



The Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

Fort Lauderdale Chapter Newsletter



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

JAN 2011

Fort Lauderdale Chapter chartered December 8, 1966

Volume 44 Number 1

President's Message

My fellow compatriots, it is an honor to address you as President of the Ft. Lauderdale Chapter of the Son of American Revolution.

I find that I have some very big shoes to fill but I'll do my best to keep our Chapter on course during 2011.

The January meeting will be very interesting as we have a good Program scheduled.

The goal for 2011 for the Chapter should be increasing our membership with quality members. We all know someone that could possibly qualify to join S.A.R, let's get them interested in our Chapter.

I will be looking for help obtaining programs. All we have to find is for 9 meetings. With your help we'll make our meetings fun, interesting and educational.

Many thank you's in advance!

Ken E. Loomis



Fort Lauderdale Chapter Sons of the American Revolution Minutes of Meeting on December 18, 2010 Held at Colony West Country Club in Tamarac, Florida

Before opening the meeting members retrieved the collection box for the Toys for Tots campaign, which was utilized by Colony West as well as the Chapter, deposited additional toys in the box and provided it to Joe Motes for delivery.

The meeting was opened at 12:10 PM by President Charles Crowell. There were 18 members and guests in attendance. An Invocation was offered by Chaplain Rob Joynt followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the SAR Pledge, lead by the Chapter President.

Prior to lunch the Chapter President introduced the President of the State Society, Gerald E. Meeks, and then the various members and guests provided short introductions for themselves.

Subsequent to lunch the Chapter President re-opened the meeting by calling for the reports of the Chapter officers and announcing to the Chapter that Vice President Flannery had suffered a stroke. There was no definitive report on his condition other than the fact that he was recovering.

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NEXT MEETING - JANUARY 15, 2011

Colony West Country Club
6800 NW 88th Ave in Tamarac

Future Dates:

February 19, 2011

March 19, 2011

April 16, 2011

May 21, 2011

Time: 11:30AM social gathering; Lunch at noon
Buffet Luncheon - \$15.00
FOR RESERVATIONS CALL: 954-441-8735
or e-mail Joe Motes at: joemotes@aol.com

**FORT LAUDERDALE CHAPTER
TRUST FUND REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2010**

VALUE OF TRUST FUND AT DECEMBER 31, 2009	\$14,573.12
2010 EARNINGS	\$246.53
2010 CONTRIBUTIONS	\$840.00

TOTAL VALUE OF TRUST FUND AT DECEMBER 31, 2010	\$15,659.65
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CONTRIBUTIONS PRIOR TO 1993	\$2,225.00
1993 CONTRIBUTIONS	230.00
1994 CONTRIBUTIONS	130.00
1995 CONTRIBUTIONS	76.00
1996 CONTRIBUTIONS	247.00
1997 CONTRIBUTIONS	1,883.00
1998 CONTRIBUTIONS	610.00
1999 CONTRIBUTIONS	845.00
2000 CONTRIBUTIONS	511.00
2001 CONTRIBUTIONS	586.00
2002 CONTRIBUTIONS	325.00
2003 CONTRIBUTIONS	745.00
2004 CONTRIBUTIONS	255.00
2005 CONTRIBUTIONS	385.00
2006 CONTRIBUTIONS	460.00
2007 CONTRIBUTIONS	455.00
2008 CONTRIBUTIONS	405.00
2009 CONTRIBUTIONS	568.00
2010 CONTRIBUTIONS	840.00

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO TRUST FUND (PRINCIPAL)	\$11,781.00
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AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR CHAPTER EX- PENSES (INCOME)	\$3,878.65
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NOTE: CHAPTER TRUST FUND IS INVESTED IN A CD AT BB&T BANK. THE CD YIELDS 1.49% AND MATURES 2/29/2012.



- State President Meeks provided a discussion of the status of patriotic education at the elementary and secondary school levels and materials that the national organization was making available to schools to increase student awareness of the uniqueness and historical foundations of our nation.

- The Secretary noted that the minutes were included in the newsletter and that a copy was available for anyone that had missed them. The motion was made by Rob Joynt, seconded by Joe Motes, that the minutes be accepted and this was carried by voice vote.

- The Treasurer's Report showed a balance in the operating account of \$5,752.47 and of \$14,573.12 in the trust fund. The President noted the cost of mailing the newsletter and there was a brief discussion of letter mail versus E-mail. It was decided that the Chapter would continue the practice of E-mailing the newsletter while at the same time providing a printed copy to any of the individual members that so requested. John Dye moved, seconded by Ted Duay, that the Treasurer's report be accepted and this carried by voice voted.

- The Genealogist reported that 3 applications for membership were in the process of approval at the national level and that 2 more were being prepared. He also reported that the national approval process was running between 2 and 5 months.

- Jim Lohmeyer, one of the three Trustees for the trust fund, briefly discussed who the trustees were and the signature requirements to meet the requirements of the bank were the funds were deposited.

Following the officers' reports the State President presided over the induction of the following individuals as officers of the Chapter for 2011:

President:	Ken Loomis
Vice President:	Charles Crowell
Secretary:	John Dye
Treasurer:	Joe Motes
Genealogist/Registrar:	Ted Duay
Chaplain	Rob Joynt
Historian	George Dennis
Trustee for Trust Fund	Charles Crowell (term ending Dec. 2013)

Subsequent to these officers being sworn in, the outgoing President presented certificates of appreciation to the officers who served in 2010.

The President then introduced Ms Haley Crowell who presented the results of her research into the stories surrounding the Bare-Foot Mailman, a series of postal workers whose route ran through what are now parts of Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami-Dade Counties. The research was undertaken to clarify the disparity between legend and fact concerning the demise of one of the workers who, according to legend, was killed by alligators. Following her presentation there was a question and answer session with members concerning her findings.

The meeting was closed at 1330 hours with a benediction provided by the Chaplain and the SAR Recessional lead by the Chapter President.

Commanders From The American Revolution

For the next several issues, we will be presenting the different Commander of the Revolution.

Sir William Howe

Born 08/10/1729 in Cumberland, England

Died 07/12/1814 in Plymouth, England

William Howe, 5th Viscount Howe, KB, PC (10 August 1729 – 12 July 1814) was a British General who was Commander-in-Chief of British forces during the American Revolutionary War, one of the three Howe brothers. He was knighted after his successes in 1775 and was henceforth Sir William, inheriting the viscountcy only upon his brother Richard's death in 1799.

Howe's record in the war was marked by the costly assault on Breed's Hill known as the Battle of Bunker Hill and the successful capture of New York City and Philadelphia - the latter of which would have significant strategic implications.

Early life and career

William was born in England, the third son of Emanuel Howe, 2nd Viscount Howe and Charlotte, the daughter of Sophia von Kielmansegg, Countess of Leinster and Darlington - a half-sister of King George I. This connection with the crown may have improved the careers of all three sons, but all were also very capable officers. William's eldest brother was General George Howe, who was killed at Ticonderoga in 1758. His next brother was Admiral Richard Howe, who joined him in America during the revolution.

He entered the army when he was seventeen by buying a Cornet's commission in the Duke of Cumberland's Dragoons in 1746. By the next year, he was fighting as a Lieutenant in Flanders as a part of the War of the Austrian Succession. After this war, he joined the 20th Regiment of Foot where he became a friend of James Wolfe.

During the Seven Years' War, Howe's service first brought him to America. His service in this conflict did much to raise his reputation. William commanded a regiment at the siege of Louisbourg and led a successful amphibious landing. This action, carried out under fire, won the attackers a flanking position and earned Howe his commander's praise.

Howe commanded the light infantry under Major General James Wolfe at the Battle of Quebec, Canada on September 13, 1759. He led a fighting ascent to gain position on the Plains of Abraham, clearing the way for Wolfe's army to assemble before that battle. His actions here earned him the rank of Brigadier General. He earned further fame in the capture of Montreal under Jeffrey Amherst before returning to England. Howe also served in the capture of Belle Isle, off the French coast, in 1761. He was adjutant-general of the force that captured Havana in 1762.

In 1772, Howe was elected a Member of Parliament for Nottingham. This was not unusual, as the election of 1761 sent more than 60 army officers to the British House of Commons. He was generally sympathetic to the American colonies. He opposed the Coercive Acts, and, in 1774, assured his constituents that he would resist active duty against the Americans. But when the time came and King George called in 1775, he sailed for America.

The American Revolutionary War

Major General Howe arrived at Boston, on May 15, at the head of the 4,000 additional troops sent to General Thomas Gage. Gage's orders were to clear the American Army and break their Siege of Boston. Howe's plan was to take Cambridge, but the Americans

Bunker Hill

Howe planned to crush the American's position by massive assault. He was thus in command at the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775. Personally leading the left wing of the attack, Howe's assault gained the objective, but the cost was appallingly heavy. General Henry Clinton called it "A dear bought victory, another such would have ruined us."

While Howe was not injured in the battle, it had a pronounced effect on his spirit. The daring, aggressive commander, who had served with Wolfe, became the slow moving General who was reluctant to seek direct confrontation. His concept that those in open rebellion were a small minority of Americans who would fold with a display of force was shattered. Howe's report to Lord Germain called for 19,000 additional troops and included the prophecy that "...with a less force...this war may be spun out until England will be heartily sick of it." This "genial six-footer with a face some people described as 'coarse'" in private revealed a marked lack of self-confidence combined, not surprisingly, with a noted dependence on his brother Admiral Lord Howe and the elder Howe's opinions.

The New York Campaign

On October 10, 1775, he replaced Lieutenant General Thomas Gage as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in America when Gage returned to England. He became Sir William when he was knighted in 1775. In April of 1776, the appointment was made permanent, although forces in Canada were placed under Guy Carleton. He defeated General George Washington at the Battle of Long Island in the summer of 1776. But Howe's refusal to allow his army to follow up their victory with an assault on Washington's lines on Brooklyn Heights allowed the Continental Army to successfully accomplish a nighttime strategic withdrawal across the East River, aided by thick fog the next morning. Had Howe attacked Brooklyn Heights, as his subordinate General Henry Clinton and others urged him, with his full force of 33,000 men, he may well have captured Washington's entire army and possibly even ended the Revolutionary War there and then. His failure to do so is generally considered to be the greatest missed opportunity of the War. In September 1776, he ordered the execution of Nathan Hale for espionage.

The Philadelphia Campaign

On 30 November 1776, Howe wrote George Germain, 1st Viscount Sackville, Secretary of State for America, that he would send a 10,000 man force up the Hudson River to capture Albany, New York. Howe later changed his mind and informed Germain that the Albany Expedition would be postponed until after Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was secured. Germain received this letter on 23 February 1777.

Howe's campaign began at Head of the Elk Maryland, southwest of Philadelphia. On September 11, 1777, Washington attempted to stop the British movement near Chadds Ford along the Brandywine Creek in the Battle of Brandywine. Howe defeated Washington, and after several weeks of maneuver, Howe entered the city.

Consequences of the Philadelphia Campaign

Concomittant with the Philadelphia Campaign, General John Burgoyne led an expedition - the Saratoga Campaign south from Montreal to capture Albany and join the cancelled New York-Albany expedition. Burgoyne's campaign had been approved 28 February 1777, after Germaine had been notified that Howe was not moving up the Hudson to Albany. Whether Germain told Burgoyne about Howe's revised plans is unclear; presumably he did. Whether Germain, Howe, and Burgoyne had the same expectations about the degree to which Howe was supposed to support the invasion from Canada is also unclear.

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**Fort Lauderdale Chapter
Sons of the American Revolution
2133 NW 208 Terrace
Pembroke Pines FL 33029-2320**

This Month's Guest Speaker

The months guests are the Swamp Fox Society Children of the American Revolution who will perform a play honoring our Veterans.

Please make an effort to attend and see these your children who are our future SAR members.



2011 CHAPTER OFFICERS

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Some have argued that Howe failed to follow instructions and essentially abandoned Burgoyne's Army; others suggest that Burgoyne failed on his own and then tried to shift the blame to Howe and Clinton.

Regardless of which claim is true, the defeat and surrender of Burgoyne's expedition at Saratoga, New York dramatically altered the strategic balance of the conflict. Support for the Continental Congress, suffering from Howe's successful occupation of Philadelphia, was strengthened and the victory encouraged France to enter the war against Britain. Spain and the Netherlands soon did the same. The loss also further weakened the current British government under Lord North.

After the revolution

Howe resigned in 1778, and, on May 20, Sir Henry Clinton took over as commander-in-chief of British armies in America. (See also Commander-in-Chief, North America)

Howe returned to England. In 1782, he was sworn a Privy Counsellor. When his brother, Richard, died in 1799 without surviving male issue, he inherited the Irish title and became the 5th Viscount Howe. In 1814, he was governor of Plymouth where he died. He is buried at Holly Road, Garden of Rest in Twickenham, England. Since he died without surviving male issue, and having no further living brothers, the Viscounty died with him.

John Parker

**Born 7/13/1729 in Lexington Massachusetts
Died 9/17/1775 in Lexington Massachusetts**

John Parker (July 13, 1729 – September 17, 1775) was an American farmer, mechanic, and soldier, who commanded the Lexington militia at the Battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775. Parker was born in Lexington to Josiah Parker and Anne Stone. His experience as a soldier in the French and Indian War (Seven Years War) at the Siege of Louisbourg and conquest of Quebec most likely led to his election as militia captain by the men of the town.

He was in poor health from consumption (tuberculosis) on the morning of April 19. Tradition reports his order at Lexington Green to be "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here." He witnessed his cousin Jonas Parker killed by a British bayonet. Later that day he rallied his men to attack the regulars returning to Boston in an ambush known as "Parker's Revenge."

This was his only military action in the American Revolutionary War. He was unable to serve in the Battle of Bunker Hill in June, and died of tuberculosis in September. Parker's grandson donated his musket to the state of Massachusetts. It hangs today in the Senate Chamber of the Massachusetts State House.

The Parker Homestead formerly stood on Spring Street in Lexington. A tablet marks the spot as Theodore Parker's birthplace; Theodore, a relative (grandson) of Captain John, was a transcendentalist and minister who was good friends with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau.

Captain John Parker is still the symbol of one of the largest mutual companies, Sentry Insurance.