



The Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Fort Lauderdale Chapter Newsletter



Fort Lauderdale Chapter Organized November 26, 1966

APR 2005

Volume 38 Number 4

Minutes of Ft. Lauderdale Chapter SAR 26 Mar 2005

The Ft. Lauderdale Chapter SAR was called to order at the Flaming Pit. President Joe Motes presided over this meeting with 14 members and guests present.

Old Business:

Officer's reports:

Registrar:

3 new member applications were approved by National. New members are: Rob Joynt, Mark Winslow, and Don Elder.

2 new member applications were signed at the meeting and will be submitted to National for Jack Hennen and Bob McMahon.

Treasurer:

Treasurer's Report Jan 2005 -March 2005

Balance 1 January 2005	\$14,828.13
Total Trust Funds	\$10,329.26
Cash on Hand	\$40.00
Available for Operations	\$4,538.87
Total Income	\$593.00
Total Expenditures	\$758.16
Increase (Decrease)	(\$165.16)
Funds Available March 2005	\$4,373.71

New Business:

Requesting change of bank to free up minimum balance requirement to invest in CD to gain some interest to offset \$1.00/ month loss on Luncheons.

A discussion ensued as to whether it was worth the trouble to change banks and all the requirements to comply with the Sorbane/Oxly Act and the Patriot Act or to increase the luncheon price to \$12.00.

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Our Guest Speaker for April

Dear Patriot, Oscar Kraehenbuehl has sold his home and will be moving to West Palm Beach. His last meeting with us will be April 23rd.

Lets honor and show him our appreciation for all his contributions to our Chapter by attending this meeting.

Our Guest speak is Compatriot Rich Jones. It's amazing how much we Sons of The American Revolution continue to learn about the real heroes of that historic time when ordinary citizens rose up and defeated the most powerful army in the world.

For some reason, serious historians have only recently discovered the American Revolution. The last couple of years have seen outstanding new books about John Adams and George Washington. All of us know a little bit about Washington and Adams from the history textbooks that used to be in our schools.

The featured subject for April is the most underappreciated patriot of that time. You won't find him in any of the old history books, let alone the new ones. Thankfully, he has been discovered in a new biography. He is a man of contrasts. A New Englander who wound up having more cities and counties named after him in the South than even Washington or Jefferson. A man with a physical disability married to the most beautiful and charming lady in the land. A man Washington himself said would be his personal choice to assume overall command if he were to go down in battle.

Come to the April meeting and find out who he is and much more.

NEXT MEETING - APRIL 23rd

"Flaming Pit"

*1150 N. Federal Hwy., Pompano Beach
(11 blocks north of Atlantic Blvd.)*

Time: 11:30AM social gathering; Lunch at noon

Buffet luncheon - \$12.00

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL:

954-441-8735

or e-mail Joe Motes at: joemotes@aol.com

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The motion to change banks was turned down.
The motion to increase the price to \$12.00 passed.

The question was brought up regarding the status of compatriot Oscar Kraehenbuehl remaining a Chapter trustee due to his pending transfer to the Palm Beach Chapter SAR. It was decided that Oscar would remain a trustee while his chapter affiliation remained but would require a replacement once his affiliation was changed.

A motion was brought forward to honor compatriot Oscar Kraehenbuehl with a Meritorious Service Medal for his long service and dedication to the Fort Lauderdale Chapter. The motion was passed unanimously.

Current Program:

There being no other business before the Chapter, President Joe Motes introduced our guest speaker, Rod Hedrick. Mr Hedrick brought us an interesting account of Sgt 1st Class, Herald Ray during the Korean War, who was previously featured in our January program on World War II.

Sgt Ray was stationed in Japan as part of the occupation forces. At this time, he moved his wife from the states. Also, Sgt. Rays younger brother, Earl Ray, joined the Army and also ended up in the 95th stationed in Japan.

During North Korea's invasion of South Korea, Sgt. Harald Ray was sent into Korea as part of the defence expeditionary forces. The force initially was sent forward to commence delaying tactics, withdrawing toward Pusan while building up forces in the Pusan area. Ten days into this action, Sgt. Ray was captured near Taejon, South Korea, and placed in a POW camp near Seoul where he remained until the invasion of Inchon.

During the invasion of Inchon, Herald Ray's brother came ashore, as part of the 7th inf div, from the invasion fleet as Herald was being moved north with other POWs. It was during this move that the POW transport column was hit by Army Air Forces in strafing attacks in which many POWs, including Sgt. 1st Class Herald Ray, were killed.

This same day, Sgt. Ray's brother, Earl, was also killed by a land mine, which destroyed the truck in which he was riding.



Rod Hedrick displays two Purple Hearts during his presentation.



Rod Hedrick is presented a Certificate of Appreciation for his presentation during our March Meeting.

Spy System 1777 continued from last month

Franklin knew French politicians too well, and he resolved such conditions should not result. Franklin was courageous, bold and had a definite sense of vision plans in diplomacy. consequently, he met the leaders of the British commission and secured a separate treaty with them. He secured just what he wanted for his country; namely, the absolute independence of the United States, recognition of it as a distinctive government, and at the same time the exact boundaries of the United States were generally established. Some of the American members were fearful lest all plans should be ruined, but not so Franklin. The French commission was furious and spoke unkindly to Franklin. Again undaunted, he met them and convinced them they could not hold the United States to their own plans; and thus he succeeded. In conclusion, with excerpts of four important Franklin letters as follows:

“We must, indeed, all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately.”-In the Continental Congress just before signing the Declaration of Independence, 1776.”It is a common observation here (Paris) that our cause is the cause of all mankind, and that we are fighting for their liberty in defending our own.”-Letter to Samuel Cooper, 1777”Thus the great and hazardous enterprise we have been engaged in is, God be praised, happily completed***. A few years of peace will improve, will restore and increase our strength; but our future will depend on our union and our virtue***. Let us, therefore, beware of being lulled into a dangerous security; and of being both enervated and impoverished by luxury; of being weakened by internal contentions and divisions***.” -Letter to Charles Thomson, from Paris, 1784, just after signing the Peace Treaty”Our Constitution is in actual operation; everything appears to promise that it will last; but nothing in this world is certain but death and taxes.” -Letter to M. Leroy, 1789. Timeline Leading to Valley Forge May 1777 Sir William Howe’s forces, comprising 18,000 effective troops in position at New Brunswick and Amboy. Washington, with about 6000 Continentals, exclusive of cavalry and artillery and of 500 New Jersey militia (a total, according to Bryant, of 7300 men) broke winter

camp at Morristown and advanced to Middlebrook Heights, ten miles from New Brunswick. June British army moved to Staten Island, American force still at Middlebrook. July 23 British fleet under Lord Howe sailed from New York with entire British army in command of his brother Sir William Howe, appearing briefly a week later at the capes of the Delaware. Washington encamped on Neshaminy Creek, 90 miles north of Philadelphia. Aug. 20 The enemy appeared in Chesapeake Bay. On the 23d Washington’s army marched through Philadelphia and to Wilmington. The enemy disembarked upon the 95th at the Elk River, 54 miles southwest from Philadelphia.

Sept. 11 Battle of Brandywine. Retreat of Americans to Chester, Philadelphia and Germantown. Americans then numbered about 11,000 men, exclusive of Gates’ command in the North. On the 15th, Washington advanced to Warren Tavern, on the Lancaster Pike, a heavy storm ruined the ammunition and led to a retreat to Yellow Springs and thence across the Schuylkill River near Phoenixville. Howe advanced at his leisure, covering a wide stretch of rich country. Upon the night of Sept. 19th, a body of Wayne’s men, detached to operate in the rear of the British left flank, was surprised at Paoli, many being bayoneted.

Sept. 21 Howe’s columns reached the Schuylkill River in force, crossing at several points above and below Valley Forge. Upon the 26th they marched into Philadelphia, leaving a strong force in Germantown.

Oct. 4 Battle of Germantown, retreat of Americans to White Marsh, about six miles north from Chestnut Hill.

Nov. 10 Lord Howe’s ships invested Fort Mifflin and Fort Mercer below the city. An incident of this movement was the Battle of Red Bank, N. J., in which Count Donop, the Hessian commander, was mortally wounded.

Dec. 19 After an exhausting march from White Marsh via Gulf Mills, Washington’s troops arrived upon the hills at Valley Forge. Four days later nearly 3000 men of this force were sick or too nearly naked to do duty.

Lord Howe's Advance on Philadelphia, 1777
(From the Diary of a British Sergeant, expanded with explanations)

Aug. 25 Army landed at Elk Ferry, ist under Cornwallis at Elk Ferry, Rd under Kuyphausen at Cecil Court House.

Aug. 28 Army marched, arrived at Head of Elk.

Aug. 31 Cornwallis and Grant marched 4 or 5 miles to a small place called "Iron Works," returned to camp.

Sept. 3 Troops reached Pencador 4 miles east of Elk on road to Christiana Bridge. Americans made a stand at the bridge, but retreated to main body.

Sept. 6 General Grant from Elk, with his troops, joined the army.

Sept. 8 Whole army marched from the left by Newark 6 miles and encamped in the township of Hokesson. The two armies, British and American, 4 miles apart.

Sept. 9 One third of army marched toward New Market, Cornwallis with his Division to Hokesson Meeting House, others to Kennett Square.

Sept. 10 All met this morning and moved toward Brandywine Creek.

Sept. 12 Knyphausen's men remained on Heights. General Grant moved to Concord.

Sept. 13 Cornwallis joined and proceeded to Ashton, 5 miles from Chester and encamped. 71st Regt. to Wilmington.

Sept. 16 Army in 2 columns moved from Ashton toward Goshen Meeting House and Downingtown.

Sept. 17 Early A.M. to Yellow Springs and at night to White Horse, Cornwallis 2 miles beyond.

Sept. 18 Army joined and marched to Tredyffryn. Light Infantry to Valley Forge.

Sept. 20 Paoli affair.

Sept. 21 Army at Valley Forge, line extended from Fatland Ford to French Creek. Moved to Pottsgrove.

Sept. 22 Part of army crossed at Fatland Ford, others at Gordon's Ford.

Sept. 23 Whole army encamped, left to Schuylkill and right on Manatawny Road, with stony run in front. A force detached to Swede's Ford.

Sept. 26 Force under Cornwallis took Philadelphia.

Continued with next month issue

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