



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



Fort Lauderdale Chapter Organized November 26, 1966

JUNE 2002

Volume 35 Number 6

ROTC Report by Joseph Motes

As the 2002 academic year came to an end, our Chapter has made this another successful year. In my conversation with many of the unit CO's, they have expressed how grateful they are for our involvement in their Awards Recognition program. My personal Thanks go out to the following SAR members, **George Dennis**, **Oscar Krahenbuehl**, and **Nina Carter** from the DAR who helped make all these presentations a success.

This year we had 19 recipients, and I must say that I was very impressed with Flanagan High, one of the 3 new schools for this year, they put on a very impressive award ceremony. Also very impressive this year was Miramar High with their first Military Ball under their new commanding officer. Next year we will have another record with the addition of a brand new school and Navy J.R.O.T.C unit in Weston, Cypress Bay High School, bringing our total to 21 J.R.O.T.C. units.

Boyd Anderson High
Charles Flanagan High
Coconut Creek High
Coral Springs High
Deerfield Beach High
Dillard High
Fort Lauderdale High
Hallandale High
McArthur High
Miramar High
Northeast High
Piper High
Plantation High
Pompano Beach High
South Broward High
South Plantation High
Stranahan High
Taravella High
Western High

Jerial Rosario
Larry Ream
Brandon Folks
Nicholas DeLeon
David Cortez
Nicole Bateman
Annand Daharry
Joseph Hanneil
Desiree M. Rodgers
Desiree Hunter
Durrell Jenkins
Brandon Sternfield
Anthony Dittmer
Michael Kelly
Adrian Balkissoon
Nicholas Rowe
Steven Tasse
Miguel Vasquez
Elliott R. Prinzo



Chapter President George Dennis presents Certificate of Appreciation to last month's guest speaker Dr. Lombardo Castro.

Our Speaker For The June Meeting

Commander Dave Warkentein is the Senior Naval Science Instructor at Fort Lauderdale High School and has been in that position for the last five years since his retirement from the Navy in August 1997. Commander Warkentein is a native of Huntington IN and a graduate of the University of Maryland and holds a Masters Degree from Troy State University. He served in the Navy for nearly 27 years in a variety of ships and shore stations both as enlisted and officer billets. Commander Warkentein is married to his wife Laly for 25 years and they have four children and two Grandchildren.

*NEXT MEETING - JUNE 13th
TOWER CLUB !!!*

*\$20.00 INCL. TAX AND TIP
11:30 SOCIAL 12:00 LUNCH
28TH FLOOR BANK OF AMERICA
1 FINANCIAL TOWER
SE 3RD AVE & BROWARD BLVD
FORT LAUDERDALE
FOR RESERVATIONS CALL:
954-441-8735*

*Members living in North Broward need to dial the
area code plus the phone number,
or e-mail me at: JoeMotes@aol.com*

Highlights of May Chapter Meeting

President George Dennis called the May 9th meeting to order and welcomed members and guests.

VP Joe Motes continues to chair the program that presents SAR certificates and medals to Jr. ROTC cadets in units at local high schools. He provided a schedule for the 20 presentations to be made this year and solicited volunteers to help him make these awards during May and early June.

-- Pres. Dennis reported that Howard Griffin is known to be displaying the American flag regularly in an exemplary manner and is worthy of the society's flag certificate. This was approved and will be done. -- Secy.

Kraehenbuehl reviewed the following highlights from a recent newsletter issued by the national society headquarters. Contact him or Pres. Dennis if more information is desired about any of these subjects.

+ Business to be decided at the Annual Congress, June 29-July 3, in Nashville, TN

= Bylaw proposals (partial):

1. Fees and dues can be changed by vote of Trustees but can be overturned by 2/3 vote of delegates at following Annual Congress.

2. Eliminate 18 year age requirement for members and establish a Junior Membership without age limit, providing he also become a dual member in the C.A.R. Right to vote and to receive the SAR Magazine begins when he reaches the age of 18 years.

= Resolutions proposed (partial):

1. Request congress to approve the proposed Constitutional Amendment giving Congress the power to protect the American flag.

2. Support efforts to establish annual observance of Patriots' Day on April 19th (the day in 1775 when the British marched on Lexington and Concord, MS).

+ Charter has been approved for Mexico Society, SAR. Descendants of Galvez, King Carlos III or the Spanish army that fought in the Revolution are eligible. Anyone becoming a dual member before July 5th will be classed as 'charter members'.

+ Census of Qualified Prospects survey packets should have been received by all members with surnames ending A thru G. The rest will be mailed 2003-4. Members are urged to complete and return the survey ASAP. The web site at www.sar.org has extensive info for completing and utilizing this information to solicit potential new society members.

+ NSSAR annual operating fund for 2001 had an excess of revenue (\$771,863) over expenses of \$5,214.

+ Next edition of the SAR Patriot Index CD is expected to be issued this summer.

+ US Postal Regulation of general interest: -- Packets 16 oz or over must be presented to a clerk in the post office for mailing, otherwise they will be returned to the sender. This could apply to some application packets with large supporting documentation.

The guest speaker was Dr. Lombardo Castro, Urologist, Staff of Broward Medical Center and Director of the Organ Donor Harvest Program. He presented an illustrated and data filled talk on prostate cancer and its causes, diagnoses, treatments and results. It was informative review of a topic that should be understood and routine testing obtained by all males. Detection has improved and less invasive treatments are being utilized and improved.

Oscar Kraehenbuehl

Reply to : OscarK@pobox.com



ROTC Chairman Joseph Motes present the ROTC Medal to Cadet David Cortez from Deerfield High School.



ROTC Chairman Joseph Motes present the ROTC Medal to Cadet Brandon Sternfield from Piper High School.

2002 J.R.O.T.C. Award Recipients



ROTC Chairman Joseph Motes present the ROTC Medal to Executive Officer Cadet David Cortez from Flanagan High School.



ROTC Chairman Joseph Motes present the ROTC Medal to Cadet Hanneil Joseph from Hallandale High School.



ROTC Chairman Joseph Motes present the ROTC Medal to Cadet Executive Officer Desiree Hunter from Miramar High School.



ROTC Chairman Joseph Motes present the ROTC Medal to Cadet Adrian Balkinsoon from South Broward High.



ROTC Chairman Joseph Motes present the ROTC Medal to Squad Leader Cadet Miguel Vasquez from Taravella High School.



ROTC Chairman Joseph Motes present the ROTC Medal to Cadet Captain Nicholas Rowe from South Plantation High.

Timeline to the Revolution

1777

January 3 William Howe sent troops toward Trenton and Princeton after he heard about the Trenton defeat. George Washington's troops, however, gained a victory at Princeton.

July 17 William Howe sent a letter to John Burgoyne to tell him that he would invade Philadelphia rather than move up the Hudson River to join John Burgoyne's northern army.

July 23 William Howe embarked from New York with 15,000 troops, sailed up Chesapeake Bay, and landed at the Head of Elk on August 23. In the meantime, George Washington and his 10,500 men chose a defensive position on the eastern side of Brandywine Creek.

August 10 Henry Clinton sent a letter to John Burgoyne expressing his concerns about William Howe's movements, his lack of troops, and his intention to move up the Hudson if British reinforcements arrived to assist Burgoyne.

September 11 William Howe defeated the American troops, under George Washington, at the Battle of Brandywine. The American army was forced toward Philadelphia.

September 26 William Howe and his troops occupied Philadelphia. Congress left Philadelphia on September 19 for Lancaster, and fled to York on September 30.

October 4 George Washington began a movement toward William Howe's main encampment at Germantown. Losses were heavy on both sides.

October 7 The patriots won the Second Battle of Freeman's Farm against Burgoyne. Burgoyne retreated toward Saratoga, where he eventually surrendered. On

October 17 Burgoyne's army laid down their arms according to the terms of the *Saratoga Convention*.

December 19 George Washington's army retired to winter quarters at Valley Forge.

1778

February 6 The United States and France signed an alliance. The treaty included 1) most favored nation status and 2) an alliance in case of war between France and Britain.

April 12 The Earl of Carlisle led a commission to make peace with the United States. On February 17, Lord North proposed in the British Commons to repeal the Tea and Coercive Acts, impose no new taxes on the colonies, and create a peace commission to prevent the United States from ratifying a treaty with the French. When the Earl of Carlisle arrived in Philadelphia, he learned that Congress considered anyone an enemy who made peace with the commission. The commissioners moved to New York after the British evacuated Philadelphia and returned to England on November 27.

May 8 Sir Henry Clinton replaced William Howe as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America.

June 18 The British evacuated Philadelphia and moved across New Jersey towards New York, because Clinton was concerned about the arrival of French fleets. George Washington pursued Clinton's troops as they left Philadelphia. After nearly failing, Washington stopped Clinton's attack at the Battle of Monmouth. Washington then led his troops north. On July 30, he set up camp at White Plains, above New York City and Clinton's new headquarters.

August The loyalist spy, Ann Bates, was sent to spy on Washington's troops in White Plains, New York to ascertain Washington's plans for Rhode Island.

July 29 - August 29 French and American troops mounted a joint operation against the British garrison in Newport, Rhode Island.

August 31 American troops, under the leadership of General John Sullivan, and the French troops, led by the Marquis de LaFayette, withdrew as Clinton sent a great number of men and ships to Rhode Island.

December 29 Sir Henry Clinton decided to attack the South, because he thought he could gain more loyalist support there. General Robert Howe landed near Savannah, Georgia and captured the town.

1779

January 6 - June 19 The British made progress in the South against the Americans. On March 3, the British were victorious at Briar Creek, Virginia. On May 10, the British captured and set fire to Portsmouth and Norfolk, Virginia.

May 10 John Andre wrote a letter to Joseph Stanbury about how Benedict Arnold should act as a spy for the British.

May 31 - September 15 The British made progress in the North against the Americans, but the Americans also won some battles. In May, Sir Henry Clinton led 6,000 men up the Hudson River and seized American forts at Stony Point and Verplanck's Point. The British also preyed on the coast of Connecticut. However on July 15, American forces recaptured Stony Point. Patriot forces also defeated bands of loyalists and Native Americans who were attacking settlements in New York and Pennsylvania.

June 21 Spain entered the war against Great Britain. Although Spain initially opposed American independence, when the British refused to cede Gibraltar to Spain, Spain sealed an agreement with France to enter the war.

June 27 George Washington wrote Benjamin Talmadge and the Culpers a letter discussing the prospect of another aid, George Higday. Unfortunately the letter was captured, so Higday was not able to help.

August 14 Congress proposed terms of peace with the British, including independence and British evacuation of American territories. After long debate about the terms, Congress named John Adams negotiator on September 27.

September 3 - October 28 A French fleet and American troops unsuccessfully tried to capture Savannah, Georgia.

October 11-25 The British abandoned Rhode Island.

1780

February 11 - May 12 Sir Henry Clinton attacked Charleston, South Carolina. After defeating patriots heavily, Clinton left for New York on June 5 and placed the British General Charles Cornwallis in charge on the area. Patriots continued to stage resistance.

July 11 Comte de Rochambeau landed in Newport, Rhode Island with a strong naval fleet and 5,000 French troops to assist the patriots' cause. George Washington planned to combine his army with Rochambeau's and attack Sir Henry Clinton in New York, but the attack never materialized.

July 12 Benedict Arnold wrote a coded letter to John Andre in which he provided the British with key military information about the patriots.

July 15 Benedict Arnold wrote a coded letter to John André, in which he offered to surrender West Point to the British for 20,000 pounds. West Point was a key American fort on the Hudson River.

September 21 Benedict Arnold met with John André on the west bank of the Hudson River to inform the British about the weak points of West Point.

September 23 Three American militiamen apprehended John André as he was returning from a secret meeting with Benedict Arnold. Benedict Arnold's plot to sell West Point was uncovered. Benedict Arnold fled to safety in New York City.

September 29 John André wrote Henry Clinton a letter about his capture.

October 2 John André was hanged as a British spy.

1781

January 1 The Pennsylvania Line mutinied. Half of the patriot veterans grew angry when recruiters offered money to new enlistees. The veterans seized their arms, wounded officers, and quit their camp. On January 20, the New Jersey Line mutinied.

March 1 The Articles of the Confederation were ratified. Although proposed on November 17, 1777, Maryland had refused to ratify it. The Articles of Confederation provided for a Congress like the one in existence at the time. Each state had one vote, with delegates appointed by the state legislature. Congress could pass resolutions and enact ordinances, but it did not have any courts to enforce its orders, nor did it have a stable executive department.

May 21 George Washington and Comte de Rochambeau agreed to attack New York jointly with the support of Comte de Grasse's French West Indian fleet.

May 29 George Washington wrote to his dentist, Dr. Baker, about having teeth cleaning utensils sent to him, since he could not make it to Philadelphia any time soon.

July 5 Rochambeau's French troops moved from Rhode Island to join Washington's troops above New York.

August 14 Washington received a letter from Comte de Grasse that he would leave the West Indies on August 13 to join American troops in Chesapeake Bay. Washington decided to abandon the attack on New York and prepared to march to Virginia instead.

August 15 Barron Otetndorf briefed Sir Henry Clinton about "Miss Jenny's Deposition." Miss Jenny had spied on the American and French preparations to attack Sir Henry Clinton's headquarters in New York City.

August 30 - October 19 The Yorktown Campaign. On August 30, Comte de Grasse had set up a naval blockade around Yorktown. By joining forces with Lafayette, he trapped the British General Cornwallis on land. De Grasse sent ships to pick up Washington's and Rochambeau's troops in Chesapeake Bay. With 9,000 American and 7,800 French troops, the allied army seized Cornwallis at Yorktown between September 14 and 24. On September 30, Cornwallis abandoned the outer line of fortifications. After a desperate attempt to escape across the York River, Cornwallis opened up negotiations on October 17. Afterwards, Washington wanted to go back and capture New York, but de Grasse went back to the West Indies with his fleet.

1782

March 20 Lord Rockingham replaced Lord North as prime minister of Great Britain and began peace negotiations with America. As a result of Cornwallis' army being captured by American forces and the French defeating the British in the West Indies in 1781 and 1782, Great Britain's desire for peace was augmented.

April 4 Sir Guy Carleton arrived in America to succeed Sir Henry Clinton as British commander. As peace negotiations began Carleton moved all of the British forces toward the shores of New York, to ready for departure.

September 27 Formal negotiations of peace began in Paris, France. Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and John Adams negotiated for the Americans, and Richard Oswald, a wealthy merchant, represented the British.

November 30 Americans and British sign a preliminary peace treaty in Paris. The American negotiators disobey Congress's instructions to consult with the French about the treaty because of fears that France's support of Spain would cause great restrictions to America's territorial borders.

1783

January 20 Effective date of articles of peace between Britain and France and Britain and Spain. The treaty between Britain and the US could not go into effect until the British came to an agreement with France and Spain.

February 4 Britain proclaimed a cessation of hostilities and a general armistice was finally made.

April 15 Although there was much criticism of the negotiators not consulting the French, Congress received the document from Paris and ratified the provisional treaty.

April 26 7,000 Loyalists, some of the last of the almost 100,000 total who left, sailed from New York to England, Europe and Canada.

September 3 Peace Treaty between British and United States is signed in Paris. The important provisions of the treaty were: 1. Britain recognizes US as an independent country. 2. the boundaries were set as the St. Croix River dividing Maine and Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence-Atlantic watershed divide, the 45th parallel, a line through the great Lakes and connecting waterways, a line from lake Superior to the Mississippi dividing Canada and the US, a line through the middle of the Mississippi River south to the 31st parallel dividing the US and Spanish Louisiana, and the 31st parallel, the Apalachicola, and St. Mary's River as the boundary with Spanish Florida. 3. US maintained rights to fish in parts of Canada. 4. all debts due to creditors of either country were validated 5. Hostilities were to cease.

June 13 U.S. army disbanded. Without waiting for Washington's official certificates to arrive, most of the army left for their homes. A small group of men waited with Washington for the British to evacuate New York City.

November 25 British leave New York City. Early in the afternoon of the 25th the last British troops left the docks of New York City. Washington and George Clinton entered the city.

December 23 Washington appeared before the Congress in Annapolis, Maryland and resigned as Commander in Chief.

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