



The Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

Fort Lauderdale Chapter Newsletter



NOV 2012

website: www.learnwebskills.com/sar/index.html
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President's Message

Dear Compatriots:

The Chapter met on October 20, 2012 at the Colony West Country Club. There were seven members in attendance.

At the meeting, we discussed several items of business:

- (1) VP Lance Pfeifer continues to search for alternate meeting locations. He commented that is a challenge to find a competitively priced location given the small size of our group who regularly attend meetings. He continues his search.
- (2) A comment was made about our recent lack of speakers for our meetings. As I have reported in previous newsletters, our attendance at chapter meetings has been low. We can arrange for speakers, but our attendance needs to improve to justify the speaker's time and effort in coming to speaking with us.
- (3) A motion was made and approved to allocate \$60.00 for wreaths to be placed at the VA National Cemetery in Lake Worth.
- (4) A motion was made and approved that our December meeting occur at the South Florida National Cemetery in Lake Worth to attend the wreath laying ceremony.

As I have mentioned in previous newsletters, we need new officers for 2013. Please contact me if you are interested in serving.

Our next chapter meeting is on November 17. Our speaker will be Jakob Daberko who is a Freshman at Florida Atlantic University and is active in the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) on campus. He will be speaking to us about his experiences in ROTC.

I look forward to seeing you there.

Fraternally,

Ted Duay

Guest Speaker on ROTC and the Shaping of a Man

Jakob Daberko is a Freshman at Florida Atlantic University and is active in the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) on campus. Daberko began his military training with the Student Leadership Development Corps at Rickards Middle School. By the end of 7th grade, Daberko had accumulated more ribbons than any other student at the same level. In high school he participated in the Air Force Junior ROTC where he competed against 25 other schools as a freshman and won the title of Best Commander. He received the Bronze Spirit de Corps medal, the second cadet to ever earn this achievement as a freshman. He finished high school as a Colonel and Commander of an award winning drill and exhibition team. Daberko credits the Junior ROTC program for shaping him as a man, a student and as one of tomorrow's leaders.

Please join us to learn more about Jakob Daberko and how the Junior ROTC has helped shape his life and others. SAR is a proud supporter of the ROTC and we encourage you to attend to learn more about the importance of our role in continuing to provide for this organization.



NEXT MEETING - NOVEMBER 17, 2012

Colony West Country Club
6800 NW 88th Ave in Tamarac

Future Dates:

Saturday, 12/15/2012

Saturday, 01/19/2013

Saturday, 02/16/2013

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

DECEMBER MEETING AT SOUTH FLORIDA NATIONAL CEMETERY IN LAKE WORTH

On Saturday, December 15, the chapter will meet at the Veterans Cemetery in Lake Worth:

South Florida National Cemetery
6501 S. State Road 7
Lake Worth, FL 33449
Phone: (561) 649-6489

We will be there for a wreath laying cemetery between 10:00 am and 12:00 noon to honor our veterans. The dress for this event is coat and tie and there will be no business meeting. Please come out and support our veterans who gave us so much and fought for the many freedoms that we enjoy today.

Directions from nearest airport:

From the South: Via FL Turnpike: Exit Boynton Beach Boulevard (# 86), turn left heading West until you come to SR7 / US 441. Make a right heading North. Cemetery is on your left just North of Hypoluxo Road.

Via I-95: Exit Hypoluxo Road (# 60), turn left heading West until you come to SR7 / US 441. Make a right heading North. Cemetery is on your left.



Please bring a unwrapped toy for the Marine Corps Reserves to our meeting this month or next month, Joe Motes will pick them up for delivery the Marine Corps Reserves.



The Commanders of The American Revolution continues

Thomas Graves continued from last month

In 1770 Graves was lieutenant of the H.M.S. Arethusa, and in 1773 was appointed to the Racehorse with Captain Phipps for the voyage of discovery in the Arctic Seas. In the following year he went out to North America with his uncle Samuel, and was appointed by him to command the Diana, one of the small schooners employed for the prevention of smuggling. She had thirty men, with an armament of four 2-pounders, and on 27 May 1775, being sent from Boston into the Charles River, was attacked by a large force of insurgents, whose numbers swelled till they reached a total of something like two thousand men, with two field-pieces. It fell calm, and towards midnight, as the tide ebbed, the Diana took the ground, and lay over on her side, when the colonial forces succeeded in setting her on fire, and the small crew, after a gallant defence, were compelled to abandon her, Graves having been first severely burnt, as well as his brother John, then a lieutenant of the Preston flagship, who had been sent in one of the Preston's boats to the Diana's support (BEATSON, Nav. and Mil. Mem. iv. 72).

After this Graves continued to be employed in command of other tenders in the neighbourhood of Boston and Rhode Island till, on the recall of his uncle, he rejoined the Preston and returned to England; but was again sent out to the North American station in the same ship, commanded by Commodore Hotham. In 1779 he was promoted to the command of the sloop H.M.S. Savage on the West Indian and North American stations, and in May 1781 he was advanced to post rank. In the temporary absence of Commodore Edmund Affleck, he commanded the Bedford in the action of 5 Sept., off the Chesapeake (? Battle of the Chesapeake), and continuing afterwards in the Bedford, as Affleck's flag captain, was present in the engagement at St. Kitts on 26 January 1782, and in the actions to leeward of Dominica on 9 and 12 April, in which last the Bedford had a very distinguished part.

In the following autumn Graves was appointed to the Magicienne frigate, in which, on 2 January 1783, he fought a very severe action with the French Sibylle, which was encumbered with a second ship's company which she was carrying to the Chesapeake. Both frigates were reduced to a wreck, and so parted; the Magicienne to get to Jamaica a fortnight later; the Sybille to be captured on 22 February 1783 by the Hussar [see Thomas McNamara Russell]. During the peace Graves spent much of his time in France, and in the early years of the French Revolutionary Wars had no employment.

It was not till October 1800 that he was appointed to command the Cumberland of 74 guns, in the Channel fleet, under the orders of Lord St. Vincent. This was only for a few months; for on 1 January 1801 he was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron, and in March hoisted his flag on board the H.M.S. Polyphemus of 64 guns, one of the fleet proceeding to the Baltic with Sir Hyde Parker (1739–1807).

Graves afterwards shifted his flag to the Defiance, and in her was second in command under Lord Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen (1801), 2 April 1801. For his services on this important occasion he received the thanks of Parliament, and was nominated by the king a Knight of the Order of the Bath. Towards the end of July the fleet quit the Baltic, and on its return to England Graves, who had been in very bad health during the greater part of the campaign, retired from active service. The Foudroyant carried his flag in the Bay of Biscay from October 1804 to February 1805 (? Christopher Nesham).

He became a vice-admiral on 9 November 1805, admiral on 2 August 1812, and died at his house near Honiton in 1814. He was twice married, but had only one daughter.

Friedrich Baum

Born 01/01/1730 in Unknown

Died 01/01/1790 in Unknown

Brunswick Lieutenant Colonel Friedrich Baum (1727–1777) was a Brunswick dragoon Lieutenant Colonel in British service during the American Revolutionary War. Baum served under Major General Friedrich Adolf Riedesel commanding the Dragoon Regiment Prinz Ludwig in support of General John Burgoyne's 1777 campaign to attack the Lake Champlain-Hudson River corridor, which ended in Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga on October 15, 1777.

For Baum, the campaign ended at the Battle of Bennington, on August 16, 1777. Arriving in Canada with the Brunswick army in the winter of 1776, Burgoyne detailed Baum with around 600 Brunswickers, British, and Indians from Fort Edward to try to collect provisions, horses, and Loyalist rein-

forcements for Burgoyne's main force for the march south toward Albany. However, nearly 2,000 rebels; consisting of New Hampshire forces under John Stark and the remnants of Seth Warner's Green Mountain Boys following the costly Battle of Hubbardton; were arrayed against Baum's men. Also among Stark's forces were Massachusetts men under Reverend Thomas Allen, leading a contingent of Pittsfield militia. Allen, who had been outraged at the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga to Burgoyne at the beginning of July, complained to Stark that if his men did not get to fight at Bennington they would never answer another call to arms.

Although Baum had served in several engagements in Europe during the Seven Years' War, he had little battlefield command experience. In contrast, his adversary Stark had served with Robert Rogers' Rangers, including the Battle of Ticonderoga; and he had distinguished himself as an American leader at Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Princeton.

Baum's lack of experience showed at Bennington, where he encamped his forces in such a way that they were separated and unable to communicate easily with each other. Communications were also hampered in some degree by Baum's own inability to speak English.

Baum had been assigned a loyalist from the nearby region to guide his forces and attest to the character of any indigenous people encountered along the way.

The Siege of Fort Ticonderoga

Date	Wednesday, May 10, 1775
Weather	55-65°F, winds 10 knots
Location	Fort Ticonderoga, New York
Casualties	
Great Britain	United States
Force: 78	Force: 168
Killed: 0	Killed: 0
Wounded: 0	Wounded: 0
Captured: 0	Captured: 1

On April 19, 1775 the Revolutionary War had begun with the skirmishing at Lexington and Concord Massachusetts. Once the British detachment

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2013 Dues Notice Greetings Compatriot !

Your SAR dues notice and membership card for 2013 have already been received by each of you. Please mail your check no later than December 10th. This timing is required to meet the new deadlines established by the state and national organizations. If circumstances may delay your payment, call or e-mail the Treasurer (954-441-8735 or joemotes@aol.com

NOTE: Anyone who has not been heard from by 12/10/12 must be reported as dropped from membership. Reinstatement can be made at a later date but this will require processing a special application and the payment of \$5 in addition to the regular dues. These delays also may cause some issues of the newsletter and magazine to be missed. – Of course, it is hoped that everyone will renew but it also is very important that your response be timely.

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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.

