



# The Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

## Fort Lauderdale Chapter Newsletter



website: [www.learnwebskills.com/sar/index.html](http://www.learnwebskills.com/sar/index.html)

MAR 2011

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### Commanders From The American Revolution

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

### Johann de Kalb

**Born** 06/19/1721 in Erlangen, Bavaria  
**Died** 08/19/1780 in Camden, South Carolina

**Johann von Robaii, Baron de Kalb** (June 19, 1721 – August 19, 1780), born Johann Kalb, was a German soldier who served as a major general in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War.

### Marquis de la Rouerie

**Born** 04/19/1751 in Fougères, France  
**Died** 01/19/1793 in Lamballe, France

**Charles Armand Tuffin, Marquis de la Rouërie** (April 1751 – January 1793), also known in the United States as Colonel Armand, was a Breton cavalry officer who served under the American flag during the American War of Independence where he was promoted to brigadier general after the Battle of Yorktown. He is also known as one of the initial leaders of the Breton Association during the French Revolution.

### Benjamin Lincoln

**Born** 01/24/1733 in Hingham, Massachusetts  
**Died** 05/09/1810 in Hingham, Massachusetts

**Benjamin Lincoln** (January 24, 1733 – May 9, 1810) was an American army officer. He served as a major general in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. He is notable for overseeing the largest US surrender of the war at Siege of Charleston and for being the officer who formally accepted the British surrender at Yorktown.

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### Fort Lauderdale Chapter Sons of the American Revolution Minutes of Meeting on February 19, 2011 Held at Colony West Country Club in Tamarac, Florida

The meeting was opened at 1203 hours by President Ken Loomis with 15 members and guests in attendance. An Invocation was offered by the Chaplain, Rob Joynt, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the SAR Pledge, lead by the Chapter President

The President called for officer's reports, which proceeded as follows:

- Vice President: not in attendance
- Treasurer: Joe Motes provided a printed copy of the treasurer's report showing that the operating fund had a balance of \$4,476.31 and the trust fund balance was \$15,569.65, both amounts as of January 31, 2011. Jack Dye moved, seconded by Rob Joynt, that the Treasurer's report be accepted, which was done without dissent.

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### NEXT MEETING - MARCH 19, 2011

Colony West Country Club  
6800 NW 88th Ave in Tamarac

#### Future Dates:

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](mailto:joemotes@aol.com)

Minutes continued from page 1, column 2

- The Secretary stated that the minutes had been distributed electronically in the newsletter and confirmed that they were also distributed by USPS mail in the newsletter for individuals who had requested the hard copy. He asked for corrections or additions, and there being none Ted Duay moved, seconded by Jim Lohmeyer, that the minutes be approved, which was done without dissent.

- The Chapter Genealogist stated that there are currently 5 new member applications still pending at the national headquarters. He stated that delay/processing time at the national organization was about 4-5 months, and that two state societies have asked the national organization to conduct a review of the application process to determine if it can be done more efficiently or rapidly.

The President called for a discussion of old business before the Chapter, and Jack Dye reported that he had contacted the City of Plantation to determine if the City would be responsive to a donation of a tree to be designated a 'Liberty Tree' and appropriate plaque in honor of the Revolutionary War patriots. The City responded affirmatively, that they had an existing sponsorship program for their parks, and that the cost of the tree, planting, and memorial plaque was \$ 1,050. Jack also indicated that partial funding in the amount of \$230-250 might be available from the State Society and asked the Chapter's permission to pursue the matter. There was no objection and he will report back with additional details at the March meeting.

The President asked for new business and none was offered. However, during a brief discussion of the rendition of the National Anthem at the Super Bowl it was suggested that the Chapter send a letter to the Commissioner of the National Football League expressing their dismay at the performance. As an Action Item for the next meeting, the Secretary will provide a draft letter for consideration by the Chapter.

Following a break for lunch, the Honorable John A. Miller, retired District Court Judge for the 17th Judicial Circuit, was introduced.

At the time that he was appointed to the Court he was the youngest member of the Judiciary in the State, and at his retirement, the longest serving. Judge Miller provided the Chapter with an overview of the various functions of the District Court, and an insight on his 34.5 years on the bench.

Following the presentation the President concluded the meeting at 1345 hours with a Benediction delivered by Chaplain Rob Joynt and the SAR Recessional.

Respectfully Submitted,

John M. Dye



**President Ken Loomis presents a Certificate of Appreciation for his presentation at our February luncheon.**

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**Dr. Joseph Warren**

**Born** 6/11/1741 in Roxbury Massachusetts  
**Died** 6/17/1775 in Bunker Hill Massachusetts

**Dr. Joseph Warren** (June 11, 1741 – June 17, 1775) was an American doctor and soldier, remembered for playing a leading role in American Patriot organizations in Boston and for his death as a volunteer private soldier while also serving as chief executive of the revolutionary Massachusetts government.

Warren was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, to Joseph Warren and Mary (Stevens) Warren. His father was a respected farmer who was killed instantly in October 1755 when he fell off a ladder while

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gathering fruit in his orchard. After attending the Roxbury Latin School, he studied medicine at Harvard University, graduating in 1759 and then teaching for a time at Roxbury Latin. He married 18-year-old heiress Elizabeth Hooten on September 6, 1764, but she died in 1772, leaving him with four children.

While practicing medicine and surgery in Boston, he joined the Freemasons and eventually was appointed as a Grand Master. He became involved in politics, associating with John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and other radical leaders. He became active in the Sons of Liberty, and was appointed Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Correspondence. He drafted the Suffolk Resolves, which were endorsed by the Continental Congress, to advocate resistance to the British. He was appointed President of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, the highest position in the revolutionary government.

Warren (right) offering to serve General Israel Putnam as a private before the Battle of Bunker Hill After receiving intelligence about British troop movements, he sent William Dawes and Paul Revere on their famous "Midnight Rides" on April 18, 1775, to warn Lexington and Concord of British raids. Several historians believe that his source for this information was none other than Margaret Gage, the wife of General Thomas Gage [citation needed]. During the Battle of Lexington and Concord the following day, he coordinated and led militia into the fight alongside William Heath as the British Army returned to Boston. He played an important role in recruiting and organizing soldiers during the Siege of Boston.

He was appointed a Major General by the Massachusetts Provincial Congress on June 14, 1775. His commission had not yet taken effect three days later when the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought. He served as a volunteer private against the wishes of General Israel Putnam and Colonel William Prescott, who requested that he serve as their commander. Taunting the British, he uttered his famous quote: "These fellows say we won't fight! By Heavens, I hope I shall die up to my knees in blood!" He fought in the front lines, rallying his troops to the third and final assault of the battle when he was killed by a British officer who recognized him.

The death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill on 17 June 1775 by John Trumbull British Captain Walter Laurie, who had been defeated at Old North Bridge, later said he "stuffed the scoundrel with another rebel into one hole, and there he and his seditious principles may remain." His body was exhumed ten months after his death by his brothers and Paul Revere, who identified the remains by the artificial tooth he had placed in the jaw.[1] This may be the first recorded instance of post-mortem identification by forensic odontology. His body was placed in Granary Burying Ground and later (in 1825) in St. Paul's Cathedral before finally being moved in 1855 to his family's vault in Forest Hills Cemetery.

Warren has two statues in Boston—one in the exhibit lodge adjacent to the Bunker Hill Monument, and the other on the grounds of the Roxbury Latin School.

Warren's statue in front of the Roxbury Latin School At the time of Warren's death, his children—Joseph Warren, H. C. Warren, Richard Warren, Elizabeth Warren, Mary Warren—were staying with Abigail Adams at the John Quincy Adams birthplace in Braintree, Massachusetts. A cairn now marks the spot where his oldest daughter observed the battle from afar after word of her father's death. The Warren children were then financially supported by Benedict Arnold who later succeeded in obtaining support for them from the Continental Congress until they were of age.

Warren's grave in Forest Hills Cemetery General Gage is thought to have called Warren's death of equal value to the death of 500 men, but his death strengthened the radicals' political position because it was viewed by many Americans at the time as an act of nationalist martyrdom. Fourteen states have a Warren County named after him. Warren, Pennsylvania, Warren, Michigan, Warren, New Jersey, Warrenton, Virginia and Warren, Massachusetts are named in his honor. Boston's Fort Warren, started in 1833, was named in his honor. Five ships in the Continental Navy and United States Navy were named Warren in his honor.

John Warren, Joseph's younger brother, served as a surgeon during the Battle of Bunker Hill and the rest of the war and then later founded Harvard Medical School.

## Ethan Allen

**Born** 01/21/1738 in Litchfield, Connecticut

**Died** 02/12/1789 in Burlington, Vermont

Ethan Allen was a farmer, businessman, land speculator, philosopher, writer, and American Revolutionary War patriot, hero, and politician.

Allen was an early American revolutionary and guerrilla leader who, before the war, fought against the Province of New York's attempts to take control of the New Hampshire Grants. He is probably most widely known for his participation in the May 10, 1775 capture of Fort Ticonderoga, and for later political and military activities leading first to the formation of the Republic of Vermont and then to Vermont's statehood.

In addition to his military and political activities, Allen wrote accounts of his exploits in the war that were widely read in the 19th century, as well as philosophical treatises and documents relating to the politics of Vermont's formation. His business dealings included successful farming operations, one of Connecticut's early iron works, and land speculation in the Vermont territory. He was twice married, fathering eight children.

## Sir Henry Clinton

**Born** 04/16/1730 in Newfoundland, Great Britain

**Died** 12/23/1795 in Portland Place, Great Britain

General Sir Henry Clinton KB (April 16, 1730 – December 23, 1795) was a British army officer and politician who is best known for his service as a general during the American Revolutionary War, during most of which he was the British Commander-in-Chief in North America. In addition to his military service, due to the influence of the 2nd Duke of Newcastle, he was a Member of Parliament and the Governor of Gibraltar.

He came from a noble family that could trace its lineage to 1066 and had a long history of service to the Crown. The son of an admiral of the fleet, Sir Henry Clinton had two sons who continued the family tradition of high command: General Sir William Henry Clinton (1769–1846), and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton (1771–1829).

### Early life

Clinton was born in Newfoundland, where his father, George Clinton, was serving as commodore-governor. The younger Clinton grew up mostly in New York, where his father was Royal Governor from 1741 until 1753. Both George and Henry benefited from the patronage of the Dukes of Newcastle, George's promotion to flag rank, and his appointment as Governor of New York were arranged by Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (he was George's brother's brother-in-law), and Henry's career would be furthered by the first Duke's successors.

When he was around 18, Henry Clinton served in the New York militia. In 1751, Henry went to England and began his career in the British Army, rising in rank with commissions purchased by his family. He was commissioned as a captain in the Coldstream Guards, and by 1758 had risen to be a lieutenant colonel in the 1st Foot Guards, which was later renamed the Grenadier Guards. Between 1760 and 1762, late in the Seven Years' War, Clinton distinguished himself as an aide-de-camp to Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, and he was promoted to full colonel in 1762. After the peace, he received the command of a regiment of foot. Clinton was promoted to major general in 1772, and in the same year he obtained a seat in Parliament through the influence of his cousin Henry Pelham-Clinton, the Duke of Newcastle. He remained a Member of Parliament until 1784, first for Boroughbridge and subsequently for Newark-on-Trent.

### American Revolutionary War

In March 1775, in response to the American Revolutionary War, King George III dispatched reinforcements to the colonies under Clinton and fellow Major-Generals William Howe and John Burgoyne, to strengthen the British position in Boston. On 17 June, with the British Army having been besieged in Boston since April, Clinton was one of the British field commanders in the Battle of Bunker Hill. This assault to drive the rebels from the heights north of Boston harbor was successful, but only at the heavy cost of over 1,000 British casualties. Fearing that a similar situation would arise to the south of the harbour, upon Dorchester Heights, Clinton strongly advocated that British forces secure them against rebel occupation, but his warnings went unheeded by Howe.

In January 1776, Clinton was sent south with a small fleet and 1,500 men to assess military opportunities in the Carolinas. During his absence, in March, his fears were realized when the Dorchester Heights were occupied and fortified by the rebels, causing the British to retreat to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In June, an attack under Clinton's command was made on Fort Sullivan at Charleston, South Carolina. It was a humiliating failure, and his campaign in the Carolinas was called off. The attack, made with the co-operation of the Royal Navy, failed because Clinton badly under-estimated the strength of the American forces in Charleston. The naval commander, Sir Peter Parker, engaged in an abortive attack on Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island, which, being far more heavily fortified than anticipated, badly damaged the British squadron. Also present at the battle were Charles Cornwallis and Horatio Nelson.

Clinton and his twenty-five ships rejoined the main fleet to participate in General Howe's August 1776 assault on New York City. Clinton presented arguments for launching the attack up the Hudson River, but these were dismissed by General Howe. After the British had established themselves at Gravesend on Long Island, Clinton's new plan of campaign was followed and proved a great tactical success in the Battle of Long Island, for which he was made a lieutenant general and created a Knight of the Order of the Bath.

In December, Howe sent Clinton, in command of 6,000 men, to occupy Newport, Rhode Island, which he soon accomplished.

#### **Commander in Chief**

In May of 1778, after the British failure of the Saratoga Campaign, Clinton replaced Howe as Commander-in-Chief for North America. He assumed command in Philadelphia. France had by this time overtly entered the war on the American side, and because of this Clinton was ordered by his government to send 5,000 of his troops to the Caribbean, which forced him to withdraw from Philadelphia. He conducted a skillful retreat from there to New York, fighting a rearguard action against Washington's army at Monmouth on June 28. Having thus concentrated his forces, for a time he pursued a policy of making forays from there.

Before the year's end, though, he regained the initiative for the British by sending an expedition south, to strike at Georgia. This force took Savannah in December, and by early 1779 it had gained control of the hinterland.

This campaign in Georgia presumed strong silent Loyalist support that would appear as soon as the British were present in strength. The notion that the South was more likely to be friendly to British forces had been entertained by the American Secretary, George Germain for much of the war to date, a notion fed by Loyalist exiles in London. While the South on the whole was less receptive to the concept of independence from Britain, who provided the market for most of their plantation goods, the expected wave of public support for the arrival of the British troops never materialised, leaving Clinton and his subordinates isolated. For much of the rest of the war in the South, British commanders almost aimed at mobilising Loyalist support, but the results were never as helpful as they had hoped. By late in 1779, having called in troops from Newport, Clinton had assembled a strong force for the next step in this strategy, an invasion of South Carolina. Clinton took personal command of this campaign, and the task force with 14,000 men sailed south from New York at the end of the year. By early 1780, Clinton had brought Charleston under siege. In May, working together with Admiral Mariot Arbuthnot, he forced the surrender of the city, with its garrison of 5,000, in a stunning and serious defeat for the rebel cause. It was during the siege and capture of Charleston that Clinton's inability to co-operate with equal ranking officers started to become more evident. Arbuthnot and Clinton did not work together well, and this feud was to last until the end of the war with disastrous results for the unity of the British high command. Clinton then returned to New York, leaving 8,000 British troops in the southern theatre under the command of General Cornwallis, his second-in-command. From New York, he oversaw the campaign in the South, and his correspondence to Cornwallis through the War showed an active interest in the affairs of his southern army. However, as the campaign progressed, he grew further and further away from his subordinate. As the campaign drew to a close, the correspondence became more and

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more acrimonious. Part of this may be due to George Germain, whose correspondence with Cornwallis may have convinced the junior officer to start disregarding the orders of his superior and consider himself to be an independent command.

In 1782, Clinton was replaced as Commander-in-Chief by Sir Guy Carleton, and he returned to England. His replacement is linked to the fate of the southern army, which was surrounded and forced to surrender by George Washington and the Comte de Rochambeau, who commanded a combined French-American Army after the Siege of Yorktown.

Letters from General Sir Henry Clinton during the American War of Independence can be found in the political papers of his cousin, Henry Pelham-Clinton, in the Newcastle (Clumber) Collection held at Manuscripts and Special Collections, The University of Nottingham.

**Later career**

In 1783, he attempted to clear his name by publishing a Narrative of the Campaign of 1781 in North America which was met with outrage by Lord Cornwallis. In addition to writing his narrative, he resumed his seat in Parliament until 1784.

Not much is known about what Sir Clinton did from 1784 until he was re-elected to Parliament in 1790 for Launceston, a pocket borough controlled by his cousin Newcastle. Three years later, in October 1793, Clinton was promoted to full general. The following July he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, but he died at Portland Place before he was able to assume that post.

**Legacy**

Sir Henry Clinton held the command in America for four years, ending in disaster and defeat; his name was forever to be linked with the downfall of British control of the colonies. Historians have since shifted more blame onto Cornwallis. Clinton published a Narrative of the war, in an attempt to clear his reputation. He was, wrote Major Wemyss who served under him, "an honourable and respectable officer of the German school; having served under Prince Ferdinand of Prussia and the Duke of Brunswick. Vain, open to flattery; and from a great aversion to all business not military, too often misled by aides de camp and favourites." Colonel Sir Charles Stuart vitriolically called him "fool enough to command an army when he is incapable of commanding a troop of horse." Mackesy argues that he was "a very capable general in the field." Wemyss pointed out Clinton's real weaknesses: his interests were narrow, and he was crippled by self-distrust. In a station where political and administrative questions crowded in on the commander, he was ignorant of the realities of American opinion and exaggerated the value of loyalists. He was a difficult colleague, for he was jealous, hot tempered, and quick to take dislikes and to notice slights. At the beginning of 1778 he had been bespattering Howe with abuse; and his command was marked by endless quarrels with the admirals on the station.

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