



November Meeting

November 14
 at Tides Restaurant, PAFB



Come On Down!

Arrive at 11:30

Submit reservations to Carroll Lord
 Send Pre-Payment and meal choices to
 Carroll Lord 830 Thrasher Dr, Viera FL 32955



The November Program

Tim Olson, Honor Flights of Brevard County

INSIDE

- Minutes of Executive Committee meetings*
- John Q Adams*
- Florida and National Meetings*
- Revolutionary War Timeframe-November & December*
- The Snow Campaign*
- National Activities and Events*
- Who was the 4th Signer?*
- Origin of the SAR*
- Patriot Ancestor Biographies*
- S.A.R. Programs*

President's Message

Compatriots,

With Veteran's Day fast approaching and the traditional American holidays of Thanksgiving, Christmas, Hannukah not far off we should remind ourselves to remember the service and sacrifices of our armed forces now and those in the past that have provided us with a relatively safe and secure country and we as protected millions of people around the world for the grasp of tyranny and evil and be thankful for all we have and enjoy our many blessings with friends and family.



Robert "Bob" Humker, President

Dues

Once again, members are encouraged to submit their annual dues for National (\$35.00), Florida Society (\$20.00) and Brevard (\$10.00) - a single check for \$65.00 payable to "Brevard SAR" before the end of December - the earlier the better. Currently we have 43.8% of our members having paid their dues - we are shooting for 100% (121 members). Your dues go towards helping the Brevard Chapter support these various S.A.R. programs mentioned on page 13.

This year we have presented a Flag Certificate, medals to DAR members who have supported our chapter, Certificates to Speakers, 2 Bronze Good Citizenship medals, plus many certificates and medals to recognize our chapter members for their continued participation and support.

Dues also provide money to support the Last Naval Battle ceremony and publish this award winning newsletter.

Please use the Dues form on page 15 to submit your dues and help us continue to be an active chapter.

F&S SAR Richard Fowler Award winner for Best Newsletter - 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2nd Place 2009; Honorable Mention 2014; N.S.S.A.R Carl Bessent Newsletter Award - 2nd Place 2012, 2013; Honorable Mention 2009; N.S.S.A.R Winner Periodical - 2009

BREVARD CHAPTER COLOR GUARDSMEN

IN ACTION!

Events for the coming year with dates, times, and locations to be communicated by Color Guard Commander, include but not limited to: various Veterans Day events and Wreaths Across America.

So be on the look-out for a Call To Assemble coming to an INBOX near you.



Uniform Reimbursement Fund:

Please remember that the chapter will reimburse any member obtaining a Color Guard uniform/costume. It does NOT have to be a Military Uniform. The rate of reimbursement is:

- \$100.00 for a complete set - Hat to shoes.
- \$50.00 for 1/2 of the above set.

Contact the Color Guard commander for information.

Thank You, Current Colorguard Members for your participation in past events. You helped us to Honor our Country, Military, Citizens, Patriots and Forefathers. I would like to extend a welcome to those of you who are new members.



As you consider how you wish to participate in SAR, please consider joining the Colorguard. The events can be enjoyable and can be another outlet to meet with other Patriotic Americans. The necessities for Color Guard

attendance is a Colonial outfit and a Tricorn Hat. The outfit can be purchased or it can be made or modified from existing wear. There is also a refund for a part of the purchase price that can be issued. However you choose to participate, I hope you will enjoy your participation as well as the Fellowship of our members.



Chapter Color Guard 2015- 2016 Schedule of events

November 11th - Veterans Day Massing of the Colors at Eastern Florida State College - Cocoa Campus

December 12th - Wreaths Across America ceremonies at Noon.

February 27th - George Washington's Birthday celebration.

March 5th - Last Naval Battle of the American Revolution - MI Veterans Center

March 19th - St Patrick's Day Parade, Melbourne

May 30th - Memorial Day Parade, Melbourne

June 11th - Flag Day Celebration

JOIN THIS COLORFUL GROUP



Get your uniform now and sign up to join this handsome - and beautiful crowd.



Florida Chapter Color Guardsmen in attendance at the Memorial Service held at the Christ Church Episcopal (below) in Greenville, South Carolina.



Meeting Schedule, Program, and Menus

The 2015-2016 Meeting Schedule is as follows:

November 14. The Tides PAFB 11:30 a.m., Speaker Tim Olson, Honor Flights of Brevard County, \$15 per person; menu: Turkey & Dressing, Potatoes & Gravy, Cranberry, Squash, Garden Salad OR Tuna Salad/Chicken Salad Duo.

December 19. The Tides PAFB 11:30 a.m., No Speaker, \$15 per person; menu: Meat Loaf with appropriate sides OR Chicken Cashew Salad

January 16, 2016. The Tides PAFB 11:30 a.m., Speaker Diane Zalenski - Colonial Customs, \$15 per person; menu: Garlic Shrimp w/Basil served over Linguine OR Fresh Fruit Plate

Febbruary 2016 - DAR Regents Council event for Washington's Birthday. Date, location and menu are TBD.

March 19, 2016. The Tides PAFB **12:30 pm.**, Speaker TBD, topic TBD, \$15 per person; menu: Corned beef & cabbage OR Classic chef's salad.

April 16, 2016. The Tides PAFB 11:30 a.m., Speaker TBD, topic TBD, \$15 per person; menu: Baked Cod Filet with Béarnaise Sauce OR Grilled Chicken Caesar Salad.

May 21, 2016. The Tides PAFB 11:30 a.m., ELECTION/AWARDS, \$15 per person; menu: Teriyaki Chicken OR Tuna Salad/Chicken Salad Duo.

Remember to mark your calendar for this year's meeting schedule.

DOORS OPEN 11:00 AM - Meetings are at The Tides Restuarant, PAFB unless otherwise noted, They begin at 11:30 unless otherwise noted. After lunch program starts at 12:45 pm. Meals are still \$15.

Please pay by check. "No Shows" will be billed for meal costs.

BREVARD CHAPTER

October 10, 2015 Meeting Minutes

October Membership meeting held at The Tides Restaurant on Patrick Air Force Base.

President Bob Humker opened the meeting at 11:45 a.m. invocation given by Carl Green; The Pledge to the American Flag and the S.A.R. Pledge followed.

President Humker introduced chapter past presidents in attendance and recognized guests: Speaker Ben Brotemarkle and Carlie Valet and Guest.

He then asked for officer and committee reports. Compatriot Williams reminded all about the upcoming Wreaths Across America ceremony in Edgewater on December 12th at noon and urged everyone to consider buying a wreath and to take part in the ceremony.

Discussion on purchasing a trailer for use in carrying participants in all parades in which the chapter participates. Motion made/seconded to have research done to provide the associated costs involved in getting a trailer: purchase price, tagging, insurance, any additional modifications needed, etc to report back to the chapter at a later date for any decision. Motion passed.

President Humker presented a surprised Compatriot Bob Chorney with the Bronze Color Guard Certificate an Medal for Compatriot Bob Chorney's steady support of the chapter's color guard events for the past two years. He joins the group of other chapter color guard members with the Bronze medal

President Humker presented the Bronze Good Citizenship Certificate and Medal to Carlie Valet of Eastern Florida State College to recognize her wide support of veterans at EFSC.

Speaker Ben Brotemarkle gave an interesting presentation on Florida History, specifically the Brevard County area beginning with information on the indigenous inhabitants in the era before Europeans settled Florida. After the presentation, President Humker presented Ben with a Certificate of Appreciation.

The meeting ended with a benediction by Carl Green, the SAR Recessional, and adjournment.

BREVARD CHAPTER

Child of the Revolution: John Quincy Adams, 1767-1838

By Donald E. Green, Ph.D.

One night in late July of 1776, nine-year old

John Quincy Adams sat at his mother's kitchen table reading a copy of the Declaration of Independence which his father had sent to his mother. Abigail and her son were following news from the 2d Continental Congress with much interest because John Adams served as a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration. Not many nine-year olds would be capable of reading, much less understanding, the document today, but John Quincy was an exceptional child, reading Latin and Greek by the time that most boys were learning their ABCs. He never attended school, but was tutored by a cousin, his father's law clerk, and his father who graded him rigorously in his Latin exercises, especially in translating Cicero.

Over the next several years, John Quincy Adams received an international education given to no other child of his Revolutionary Generation. In 1778, the Congress dispatched John Adams to Paris where he would join Benjamin Franklin as an envoy to the French Court. It was with some apprehension that Abigail allowed John Quincy to accompany his father as his personal secretary (the boy had not yet turned 12). During the voyage, the boy and his father studied French. After a few months in France, John Quincy spoke the language fluently. He proved to be very valuable for his father, not only because he served as translator but also because he wrote letters requiring very little dictation from his father. In 1780, Congress sent Adams to The Netherlands in an effort to get loans from Dutch bankers. During his stay at The Hague, he sent John Quincy to the University of Leiden where he became fluent in Dutch and learned to read German and Spanish. In 1781, young Francis Dana arrived in The Hague on his way to St. Petersburg to serve as America's first envoy to Russia. He asked John Quincy to accompany him as secretary. The boy eagerly accepted with his father's blessing. When

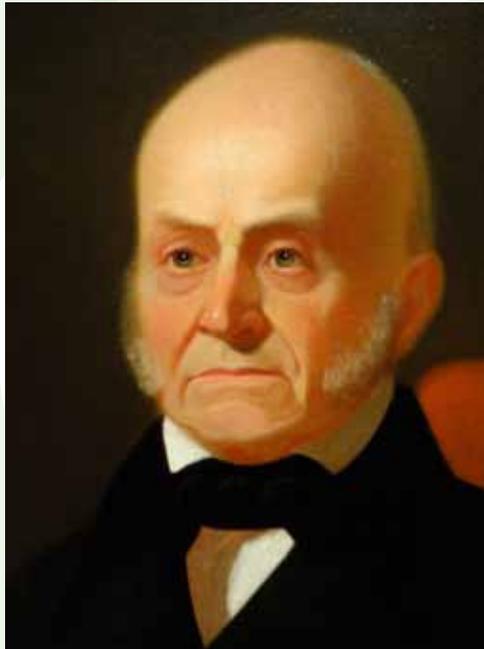
young Adams reunited with his father in 1783, John had just signed the Treaty of Paris which ended the Revolutionary War. John Adams was then appointed America's first minister plenipotentiary (the rank of "ambassador" had not yet been created by Congress—it was still considered a rank of nobility) to the Court of St. James (Great Britain). Once more, John Quincy was at his father's side where he learned the first important lesson of diplomacy: your enemy of yesterday could become your friend today. He and his father were entertained by King George III, the "Royal Brute" of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*. Before returning home, John Adams and his son accompanied newly arrived Thomas Jefferson to Europe where they were commissioned to sign treaties of commerce with various European nations. This was John Quincy's initial introduction to the great Virginian. Jefferson took a special interest in the bright, knowledgeable young man, freely exchanging ideas as between equals. In 1787, John Quincy was back in Massachusetts where he easily passed the entrance exams for Harvard from which he graduated

with the A.B. degree and a membership in Phi Beta Kappa. Another year at Cambridge and J.Q. took the A.M. degree before serving an apprenticeship in a Newburyport law firm.

In 1791, he was admitted to the bar, but with his experiences abroad, he found the practice of law to be boring. He had been actively involved in the whirlwind of European diplomacy for 5 ½ years at Paris, The Hague and St. Petersburg. He had sailed across the Atlantic four times. He had bounced along the primitive roads and trails of Spain, Germany, Russia, Sweden, France and The Netherlands by coach, wagon and sleigh, 15,000 miles in all. John Quincy was toying with the idea of returning to Braintree as a farmer when President George Washington commissioned him Minister Plenipotentiary to The Netherlands.

The die was cast. It may truly be said that J.Q. Adams did not pursue a career in public life; it pursued him with a vengeance. When President Washington issued his Farewell Address, he drew upon a few paragraphs of one of John Quincy's essays about the future of our foreign policy when he wrote that we should not get caught up in Europe's conflicts. As Washington was leaving office, he strongly encouraged his successor, John Adams, to appoint his son as Minister to Prussia, which he did. George Washington remarked that John Quincy, yet in his mid 30s, was the nation's "most valuable man" in the area of foreign affairs.

When Jefferson became President in 1801, he brought a new political party—the Jeffersonian Republicans—into power. For the first time, the Federalists, who had created the Constitution of 1787, were out of power and for a few years, John Quincy had no diplomatic post. When Harvard offered him a distinguished professorship of "Rhetoric and Oratory," he accepted. Then the Massachusetts General Court, that State's upper house, elected him to the U.S. Senate in 1803. That was the year that Jefferson purchased Louisiana, thereby violating his own "strict constructionist" interpretation of the Constitution (the Constitution contained no specific provision for purchasing territory). By and large, the Federalist Party opposed the purchase because they believed that



the huge enlargement of the country would endanger the future of the Republic. John Quincy, however, was a visionary and saw the purchase as an opportunity to create a great continental nation of free men, so he broke with his fellow Federalists and supported Jefferson. He broke again with the Federalists in 1808 when he voted to continue Jefferson's Embargo and that ended his career in the Senate when Massachusetts replaced him. He had crossed the line to become a Jeffersonian.

President Madison took advantage of the new convert to put him back into the area of his primary expertise—foreign relations—and appointed him Minister to Russia in 1809. He witnessed the invasion and retreat of Napoleon's army and was in St. Petersburg when America declared war on Great Britain one last time in the War of 1812 (my students never had a problem in recalling the date of this war). When the British sent word to St. Petersburg that they wished to enter into negotiations to end the war, Madison appointed J.Q. as one of the three delegates to draw up the treaty. The three Americans met with the British negotiators in Belgium and there John Quincy signed The Treaty of Ghent in December of 1814 to end the war. His reward was an appointment to be Minister to the Court of St. James. He remained as our ambassador to the U.K. until the election of Madison's successor, James Monroe, who recalled Adams from London to serve as his Secretary of State.

As Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams made his greatest contributions toward creating the great continental republic, strong enough to ward off all enemies and continually striving to realize our values embodied in that Declaration of Independence which his father had helped create, the document he had first read as a boy of nine. In 1821, he signed the Adams-Onís Treaty in which Spain ceded Florida to the United States and established the southwestern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Two years later, as President Monroe was writing his annual message to Congress, Adams persuaded him to include a passage warning the European powers to keep their hands off the newly independent nations of the Western Hemisphere, those who had broken with Spain and Portugal, that part of the message later known as The Monroe Doctrine.

John Quincy Adams took the oath of office as President in March of 1825, the last Secretary of State to ascend to the high office. By this time, he was moving from the ranks of the Jeffersonian Republicans into the new Whig Party of the Kentuckian, Henry Clay, whom Adams appointed his Secretary of State. He envisioned an educated, prosperous nation powered by American manufacturing, financed by a national banking system and bound together by an infrastructure of roads, canals and the new technology of railroads. With the support of Clay and his Party, he sent bills to Congress for building roads and canals, to create a National University, to build a National Observatory for the advancement of Science, and to raise the tariff for the protection of industry. The Democratic Party of Andrew Jackson (the former Jeffersonian Republicans) defeated all except the Tariff of 1828. The opposition came largely from "strict constructionist" Southerners who asserted that the Constitution contained no provision for using tax money for internal improvements or education (they did vote money, however, for building postal and military roads). They opposed a high tariff because, in their view, the import duty increased prices for manufactured goods. Incidentally, import duties were the primary source of revenues. Adams used the money primarily for paying down the national debt which he reduced

Adams - Continued on page 10

BREVARD CHAPTER

Brevard Web Site

For anyone needing to look a member up, or look at our chapter documents, or check on the meeting schedule visit our website at <http://www.brevardsar.org/>. You will need a log-in ID and password to access the members Only pages. Contact the chapter secretary, Steve Williams, for your ID and temporary password.

Welcome Our New Members

The new member, Dennis Gibson, will be Inducted as schedules permit and, if not present, will have their certificates mailed after the next meeting.

We currently have *many* prospects working on their applications as they have been reported to the chapter Registrar.

If you have anyone who is interested and you wish to help them or are working on their application, report their name and information to the Registrar so that we can assist when needed and to ensure that the application is completed correctly. National reports that there are sloppy applications being submitted by persons not familiar with the SAR application process and requirements.

Membership Status

With new members and new Associates (Pending approval) our membership levels are:

Emeritus 1 = 1
Emeritus 3 = 1
Junior = 11
Life = 2
Memorial = 1
Regular = 91
Youth = 2
Dual (w/ GASSAR) = 1
Dual (In-state) = 1

With our 2 Associates (not counted by the state) the membership is 113.

BREVARD CHAPTER

Revolutionary War Timeline
November - December



Coming in the November/December issue

More History, Updates on chapter's fall activities, pictures, and other "stuff." Look for reports on the NSSAR Fall Leadership conference - the discussions on the proposed Genealogy policy change and the Museum initiative.

Last Naval Battle Medal sets

Order NOW!

The Brevard Chapter and the Last Naval Battle committee are selling official LNB - National Society SAR - Medal sets (large & small in presentation case) for \$25. see below for Medal set.

Brevard Chapter LNB Medals are \$10.00.

We are taking orders for custom made ALLIANCE/JOHN BARRY FLAGS @ \$60 each plus postage. They were made by Annin Flags (Made in America!!) - nylon - indoor/outdoor - 3' x 5'

For Medal orders contact Steve Williams at 321-632-5663 / swilliams16@cfl.rr.com



1773

- Dec. 16 The Boston Tea Party

1775

- Nov. 10-21 Ninety Six, SC, Patriots sieged
- Nov. 13 The patriots under Montgomery occupy Montreal in Canada
- Dec. 11 Virginia and NC patriots rout Loyalist troops and burn Norfolk
- Dec. 22 Col. Thomson with 1,500 rangers and militia capture Loyalists at Great Canebrake, SC
- Dec. 23-30 Snow Campaign, in SC, so-called because patriots are impeded by 15" of snow
- Dec. 30-31 American forces under Benedict Arnold fail to seize Quebec

1776

- Nov. 16 The Hessians capture Fort Mifflin, NY
- Nov. 20 Lord Cornwallis captures Fort Mifflin from Nathanael Greene.
- Dec. 26 Washington crosses the Delaware and captures Trenton from Hessians

1777

- Nov. 16 British capture Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania
- Dec. 5-7 Americans repulse British at Red Bank, Pennsylvania
- Dec. 19 Washington's army retires to winter quarters at Valley Forge

1778

- Dec. 29 The redcoats occupy Savannah

1779

- Nov.-June 23, 1780 Washington's 2nd winter at Morristown, NJ (the harshest winter of the 18th century)

1782

- Nov. 30 British and Americans sign preliminary Articles of Peace.
- Dec. 14 British leave Charleston, SC

1783

- Dec. 23 Washington resigns as Commander



The Origins of the SAR

In 1876 there were many celebrations to commemorate the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. As part of this patriotic fervor, a group of men in the San Francisco, California, area who were descendants of patriots involved in the American Revolution, formed an organization called the Sons of Revolutionary Sires. Their objective was to have a fraternal and civic society to salute those men and women



who pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honor to the battle for independence from Great Britain. They desired to keep alive their ancestors' story of patriotism and courage in the belief that it is a universal one of man's struggle against tyranny -- a story which would inspire and sustain succeeding generations when they would have to defend and extend our freedoms.

Out of the Sires grew the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which was organized on April 30, 1889 -- the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as our nation's first President.

We have used the acronym SAR to identify ourselves for over 100 years. The SAR was conceived as a fraternal and civic society composed of lineal descendants of the men who wintered at Valley Forge, signed the Declaration of Independence, fought in the battles of the American Revolution, served in the Continental Congress, or otherwise supported the cause of American Independence. The National Society was chartered by an Act of the United States Congress on June 9, 1906. The charter was signed by President Theodore Roosevelt, who was a member of the SAR. The charter authorizes the granting of charters to societies of the various states and territories and authorizes the state societies to charter chapters within their borders. Federal Legislation that established a federal charter for the National Society SAR.



Membership Badge for SALE!

If you want to have and wear a membership badge as shown above contact the Chapter Secretary, Steve Williams - swilliams16@cfl.rr.com. We have one badge in stock - The first \$70.00 gets the badge.

BREVARD CHAPTER

Wreaths Across America

Our chapter is a registered group with Wreaths Across America for remembering and honoring veterans laid to rest all over the country by raising funds to sponsor wreaths.

- The Wreaths that we sponsor are shipped to the selected cemetery for the ceremony on the second Saturday in December.

Last year we received donations for \$315 (21 wreaths) as of the deadline. In return, we will be getting \$105 as part of this fundraising effort. Compatriot Williams went to the Edgewater Cemetery and took part in that ceremony once again by reading the SAR President General's Proclamation before the assembled crowd.

Once the Holiday season is over, we can begin to submit funds to have wreaths for next December's ceremony at a cemetery of our choice. We don't need to wait until the Fall to begin this effort - it's a year long opportunity. Send your check payable to **Wreaths Across America** to S Williams, 3403 Caraway ST, Cocoa FL 32926.

As of printing, we have funded 19 wreaths. Let's beat last year's total ! Let's shoot for 50 wreaths!

Set your calendar for December 12th and make plans to attend the ceremony at the Edgewater Cemetery -- refreshments on hand after the ceremony and the wreath laying.



Don't let there be a veteran's headstone be without a remembrance. Give the gift of a wreath.

BREVARD CHAPTER

The Snow Campaign

overlooking the Charleston harbor. Governor William Campbell dissolved the provincial assembly, and fearing for his personal safety, fled to the Royal Navy sloop of war HMS Tamar. This left the Council of Safety in control of the provincial capital. The council began improving and expanding Charleston's coastal defenses, and there was a bloodless exchange of cannon fire between Patriot-controlled positions and Royal Navy ships in the harbor on November 11 and 12.

Matters also escalated when the Council of Safety began to organize a large-scale response to the seizure by Loyalists in October of a shipment of gunpowder and ammunition intended for the Cherokee. On November 8 the Council of Safety voted to send Colonel Richard Richardson, the commander of the Camden militia, to recover the shipment and arrest opposition leaders.

While Richardson gathered forces in Charleston, Major Andrew Williamson, who had been recruiting Patriots in the backcountry, learned of the gunpowder seizure. He arrived at Ninety Six early on November 19 with 560 men. Finding the small town to be not very defensible, he established a camp on John Savage's plantation, which was protected by an improvised stockade and provided a field of fire for the force's three swivel guns. Loyalist recruiting had been more successful: Williamson had learned that Captain Patrick Cunningham and Major Joseph Robinson were leading a large Loyalist force (estimated to number about 1,900) toward Ninety Six. In a war council that day, the Patriot leaders decided against marching out to face the Loyalists. The Loyalists arrived the next day, and surrounded the Patriot camp.

The leaders of the two factions were in the midst of negotiating an end to the standoff when two Patriot militiamen were seized by Loyalists outside the stockade. This set off a gunfight that lasted for about two hours, with modest casualties on both sides. For two more days the Patriots were besieged, during which there were occasional exchanges of gunfire. The siege ended after a parley in which the Patriot leaders were allowed to lead their forces out of the encampment in exchange for the surrender of their swivel guns, which were later returned. Both sides withdrew, the Loyalists across the Saluda River, and the Patriots down toward Charleston. Colonel Richardson had in the meantime begun his march into the backcountry. By November 27 he reached the Congaree River with about 1,000 men. There he paused for several days, crossing the river and accumulating more militia companies into his force. When he left camp his force numbered about 1,500. By December 2 he had reached the Dutch Fork region (between the Saluda and

The Snow Campaign was one of the first major military operations of the American Revolutionary War in the southern colonies. An army of up to 3,000 Patriot militia under Colonel Richard Richardson marched against Loyalist recruiting centers in South Carolina, flushing them out and frustrating attempts by the Loyalists to organize. The Patriot expedition became known as the Snow Campaign due to heavy snowfall in the later stages of the campaign.

When the American Revolutionary War began in Massachusetts in April 1775, the free population of the Province of South Carolina was divided in its reaction. Many English coastal residents were either neutral or favored the rebellion, while significant numbers of backcountry residents, many of whom were German and Scottish immigrants were opposed. Loyalist opposition in the backcountry was dominated by Thomas Fletchall, a vocal and active opponent of attempts to resist King and Parliament. By August 1775 tensions between Patriot and Loyalist in the province had escalated to the point where both sides had raised sizable militia forces.

Events were largely non-violent for some time, although there were isolated instances of tarring and feathering, but tensions were high as the sides struggled for control of munitions. The Patriot Council of Safety in early August sent William Henry Drayton and Reverend William Tennent to Ninety Six to rally Patriot support and suppress growing Loyalist activities in the backcountry. Drayton was able to negotiate a tenuous treaty with Fletchall in September that only temporarily lessened tensions.

On September 15, Patriot militia seized Fort Johnson, the principal fortification



Broad Rivers), gathering an ever-increasing number of militia along the way. There he halted at Evan McLauren's house, capturing several Loyalist officers in the area. The Loyalist forces, hampered by loss of leadership, were shrinking due to desertion. Those that remained organized retreated toward Cherokee lands at the headwaters of the Saluda River.

After issuing proclamations calling for the arrest of Loyalist officers and the return of the stolen munitions, Richardson resumed the march, his force grown to about 2,500. His force, still growing in size, marched toward the Enoree River, chasing down Loyalist leaders. On December 12 Richardson reported that his force numbered 3,000, and that he had captured Fletchall (who was found hiding in a cave) and several other Loyalist leaders. Fletchall's farm was searched and his private correspondence, including letters from Governor Campbell, were found.

At the Enoree Richardson was joined by militia forces under Williamson, as well as additional militia from North Carolina led by Colonels Griffith Rutherford and William Graham, swelling his force until it numbered between four and five thousand. These forces scoured the backcountry, and located a camp of 200 Loyalists on the Reedy River, several miles inside Cherokee territory. Richardson sent William Thomson with 1,300 troops to attack the camp. Thomson and the volunteers surprised the Loyalist camp on December 22, taking prisoners and seizing supplies, weapons, and ammunition. Thomson was able to control his men and avoid a slaughter: only five or six Loyalists were killed, and one of Thomson's men was wounded.

The next day, December 23, it began snowing as the Patriot forces made their way back toward the coast. The march home of the Patriot force was difficult because the force was unprepared for the weather. Richardson's army was dissolved, and most of the Patriots returned home. Richardson took 136 prisoners, who were dispatched to Charleston under guard on January 2, 1776.

Governor Campbell continued to live aboard the Tamar, and considered making attacks on Fort Johnson after a third warship arrived. Patriot forces, however, were active in building up the harbor's defenses, and the British fleet left Charleston in January 1776. British forces led by Sir Henry Clinton made an unsuccessful attack on Charleston in June 1776; it was the last major British operation in the south until late 1778.

The campaign resulted in the elimination of large-scale Loyalist activity in the backcountry. Most of the prisoners taken were released by the Patriot leadership "as a conciliatory gesture to their backcountry friends". Some Loyalist leaders managed to escape capture. Notable among them was Thomas Brown, a South Carolina landowner who fled to East Florida. He was a leading force in the guerrilla war on the Georgia-Florida border, and his plans for retaking Georgia and eventually South Carolina were implemented by the British between 1778 and 1780.



BREVARD CHAPTER

Ladies Auxiliary



Membership in the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Florida Society of the Sons of the

American Revolution is open to *wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, aunts, nieces and other women relatives of members of the National Sons of the American Revolution who are in good standing, or were at the time of their death.*

The Ladies' Auxiliary supports the SAR in its historical, patriotic and educational objectives. The Ladies' Auxiliary raises funds in order to honor, on a smaller scale, the same individuals that the Florida Society SAR honors. Our chapter is pleased to have members of the Florida Ladies Auxiliary and hope that more will pay the \$5 annual dues to become members and work to support our SAR chapter.

Current Ladies Auxiliary members (and Husband) from Brevard are Sheila Shaughnessy (Williams) and Mary Anne Chorney. Anyone interested can request an application form from Mary Anne.

State and National News

National

Spring Leadership Conference - Louisville, KY, Friday, 26 February 2016 - Saturday, 27 February 2016

126th National Congress - Boston, MA. Friday, 8 July 2016 - Wednesday, 13 July 2016

State News -

The state has its Board of Management (BOM) meeting location at the Florida Hotel and Conference Center at Florida Mall.

FLSSAR 2016 Winter BOM February 5-6, 2016 The Florida Hotel and Conference Center, Orlando

BREVARD CHAPTER

Who Was the 4th Signer?



Matthew Thornton

was born in Ireland in 1714. His parents emigrated to America when he was three. They first settled at Wiscasset, in Maine, but soon went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where Mathew received an academic education. He became a physician, and in 1745 was appointed surgeon to the New Hampshire troops in the expedition against Louisburg. He later held royal commissions as justice of the peace and colonel of militia. His medical practice was very successful and he acquired much land, becoming a leading member of the community in Londonderry. There he held many local offices while also representing Londonderry at the Provincial Assembly. Thornton eventually became President of that assembly. As a member of a local committee of Safety in 1775, he was asked to draft a plan of government for New Hampshire after dissolution of the royal government. His plan was adopted immediately and became the first constitution for that state (and was in fact the first new state constitution after the start of hostilities with Britain).

Thornton was then selected as the first President of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and as a justice to the Superior Court, under the new constitution. He was also sent to the Continental Congress-too late to participate in the debates over Independence, but just in time to sign the Declaration on behalf of New Hampshire. He was selected to attend Congress again in 1777, but declined to attend due to poor health. For the rest of his life, Thornton attended to State duties. He also wrote political essays for the newspapers. He died at the age of 89, while on a visit to his daughter in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1803.

Education: Physician

Work: Appointed surgeon to the New Hampshire Troops, 1745; Member of the Provincial Assembly, 1758-62, ??-1775; Colonel of the Londonderry Militia, Londonderry Town Selectman, 1763-75; Londonderry Committee of Safety, 1775, 76; Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, Associate Justice of the Superior Court, Delegate to the Continental Congress, 1776.

Source: <http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/signers/thornton.htm>

Adams - From page 5

from \$15 million to \$5 million during his one term as President.

When Adams left Washington in 1829, he intended to live the quiet life of a gentleman-farmer and country lawyer at his family farm in Quincy, Massachusetts (the name of Braintree had been changed) while delivering an occasional lecture at Harvard, but the people of Quincy sent him back to D.C., this time as a member of the House of Representatives. As a member of Congress, he continued to work toward the ideals of the Revolution, specifically for the abolition of slavery. Until the day he dropped dead on the floor of the House in 1838, he delivered petitions calling for the abolition of slavery. When the kidnapped Africans on board the Cuban slave ship, Amistad, rose in revolt, and were taken into port by the U.S. Navy, Adams delivered an eloquent address on their behalf to the U.S. Supreme Court which subsequently ordered the release of the men.

John Quincy Adams, "Child of the Revolution," was ahead of his times. He never saw the fruit of labor. His Whig Party morphed into the Republican Party of Abraham Lincoln. The new Republicans ended slavery with the passage of the 13th Amendment, provided federal money & land grants for the building of trans-continental railroads in the 1860s, and laid the foundation for a national system of higher education in the 1880s with the passage of the Morrill Acts creating our Land-Grant or "A & M" Colleges. In 1925, the National Highway Act created our basic infrastructure and under President Eisenhower, our present Interstate Highway System became a reality. I should add that the U.S. Naval Observatory was created from a military appropriation in Washington, D.C. in 1842. The Vice President's home is on the grounds of the Observatory.

For further reading about the life of Adams, see Fred Kaplan's definitive biography, John Quincy Adams: American Visionary (2014). Older, but still excellent studies of Adams are by Samuel Flagg Bemis, John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy (1949) and John Quincy Adams and The Union (1956).

Fred Kaplan, John Quincy Adams: American Visionary (New York: HarperCollins, 2014).

"To believe all men honest is folly. To believe none so is something worse."

John Quincy Adams

Brevard Executive Board Meeting Schedule

Brevard Executive Board meetings will be held on the Saturday before Chapter membership meetings. These will be held at a designated location generally in Viera at 9 a.m. until further notice or notification by President Humker. Officers are requested to submit their reports to President Humker before the meeting for distribution to all officers. For dates of these meetings check the Meeting Calendar at <http://www.brevardsar.org/Calendar.htm>

October Meeting Photos

BREVARD CHAPTER



Compatriot Chorney receiving the Bronze Color Guard Certificate and Medal from President Humker



Speaker Ben Brotemarkle from the Florida Historical Society during his presentation.



President Humker presenting Ben Brotemarkle with the Certificate of Appreciation from the Brevard Chapter.



BREVARD CHAPTER

Patriot Biographies

Volume 49 Issue 2

12

Nov - Dec 2015

The 2015-2016 Patriot Ancestor's Biographies program is well underway. Since June, we have added almost 500 biographies and have room for many more. For those Chapters/State Societies presented a streamer during 2014-2015, a Star will be presented for each additional 20% achievement. This Star will be affixed to the Streamer.

For example, Chapter A obtained a 30% submission rate and they were presented a Streamer. Once they hit 40%, a Star will be presented. If they achieve 60%, an additional Star will be presented, 80% a third Star and so on.

Chapter B obtained a 12% submission rate. If they hit a total of 20% during the current year, they will be presented a Streamer. Stars will be presented at each additional 20% level - 40% - 1 Star; 60% - 2 Stars; 80% - 3 Stars, etc.

For the member counts, we will use the December 31, 2015 membership that have paid their 2016 dues. National Headquarters will provide this information as they did last year. All Streamers and Stars will be presented at the 2016 National Congress in Boston.

One adjustment to the program this year is that we are requesting a minimum of 200 words for each submitted biographical sketch. We are striving to build the best data source that we can. Also, we will cut-off the submissions for the 2015-2016 program on May 21, 2016 (Armed Forces Day).

Please get the word out. With your help we will continue to expand the database. There are many heroes of the American Revolution that have not been identified. The goal of this program is to make those men and women known and not forgotten for their sacrifices so many years ago.

Remember, we have a method to identify the listing of all the Patriot Biographies that have been entered into the database.

We have established a Patriot named "Index" -334038 in the Patriot and Grave Index.

In order to access:

1. Enter the Patriot and Grave Index [-<http://patriot.sar.org/fmi/iwp/cgi?-db=Grave+Registry&loadframes>] and input "Index" in the box labeled Full or Partial Surname and then click the SEARCH box.

2. Patriot Index with Ancestor # P-334038 will come up. Click on the "Read Biography" box in the lower left corner of the page to access the listing of biographies in the database.

I would be happy to provide State Society by Chap-

ter detail for submissions. Email me directly and I will respond with the data aliedoug@twc.com

Is your ancestor's story included yet? We would love to add as many as you can provide.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Patriotically,

Douglas T. Collins

Patriot Ancestors Biographies Committee Chairman

	STATE SOCIETY	Submissions	% of Total	Members on 12/31/2014	Achievement %
AK	Alaska		0%	30	0%
AL	Alabama	14	0.37%	1007	1.4%
AR	Arkansas	14	0.37%	285	4.9%
AZ	Arizona	52	1.39%	440	11.8%
CA	California	267	7.12%	1647	16.2%
CT	Colorado	4	0.11%	267	1.5%
CT	Connecticut	24	0.64%	505	4.8%
DA	Dakotas		0%	98	0%
DC	Dist of Columbia	1	0.03%	185	0.5%
DE	Delaware	37	0.99%	231	16.0%
FL	Florida	160	4.27%	1806	8.9%
GA	Georgia	216	5.76%	1605	13.5%
HI	Hawaii		0%	15	0%
IA	Iowa		0%	178	0%
ID	Idaho	1	0.03%	71	1.4%
IL	Illinois	51	1.36%	932	5.5%
IN	Indiana	69	1.84%	697	9.9%
KS	Kansas	129	3.44%	633	20.4%
KY	Kentucky	87	2.32%	899	9.7%
LA	Louisiana	6	0.16%	513	1.2%
MA	Massachusetts	1	0.03%	403	0.2%
MD	Maryland	308	8.22%	726	42.4%
ME	Maine		0.0%	71	0%
MI	Michigan	33	0.88%	348	9.5%
MN	Minnesota	1	0.03%	194	0.5%
MO	Missouri	25	0.67%	564	4.4%
MS	Mississippi	5	0.13%	410	1.2%
MT	Montana		0%	60	0%
NC	North Carolina	341	9.10%	918	37.1%
NE	Nebraska	30	0.8%	91	33.0%
NH	New Hampshire	5	0.13%	79	6.3%
NJ	New Jersey	2	0.05%	520	0.4%
NM	New Mexico	1	0.03%	97	1.0%
NV	Nevada	2	0.05%	169	1.2%
NY	New York	23	0.61%	1131	2.0%
OH	Ohio	534	14.25%	1490	35.8%
OK	Oklahoma	2	0.05%	307	0.7%
OR	Oregon	4	0.11%	143	2.8%
PA	Pennsylvania	465	12.41%	1559	29.8%
RI	Rhode Island		0%	124	0%
SC	South Carolina	6	0.16%	673	0.5%
TN	Tennessee	260	6.94%	1151	22.6%
TX	Texas	54	1.44%	2339	2.3%
UT	Utah	12	0.32%	114	10.5%
VA	Virginia	214	5.71%	1796	11.9%
VI	Virgin Islands		0%		0%

BREVARD CHAPTER

	STATE SOCIETY	Submissions	% of Total	Members on 12/31/2014	Achievement %
VT	Vermont	162	4.32%	63	<u>257.1%</u>
WA	Washington	41	1.09%	387	10.6%
WI	Wisconsin	3	0.08%	163	1.8%
WV	West Virginia	33	0.88%	42	7.7%
CN	Canada		0%	32	0%
ES	Spain	4	0.11%	10	<u>40.0%</u>
FR	France	6	0.16%	638	0.9%
GR	Germany	1	0.03%	7	14.3%
IT	International		0%	9	0%
MX	Mexico		0%	1	0%
SW	Switzerland		0%	7	0%
UK	United Kingdom		0%	13	0%
NON	Non-SAR Members	29	0.77%		

SAR Programs

There are various programs that the S.A.R. supports and promotes at every level that the Brevard chapter should be able to participate in: Youth Programs, Veterans Programs, Community Programs, and Patriotic programs. In this article, brief information will be presented on each of these areas in the hope that our members will help us fulfill S.A.R. goals.

Youth Programs- Are open to all students attending home schools, public, parochial, or private high schools

- *Rumbaugh Oration contest* - (grades 9 through 12) year of study. The oration must be original of not less than five minutes or more than six minutes. The subject shall deal with an event, personality, or document pertaining to the Revolutionary War and show a relationship to America today. The oration must be essentially the same as the submitted manuscript. Notes and props (including military uniforms) may not be used in the presentation.
- *Knight Essay Contest*- (grades 9 through 12) year of study. The topic of the essay shall deal with an event, person, philosophy, or ideal associated with the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, or the framing of the United States Constitution.
- *JROTC* - For ROTC or JROTC cadets who are selected for having a high degree of merit with respect to leadership qualities, military bearing and general excellence.
- *Eagle Scout Scholarship* - Open to all Eagle Scouts who are currently registered in an active unit and have not reached their 19th birthday during the year of application. A two page application form; a Four Generation ancestor chart; & a 500 word Patriotic Theme are submitted to the chapter.
- *Americanism Poster Contest* - Students in the 3rd, 4th or 5th grade depending on which year the American Revolution is taught by the school system. For academic years ending in even numbers, the theme shall be "Revolutionary War Events." For academic years ending in odd

numbers, the theme shall be "Revolutionary War People."

- *Americanism Brochure Contest* - The aim of this contest is to stimulate interest in American History in support of the established school curriculum and is directed at students in the 6th to 9th grades, depending on which year the American Revolution is taught in their educational system. This completion was begun to aid studies at the school grades following elementary school and before the sophomore grade in high school.

Veterans Programs

- *Operation Ancestor Search (OAS)* - Operation Ancestor Search is a free genealogy program offered to injured service members in military hospitals, Veterans hospitals and armed forces retirement homes across the country. It is operated by local affiliate chapters and our program partners. OAS helps veterans, their families, and their caregivers discover their roots and better understand themselves through family history.

Community Programs

- *Law Enforcement, Fire Safety, and EMT Awards* - These Awards (Certificates and Medals) are to recognize these three professions for their **outstanding** contributions in their professional activities.
- *Good Citizenship Awards* - recognizes outstanding and unusual patriotic achievement and service that is local (Bronze medal) or state/regional (Silver Medal) or National (Gold Medal)

Patriotic Programs

- *Flag Certificates* - presented to individuals, companies and government agencies that fly the United States flag for patriotic purposes only. It is not to be given to any commercial enterprise that obviously flies it for advertising purposes.

Our leadership is looking for members with children/grandchildren in school to help us bring the Youth programs into those schools - give us a contact to follow up with these programs.

Members are encouraged to nominate any Law Enforcement, Fire Safety, or EMT personnel for recognition. It is a way to give back to the community. Likewise, referring an individual or company for a Flag certificate is also encouraged.

October Meeting Photos

BREVARD CHAPTER



Compatriot Chorney receiving the Bronze Color Guard Certificate and Medal from President Humker

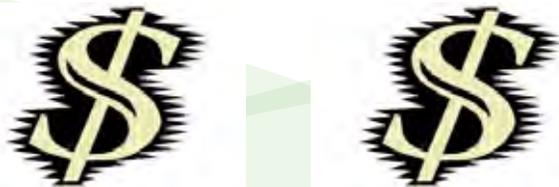


Speaker Ben Brotemarkle during his presentation.



President Humker presenting Ben Brotemarkle from the Florida Historical Society with the Certificate of Appreciation from the Brevard Chapter.





BREVARD CHAPTER

Brevard Chapter Dues Notice

For Year 2016 *---*

Brevard must submit member dues to the state by December 1st.

Please fill in all blocks. Correct contact information will help ensure that you get Chapter news on events, meetings, and newsletters. List ALL names for which you are submitting dues. It is especially important that your e-mail address is current.

Name(s)				National #	
Street					
City		State		Zip	
Phone		E-mail			

I am paying for the following membership Type(s) as listed on previous page

ACTIVE MILITARY LIST YOUR RANK/MILITARY SERVICE UNIT HERE

Membership Type	Annual Dues of Includes National, State, Brevard	Total number of members dues per Type, e.g., 1 or 2 or 3	Total Dues Per membership type
Associate	\$5.00		\$ 0.00
Regular (Adult)	\$65.00		\$ 0.00
Junior	\$5.00		\$ 0.00
Life	\$30.00		\$ 0.00
Emeritus I	\$10.00		\$ 0.00
Emeritus III	\$35.00		\$ 0.00
Dual - In-state	\$10.00		\$ 0.00
Dual - Other state	\$20.00		\$ 0.00
Military (Active)	\$35.00		\$ 0.00

Other Donation

Signed By

Dues (from above)

Please consider making a donation to support our youth programs and their associated

My Check total is

Scholarship awards: Eagle Scout, Knight Essay, Rumbaugh Speech contests.

Paying your dues before December 1st helps our chapter submit a timely Annual Report to the state society.

To avoid the holiday rush period, consider paying your dues now.

You can always pay your Annual Dues at any of our Fall meetings.

Mail to -

Carroll Lord
830 Thrasher Dr.
Viera, FL 32955

BREVARD CHAPTER

Officers

President - Bob Humker - 631-4575
1st VP - Barry Eller - (571) 224-2945
2nd VP - Roger Bonnett - 453-8888
Secretary - Steve Williams - 632-5663
Recording Secretary - Ben DuBose - 952-2928
Treasurer - Carroll Lord - 638-4879
Member-at-large: James Alderman 941-896-3216
Member-at-large: Sonny Jones - 452-1319
Chaplain - David Ralston - 258-1982
Registrar - Steve Williams - 632-5663
Chancellor - **Open**
Genealogist - Sonny Jones - 452-1319
Sergeant-at-Arms - **Open**
Historian - Norm Desmarais - 431-5524

Committee Chairs:

Editor/Publisher - Steve Williams
CG Commander - Ben DuBose
ROTC - Ray Norman
Scouting -
Education - **Open**
Flag committee - Steve Williams
Publicity - **Open**
Parliamentarian - Ben DuBose
Veteran's Affairs - **Open**

Callers and their areas:

Carl Green - 269-3833, N Brevard
Ben DuBose - 952-2928 Melbourne/Palm Bay
Sonny Jones - 452-1319 Merritt Island
Barry Eller - 613-3112 Beaches
Ed Reinhold - 960-5623 Melbourne/Beaches
Bob Humker - 631-4575 Melbourne/Palm Bay
Justin Murrell - 292-1840 Melbourne
Roger Bonnett - 453-8888 Viera/Beaches
Bob Chorney - 863-326-1826 Beaches
Steve Williams - 632-5663 - - (Prospective Members Only)



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