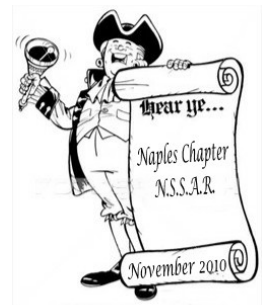




THE NAPLES Crier



SINCE 1975 ★ NAPLES CHAPTER N.S.S.A.R. NEWSLETTER ★ NOVEMBER 2010

LUNCHEON MEETING
RESERVATIONS FOR THURSDAY
DECEMBER 2, 2010
 Program feature
Rumbaugh Oration Contest
(see Page 3 for additional information)

Please help. The Naples Chapter must confirm the number of expected attendees for the luncheon meetings. While C.C. of Naples can often accommodate last minute attendees, we are asked to provide a number prior to the meetings to enable them to better accommodate us for both room size and meal quantities. Therefore, it is requested that compatriots and others planning to attend the luncheons contact **John McCullough** by telephone: (239) 642-6545 or email: jmccullough1@peoplepc.com prior to the luncheon. The luncheon cost at \$20 may be paid at the door.

Guests are always welcomed!



Sheriff Kevin J. Rambosk (center) is awarded the S.A.R. Law Enforcement Commendation Medal and certificate. President Roy Richardson is on left and Ed Ferguson, Chairman of the Law Enforcement Committee is on the right.

Naples Chapter was proud to award the S.A.R. Law Enforcement Commendation Medal to Sheriff Kevin J. Rambosk for his contribution to law enforcement and education in Collier County, Florida.

Ed Ferguson, Chairman of the Law Enforcement Committee made the presentation at the Naples Chapter's luncheon November 4, 2010, at the Country Club of Naples.

In his remarks, Sheriff Rambosk noted that Collier County is the largest county east of the Mississippi River. Patrolling 1,276,160 acres of land, including the Everglades, is a major undertaking. It should be noted that much of the land borders waterways and the Gulf of Mexico.

Heroism Awards

Ed Ferguson, Chairman of the Law Enforcement Committee, announced that James Streeter and Julie Becker would be presented with S.A.R. Heroism Medals on December 6th at a Collier County Sheriff's Award Meeting. The acts of heroism are described on page 2.

Unfortunately, Becker and Streeter were unable to attend the Naples Chapter's luncheon on November 4th to receive the awards; however, Chairman Edward Ferguson and President Roy Richardson will make the medal presentation on December 6th, at a CCSO Award Meeting. ¶

Fly Your Flag

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

I am not a Virginian, but an American.
 —Patrick Henry, Speech from the First Continental Congress,

HEROISM AWARDS PRESENTED BY NAPLES CHAPTER NSSAR

to JAMES STREETER AND JULIE BECKER

James Streeter, an off-duty Collier County Sheriff's Office deputy saved the life of his pastor, who collapsed while jogging in their Golden Gate Estates neighborhood. Corporal. James Streeter used his CCSO-issued automated external defibrillator (AED) and CPR to revive 48-year-old Gregory Glenn Ball, pastor at Destiny Church Naples, on Tuesday morning. Streeter, a 10-year CCSO veteran who works in the Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP), which monitors juvenile offenders, will be nominated for a CCSO Lifesaving Award for his effort.

Thanks to a partnership with the American Heart Association, all CCSO patrol cars are equipped with an AED, a portable device that applies electrical therapy to patients in cardiac arrest and allows the heart to re-establish an effective rhythm.

Streeter, 37, said he was at home cleaning around 9 a.m. when his doorbell rang. He opened the door to find Ball's wife Bobbie on his porch very upset. Streeter said he is friends with the couple and attends Destiny Church. Bobbie Ball told Streeter that she and her husband had been jogging in their neighborhood when he suddenly collapsed. She said she knocked on the doors of several neighbors in an attempt to get help, but nobody was home.

That's when she saw Streeter's patrol car parked in his driveway and rang his doorbell. Streeter said he called CCSO's Communications Center and then drove a quarter of a mile to where Ball was on the ground. Ball wasn't breathing and didn't have a pulse.

Streeter removed the AED from his patrol car, hooked it up to Ball and gave him one shock. Streeter then administered CPR until Ball started breathing on his own. Paramedics arrived shortly after and transported Ball to a local hospital.

This isn't the first time Streeter has used an AED. He said he has used the device several times before on duty, including a few years ago when he saved the life of a woman in North Naples, for which he received the agency's Lifesaving Award.

Collier County Sheriff Office press release October 15, 2009

After the American Revolution the first national Thanksgiving Day, proclaimed by President George Washington, was Nov. 26, 1789, and the Episcopal Church began celebrating an annual day of thanksgiving on the first Thursday in November.

Julie Becker: In the early morning hours of March 25, 2009, Lee Lustig suddenly fell off a chair in his North Naples home and went into cardiac arrest. Had it not been for CCSO 911 Supervisor **Julie Becker**, the 62-year-old Lustig, a retired Army officer and physical fitness buff, might have died. Becker kept Diane Lustig calm and instructed her how to perform CPR on her husband over the phone for 10 minutes until paramedics arrived.

Lustig was discharged from the hospital five days later. He is now back to doing the things he loves – running eight miles a day, fishing, hiking, and mountain climbing, according to his wife.

"All of our neighbors tell me they couldn't have done what I did, and I tell them, 'But you didn't have Julie,'" Diane Lustig said Monday.

On Tuesday, the Lustigs and Becker will meet face-to-face for the first time. The couple arranged for the meeting because they wanted to personally thank Becker. "We just can't wait to meet her," Diane Lustig said. "I would like the world to know that this is what you get when you call 911 – wonderful people." Becker is enthusiastic about meeting the Lustigs. "I'm anxious to meet them," Becker said. "I think this should happen more often."

Also Tuesday, Collier County commissioners will designate April 12-18 as National Telecommunicators Week In Collier County to recognize the critical role played by public safety telecommunicators such as Becker. This is Becker's third life save in her 10 years as an emergency dispatcher at CCSO, but only the first time she will meet someone whose life she helped save. Becker, 51, was just getting into her shift when she got the call about Lee Lustig at 6:25 a.m. "When I answered the woman immediately said, 'I need help,'" Becker recalled. "She was so easy to work with. That's what stuck in my mind the most." Becker's supervisors say the fact that she kept Diane Lustig calm and focused made the difference in the call. "This call could serve as a textbook example of the perfect application of the protocol," EMD Coordinator Kevin Pearson wrote in an April 13 memo nominating Becker for a CCSO Lifesaving award. Becker is one of four CCSO emergency dispatchers who will be recognized with the award for lifesaving efforts this year.

Collier County Sheriff Office press release April 14, 2009



The Joseph S. Rumbaugh Historical Oration Contest

The National Association of Secondary School Principals has placed this program on the NASSP National Advisory List of Contests and Activities for 2010-2011.

History of the Joseph S. Rumbaugh Oration Contest

In 1945 an Ohio SAR member, Douglas G. High, originated this creative exercise in a Cincinnati Senior High. Two years later the NSSAR assumed National sponsorship. Douglas G. High passed away in 1952. In 1953 the National Society attached his name to the contest title as a memorial. He was the first Chairman on the NSSAR Oration Committee, serving in this capacity for five years.

In honor of a Florida SAR member, this Oratorical event was renamed the Joseph S. Rumbaugh Oration Contest. For many years this Compatriot has shown an active interest in the welfare of youth and has been a creative promoter of this contest. The contest is designed to explore the influence of the revolutionary war on present day America.

Purpose Of The National Contest

To bring American History to the high school student and focus on events of today.

To draw an intelligent relationship between the past and the present.

To clearly demonstrate freedom of opportunity as a basic right of our national heritage.

To place a positive emphasis on the plans of our founding fathers.

To emphasize justice under the law in the free society.

To illustrate how the Revolutionary War influenced our freedom of expression.

The preliminary rounds of the contest are held by Chapters and/or State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution to select one winner from each participating state. In regions (SAR Districts) where no State Society sponsors an entrant, an SAR District entry is permitted. Prizes may be awarded to winners of Chapter and State Society (or District) competitions.

Driven from every corner of the earth, Freedom of Thought and The Right of Private Judgment in matters of conscience direct their course to this happy country as their last asylum.

— Samuel Adams, speech at State House in Philadelphia, August 1, 1776

THE STORY OF VALLEY FORGE

by Ron Avery

Writer for the Philadelphia Daily News

Written exclusively for ushistory.org

The images are heartrending, dramatic and so powerful that they are embedded in the nation's historical consciousness:

Bloody footprints in the snow left by bootless men. Near naked soldiers wrapped in thin blankets huddled around a smoky fire of green wood. The plaintive chant from the starving: "We want meat! We want meat!"

These are the indelible images of suffering and endurance associated with Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-78.

"An army of skeletons appeared before our eyes naked, starved, sick and discouraged," wrote New York's Gouverneur Morris of the Continental Congress.

The Marquis de Lafayette wrote: "The unfortunate soldiers were in want of everything; they had neither coats nor hats, nor shirts, nor shoes. Their feet and their legs froze until they were black, and it was often necessary to amputate them."

A bitter George Washington — whose first concern was always his soldiers — would accuse the Congress of "little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers. I feel superabundantly for them, and from my soul pity those miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent."

The suffering and sacrifices of the American soldiers at Valley Forge are familiar, iconic images, but there is another side of the picture. Valley Forge was where a new, confident, professional American army was born.

Three months of shortage and hardship were followed by three months of relative abundance that led to wonderful changes in the morale and fighting capabilities of the Continental Army.

France would enter the war on the side of the new nation. Valuable foreign volunteers and fresh replacements would trickle into camp.

Most important, it was at Valley Forge that a vigorous, systematic training regime transformed ragged amateur troops into a confident 18th century military organization capable of beating the Red Coats in the open field of battle.

• **Background** •

Philadelphia was the largest city in the new nation. It became the de facto capital after representatives of the 13 colonies gathered there as the Continental Congress to demand their rights as Englishmen and later proclaim independence and battle the British.

Lethargic Maj. Gen. William Howe, commander of British forces in America, made his move on Philadelphia in

Valley Forge (Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3) Valley Forge

September 1777 thinking that, perhaps, the capture of the rebel capital would end the war.

Howe loaded 15,000 troops on an armada of ships and sailed from New York City to Elkton, Maryland on the Chesapeake Bay. His forces then marched north on Philadelphia.

Washington attempted to block Howe along the banks of the Brandywine River but was outnumbered and outmaneuvered. Two weeks after Brandywine, Howe entered Philadelphia unopposed.

When told that the British had taken Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin, representing his nation in Paris, said, "No Sir, Philadelphia has taken the British." As events turned out, Franklin's clever quip contained a kernel of truth.

Washington attempted a bold surprise attack on the main British forces at Germantown on October 4. His plan was too complex and after some initial surprise and much confused fighting, the Americans were forced to retreat. Those remarkable amateur soldiers had marched about 35 miles and fought a four-hour battle in one day.

For several weeks American forces camped about 20 miles from Philadelphia in Whitemarsh along high hills that were ideal for defense. Howe tried to lure Washington from his impregnable position in December, but after a few minor skirmishes withdrew back to Philadelphia.

Some in Congress — now safely in York, Pa. — urged Washington to attack the British in Philadelphia, but the commander-in-chief realized it would be suicidal. His men were worn out and ill-equipped. Even before Valley Forge, there was a supply crisis. Many soldiers were already shoeless and their uniforms in tatters.

It was normal for 18th century armies to cease combat during the coldest months and take up "winter quarters." Washington was looking for a place to rest his army that would "afford supplies of provisions, wood, water and forage, be secure from surprise and best calculated for covering the country from the ravages of the enemy."

He sought the opinions of his generals on the best location for the winter encampment. There was no consensus, and Washington was forced to decide the matter alone.

On December 12th, the troops began the move from Whitemarsh to the west bank of the Schuylkill River at Valley Forge. It was a 13-mile march that was delayed and took eight days.

The troops crossed the Schuylkill on a wobbly, makeshift bridge in an area called the Gulph. They were forced to bivouac at the Gulph for several days after a snowstorm and several days of icy rain made roads impassable. On December 18th the soaked and miserable troops observed a Day of Thanksgiving declared by Congress for the American victory in October at Saratoga, N.Y.

Joseph Plumb Martin, a Connecticut Yankee, who wrote a fascinating account of his years in the Continental Army

recalled that thanksgiving dinner decades later: "We had nothing to eat for two or three days previous except what the trees of the forests and fields afforded us, but we must now have what Congress said, a sumptuous Thanksgiving to close the year of high living. . . . it gave each man half a gill (about half a cup) of rice and a tablespoon of vinegar!"

On the 19th, the famished troops finally marched into Valley Forge. The ragged soldiers might have thought the worst was over, but they were wrong.

Valley Forge — 25 miles from the city — was a good choice. It is a high plateau that might have been designed by a military engineer. One side is protected by the river. Two shallow creeks provide natural barriers that would present problems for attacking cavalry and artillery. Any attackers would have to charge up-hill.

Where the Valley Creek entered the Schuylkill was a small village, giving the area its name. It contained a complete iron-making operation owned by two Quaker families, the Dewees and Potts.

A cache of American military stores had been placed at Valley Forge. After the Battle of Brandywine the British had learned of the cache and raided the village, seizing the goods and burning houses. Arriving American troops found trees in the area but little else.

• Suffering •

The troops arrived at Valley Forge in time for Christmas, but there was no holiday feast. Already the men's diaries spoke bitterly of a diet of "fire cakes and cold water." A fire cake was simply a flour and water batter fried on a griddle. The morning after Christmas, the men awoke to find four additional inches of snow on the ground.

The first priority was the building of huts. An order issued by Washington spelled out the style and size of the Spartan quarters.

Every 12 men would share a 16x14 foot log hut with walls six and a half feet high. Each would have a stone fireplace. The roof would be of wood board. Most huts were built in a pit about two-feet below the ground. Generally, there was only a dirt floor and some sort of cloth covering for a door. The huts were drafty, damp, smoky and terribly unhealthy.

The primitive shelters were laid out in regular patterns to form streets. Officers built their huts behind the enlisted men's cabins. These were similar in construction but, perhaps, not as crowded.

Housing the Army was fairly simple. Clothing and feeding the troops was a daunting challenge.

Transportation was the major stumbling block. The supplies were out there. Getting them to Valley Forge seemed impossible. Roads were rutted quagmires. It was difficult to recruit wagoneers. Continental money was nearly worthless, so Pennsylvania farmers often hid their horses

Valley Forge (Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4) Valley Forge

and wagons rather than contract with the Army.

The man in charge of military transportation, Quartermaster General Thomas Mifflin hated his job. Mifflin was a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and a born politician who wanted glory on the battlefield not the headaches of transportation. He literally ignored the job.

It wasn't until the spring when Washington's most capable general, Nathanael Green, took over the quartermaster's post that supplies began to move in decent quantity.

• **An Unhealthy Life** •

The first priority of the soldiers was keeping warm and dry. The troops faced a typical Delaware Valley winter with temperatures mostly in the 20s and 30s. There were 13 days of rain or snow during the first six weeks.

Illness, not musketballs, was the great killer. Dysentery and typhus were rampant. Many makeshift hospitals were set up in the region. The Army's medical department used at least 50 barns, dwellings, churches or meetinghouses throughout a wide area of Eastern Pennsylvania as temporary hospitals. These places were mostly understaffed, fetid breeding grounds of disease. All were chronically short of medical supplies.

America's first true military hospital — constructed for that purpose — was built at Yellow Springs, a popular health spa about 10 miles west of the encampment. About 300 sick men were accommodated in the large three-story wood structure. Washington once visited the Yellow Springs Hospital and stopped to exchange a few words with each patient. Dr. Bodo Otto, an elderly German and his two physician sons, ably ran the hospital until the end of the war.

Much of the sickness was traceable to unhealthy sanitation and poor personal hygiene. Washington constantly complained of the failure to clear the encampment of filth, which included rotting carcasses of horses. The commander-in-chief even issued orders concerning the use and care of privies, but men relieved themselves wherever they felt.

"Intolerable smells" finally prompted Washington to issue orders that soldiers who relieved themselves anywhere but in "a proper Necessary" were to receive five lashes.

In the absence of wells, water was drawn from the Schuylkill River and nearby creeks. Men and animals often relieved themselves upstream from where water for drinking was drawn.

One of Washington's major worries was an outbreak of small pox. Inoculation was still relatively new and controversial, but the General was a firm believer in the procedure. The winter before at Morristown, N.J., he ordered inoculation for all those who had not already had the disease. A survey at Valley Forge showed many vulnerable soldiers. Some 3,000 to 4,000 men were vaccinated.

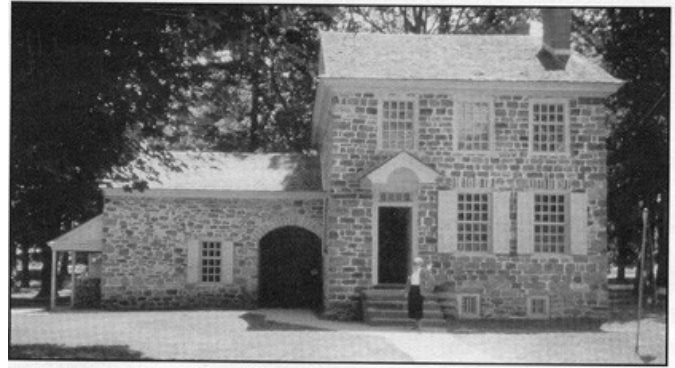
Knowing how unhealthy the congested huts were, Wash-

ington ordered windows cut for circulation in the spring and even encouraged some to move from their squalid quarters into tents.

Just how many became seriously ill during the Valley Forge encampment and how many died of these illnesses is not known. Even in the mild weather of late spring, the medical department informed Washington that 1,000 men were too ill for combat. Those who died at camp or in hospitals has been estimated as high as 3,000.

• **Things Improve** •

In early March, the energetic and competent Gen. Nathanael Greene was appointed quartermaster general, and soon



Washington's Headquarters

things improve rapidly. Greene got down to business by dispatching engineers to improve bridges and roads between Valley Forge and Lancaster. Wagons began arriving with clothing and food.

Also in early March a baking company of some 70 men headed by Philadelphia gingerbread baker Christopher Ludwig arrived at camp. The German-born patriot refused to profit from his labor. Eventually, each soldier got the daily pound of bread promised by Congress. Ludwig, himself, baked for the headquarters staff and often spoke with Washington.

In April great schools of shad surged up the Schuylkill River to spawn. Thousands were netted, and the soldiers gorged themselves. Hundreds of barrels were filled with salted shad for future use. One soldier wrote, "For almost a month the whole camp stank and men's fingers were oily."

Despite Washington's daily orders, there was little real military discipline in the camp. General John Sullivan once commented, "This is not an Army; it's a mob."

There were no regular roll calls. Sizes of units that were supposed to be equal varied radically. Orders prohibiting gambling, fighting, selling Army equipment and wandering away from camp were routinely ignored.

While brave, Continental troops possessed few skills in the art of 18th century warfare. They didn't know how to march in ranks or maneuver on the battlefield. The bayo-

Valley Forge (Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5) Valley Forge

net — crucial to battlefield success — was used mostly to cook over a fire.

All this was about to change with the arrival in late February of Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin Steuben, known to history as Baron von Steuben. The title was of his own making. He had served in the Prussian Army of Frederick the Great but rose no higher than captain. Now, at age 47, he was out of work and applying for military posts in several places. In Paris, Steuben impressed American envoys, Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, who provided the German with a glowing letter of recommendation. Some suggest that Franklin inflated Steuben's military credentials and coached him on how best to get an appointment.

Like the Marquis de Lafayette, the Baron said the right words when he spoke to members of the Congress and the Board of War: He would serve without a salary. He did, however, want his expenses paid. Both the War Board and Washington liked the man's modesty and viewed Steuben as a possible candidate for inspector general of the Army. Steuben was appalled by what he observed during his first weeks at Valley Forge. Washington asked the German to study the situation and provide reports on camp defenses, troop morale and military readiness. Steuben's reports were detailed and astute. In a short time, Steuben was named acting inspector general. His primary mission involved training, and he attacked the task with dedication and zeal.

Washington liked Steuben immediately even though the Prussian could not speak English. But he could speak French, and Washington appointed two of his French-speaking aides, Alexander Hamilton and John Laurens to work with the Prussian.

Steuben has been called history's only popular drillmaster. The men loved his gruff manner, his cursing in broken English and his hands-on-style of demonstrating every move personally. He insisted that officers drill with their men, and he pared down the officers' staffs of personal servants.

He created his own manual of arms and drill to fit the American situation. Simplicity was the keynote. The training started with a select group of 100. When these men knew what they were doing, he released them to teach others. Soon he was drilling large masses of entire regiments and brigades.

He constantly taught the use of the bayonet. He gave lessons in mounting guard and sentry duty. He insisted that every watch be synchronized with the headquarters' clock. And page-by-page Steuben wrote in French an army drill book that was then translated into English. "Regulation for the Order of Discipline of the Troops of the United States" was then copied by an officer in each brigade.

Within weeks, everyone could see a new proficiency and

new pride among the formerly dispirited men.

There were other factors coming together to boost morale and send sagging spirits soaring. Most important, France entered the war as an ally of the new nation. America got the good news in April. Great festivities were held in camp on May 5. Along with prayer, parading and gun salutes, each man was issued a gill of rum. French-made uniforms and military gear soon began arriving in camp.

Back in March, an extra month's pay was issued to all in camp for having stuck it out through the miseries of the winter. Washington added a ration of rum for each soldier. Farmers began bringing their produce to a camp market and fresh military units arrived at Valley Forge.

• **An Anti-Washington "Cabal"** •

Most historians agree that the so-called "Conway Cabal" was not an organized effort to replace Washington with Gen. Horatio Gates, the victor of Saratoga or some other general.

But there were some in the Army who felt they were better qualified than the Virginian and several politicians were critical of his performance.

The so-called "cabal" was a lot of mutterings and niggling criticism that finally broke out in the open with the help of an arrogant Irish-born, French-reared soldier of fortune, Thomas Conway. He was recruited in France by Silas Deane and was granted the rank of brigadier general. Washington and many other American officers took an immediate dislike to the boastful Conway.

It seems that Conway along with English Army veterans Charles Lee and Gates all felt they had better military credentials than Washington and would make better commanders.

In fact, with the exception of brilliant but minor victories at Trenton and Princeton, Washington had lost all his battles with the British. On the other hand, Gates' victory at Saratoga had resulted in the surrender of 6,000 British troops. In truth, Gen. Benedict Arnold and Daniel Morgan had saved the day at Saratoga with little help from Gates. Washington's civilian critics included Philadelphia physician and radical patriot Dr. Benjamin Rush; New Englanders John and Sam Adams and Elbridge Gerry. The man most responsible for the supply problems at Valley Forge, Thomas Mifflin, was another loud critic.

The whole anti-Washington movement was brought to a head when an aide to Gates, Gen. James Wilkinson, revealed over drinks, details of a certain letter to Gates from Conway that was highly critical of Washington.

Washington was informed of the Conway letter by Gen. William Alexander "Lord" Sterling. Conway's letter allegedly stated, "Heaven has been determined to save your country; or a weak general and bad counselors would have ruined it."

Washington confronted Conway with the insult, which

Valley Forge (Continued on page 7)

Next Meeting: Thursday, December 2, 2010

(Continued from page 6) Valley Forge

brought Gates into the fray and eventually the whole thing became a matter for Congress.

In the end, Washington emerged stronger than ever.

About a year later, Wilkinson and Gates engaged in a pistol duel, in which neither was injured. Washington admiring John Cadwalader, a Pennsylvania militia leader, fought another duel with the obnoxious Conway hitting him in the mouth. Conway recovered and returned to France.

In truth, most of the officers and men suffering at Valley Forge worshipped Washington. Many historians say the leader's calm, caring presence during those horrible winter months was the most important factor in preventing the Army from disintegrating.

• Leaving Valley Forge •

Philadelphia was a difficult place for the British to defend. Now that France was in the war, the city was also vulnerable to attack or blockade from the sea. It was decided to abandon the Quaker City and move British forces back to their base in New York City.

The British completed their evacuation on June 18th. An estimated 3,000 Tories left the city with the troops. Within hours, American cavalry arrived in the city.

Ready to move against the retreating British, Washington abandoned Valley Forge on June 9 by crossing the Schuylkill River and setting up camp a mile away. He ordered work parties to clean up the old campgrounds, filling the latrines and burying all garbage.

The general was waiting for the British to make their move north through New Jersey. And when word came that the Red Coats were gone on June 18th, he followed immediately.

Now the Continental Army was ready to fight. Professionalism, confidence and pride marked those who had survived the ordeal of Valley Forge.

The two armies clashed on June 28 at Monmouth Courthouse. The battle was almost single-handedly lost by an inept but always arrogant Gen. Charles Lee. When Washington learned that Lee was retreating instead of advancing, the seemingly stoic commander flew into fury and galloped out to turn the men around and lead the attack.

The battle at Monmouth was inconclusive, but it was the British who retreated this time. And it was clear to everyone that those ragged Continentals — who had suffered so much at Valley Forge — were now a fair match for the British.

Have you ever attended an Annual NSSAR Congress?

It is not too early to plan for next year.

2011 offers a great opportunity to attend the **121st Annual Congress in Winston-Salem, NC.** The dates are Saturday, July 9 through Wednesday, July 13th. Winston-Salem Marriott, 425 North Cherry Street, Winston-Salem, NC 27101, Tel: 336-725-3500.

The host state in conjunction with NSSAR offers wonderful exclusive tours of local attractions and historic sites as well as enjoyable social gatherings for meals and conversation with members, their spouses and friends.

OR 2012 when the **122 Annual Congress** will be held in Phoenix, Arizona. See next column for more details and raffle for 5 nights/6days for a \$20 raffle ticket.

OR 2013 when the **123rd Annual Congress** will be held in Kansas City, Missouri, from Saturday, July 6 through Wednesday, July 10th at the Marriott KC Downtown.

For more information about any up coming NSSAR Annual Congress, please contact; 1st VP Harris Tucker by email: NaplesSAR@gmail.com or telephone (239) 593-8348.

King George almost abdicated the throne when the British lost!

After Yorktown, George III vowed to keep fighting. When parliament demurred, the King wrote a letter of abdication -- then withdrew it. He tried to console himself with the thought that Washington would become a dictator and make the Americans long for royal rule. When he was told that Washington planned to resign his commission, the monarch gasped: "If he does that, sir, he will be the greatest man in the world."

* We live, my dear soul, in an age of trial. What will be *
* the consequences, I know not. *
* * * * *

* —Adams, letter to Abigail Adams, 1774 *



**BANDITS, GUNS, AND AUTOMOBILES
NEW YORK TO PARIS RACE OF 1908**

CALOOSA CHAPTER, NSSAR

December 7, 2010 at 6:00 PM

Program presented by
the Great-Grandson of the Race Winner

Place: Royal Palm Yacht Club
2360 W. First Street
Fort Myers, Florida

Meal: Buffet (\$20.00 per person)

Please make your reservation by December 2, 2010

Contact Compatriot Earl Kennedy
8381 Arborfield Ct, Fort Myers, FL 33912-4684
earlwk@embarqmail.com, 239-292-6854



JROTC Recognition Program

February 3, 2011

The Naples Chapter SAR will host the Collier County JROTC program at their meeting, Thursday, February 3, 2011. From each school battalion we invite an instructor and a cadet they select to be honored for their excellence. JROTC instructors will be asked to introduce their cadets and give us a summary of the cadet's accomplishments. The cadets will be awarded the SAR JROTC Medal and Ribbon Bar.

Give about two [hours], every day, to exercise; for health must not be sacrificed to learning. A strong body makes the mind strong.

—Thomas Jefferson, letter to Peter Carr, August 19, 1785

2010 - 2011 Naples Chapter Meetings

Thursday, **December 2, 2010**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Social, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. Rumbaugh Oration Contest

Thursday, **January 6, 2011**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Social, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. Eagle Scout recognition. Speaker to be announced.

Thursday, **February 3, 2011**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Social, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. JROTC awards luncheon. Guest Speaker: NSSAR Regional VP Phillip Tarpley.

Friday, **March 4, 2011**: **38th CHARTER DAY celebration**, 5:30 PM Social, **6 PM Dinner**, Country Club of Naples. Guest Speaker: FLSSAR President Gerald E. Meeks.

Thursday, **April 7, 2011**: Chapter Meeting, 11:30 Social, noon Luncheon, Country Club of Naples. Speaker to be announced.

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

Last Naval Battle

of the American Revolution

at the facilities of the Canaveral Port Authority in Cape Canaveral (228 anniversary Friday, March 4 & Saturday, March 5, 2011)



*Brevard chapter of the Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in front of Canaveral Port Authority building 3-06-10
Credit: Ray Osborne*

The last naval battle of the American Revolution took place on March 10, 1783, off the coast of Cape Canaveral, Florida.

"The history of this great nation seems to be fading fast in the minds of our citizens. The sacrifices our forefathers made to give us the freedoms we enjoy have been buried by most of the media these days. Only the brave journal-

Naval (Continued on page 9)

Next Meeting: Thursday, December 2, 2010

(Continued from page 8) *Naval*

ists dare to cover patriotic events - and only brave publishers will print their stories. Political correctness and the "dumbing down" of Americans has all but erased the memories of our glorious fight for freedom. The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution are presently fighting this trend. We are lobbying state and local governments to bring early American and colonial history back into our classrooms.

Events such as this one are designed to remind everyone of the importance of the American Revolution and the brave men and women who created this wonderful county of ours." - Ben DuBose

You may learn more about this battle at URL: <http://www.flssar.org/LNBAR.htm>

In a future Naples Crier, we will include the history of this battle as compiled by S.A.R. compatriots.

If you would like to join fellow Naples Chapter Compatriots for this event in March 2011, please contact Harris Tucker, 1st VP at telephone 239-593-8348 or email: NaplesSAR@gmail.com.

Meetings of Interest

Caloosa Chapter, SAR, December 7, 2010, 6 PM, Buffet Dinner, Royal Palm Yacht Club, 2360 W. First Street, Fort Myers, Florida; Program: (see page 3).

The Genealogical Society of Collier County, December 7, 2010, the second Tuesday of the month at The Moorings Presbyterian Church, Moss Hall, 791 Harbour Drive, Naples, at 7:30 pm. Program: "I remember When"; Member participation, elections and Holiday Desert Table.

Barefoot Beach Chapter, DAR, December 8, 2010; 11AM social; 11:30 AM luncheon; Hunters Ridge Country Club in Bonita Springs. Program: "Paws for Patriots", Speaker,, Barbara Makant, FSSDAR State Regent.

Big Cypress Chapter, DAR, December 17, 2010, 2:30PM; Country Club of Naples. "**High Tea with our State Regent**" Program: "Paws for Patriots"; Speaker: Barbara Makant, Florida State Regent 2:30 PM at Naples. Note special time and program.

Caloosa Chapter, SAR, January 12, 2011, 11:30 Social; 12:00 PM Luncheon, Royal Palm Yacht Club, 2360 W. First Street, Fort Myers, Florida; Program to be announced.

The Naples Crier

established 1975



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

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Rumbaugh Historical Oration Contest winner Tristan Grey Stimson
with parents and Naples Chapter SAR Compatriots



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