



The Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

Fort Lauderdale Chapter Newsletter



DEC 2012

website: www.learnwebskills.com/sar/index.html

Fort Lauderdale Chapter chartered December 8, 1966

Volume 45 Number 9

President's Message

Dear Compatriots:

I hope that everyone had a Happy Thanksgiving! Living in the United States with all the freedoms that we enjoy, we certainly have much for which to be thankful.

At its November 17 meeting, the chapter was privileged to hear Jakob Daberko speak about the many positive experiences that he has had in the ROTC program. Our chapter has been a longtime supporter of the ROTC program in Broward County, presenting awards and medals to many deserving cadets who participate in this program.

As was mentioned in our last newsletter, we will not be having a formal December meeting. Instead, chapter members will be attending a wreath laying ceremony at the South Florida National Cemetery in Lake Worth. Please come out and join us to honor those veterans who have given us so much.

Fraternally, Ted Duay
President



President Ted Duay thanks Jakob Daberko for speaking to Chapter members about the positive experiences he has had in the ROTC program.

Minutes

The meeting was opened by Chapter President Ted Duay at 12:05 P.M. Jim Lohmeyer gave the invocation followed by the Pledge of Allegiance and the Pledge to the SAR led by Ron LaVergne.

We were pleased to have as guests: Mrs. Jaya Milam, Mr. Daberko and Jacob Daberko.

President Ted Duay advised that future state BOM meetings will be moved to Orlando starting in September 2013.

These meetings will be held at much newer and better facilities that will offer better food and amenities.

The Center for Advancing American Heritage (new NSSAR HQ) is requesting donations to support its new phase of construction. Take a minute to think about sending a tax free donation. It's a great way to pay tribute to the spirit of our forefathers.

Don't forget our Dec. 15th meeting will be held at the National Cemetery in Lake Worth. Starting time for the Wreaths ceremony will be 10:00 A.M. Should be over by 12:00noon.

Vice President Lance Pfeifer reported finding another location for meetings. He suggested Bru's Room located at Atlantic Blvd. and Federal Highway in Pompano Beach.

Treasurer's Report submitted by Joe Motes. No exceptions were noted and they were approved as submitted.

Ted Duay presented the following slate of officers for 2013:

President - Lance Pfeifer	Registrar/Genealogist - Donald Green
Vice President - Bill Zimmer	Chaplain - Robert Joyn
Treasurer/Editor/Sgt. at Arms - Joe Motes	
Historian - George Dennis	Secretary - James Lohmeyer
Chancellor - Edward Sullivan ESQ.	

Vote of approval for all.

Our speaker, Jacob Daberko told of his joining R.O.T.C. in the 7th grade. He learned how the principles of discipline, respect, and attention to details allowed him to become the top officer in Broward County, leading over 2,400 ROTC students. Jacob is continuing his ROTC training at Florida Atlantic University. Next year, he will enroll at Emery Riddle University in Daytona Beach to further his training in aviation. Upon graduating from college, he will enter the U.S. Army as a 2nd Lieutenant. Our best wishes for him and his future.

No other business and meeting closed with the SAR recessional

NEXT MEETING - DECEMBER 15, 2012

South Florida V.A. National Cemetery in Lake Worth

Future Dates: Saturday, 01/19/2013

Starting January 2013, we will be meeting at Bru's Room in Pompano Beach. They have graciously allowed us to use their semi-private loft area and we are excited about the more upbeat atmosphere and full menu.

Please join us as we kick off the New Year.

Bru's Room:

<http://brusroom.com/locations/pompano-beach/>
235 S. Federal Hwy. Pompano Beach, FL 33062
Time: 11:30AM social gathering; Lunch at noon

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL: 954-441-8735
or e-mail Joe Motes at: joemotes@aol.com

DECEMBER MEETING AT SOUTH FLORIDA NATIONAL CEMETERY IN LAKE WORTH

On Saturday, December 15, the chapter will meet at the Veterans Cemetery in Lake Worth:

**South Florida National Cemetery
6501 S. State Road 7
Lake Worth, FL 33449
Phone: (561) 649-6489**

We will be there for a wreath laying cemetery between 10:00 am and 12:00 noon to honor our veterans. The dress for this event is coat and tie and there will be no business meeting. Please come out and support our veterans who gave us so much and fought for the many freedoms that we enjoy today.

Directions from nearest airport:

From the South: Via FL Turnpike: Exit Boynton Beach Boulevard (# 86), turn left heading West until you come to SR7 / US 441. Make a right heading North. Cemetery is on your left just North of Hypoluxo Road.

Via I-95: Exit Hypoluxo Road (# 60), turn left heading West until you come to SR7 / US 441. Make a right heading North. Cemetery is on your left.



Please bring a unwrapped toy for the Marine Corps Reserves to our meeting this month or next month, Joe Motes will pick them up for delivery the Marine Corps Reserves.

The Commanders of The American Revolution continues

Colonel Archibald Campbell

**Born 08/21/1739 in Inveraray, Scotland
Died 03/31/1791 in Upper Grosvenor Street, London**

General Sir Archibald Campbell, KB (21 August 1739 – 31 March 1791) was a British Army officer who fought in the Seven Years War, the American Revolutionary War and later served as a colonial governor in Jamaica and Madras.

**The Commanders of The American Revolution continues
Thomas Graves**

**Born 1747 in Castle Dawson, Ireland
Died 1814 in Unknown**

Admiral Sir Thomas Graves KB RN (1747 – 1814), admiral, third son of The Rev. John Graves of Castle Dawson, County Londonderry, by his wife Jane Hudson. He was a nephew of Admiral Samuel Graves and a first cousin once removed of Admiral Thomas, Lord Graves.

Graves' three brothers all served as captains in the navy, becoming admirals on the superannuated list. Thomas entered the navy at a very early age, and served during the Seven Years' War with his uncle Samuel on board the H.M.S. Scorpion, Duke, and Venus. After the peace he was appointed to the H.M.S. Antelope with his cousin Thomas, whom he followed to the Edgar, and by whom, in 1765, while on the coast of Africa, he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Shannon. It is stated in Foster's 'Peerage' that he was born in 1752, a date incompatible with the facts of his known service: by the Regulations of the Navy he was bound to be twenty years old at the date of his promotion, and though the order was often grossly infringed, it is highly improbable that he was only thirteen: it may fairly be assumed that he was at least eighteen in 1765.

In 1770 Graves was lieutenant of the H.M.S. Arethusa, and in 1773 was appointed to the Racehorse with Captain Phipps for the voyage of discovery in the Arctic Seas. In the following year he went out to North America with his uncle Samuel, and was appointed by him to command the Diana, one of the small schooners employed for the prevention of smuggling. She had thirty men, with an armament of four 2-pounders, and on 27 May 1775, being sent from Boston into the Charles River, was attacked by a large force of insurgents, whose numbers swelled till they reached a total of something like two thousand men, with two field-pieces. It fell calm, and towards midnight, as the tide ebbed, the Diana took the ground, and lay over on her side, when the colonial forces succeeded in setting her on fire, and the small crew, after a gallant defence, were compelled to abandon her, Graves having been first severely burnt, as well as his brother John, then a lieutenant of the Preston flagship, who had been sent in one of the Preston's boats to the Diana's support (BEATSON, Nav. and Mil. Mem. iv. 72).

After this Graves continued to be employed in command of other tenders in the neighbourhood of Boston and Rhode Island till, on the recall of his uncle, he rejoined the Preston and returned to England; but was again sent out to the North American station in the same ship, commanded by Commodore Hotham. In 1779 he was promoted to the command of the sloop H.M.S. Savage on the West Indian and North American stations, and in May 1781 he was advanced to post rank. In the temporary absence of Commodore Edmund Affleck, he commanded the Bedford in the action of 5 Sept., off the Chesapeake (? Battle of the Chesapeake), and continuing afterwards in the Bedford, as Affleck's flag captain, was present in the engagement at St. Kitts on 26 January 1782, and in the actions to leeward of Dominica on 9 and 12 April, in which last the Bedford had a very distinguished part.

In the following autumn Graves was appointed to the Magicienne frigate, in which, on 2 January 1783, he fought a very severe action with the French Sibylle, which was encumbered with a second ship's company which she was carrying to the Chesapeake. Both frigates were reduced to a wreck, and so parted; the Magicienne to get to Jamaica a fortnight later; the Sybille to be captured on 22 February 1783 by the Hussar [see Thomas McNamara Russell]. During the peace Graves spent much of his time in France, and in the early years of the French Revolutionary Wars had no employment. It was not till October 1800 that he was appointed to command the Cumberland of 74 guns, in the Channel fleet, under the orders of Lord St. Vincent. This was only for a few months; for on 1 January 1801 he was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron, and in March hoisted his flag on board the H.M.S. Polyphemus of 64 guns, one of the fleet proceeding to the Baltic with Sir Hyde Parker (1739–1807).

Graves afterwards shifted his flag to the Defiance, and in her was second in command under Lord Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen (1801), 2 April 1801. For his services on this important occasion he received the thanks of Parliament, and was nominated by the king a Knight of the Order of the Bath. Towards the end of July the fleet quit the Baltic, and on its return to England Graves, who had been in very bad health during the greater part of the campaign, retired from active service. The Foudroyant

carried his flag in the Bay of Biscay from October 1804 to February 1805 (? Christopher Nesham).

He became a vice-admiral on 9 November 1805, admiral on 2 August 1812, and died at his house near Honiton in 1814. He was twice married, but had only one daughter.

The Commanders of The American Revolution Battles

Battle of Chelsea Creek

Date Saturday, May 27, 1775

Weather 65 degrees and cloudy

Location Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Belligerent Great Britain

Commanders Samuel Graves, Thomas Graves

Force: 850

Killed: 2

Wounded: 32

Captured: 0

Belligerents United States

Commander George Washington

Force: 900

Killed: 0

Wounded: 4

Captured: 0

The **Battle of Chelsea Creek** was the second military engagement of the Boston campaign of the American Revolutionary War. It is also known as the Battle of Noddle's Island, Battle of Hog Island and the Battle of the Chelsea Estuary. This battle was fought on May 27 and 28, 1775, on Chelsea Creek and on salt marshes, mudflats, and islands of Boston Harbor, northeast of the Boston peninsula. Most of these areas have since been united with the mainland by land reclamation and are now part of East Boston, Chelsea, Winthrop, and Revere.

The British colonists met their goal of strengthening the siege of Boston by removing livestock and hay on those islands from the reach of the British regulars. The British armed schooner Diana was also destroyed and its weaponry was appropriated by the Colonial side. This was the first naval capture of the war, and it was a significant boost to the morale of the Colonial forces.

**Fort Lauderdale Chapter
Sons of the American Revolution
2133 NW 208 Terrace
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The Battle of Guilford Courthouse

Date	Thursday, March 15, 1781	
Weather	~45-50°F, sunny	
Location	Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina	
Belligerent	Great Britain	
Commander	Lord Charles Cornwallis	
Force: 1900	Killed: 93	Wounded: 413
Captured: 26		
Belligerent	United States	
Commander	Nathanael Greene	
Force: 4400	Killed: 79	Wounded: 185
Captured: 75		

On the bright, late winter day of March 15, 1781, the Revolutionary War came to a remote county seat in north central North Carolina. Guilford Courthouse, with its population of considerably fewer than 100, was on this day the temporary residence of 4,400 American soldiers and their leader, Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene. The British had overrun Georgia and South Carolina and showed every indication of ripping

the stars and stripes of North Carolina and Virginia from the new American flag. From the ragged remnants of a defeated southern army, Greene had raised a new force comprising 1,700 Continentals (three-year enlistees in the regular army) and about 2,700 militia (mostly farmers who were nonprofessional temporary soldiers called up for short periods of service during an emergency).

Early on the morning of March 15, General Greene deployed his men in three lines of battle across the Great Salisbury Wagon Road that led off to the southwest toward the camp of the British army commanded by Lord Charles Cornwallis. Although grossly outnumbered, Cornwallis nonetheless was certain that his red-coats, victors on scores of battlefields, could overcome the rebels.

The battle began about noon and progressed unevenly. The first line of the North Carolina militia, its center deployed behind a rail fence facing cleared farm fields and its flanks extending into the forest, collapsed rapidly after the center of the line gave way. Before they retreated, however, the militia inflicted heavy casualties on the redcoats. One British officer later recalled that when his men of the 71st Highland Regiment were hit by a volley (a simultaneous discharge of firearms, in this case 1,500 muskets), "one half of the Highlanders dropped on that spot."

The second line proved to be an even greater obstacle for the British. Located in heavy forest and with non-commissioned officers ordered to shoot any men who ran away, the Virginia militia grappled with their attackers for about an hour in an action a British writer later described as "a number of irregular, but hard fought and bloody skirmishes."² After enduring more heavy losses, the redcoats finally were able to break through.

The heaviest fighting took place on the third line where General Greene had stationed his Continentals. Even here the intensity of the fighting varied; some new Continentals retreated after offering only token resistance, while other, more experienced soldiers fought furiously. In the final stages of the fighting Lord Cornwallis found portions of his army under simultaneous attack from two directions, as if caught between hammer and anvil. He extricated his men by firing two cannon directly into the mass of struggling soldiers, as if to blast them apart. A number of his own soldiers were killed in the process (another British officer, Brig. Gen. Charles O'Hara, begged him not to do it), but when the smoke cleared the battle was over. General Greene had ordered his army to retreat, leaving the British in possession of the battlefield.

Such was the strange and untoward nature of this war, that victory now, as we have already seen in more than one other instance, was productive of all the consequences of defeat. The news of this victory in England, for a while, produced the usual effects upon the minds of the people in general. A very little time and reflection gave rise to other thoughts; and a series of victories caused for the first time, the beginning of a general despair. The fact was, that while the British army astonished both the old and new world, by the greatness of its exertions and the rapidity of its marches, it had never advanced any nearer even to the conquest of North Carolina. And such was the hard fate of the victors, who had gained so much glory at Guilford, as in the first place, to abandon a part of their wounded; and, in the second, to make a circuitous retreat of 200 miles, before they could find shelter or rest.

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