



The Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

Fort Lauderdale Chapter Newsletter



website: <http://www.learnwebskills.com/sar/index.html>

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President's Message

Fellow Compatriots,

Our January 16th meeting was comprised of two events. The Pines-Miramar Civil Air Patrol, the Official Auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force, made a presentation to the group. Our chapter have supported this program for many years. The meeting concluded with William Zimmer inducting the new Officers for 2016.

The February 20th meeting will be special. The quest speaker will be Jeffrey Holmes and his wife will also be attending the meeting. Jeffrey Holmes is co owner of STRANGE TRUE TOURS FT. LAUDERDALE * NEW ORLEANS

Please make plans to join and support us next week. I look forward to seeing you there.

Fraternally,

Allen Manning
Ft Lauderdale Chapter President

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

February 20th - Colony West Country Club

March 19th - Colony West Country Club

January Minutes

President Bill Zimmer opened meeting at 12:05

Chaplin David Kramer gave the Invocation, followed by the Pledge to the Flag of the United States of America and Pledge to S.A.R

Compatriot Bill Zimmer presented Certificates of Appreciation to officers for their work this past year.

Compatriot Ted Duay installed the new officers for 2016.

President Allen Manning reported thank you notes from D.A.R, and Swamp Fox (CAR), President Lois Fusco. He is still following up on the Law Enforcement Medal.

Vice President Jeffrey Greene reported 3 new applications in progress, 2 applications submitted and 8 applications in the system 7 Supplemental being checked.

Old Business: Compatriots Bill Zimmer, Ted Duay, Bob Dooley and Jim Lohmeyer attended the funeral Service for George Dennis. We let the family how much we looked up to George and will miss him.

New Business: Jim Lohmeyer will look into the cost and possibility of placing a bench at Liberty Tree Park in Plantation.

Joe Motes talked about Eagle Scout Award, and we had two applicants this year. It was decided to take the 18 year old applicant this year even though both were highly qualified. The second applicant was 17 and has another year to go.

Last year about 150 earned The Eagle Scout Award in Broward County and we will be adding Dade for another 150 for certificates of Achievement.

American Legion's Boys State is in Tallahassee. The cost to send one person is \$350.00, Ted Duay moved to pick up this cost. Jim Lohmeyer seconded. Discussed and approved.

Program.

Cadet Christian Munoz presented what C.A.P means to him and it is helping him in shaping his future. He stated the program is organized around four main programs, Leadership, Fitness, Aerospace, and Character.

John Kilianski, director of Pembroke Pines C.A.P chapter stated the program entailed things such as, model rocketry, flight training, radio communications search and rescue, photography, and more highly educational programs.

Both Christian and John were awarded Certificates of Appreciation for their presentations.

Motion to adjourn, meeting closed with S.A.R. Recessional and Benediction by Chaplin David Kramer.

50/50 drawing held.

Next meeting Feb. 20th Same Time.. Same Place

Jim Lohmeyer, Sec.

NEXT MEETING - FEB 20, 2016

Colony West Golf Club
6800 NW 88th Ave, Tamarac, FL 33321

Future Dates:

Saturday, 03/19/16

Saturday, 04/16/16

Saturday, 05/21/16

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

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL: 954-559-3202
or e-mail Joe Motes at: joemotes@aol.com

Battles of the American Revolution

The Battle of Monmouth, continued

Washington asks Lee for the meaning of this retreat, in an annoyed manner. Lee, who thinks he has saved the army by retreating, is confused by Washington's brusque manner and says " Sir...Sir!". Washington repeats the question. Lee stammers some excuses about his orders not being followed, then says again that Americans are not able to stand against the British. Enraged, Washington says "Sir, they are able, and by God they shall do it!"

Washington rides back to the rear of the retreating troops, where his aides report the British are within a few minutes of reaching the retreating column, as the advance corp is filing through a causeway or bridge over a morass/ravine. Seeing the corp endangered, he begins to order troops into blocking positions, and orders them to hold the British advance while the rest of the corp gets over the causeway. These units put up a stiff resistance until the troops are safe across and support troops are in position behind them, then under pressure make a fighting withdrawal to safety.

Washington begins to order the troops into a strong defensive line, using some of the exhausted advance corp, and some fresh troops. Riding all over the field, sometimes under fire, by his presence he is able to reverse the flow of events. He orders units into action and they move with precision, shifting like the trained troops Von Steuben has made them. The best of the British attack repeatedly as the Americans shuffle into line, and the Americans hold, sometimes falling back but always under control. Lee, finding Washington has begun to issue orders, fails to do anything, thinking himself relieved. As the advance corp is coming across the causeway, Washington orders Lee to position troops to defend the line. Lee does nothing, issues no orders. Some of the retreating men, full of fight, if exhausted from the heat and humidity, leave the retreating column and form with Washington. As the last of the retreating advance corp is brought safely across the causeway, Lee, last man across, reports to Washington for orders, and is told to take his troops to Englishtown creek and set up, far to the rear. Forces are brought forward and positioned by Washington and though the rest of the day the Americans hold the best of the British forces. As dusk falls, Washington has fresh troops ready to attack around the British flanks, but

hey have to hold due to the loss of light.

During the battle, a woman known today as Molly Pitcher, a camp follower who brought water to the troops from a nearby spring, took over her husband's place (John Hayes) at a cannon when he was wounded. Under fire, and losing men, the artillery unit was going to fall back until she volunteered to take his place. Bravely she served the cannon in her husband's place. After Hayes' death after the war she married John McCauley, moved to Carlisle, Penn. and died there Jan. 22nd, 1833.

At 10 pm, General Clinton orders his units to begin to follow the baggage train, and when the moon set about 11pm, they sneak quietly off to protect the baggage. They leave abandoned personal goods and weapons, and their dead and some of the worst wounded behind them.

Conclusions:

Though Washington has failed to destroy the British column, he had inflicted damage to their troops, and proven that Americans can stand against the regulars, without the advantage of surprise. The British have defended their baggage, but were unable to defeat the Americans in open battle. Since the Americans hold the field, they claim the victory, but it is really a draw or even a British victory, since the British were only defending their baggage train, not looking for a battle. However, the British had covered 9 miles a day until the battle. After the battle, they covered 24 miles in one day. Both sides lost about 350 men in killed, wounded or captured. Both sides lost men heavily due to heat exhaustion.

In the aftermath, Lee is court-martialed, and is found guilty, and is removed from the Army for a year. He never returns to bother Washington again with either his ego or bad advice. Monmouth was the last battle fought between the two MAIN armies, and the longest. After this, the fighting involved secondary forces (though still large forces), as the war shifted to the southern colonies.



January meeting was the Installation of Officers for 2016. Our guest speakers were from the Pembroke Pines Civil Air Patrol, Cadet Christian Munoz and John Kilianski, director of Pembroke Pines Squadron.



**Fort Lauderdale Chapter
Sons of the American Revolution
2133 NW 208 Terrace
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Battles of the American Revolution The Battle of Camden

Overview:

The Battle of Camden was a major victory for the British in the Southern theater of the American Revolutionary War. On August 16, 1780, British forces under Lieutenant General Lord Charles Cornwallis routed the American forces of Major General Horatio Gates about 10 km (six miles) north of Camden, South Carolina, strengthening the British hold on the Carolinas.

Background:

Following the British defeat at Saratoga in 1777 and French entry into the American Revolutionary War in early 1778, the British decided to renew a "southern strategy" to win back their rebellious North American colonies. This campaign began in December 1778 with the capture of Savannah, Georgia, and gained further ground in January 1780, when General Sir Henry Clinton led an army and captured Charleston, South Carolina. Clinton returned to New York, leaving Earl Charles Cornwallis the task of fortifying the South and raising the anticipated large numbers of Loyalists. The Continental Army in the south, most of which had surrendered at Charleston, was completely driven from South Carolina in the May 1780 Battle of Waxhaws.

The only Patriot resistance remaining in South Carolina were militia partisan companies under commanders like Thomas Sumter, William Davie, and Francis Marion. The Continental Army began to reform at Charlotte, North Carolina under Horatio Gates, the "hero of Saratoga". Gates arrived in late July, and met with the local militia and Continental Army commanders. Against the advice of council, Gates, even before he knew the full capabilities of the troops under his command, ordered a march into South Carolina through an area he had been advised had strong Loyalist tendencies. A significant number of his troops were relatively untested militia companies, and even some of the Continentals under his command had little battlefield experience.

Because of its crossroads location, Camden was considered a key to controlling the back country of the Carolinas. On July 27, Gates advanced into South Carolina, heading towards Camden, then garrisoned by about 1,000 men under Lord Rawdon. Gates established a camp at Rugeley's Mill, north of Camden, where he was joined by militia companies from North Carolina and Virginia. The weather was extremely hot, and a significant number of troops were put out of action by the heat and diseases like dysentery. While Gates had over 4,000 men in camp, only about 3,700 of them were effective for combat, in part because Gates further reduced their numbers by sending several hundred men in support of operations by Sumter and Marion.

General Cornwallis, alerted to Gates' movement on August 9, marched from Charleston with reinforcement, arriving at Camden on August 13, bringing the effective British troop strength over 2,000 men.

Continued next month

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