



The Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

Fort Lauderdale Chapter Newsletter



website: www.sarfl.weebly.com

FEB 2019

Fort Lauderdale Chapter chartered December 8, 1966

Volume 52 Number 2

President's Message

Dear Compatriots,

Compatriots:

Thank You to our Ft. Lauderdale members who attended our January meeting. A warm welcome to our new member, Tom Shepard who was inducted to our Ft. Lauderdale chapter. Our February meeting is being held at the Outback Steak House on University Dr., Davie, Fl. on Saturday, February 16, 2019. Please call Joe Motes and RSVP. Our members are always encouraged to bring a guest to our meetings as well.

We will be talking about upcoming events at SAR and how we may help out and get the word out to our communities, family and friends. Visit the SAR web page to see what is happening on the state and local level.

Enjoy your week. See you there.

Regards,

David Lott
954-294-2501

The Siege of Fort Ticonderoga

Overview:

On April 19, 1775 the Revolutionary War had begun with the skirmishing at Lexington and Concord Massachusetts. Once the British detachment retreated to Boston, the Siege of Boston began. As the rebels continued to gather around Boston, they realized that they did not have the munitions or cannon to carry out successful siege or military operations.

Fort Ticonderoga, which is located on Lake Champlain, became an objective for its stores of munitions and the strategic position of control that it held over the waterways to Canada.

As a result, expeditions began to be planned to capture the fort. At the request of the Connecticut Assembly,

Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys of Vermont (then a disputed territory of New Hampshire) set out from Hartford on April 28. Meanwhile, Benedict Arnold, who had been on his way to participate in the siege at Boston, convinced the Massachusetts Committee of Safety to authorize his expedition.

When Arnold learned of Ethan Allen's expedition, he left his men behind and hurried to catch up with Ethan Allen. Arnold caught up with Allen and tried to take command of the expedition on the authority of the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, but since he had none of his own men and the Green Mountain Boys would not follow him, it was agreed that the two men would share command.

On the night of May 9, 1775, about 100 men crossed Lake Champlain and at dawn on May 10, slipped into the Fort. Most of the dozen British soldiers garrisoned there were still asleep. As they entered the officers' quarters, Allen is said to have yelled, "Come out of there, you damned old rat!" Although in his memoirs, Allen later wrote that he had said, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The commander of the fort appeared and quickly surrendered the fort.

Both American leaders were ordered to take the approximately 100 canons stored in the fort. They did not arrive in Boston until January 1776.

NEXT MEETING - February 16, 2019

**Davie Outback Steak House
2725 South University Dr. Davie, Florida 33328**

Future Dates:

Saturday, 03/16/2019

Saturday, 04/20/2019

Saturday, 05/18/2019

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

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

January 19th, 2019 Meeting Minutes

All Rise: Gavel in the meeting by President David Lott
Members Attended: Pat Wolbert, Tom Shepard, Chuck Adams, Mark Snyder, David Lott, Joe Motes, Jim Lohmeyer.

Invocation: Chaplain – Jim Lohmeyer
Pledge of Allegiance- David Lott
S.A.R. Pledge: David Lott

Officer’s Report:
Registrar – Jim Lohmeyer Letters of thank you from the VA were obtained.

Secretary – Minutes were approved from the last newsletter.

Treasurer/Historian/Editor/Sgt-At-Arms – Joe Motes; treasury report \$4279.46 in the Treasury.

Our chapter received certificates for the following: National Society for participation for Wreaths Across America for 2016-2017. SAR and DAR are the top sponsors for JROTC in the country. Scottish games are in Ft Lauderdale in March. Seeking members to participate. Please contact if interested. David Lott or Joe Motes.

OLD BUSINESS:

Wreaths Across America December meeting was at the Pompano Beach Cemetery. Joe Motes described the history of Wreaths Across America. The meeting/event was attended by Joe Motes, Jim Lohmeyer, David Lott.

New Business: Tom Shepard was inducted to the Ft Lauderdale Chapter. Chuck Adams has experience in genealogy and will be assisting with the applications to SAR. The next 4 meetings will be at the Outback Steak House on University Blvd. The Gravesite plaque was received and will be placed for George Dennis. D.A.R has a program with grade schools that provides constitution booklets in the memory of veterans. Our chapter will be sponsoring two classrooms for a total of \$50.00. Motion was approved. The new banking trustees will be Jim Lohmeyer, David Lott, Tom Shepard. 2019 Officers are as follows: David Lott, President, Jim Lohmeyer, Vice President & Secretary, Tom Shepard, Chaplain, Joe Motes, Treasurer, Historian, Editor, Sgt-At-Arms. Membership Certificates were handed out to Joe Motes, Jim Lohmeyer, and David Lott.

S.A.R. Recessional: David Lott
Benediction: Jim Lohmeyer



Certificate of Appreciations were present the the 2018 Chapter Officers for their service to the Chapter.



New member, Compatriot Tom Shepard was inducted into our Chapter during our January meeting.

The Battle of Chelsea Creek

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.

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How Did Jefferson Know?

Especially: Read the last quote from 1802.

When we got piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, we shall become as corrupt as Europe...

-- Thomas Jefferson

The democracy will cease to exist when you take away from those who are willing to work and give to those who would not.

-- Thomas Jefferson

It is incumbent on every generation to pay its own debts as it goes. A principle which if acted on would save one-half the wars of the world.

-- Thomas Jefferson

I predict future happiness for Americans if they can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of taking care of them.

-- Thomas Jefferson

My reading of history convinces me that most bad government results from too much government.

-- Thomas Jefferson

No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms.

-- Thomas Jefferson

The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny in government.

-- Thomas Jefferson

The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants.

-- Thomas Jefferson

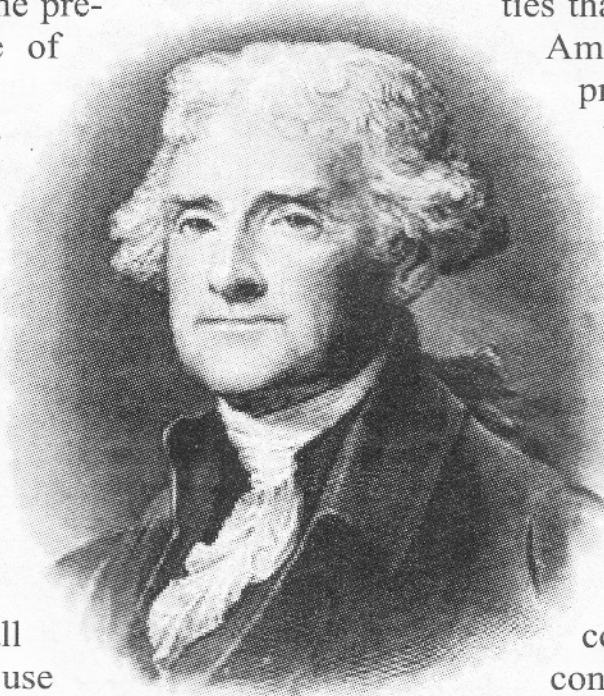
To compel a man to subsidize with his taxes the propagation of ideas which he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrannical.

-- Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson said in 1802:

'I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. If

American people allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around the banks will deprive the people of all property -- until their children wake-up homeless on their continent their fathers conquered.'



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Sons of the American Revolution
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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.

The Battle of Bunker (Breeds) Hill

Overview:

On June 17, 1775 the Battle of Bunker Hill took place. It is one of the most important colonial victories in the U.S. War for Independence. Fought during the Siege of Boston, it lent considerable encouragement to the revolutionary cause. This battle made both sides realize that this was not going to be a matter decided on by one quick and decisive battle. When the British planned to occupy Dorchester Heights on the Boston Peninsula, the colonists became alarmed at the build up of British troops off of the coast. The colonists decided that action had to be taken so as to stop the threatening British movement in this territory to protect themselves from an attack. The Battle of Bunker Hill started when the

colonists learned about the British plan to occupy Dorchester Heights. The colonists were understandably shaken by this news. They thought of this as the last straw, and they had to protect their land and freedom.

Synopsis:

On June 15, 1775 the American colonists heard news that the British planned to control the Charlestown peninsula between the Charles and Mystic Rivers. Bunker's and Breed's Hill on this peninsula overlooked both Boston and its harbor, thus making the hills critical vantage points. In order to beat the British to the high ground, General Prescott took 1,200 of his often times undisciplined, disobedient, and sometimes intoxicated soldiers to dig into and fortify Bunker Hill with the cover of night on June 16. When dawn broke, the British were stunned to see Breed's Hill fortified overnight with a 160-by-30-foot earthen structure. The British General, Gage, dispatched 2,300 troops under the command of Major General Howe to take control of the hill. So it came to be that General Prescott did not actually fortify Bunker's Hill, but Breed's Hill instead. How did this happen? One proposed idea is that Colonel William Prescott, since fortifying the hill in the middle of the night, chose the wrong hill. Another theory is that the map the Colonel used was incorrect, since many maps during this period had commonly misidentified the hills. Another suggestion, and probably the most practical, is that Breed's Hill is closer to where the British ships were positioned allowing the colonists a better attacking position than at Bunker Hill. Regardless of the reason, the Battle of Bunker Hill actually took place on Breed's Hill.

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The fighting began as soon as the day did. As soon as the men on British frigate awoke they opened fire on the colonial fortifications. Carol McCabe states that one soldier wrote there would be firing for about twenty minutes, then a lull, then the ships would start firing again. At about 3:00 PM Thomas Gage, the British commander, ordered men to try and take control of the hill. It took Gage this long to issue a command due to a shortage of boats and an unfavorable tide. Peter Brown, an American soldier, would later write about this, "There was a matter of 40 barges full of Regulars coming over to us; it is supposed there were about 3,000 of them and about 700 of us left not deserted, besides 500 reinforcements. . . the enemy landed and fronted before us and formed themselves in an oblong square. . . and after they were well formed they advanced towards us, but they found a choakly [sic] mouthful of us."

continued in the March issue.

