizens; and would be something that they like.” Further, Franklin stated that the States would succumb to a gravitational pull toward a strong central government symbolized by a royal establishment.

The Founders task was to determine how the American people could be constitutionally structured so that they would take a fixed position at a balanced center of the political spectrum and forever maintain a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, which would not perish from the earth. Their task was to avoid the human tendency to rush headlong from anarchy to tyranny – the very thing that happened in the French Revolution.

The Founding Fathers acquired deep convictions about assisting those in need. They believed that assistance had to be done through what might be called, “calculated compassion.” The following is based upon highlights of their writing.

- Merely help the needy to help themselves.
- Give the poor the satisfaction of “earned achievement” instead of rewarding them without achievement. (In 1608, Jamestown Governor [Captain] John Smith stated that, “Those who do not work will not eat.”)
- Allow the poor to climb the “appreciation ladder” from tents to comfortable houses.
- Do not prolong emergency help to the point where it becomes habitual. Strictly enforce the scale of “fixed responsibility.” The first responsibility is with the individual, the second is the family, the third with the church and so on. Under no circumstances is the Federal Government to become involved in public welfare. The Founders felt it would corrupt the Government and also the poor. Even today, no Constitutional authority exists for the Federal Government to participate in charity or welfare.

Note 1. Much of the above information was gleaned from “What is Left? What is Right?” By Dr. Cleon Skousen; 1981; Published by the National Center for Constitutional Studies.

In 1776, the Founding Fathers wrote the first Constitution which was called the “Articles of Confederation.” This document almost caused them to lose the Revolutionary War because it caused the national government to be little more than a general, “Committee of the States.” All the Committee could do was make recommendations to the States and then pray they would respond favorably. Most States did not respond. Consequently, the Articles of Confederacy were close to anarchy because there was no executive, no judiciary, no taxing power and no enforcement power. That is why George Washington used much of his own money for his troops and why the troops

suffered horribly at Valley Forge – they had no clothing or supplies to protect them from the cold winter.

In 1787, new tactics were used at the Constitutional Convention. The Founding Fathers devised a methodology whereby they conducted discussions in what they called, “the Committee of the Whole.” What this means is that all decisions were tentative and non-binding. Then after they had further discussions, the Committee of the Whole would return to the sitting Convention and formally approve what they discussed in the Committee. The Founders exercised extreme patience to avoid finalizing an issue with a compromise so they could move on. For example, it took 60 ballots to resolve how to elect the President.

The Founders finished their work on September 17, 1787 and George Washington endorsed the draft and sent it to the Congress. Congress ratified the document without changes and sent it to the States. The States threatened to reject the Constitution but they were invited to ratify the main body and submit suggested amendments. The States submitted 189 amendments. These amendments were reduced to 12 by James Madison and 10 of them were finally approved and ratified by the States. Thus, was born the Bill of Rights.

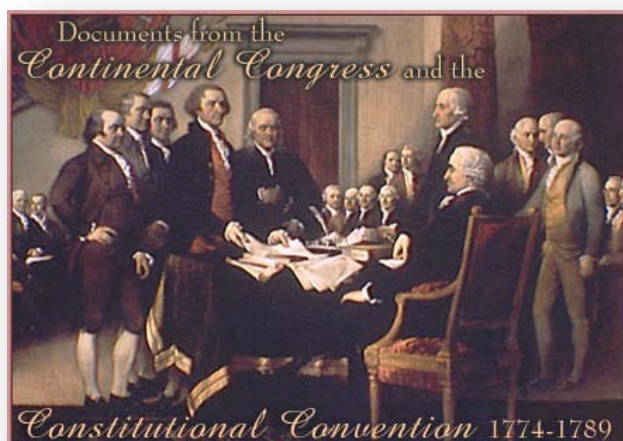
Now, let us look at a few of the Articles of the U.S. constitution.

If you will note, Article I of the Constitution defines the duties and responsibilities of the Congress. They are the only ones that may raise and collect funds.

Article II of the Constitution defines the duties and responsibilities of the President. Specifically, the President becomes the Commander-in-Chief of the Military services. Further, he shall have power, by and with the

advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, to appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court and other such duties. Please note that Article I was placed in the prime spot, before the description of the President’s duties and responsibilities. Why? Might you ask? Maybe because the President must have the approval of the Congress? And then we proceed to Article III which pertains to the duties of the Judiciary.

Article III is quite explicit and does not grant the Judiciary Branch the license to re-interpret the laws of the land thereby creating new laws. They are required to proceed with the laws pertaining to countries, the Constitution, crime on the high seas, actions between States and such items.



We have discussed only three articles which are written on 13 of a total of 17 pages. There remain only 4 more Articles to read and understand which are described on only 4 pages.

After that, there is the Bill of Rights which started out with 12 finalized Amendments. Ten of the Amendments were ratified effective December 15, 1791; four years after the Constitution was ratified. The 11th Amendment, which pertains to the power of the Judiciary, was ratified on February 7, 1795; eight years after the Constitution was ratified. But, how about the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment? When was it ratified?

The 12th Amendment text was submitted by Congress on September 25, 1789. But it was ratified as the 27<sup>th</sup> Amendment by the one vote from Michigan on May 7, 1992. This Amendment pertains to the compensation for Senators and Representatives. This only took 203 years to pass as an Amendment. I would sure hate to have hospital or Doctor’s decisions on our own personal health care to take this long.

Now, let us discuss the Bill of Rights a little bit more. While the Constitution contains the rules for government operation, the Bill of Rights more specifically pertains to the rights of the people. For example, let us look at a few of the Amendments to the Constitution.

Amendment I pertains to our religious freedoms, a lesson taken from the “Comeovers” in the Mayflower group to Massachusetts in December 1620 based somewhat on the reasons why the people left England.

Amendment II pertains to the right to bear arms. It describes “A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a Free State, the right of the people to bear arms...”

Some people interpret the equivalent of the Militia to the Reserve Forces, who come under the direction of the President, while others refer to the National Guard which comes under the direction of the individual Governors. Currently, in both cases, the Reserves have been called into active duty service and the National Guard has been mobilized and now both come under the direction of the President. With our State National Guardsmen gone, where is our militia? The only ones left are retired military who own firearms as well as sportsmen, our Police any other responsible civilians that own a weapon willing to protect this country. Hmmm, it almost sounds like the era of the Minutemen, who were considered to be the militia. When the Minutemen responded to the call to arms, it was then that they were organized and regulated by people who supposedly had the capability to take charge. Many of the people who took charge were shop keepers, lawyers, business men and women – yes women – and a plethora of others with minimal or no military experience. But if nothing else, they were loyal and ready to protect their freedoms for the moment and for the future – freedoms which we are privileged to enjoy today and which are pretty much taken for granted.

Amendment III states that “No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house,

without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war,...” Perhaps this was inserted based on experience when the British came in and just took over houses and displaced families. Today, we don’t even think of something like this happening, but what if it did happen? I wonder what the citizenry would do about it.

There are many more Amendments to the Constitution, too many to discuss here today. So I recommend that everyone get a copy of the



U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights and become familiar with them so that if a protest is necessary, the American people can UNITE once again and protest together intelligently, instead of with different agendas.

Here is a quote from Thomas Jefferson that I believe to be very appropriate. He said:

“On every question of construction, (let us) carry ourselves back to the time when the Constitution was adopted, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates, and instead of trying what meaning may be squeezed out of the text, or invented against it, conform to the probable one in which it was passed.” (*Berg, The writings of Thomas Jefferson, 15:449.*)

Note 2: Presented to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution at the U.S. Constitution Luncheon on 19 September 2009 by Harold Crapo, Jr., President of the Saramana Chapter, FLSSAR.



*Last Naval  
Battle of the  
American  
Revolution*

**4<sup>th</sup> Annual Celebration**



*JOIN US  
NEXT YEAR*

*ON  
MARCH 5,  
2011*



## *In the spotlight*



Figure 1: Jacksonville Chapter members Lindsey Brock and Dick Cardell participate in Wreaths Across America.

The Florida Patriot

7507 Summerbridge Drive  
Tampa, FL 33634-2260

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Send your unusual or special pictures for this section to [swilliams16@cfl.rr.com](mailto:swilliams16@cfl.rr.com) or to *Patriot Spotlight*, 3403 Caraway St., Cocoa, FL 32926

**Visit the Florida Society Website at <http://www.flssar.org/>**