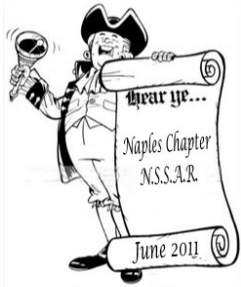




# THE NAPLES Crier



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

## Fly Your Flag



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

*(See how to Display and Fold the Flag on Page 2)*

## Roy G. Richardson President

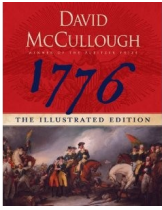
Compatriots,

It has been a distinct honor and privilege to be your President for the past two years. During my term of office I have had the pleasure of having a truly competent Board of Directors and Committee Chairs that made my job easy. I have been one who delegates and readily listens to suggestions. The Nominating Committee has done a fine job in selecting the slate of officers for the coming year, and I will do all in my power to support the officers elected at the May 5, 2011, meeting and I ask all of our members to do likewise.

Fraternally,

Roy G. Richardson, President

## Dr. Philip & Mim Ballou Book Awards for 2011 Presented to Collier County High School students for scholarship in American History & Political Science



Each year Dr. Philip E. Ballou, Past Chapter President and his wife, Mim, sponsor book awards to Collier County High School students. This year David G. McCullough's 1776 will be presented to the following students during award programs in May at their high school:

- Jessica Klahm – Barron Collier High School
  - Andrew White – St. John Neumann High School
  - Trisha Demery – Everglades High School
  - Junior Nunez – Golden Gate High School
  - John Seese – Gulf Coast High School
  - Jorge Prias – Palmetto Ridge High School
  - Laury Garcia – Immokalee High School
  - Doug Digiorno – Naples High School
  - n/a at press time – Lely High School
- The Naples Chapter and students thank Compatriot Dr. Philip and Mim Ballou for their generous support for these awards.



Eagle Scout Jon Liam Coulter, winner of the Eagle Scout Scholarship Program, receives his certificate, check and medal from President Richardson and Don Cahill, Chairman Eagle Scout Program. Christopher Lombardo (L) of Collier County Boy Scouts.

**Naples Chapter Website**  
[www.NaplesSAR.org](http://www.NaplesSAR.org)  
Visit our website and enjoy the photos

# Flag Day

When: Always June 14th

**F**lag Day, is a day for all Americans to celebrate and show respect for our flag, its designers and makers. Our flag is representative of our independence and our unity as a nation.....one nation, under God, indivisible. Our flag has a proud and glorious history. It was at the lead of every battle fought by Americans. Many people have died protecting it. It even stands proudly on the surface of the moon.

As Americans, we have every right to be proud of our culture, our nation, and our flag. So raise the flag today and every day with pride!

## Properly Display Our Flag

There is a right way and a wrong way to display the flag. The American flag should be held in the highest of regards. It represents our nation and the many people who gave their lives for our country and our flag. Here are the basics on displaying the American flag:

- The flag is normally flown from sunrise to sunset.
- In the morning, raise the flag briskly. At sunset, lower it slowly. Always, raise and lower it ceremoniously.
- The flag should not be flown at night without a light on it.
- The flag should not be flown in the rain or inclement weather.
- After a tragedy or death, the flag is flown at half staff for 30 days. It's called "half staff" on land and "half mast" on a ship.
- When flown vertically on a pole, the stars and blue field, or "union", is at the top and at the end of the pole (away from your house).
- The American flag is always flown at the top of the pole. Your state flag and other flags fly below it.
- The union is always on top. When displayed in print, the stars and blue field are always on the left.
- Never let your flag touch the ground, never...period.
- Fold your flag when storing. Don't just stuff it in a drawer or box.

When your flag is old and has seen better days, it is time to retire it. Old flags should be burned or buried. Please do not throw it in the trash.

**Did you Know?** There is a very special ceremony for retiring the flag by burning it. It is a ceremony everyone should see. Your local Boy Scout group knows the proper ceremony and performs it on a regular basis. If you have an old flag, give it to them. And, attend the ceremony.

## Famous Flag People:

**Betsy Ross** was a seamstress who made clothes for George Washington. In June, 1776, Washington approached her to make the country's first flag and the rest is history.

**Francis Scott Key** Inspired by the British bombardment of Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key penned the lyrics to our national anthem as he witnessed the event as British rockets whizzed in the air while our American Flag flew in the breeze.



## GOOD CITIZENSHIP AWARD

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

In addition to students listed in the May 2011 issue of the *Crier*, awards will be presented to the following students:

Manatee Elementary School:

Kevin Chery  
Natalie Lara  
Jose Luis Benitez  
Cesar Guerrero

Tommie Barfield Elementary School:

Olivia Watt  
Xhesi Tase  
Francisco Roldan  
Cesiah Sanchez

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



*Photo courtesy Marco Island Sun Times*

Compatriot Dr. Philip Ballou, in his Revolutionary uniform, delivered remarks at the groundbreaking ceremonies for the monument to America's military at Veterans Community Park on Marco Island, Monday, May 2, 2011.

The grand opening of the Memorial is scheduled to be held at 11 a.m. Nov 11th—Veterans Day

# AMERICAN INDIAN WARS TIMELINE

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

Part 1 was printed in the May 2011 issue of the Crier.

Part 2 follows:

## 1855 Snake River War

Fighting occurred at the junction of the Tucannon River and the Snake River in Washington Territory.

## 1855 Klickitat War

This conflict occurred between the Klickitat and Cascade Indians against white settlers along the Columbia River in central Washington. When intimidation and force failed to get the Indians to cede their lands, battles erupted resulting in the Indians being removed from their lands.



Klickitat brave in Oregon

## 1855-58 Third Seminole War

Under Chief Billy Bowlegs, the Seminole mounted their final stand against the U.S. in the Florida Everglades. When Bowlegs surrendered; he and others were deported to Indian Territory in Oklahoma.

## 1855-1856 Rogue River Wars

In the Rogue River Valley area of southern Oregon, conflict between the area Indians and white settlers increased eventually breaking into open warfare.

## 1855–1856 Puget Sound or Yakima War

A conflict of land rights in Washington state, involving the rights of gold miners and Indians that ended in the execution of the Nisqually, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, and Klickitat tribes in the state of Washington. The central figure of the war, Nisqually Chief Leschi, was executed.

## January-March, 1855 Klamath and Salmon Indian Wars

Battles which occurred in Oregon Territory and Idaho.

## August 17, 1855 Grattan Massacre

Twenty-nine U.S. soldiers killed by Brulé Lakota Sioux Indians in Nebraska Territory.

## January 26, 1856 Battle of Seattle

Native Americans attacked Seattle, Washington, as part of the Yakima War. The attackers are driven off by artillery fire and by Marines from the U.S. Navy.

## February, 1856 Tintic War

A short series of skirmishes occurring in Tintic and Cedar Valleys of Utah, after the conclusion of the Walker War.

## January- May, 1858 Antelope Hills Expedition

A campaign by Texas Rangers and members of allied tribes against the Comanche and Kiowa in Texas and Oklahoma.

## 1858 Coeur d'Alene War

Also known as the Spokane-Coeur d'Alene-Palooos War, this second phase of the Yakima War was a series of encounters between the Coeur d'Alenes, Spokanes, Palouses and Northern Paiute tribes and U.S. forces in the Washington and Idaho areas.

## September 1, 1858 Battle of Four Lakes

Also known as the Battle of Spokane Plains, the conflict was part of the Coeur d'Alene War. A force of 600 military men were sent to subdue the tribes, defeating the Indians.

## 1859 Mendocino War

A conflict between settlers and Native Americans in California that took place in 1859. Several hundred Indians were killed.

## 1860 Paiute War

Also known as Pyramid Lake War, the war was fought between Northern Paiutes, along with some Shoshone and Bannock, and white settlers in present-day Nevada. The war culminated in two pitched battles in which approximately 80 whites were killed. Smaller raids and skirmishes continued until a cease-fire was agreed to in August, 1860.

## February 26, 1860 Gunther Island Massacre

Also known as the Humboldt Bay Massacre, local white settlers, without any apparent provocation, attack four Indian villages, slaying 188 Wiyot Indians, mostly women and children in Humboldt County, California.

## December 18, 1860 Battle of Pease River

Battle between Comanche Indians under Peta Nocona and a detachment of Texas Rangers, resulting in the slaughter of the Indians, including women, when the Rangers caught the camp totally by surprise.

## 1860-65 California Indian Wars

Numerous battles and skirmishes against Hupa, Wiyot, Yurok, Tolowa, Nomlaki, Chimariko, Tsnungwe, Whilkut, Karuk, Wintun and others.

## 1861–1864 Navajo Wars

Occurring in Arizona and New Mexico Territories, it ended with the Long Walk of the Navajo.

## 1861-1900 Apache Attacks

In New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, numerous Apache

*(Continued on page 4) Indians*

*(Continued from page 3) Indians*

bands rejected reservation life, and under Geronimo, Cochise and others, staged hundreds of attacks on outposts. Geronimo finally surrendered in 1886; others fought on until 1900.

#### **August-September, 1862 Sioux War of 1862**

Skirmishes in the southwestern quadrant of Minnesota resulted in the deaths of several hundred white settlers. In the largest mass execution in U.S. history, 38 Dakota were hanged. About 1,600 others were sent to a reservation in present-day South Dakota.

#### **March, 1862 Battle of Apache Pass**

Battle fought in Arizona between Apache warriors and the California Column as it marched from California to New Mexico.

#### **October 24, 1862 Tonkawa Massacre**

Accompanied by Caddo allies, a detachment of irregular Union Indians, mainly Kickapoo, Delaware and Shawnee, attempt to destroy the Tonkawa tribe in Indian Territory. One hundred and fifty of 390 Tonkawa survive.

#### **January 29, 1863 Bear River Massacre**

Colonel Patrick Connor leads a regiment killing at least 200 Indian men, women and children near Preston, Idaho.

#### **April 19, 1863 Keesville Massacre**

White settlers kill 35 Tehachapi men in Kern County, California.

#### **January, 1864 Battle of Canyon de Chelly**

This Navajo citadel was the scene of climatic events in the conquest of the Navajo Indians by the U.S. Army Colonel Christopher C. "Kit" Carson

#### **November 29, 1864 Sand Creek**

Massacre Militiamen kill at least 160 Cheyenne Indians at Sand Creek, Colorado.

#### **1864-1865 Colorado War**

Clashes centered on the Colorado Eastern Plains between the U.S. Army and an alliance consisting largely of the Cheyenne and Arapaho.

#### **1864-1868 Snake War**

Fought between U.S. military and the Northern Paiutes and Shoshoni (called the Snakes by white settlers) in Oregon, Idaho, and California. The conflict began with the influx of new mines in Idaho and the Indians rebelled to white encroachment on their lands.

#### **1864-1886 Apache Wars**

When the Mescalero Apaches were placed on a reservation with Navajos at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, the war began and continued until 1886, when Geronimo surrendered.

#### **July 28, 1864 Battle of Killdeer Mountain**

Fought in western North Dakota, this battle was an outgrowth to the 1862 Sioux discontent in Minnesota. Lead-

ing more than 3,000 volunteers, Brigadier General Alfred Sully confronted more than 1,600 Sioux in the North Dakota badlands, representing one of the largest pitched battles in the history of Plains warfare.

#### **November 25-26, 1864 First Battle of Adobe Walls**

Kit Carson led an attack against a Kiowa village in the Texas Panhandle. The next day, the Kiowa, now joined with the Comanche, counter-attacked. Though thousands of Indians were attacking the Cavalry, Carson and his men were able to hold their position with two howitzers.

#### **1865-1868 Hualapai or Walapais War**

**Occurring** in Arizona Territory, the Hualapai were disturbed by increased settler traffic upon their lands, which caused a number of skirmishes over several years.

#### **1865-1872 Utah's Black Hawk War**

Including an estimated 150 battles between Mormon settlers in central Utah and members of the Ute, Paiute and Navajo tribes. The conflict resulted in the abandonment of some settlements and homes, and postponed Mormon expansion in the region.

#### **1865-1879 Ute Wars**

The Ute nation rose episodically against white settlers in Utah as the Mormons relentlessly took over their lands and exhausted their resources.

#### **July 26, 1865 Battle of the Platte Bridge Station**

When a wagon train with twenty five men under Sergeant Amos Custard's command were traveling from Sweetwater Station east toward Platte Bridge Station in Wyoming, Sioux and Cheyenne were threatening to attack. Lieutenant Caspar Collins and a small detachment of soldiers were sent out from Platte Bridge Station to try and reach the wagon train and escort it to the station but upon crossing the bridge to the north they were overwhelmed by Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. Lieutenant Collins and several of the men were killed.

#### **July 26, 1865 Battle of Red Buttes**

On the same day of the Battle of the Platte Bridge Station, Sergeant Amos Custard's wagon train was attacked by Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. Custer and 21 soldiers were killed.

#### **August 28, 1865 Connor Battle**

The U.S. Cavalry under the command of General Patrick Connor attacked Chief Black Bear's Arapaho outside present day Ranchester, Wyoming. This attack caused the Arapaho to join forces with the Sioux and Cheyenne.

#### **August 31, 1865 Sawyer Fight**

In retaliation for the attack on Black Bear's village, Arapaho Indians attacked a surveying expedition on the Bozeman Trail in Wyoming.

*(Continued on page 5) Indians*

*(Continued from page 4) Indians*

### **1866–1868 Red Cloud's War**

Lakota Chief Red Cloud conducts the most successful attacks against the U.S. Army during the Indian Wars. By the Treaty of Fort Laramie (1868), the U.S. granted a large reservation to the Lakota, without military presence or oversight, no settlements, and no reserved road building rights. The reservation included the entire Black Hills.



Chief Red Cloud, Lakota Sioux Chief

### **December 21, 1866**

#### **Fetterman Massacre**

Fought near Fort Phil Kearny, Wyoming, Sioux and Cheyenne ambushed Captain William J. Fetterman and 80 men, killing every one of them.

### **1867–1875 Comanche Campaign**

Major General Philip Sheridan, in command of the Department of the Missouri, instituted winter campaigning in 1868–69 as a means of rooting out the elusive Indian tribes scattered throughout the border regions of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas.

### **July 2, 1867 Kidder Massacre**

Cheyenne and Sioux Indians ambushed and killed a 2nd US Cavalry detachment of eleven men and an Indian guide near Beaver Creek in Sherman County, Kansas.

### **August 1, 1867 Hayfield Fight**

Occurring near Fort C.F. Smith, Montana Territory, the battle pitted a determined stand of 31 soldiers and civilians against more than 700 Sioux and Cheyenne warriors.

### **August 2, 1867 Wagon Box Fight**

Captain James Powell with a force of 31 men survived repeated attacks by more than 1,500 Lakota Sioux warriors under the leadership of Chiefs Red Cloud and Crazy Horse. The soldiers, who were guarding woodcutters near Fort Phil Kearny, Wyoming, took refuge in a corral formed by laying 14 wagons end-to-end in an oval configuration.

### **August 22, 1867 Battle of Beaver Creek**

The Eighteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry attacked by Indians in Phillips County, Kansas. Two men were killed and 12 seriously wounded.

### **September, 1867 Battle of Infernal Caverns**

Infernal Caverns is the site of an 1867 battle between U.S.

armed forces and Paiute, Pit River, and Modoc Indians.

### **September 17-19, 1868 Battle of Beecher Island**

Northern Cheyenne under war leader Roman Nose fought scouts of the U.S. 9th Cavalry Regiment in a nine-day battle.

### **November 27, 1868 Washita Massacre**

Lieutenant Colonel George Custer's 7th Cavalry attacked the sleeping Cheyenne village of Black Kettle near present-day Cheyenne, Oklahoma. 250 men, women and children were killed.

### **July 11, 1869 Battle of Summit Springs**

Cheyenne Dog Soldiers led by Tall Bull defeated by elements of U.S. Army. Tall Bull died, reportedly killed by Buffalo Bill Cody.

### **January 23, 1870 Marias Massacre**

White Americans kill 173 Piegans, mainly women, children and the elderly in Montana.

### **April 30, 1871 Camp Grant Massacre**

A mob of angry citizens from Tucson and their Papago Indian mercenaries clubbed, shot, raped and mutilated 144 Aravaipa Apache people, mostly women and children near Camp Grant. Their actions were taken in "retaliation" for a Gila Apache raid in which six people had been killed and some livestock stolen.

### **1872–1873 Modoc War**

Fighting northern California and southern Oregon, Captain Jack and followers fled from their reservation to the lava beds of Tule Lake, where they held out against soldiers for six months. Major General Edward Canby was killed during a peace conference—the only general to be killed during the Indian Wars. Captain Jack was hanged for the killing.

### **December 28, 1872 Salt River Canyon Battle**

Also called the Skeleton Cave Battle, the U.S. Army won its most striking victory in the long history of Apache warfare at this site in Arizona. About 75 Indians died, and most of the rest were captured.

### **March 27, 1873 Battle of Turret Peak**

Fought in south central Arizona, it was one of the pivotal fights that broke the backs of the Apaches and Yavapais in their efforts to resist white encroachment into their lands.

### **1874–1875 Red River War**

Occurring in northwestern Texas William T. Sherman led a campaign of more than 14 battles against the Arapaho, Comanche, Cheyenne and Kiowa tribes, who eventually surrendered.

### **June 27, 1874 Second Battle of Adobe Walls**

A combined force of some 700 Comanche, Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Arapaho warriors, led by Comanche Chief

*(Continued on page 6) Indians*

*(Continued from page 5) Indians*

Quanah Parker and Isa-tai, attacked the buffalo camp at Adobe Walls in the Texas Panhandle. The hunters held the site and the Indians retreated, but it soon led to the Red River War.

#### **September 28, 1874 Battle of Palo Duro Canyon**

Cheyenne, Comanche, and Kiowa warriors engaged elements of the U.S. 4th Cavalry Regiment led by Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie in Palo Duro Canyon, Texas.

#### **1876–1877 Black Hills War**

Lakota under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse fought the U.S. after repeated violations of the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie

#### **March, 1876 Battle of Powder River**

The opening battle of the Black Hills War, between the U.S. Army and the Sioux and Cheyennes on the Powder River in Montana.

#### **June 17, 1876 Battle of Rosebud**

Lakota under Sitting Bull clashed with U.S. Army column moving to reinforce Custer's 7th Cavalry.

#### **June 25-26, 1876 Battle of the Little Bighorn**

Sioux and Cheyenne under the leadership of Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse defeated the 7th Cavalry under George Armstrong Custer.

#### **July 17, 1876 Battle at Warbonnet Creek**

Three weeks after Custer's defeat at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, the Fifth U.S. Cavalry skirmished with Cheyenne Indians from the Red Cloud Agency in northwest Nebraska.

#### **September 8, 1876 Battle of Slim Buttes**

Captain Anson Mills' Third Cavalry troopers attacked the Sioux village of American Horse in South Dakota. American Horse was killed in the ambush.

#### **November 25, 1876 Dull Knife Fight**

After the Battle of the Little Bighorn the previous summer the U.S. Military began retaliatory campaigns. Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie's 4th Cavalry surprised Dull Knife's winter camp in Wyoming, killing 25 Indians.

#### **1877 Nez Percé War**

Occurring in Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, the Nez Percé were fighting to keep their home in Wallowa Valley. Chief Joseph retreated from the 1st U.S. Cavalry through Idaho, Yellowstone Park, and Montana after a group of Nez Percé attacked and killed a group of Anglo settlers in early 1877. They surrendered near the border to Nelson Miles' soldiers.

#### **August 29, 1877 Battle of Big Hole**

One of a series of engagements between U.S. troops and the fleeing Nez Perce under Chief Joseph in southwestern Montana.

#### **1878 Bannock War**

Elements of the 21st U.S. Infantry, 4th U.S. Artillery, and 1st U.S. Cavalry engaged the natives of southern Idaho including the Bannock and Paiute when the tribes threatened rebellion in 1878, dissatisfied with their land allotments.

#### **1878–1879 Cheyenne War**

A conflict between the United States' armed forces and a small group of Cheyenne families.

#### **September 27, 1878 Battle of Punished Woman Fork**

Chiefs Dull Knife and Little Wolf of the Northern Cheyenne led their people in a rebellion and flight from confinement and starvation in Indian Territory to their home lands in the north. The Cheyenne made their final stand in Scott County, Kansas, fighting against the U.S. Cavalry.

#### **September 30, 1878 Last Cheyenne Raid**

Cheyenne ambushed Decatur County, Kansas. A running fight with white settlers occurred. In the end 17 settlers were killed in the ambush.

#### **1879 White River War**

The war was fought between Ute Indians and the U.S. Army Buffalo Soldiers near the area of the White River that passes through both the states of Colorado and Utah.

#### **January 8, 1879 Ft Robinson Massacre**

Northern Cheyenne under Dull Knife attempt to escape from confinement in Fort Robinson, Nebraska; about fifty survive.

#### **May-August, 1879 Sheepeater War**

On May 1, 1879, three detachments of soldiers pursued the Idaho Western Shoshone throughout central Idaho during the last campaign in the Pacific Northwest.

#### **September 29, 1879 Meeker Massacre**

One of the most violent expressions of Indian resentment toward the reservation system, Ute Indians attacked an the White River Indian Agency in Rio Blanca County, Colorado, burning the buildings and killing Indian Agent, Nathan C. Meeker and nine employees.

#### **September 29 - October 5, 1879 Battle of Milk Creek**

Following the Meeker Massacre, Ute Indians ambushed a column of 150 troops on the northern edge of the White River Reservation in Moffat County, Colorado.

#### **April 28, 1880 Alma Massacre**

Settlers killed by Apaches led by Victorio at Alma, New Mexico. Likewise on December 19, 1885 an officer and 4 enlisted men of the 8th Cavalry Regiment killed by Apaches near Alma, New Mexico.

#### **September, 1879-November, 1880 Ute War**

On September 29, 1879, some 200 men, elements of the 4th U.S. Infantry and 5th U.S. Cavalry under the command

*(Continued on page 7) Indians*

*(Continued from page 6) Indians*

of Major T. T. Thornburgh, were attacked and besieged in Red Canyon by 300 to 400 Ute warriors. Thornburgh's group was rescued by forces of the 5th and U.S. 9th Cavalry Regiment in early October, but not before significant loss of life had occurred. The Utes were finally pacified in November 1880.

**August 30, 1881 Battle of Cibecue**

When Apache shaman, Noch-del-klinne (the prophet) began to teach dances and rites similar to the ghost dance, he was arrested and fighting erupted along Cibecue Creek, Arizona.

**July 17, 1882 Battle of Big Dry Wash**

The battle of Big Dry Wash was the last major fight with hostile Apaches in Arizona Territory and marked the end of an era.

**September 4, 1886 Skeleton Canyon**

Geronimo and less than 40 Apaches, surrendered to Brigadier General Nelson Miles at Skeleton Canyon, Arizona, marking the end of the Apache Wars.

**1890-1891 Ghost Dance War**

An armed conflict between the U.S. government and Native Americans that resulted from a religious movement called the Ghost Dance. The conflict included the Wounded Knee Massacre and the Pine Ridge Campaign.

**November, 1890-January, 1891 Pine Ridge Campaign**

Numerous unresolved grievances led to the last major conflict with the Sioux. A lopsided engagement that involved almost half the infantry and cavalry of the Regular Army caused the surviving warriors to lay down their arms and retreat to their reservations in January 1891.

**December 29, 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre**

Sitting Bull's half-brother, Big Foot, and some 200 Sioux were killed by the U.S. 7th Cavalry. Only fourteen days before, Sitting Bull had been killed with his son Crow Foot at Standing Rock Agency in a gun battle with a group of Indian police that had been sent by the American government to arrest him.

**October 5, 1898 Battle of Leech Lake**

Considered the last "Indian War," an uprising of Chippewa occurred when one of their tribe was arrested on Lake Leech in northern Minnesota.

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If this article has peaked your interest in the Indian Wars, you may find many sites on the Internet Web with more details on each of the many confrontations during this period of American History.

**2011 - 2012 Naples Chapter Meetings**

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

Thursday, **October 6, 2011**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Fellowship, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. Speaker to be announced.

Thursday, **November 3, 2011**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Fellowship, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. Speaker to be announced.

Thursday, **December 1, 2011**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Fellowship, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. Speaker to be announced.

Thursday, **January 5, 2012**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Fellowship, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. Speaker to be announced.

Thursday, **February 2, 2012**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Fellowship, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. Speaker to be announced.

Thursday, **March 1, 2012**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Fellowship, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. Speaker to be announced.

Thursday, **April 5, 2012**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Fellowship, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. Speaker to be announced.

Thursday, **May 3, 2012**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Fellowship, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. Speaker to be announced.

**Naples Fourth of July Parade**

The City of Naples 4th of July Parade and Fireworks will take place on Monday, July 4, 2011. All Naples Chapter Compatriots are welcomed to join John McCullough, Don Cahill and other members in this annual Patriotic Parade. It is a fun morning parading north on 3rd Street and east on 5th Avenue to 8th Street.

If you would like to participate contact John McCullough at [jmccullough1@peoplepc.com](mailto:jmccullough1@peoplepc.com) or Telephone: (239) 642-6545

**The Last Naval Battle Celebration, March 5, 2011**

The Last Naval Battle of the Revolutionary War was fought off the coast of Cape Canaveral. Captain John Berry played a major role in protecting his two ships carrying Spanish bullion from Cuba to America from capture by the British. He was assisted by the arrival of a French Man of War.

This is an annual event sponsored by the Brevard SAR Chapter. Ben DeBose has been leading this event and was again in charge after battling illness. John McCullough represented the Naples Chapter at the event which included many units from various organizations.

*(Submitted by John McCullough)*

**Meetings of Interest**

**Big Cypress Chapter, DAR, Friday, May 20, 2011;**

**11 AM Social; 11:30 Luncheon;** Country Club of Naples. Program: "Fakahatchee Swamp and the Protection of the Florida Panther".

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

**LUNCHEON MEETING  
RESERVATIONS FOR THURSDAY**

October 6, 2011

The Naples Chapter has experienced several meetings this year with attendance exceeding the number anticipated. As a result, some attendees could not be accommodated with the regular meal.

We are asked to provide the number of meals prior to the luncheon meetings to enable the Country Club of Naples to better accommodate us for both room size and meal quantities. *Therefore, it is urgently requested that compatriots and others planning to attend the luncheons complete the reservation form below and mail it with a check payable to Naples Chapter S.A.R. to:*

Charles T. Sweeney, President.  
7007 Greentree Drive, Naples, FL 34108-7527  
Email: Chuck\_sweeney@msn.com

Please remit the form below with your check.

**Summer Notes**

Summertime provides time to slow down, reflect, and prepare for the coming fall and winter season of activity. Your ideas, comments and help are sought to create interesting and stimulating programs for 2011-2012. Please take a moment to email or U.S. Mail to us your thoughts, articles, events, etc. so that we may include them in our plans for 2011-2012.

***This is your Naples Chapter S.A.R.  
Be Involved***

Please send your October 6th Luncheon reservation request and payment payable to Naples Chapter S.A.R.

Charles T. Sweeney, President.  
7007 Greentree Drive, Naples, FL 34108-7527  
Email: Chuck\_sweeney@msn.com

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

Your name (Print) \_\_\_\_\_

Guest names (Print) \_\_\_\_\_

Additional names may be printed on reverse side.

**Please send your reservation and payment to be received by Monday, October 3, 2011**

*Next Meeting: Luncheon, October 6, 2011*

## *The Naples Crier*

established 1975



Newsletter for members of the Naples Chapter, Florida Society, Sons of the American Revolution

### **NAPLES CHAPTER OF THE FLSSAR OFFICERS (2011-2012)**

**President:** Charles T. Sweeney

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(239) 566-3307

**Immediate Past President:** Roy G. Richardson

royndory@aol.com  
1756 Sanctuary Pointe Court, Naples, FL 34110-4157  
(239) 513-0871

**Vice President:** John N. Dennis

EMSD26@yahoo.com  
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(239) 594-7883

**Secretary:** Chase J. Brooke

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2304 Ashton Oaks Lane #202, Naples, FL 34109  
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**Treasurer:** W. Richard Hazen

wrhazen@comcast.net  
2011 Gulfshore Blvd. N. #52, Naples, FL 34102-4632  
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**Assistant Treasurer:** Lawrence G. Fehrenbaker

25041 Goldcrests Drive, Bonita Springs, FL 34134

**Chancellor:** James M. McGarity

**Chaplain:** Charles E. Cortright

**Registrar:** Chase J. Brooke

**Historian:** Donald B. Cahill

**Sergeant-at-Arms:** John L. McCullough

## **Active Past Presidents of the Naples Chapter NSSAR**

1978-1979 Dennis R. White

1991-1992 W. John Chesney, Jr.

1993-1994 Andrew Barry Crook Nicholls III

1997-1998 John Anson Smith

1998-1999 Dr. Philip Edwin Ballou

2000-2001 James Madison McGarity III

2002-2003 Charles Edgar Ransom, Jr.

2004-2005 James Bennett Applegate, Sr.

2006-2007 Donald Barton Cahill

2007-2009 John Logan McCullough

2009 Samuel O. Cahill

2009-2011 Roy G. Richardson

## **Committee Chairmen**

### **2011-2012**

Awards: John L. McCullough

Ceremonies: Roy Richardson

JROTC: James McGarity

Membership Data Base: Charles T. Sweeney

Color Guard: Donald B. Cahill

Eagle Scout Program: Donald B. Cahill

Email: I. Harris Tucker and Charles T. Sweeney

Flag Display: Richard E. Caldarone

Law Enforcement: Edward T. Ferguson

Membership: Chase J. Brooke

Newsletter Editor: I. Harris Tucker

Sunshine: Charles E. Cortright

Webmaster: I. Harris Tucker

Member Directory Editor: Charles T. Sweeney



President Charles Sweeney (L) and Immediate Past President Roy Richardson (R).

## **IN MEMORIAM**

Compatriot Ralph N. Cramer, Sr. died April 15, 2011. He was President of Naples Chapter, S.A.R., (1989-1990); President Florida State Society S.A.R., (1995-1996); and National Trustee of NSSAR (1996-1997).

A memorial Service was held May 7, 2011, at the Hodges Funeral Home at Naples Memorial Gardens .



**Custer's Last Fight, 1889 Lithograph based on painting by F. Otto Becker, based on 1884 painting by Cassilly**



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

