



**President's Salvo**

This month we will be meeting at the American Legion Post 318 in Pt. St. Lucie. This will be our first time here and we will have some problems.

Please bear with us these problems will be corrected as soon as possible. If you have a problem, e-mail me. My memory is not so good so if you tell me at the meeting I may forget.

Thanks to all for your help.

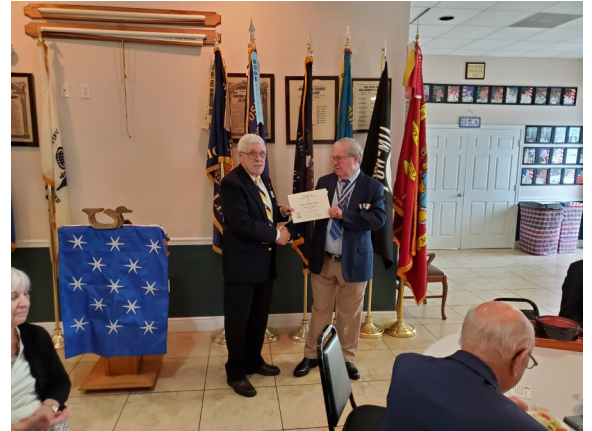
Chuck Berger

President

Nominations for our for 2020- 2022 Officers are coming soon. Please be diligent when making your nominations'. Vote for the best man, not your best friend.



Registrar and Second Vice President Bill Sander presents Compatriot Bill Cassada the SAR Membership Certificate for his son Brenden as President Chuck Berger observes the proceedings.



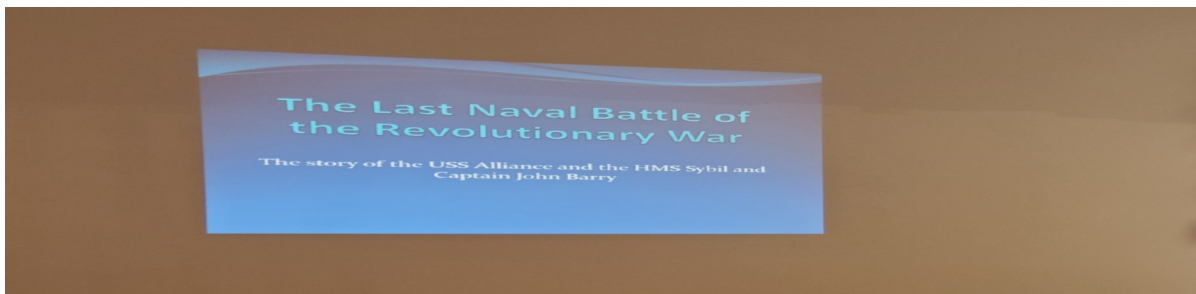
President Chuck Berger presents Second Vice President Bill Sander a SAR Memorial Membership Certificate for his father, Herbert Nathaniel Sander.



Compatriot Hall Riediger presented a very informative program on The Last Naval Battle of the Revolutionary War.



Compatriot Bill Sander appears to be making a point pertaining to the SAR Memorial Membership Certificate.





**NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

**St. Lucie River Chapter Sons of the American Revolution**

**Minutes:** February 1, 2020 Chapter Meeting.

**President Berger** convened the meeting at 11:00 AM at our new meeting site: American Legion Post 318 at 1000 Savannah Blvd., Port St. Lucie, just east of US One.

**Members present:** John Auld, Chuck Berger, Bill Cassada, Jim Linn, Bill Sander, Tom Barnhardt, George Bartley, Jack Irvin, Walt Mills, Hall Riediger, Steve Trinkle, and guest Susan Auld.

**Treasurers Report:** Treasurer Jim Linn provided the Treasurers Report; report was accepted.

**Historical:**

Hall Riediger presented Admiral John Berry who commanded the “last naval battle” aboard the Alliance. The battle occurred March 3, 1783, more than a month after the January 1783 peace agreement. Messages at sea did not travel fast, then. Washington appointed Berry as Commodore, US Navy, in 1794, and he is generally considered as the founder of the Navy.

**Chapter Business:** The food arrangement was as agreed, with choice of 2 meals for \$20. Only water is provided. To get a beverage one had to go to the bar in another room. Unless you are a member, you cannot get alcohol. Sodas at reasonable costs. Some discussion occurred about the food and costs, and if members attending must buy food. There were 2 food options only. It is not required for members to buy food. This is a new site, and there will likely be some shifts. Keep in mind that there was a survey this fall, and a significant complaint in this survey was that Stuart was “too far south.” It is interesting to note that there was nominal change in members attendance. We agree this is a work in progress. However, it is of interest that 11 members of 80 (14%) attended.

**March Meeting:** His Honor, Judge James Linn (SAR), will present information on the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. This is a current hot topic nationally, and we encourage you to attend to get informed by our knowledgeable member. Here comes the judge! March 7, 2020.

**March Meeting:** We will have nominations for officers for the next two years. The Secretary presents the nominees. Any member in good standing may be nominated or self-nominate. At the April meeting we hold the elections. At the May meeting new officers are sworn in for a 2-year term. Questions? Contact Chapter Secretary John Auld.

March 7 meeting at 11:00 AM. Food Options: Open Faced Roast Beef Sandwich, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetable served with a salad; or, Turkey Club Sandwich with one side

Respectfully submitted, John Auld, Chapter Secretary and Scribe

**Chapter Meetings**

March 7, 2010—Monthly Meeting - Compatriot and Judge Mike Linn will give a presentation on the Pros and Cons of the Second Amendment.

**Nomination of Officers for 2020 –2022**

April 4, 2020— Monthly meeting— Dr. Mark C Malham, Martin County School District, Coordinator of Social Studies and Special Projects is the guest speaker for our April meeting. Doctor Martin will discuss George Washington.

**Election of Officers for 2020—2022**

May 2, 2020—Last meeting before the Summer— Compatriot Walter Mills will give a presentation on Benedict Arnold and Valcour Island. He will also bring a tomahawk that was carried during the engagement.

**Swearing in of newly elected officers**



### St Lucie County History Fair

February 26th from 7:30 to 3:30 at the Kite Center, Indian River State College , Fort Pierce, FL

We have been asked to provide four judges for the event. The St Lucie River Chapter has participated in this event for a number of years. If you are able to participate as a judge please inform President Chuck Berger or any of the other chapter officers

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Compatriot Jack Irvin sent the following email reference the Battle of Okeechobee:

“Okeechobee is celebrating the last Seminole Battle occurring in said county. The new SAR in Okeechobee will have a stand there both days of 22 - 23 February. They will hand out and promote the SAR. Jim Pippin said they would be glad to let us join them and do likewise. Also on the grounds is Okeechobee's Liberty Tree. Our past president, Chuck McKinley, was the State Liberty Tree Chair. He promoted these all over the state including ours at the Women's Club in Ft Pierce. There is no time mandated but memory serves around 1000 to around 1700. There are myriad of events most great fun. The dress should be colonial garb. In the past all who work at the stand with our brothers attend free. There are many crafter stands and eats. Most of the time we gathered after to eat in town. We are not mandated to do anything but it is necessary to bring our own individual chairs and enjoy. There was no SAR when we first began to participate. It should be at the park just off the lake. Go south on 98 to lake. Turn left to park not a long way. Turn left into park. Find entrance. Tell guards your with the SAR stand. Should be let in free. Also there should be our sister DAR who I'm sure would welcome us. Come one or both days. It's a good time to car pool and get to know each other better. Will give more info as I learn. I just brought this up with no idea Chuck or anyone would care I will go in any case. “

### Battle of Lake Okeechobee

February 22/23, 2020

The Battle of Lake Okeechobee was one of the major battles of the Second Seminole War. It was fought between 800 troops of the 1st, 4th, and 6th Infantry Regiments and 132 Missouri Volunteers (under the command of Colonel Zachary Taylor), and between 380 and 480 Seminoles led by Billy Bowlegs, Abiaca, and Alligator on 25 December 1837.

The Seminole warriors were resisting forced relocation to a reservation in Oklahoma. Though both the Seminoles and Taylor's troops emerged from the battle claiming victory, Taylor was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General as a result, and his nickname of "Old Rough and Ready" came mostly due to this battle.

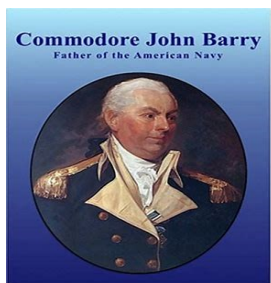
The last weekend in February (Sat-Sun) the **Second Seminole War Okeechobee Battle Reenactment** commemorates the historic **Battle of Okeechobee** that took place on 25 December 1837. The reenactment takes place on a 55-acre parcel of the original 640-acre battlefield site, most of which is in private ownership.

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### Last Naval Battle of the Revolutionary War

The last naval battle of the American Revolutionary War took place off the coast of Cape Canaveral on March 10, 1783. The fight began when three British ships sighted two Continental Navy ships, the *Alliance* commanded by Captain John Barry and the *Duc De Lauzun* commanded by Captain John Green sailing northward along the coast of Florida. The *Alliance*, a 36-gun frigate, and the *Duc De Lauzun*, a 20-gun ship, were loaded with 72,000 Spanish silver dollars they were bringing from Havana, Cuba to Philadelphia to support the Continental Army. One of the British ships, the HMS *Sybil*, a 28-gun frigate, commanded by Captain James Vashon, chased the *Alliance* and *Duc De Lauzun* to the south. The HMS *Sybil* fired first, exchanging shots with the slower *Duc De Lauzun*. Then in a daring strategy Captain John Barry aboard the *Allinace* reversed his course, and while under fire, waited until the HMS *Sybil* was close. When the British ship was alongside he returned fire to the broadside with greater number of cannon. The battle lasted less than an hour, when the HMS *Sybil*, outgunned and badly damaged, broke off from the battle and fled. The *Alliance* and *Duc De Lauzun* then continued on their mission at dawn on March 11, 1783.

07 Mar 2020 – Last Naval Battle of the Revolutionary War Celebration at Veterans Memorial Center, Merritt Island (1000-1200) sponsored by the Brevard Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution (SAR/DAR) with parade of colors, period dress and refreshments.



John Barry was born in 1745 in County Wexford, Ireland, an area with strong maritime tradition. Barry began his career at sea as a ship's cabin boy, working up through the ranks. Barry's first command came aboard the schooner *Barbadoes* sailing out of Philadelphia on October 2, 1766. Philadelphia became Barry's home port.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, John Barry was Master of the *Black Prince*. On November 4, 1775, the Marine Committee of the Continental Congress purchased *Black Prince*, renamed her *Alfred*, and placed her former Master, John Barry, in charge of her re-rigging.

John Barry received his Captain's commission in the Continental Navy dated March 14, 1776. With this commission went command of the 14 gun brig *Lexington*. By March 26, 1776, Barry left Philadelphia, dropped down the Delaware River, and slipped through the British blockade on April 6. On April 7, 1776, off the Capes of Virginia, *Lexington* engaged and captured the *Edward*, tender to the British man-of-war *Liverpool*, after a one hour battle, and delivered her to Philadelphia, the first capture of a British warship by a regularly commissioned American cruiser.

On October 10, 1776, Congress established the relative rank of officers of the Continental Navy and placed John Barry No. 7 on the list of Captains.

Barry's next command was the *Effingham*, a frigate under construction at Philadelphia. While *Effingham* was under

construction, Barry volunteered his service to the Continental Army. Barry served as aide-de-camp under General John Cadwalader, participating in the Battle of Trenton and the Battle of Princeton. He was also used as a courier of dispatches for George Washington.

When the British took possession of Philadelphia in September 1777, Captain Barry was ordered to take the uncompleted Continental frigate *Effingham* up the Delaware River to a place of safety. In October, the ship was ordered sunk or burned. She was sunk on November 2, near Bordentown, New Jersey, to deny her use to the British.

On March 7, 1778, Barry, commanding a squadron of seven small craft, captured the 20 gun schooner *Alert* and two ships loaded with supplies for the British Army.

On May 30, 1778, John Barry was given command of the 32 gun frigate *Raleigh*. He sailed from Boston September 25, 1778, and two days later was overtaken and attacked by two enemy vessels. After a nine hour running fight, he was obliged to run the *Raleigh* aground on an island near the mouth of Penobscot Bay, but escaped to the mainland with most of his crew.

In November 1780, Barry was given command of the 36 gun frigate *Alliance*, with a mission to take Special Minister John Laurens to France. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining a crew, this ship did not sail until February 11, 1781. On the passage to France, *Alliance* captured the 12 gun privateer *Alert*. On the return voyage the privateers *Mars*, 26 guns, and *Minerva*, 10 guns, were made prizes.

On May 28, 1781, suffering from storm damage, *Alliance* was engaged in calm seas by two enemy ships. Initially suffering damage, favorable winds arrived, allowing Barry to defeat and capture the 20 gun sloop *Atalanta* and the 14 gun sloop *Trepassy*.

During the engagement with the *Atalanta*, Barry was seriously wounded.

While Barry recuperated, repairs to *Alliance* were undertaken, hastened by the decision to use the frigate to return the Marquis de Lafayette to France. *Alliance* arrived off L'Orient on the northwest coast of France on January 17, 1782.

On March 10, 1783, the last Naval engagement of the Revolutionary War was fought off the coast of Cape Canaveral.

*Alliance* defeated the 28 gun frigate *Sybil*. At the time of the battle, *Alliance*, was convoying the *Duc de Lauzun*, carrying money and supplies from Havana, Cuba destined for the United States. The action enabled the *Duc de Lauzun* to escape and complete its mission.

On June 4, 1794, John Barry was selected senior Captain of the reorganized Federal Navy. On February 22, 1797, George Washington presented Barry with Commission Number 1 in the Navy, backdated to the date of his original selection. He was ordered to superintend the building of the 44 gun frigate *United States*, which became his flagship. Captain Barry commanded all American ships during the undeclared naval war with France, 1798-1800, capturing a number of French merchantmen, and holding the courtesy title of Commodore.

By the direction of the Navy Department, he brought the *United States* to Washington where she was laid up. This ended Barry's active service. He died at his country residence near Philadelphia on 13 September 1803.

John Barry is officially recognized as the first flag officer of the United States Navy, by resolution, signed into law by President George W Bush on December 22, 2005.

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**SAR PLEDGE**

“We descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution who,

By their sacrifices established the United States of America,

Reaffirm our faith in the principles of liberty and our Constitutional Republic and solemnly pledge ourselves to defend Them against every foe.”

**SAR RECEPTIONAL**

“Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our Forefathers who gave us our Constitution, the Bill of Rights, an Independent Supreme Court and a nation of free men.”