



The Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

Fort Lauderdale Chapter Newsletter



SEP 2012

website: www.learnwebskills.com/sar/index.html
Fort Lauderdale Chapter chartered December 8, 1966

Volume 45 Number 6

President's Message

Dear Compatriots:

I hope that everyone had an enjoyable summer!

At our most recent meeting held on May 19, 2012 at the Colony West Country Club, the chapter discussed a couple items of business. The chapter voted to make our annual donation to the Swamp Fox Society Children of the American Revolution in the amount of \$350. Treasurer Joe Motes attended their meeting and personally presented the check for which the CAR members expressed their gratitude. The chapter also voted that a committee should investigate alternate meeting locations, as some compatriots have expressed an interest in having meetings in a different place. Vice President Lance Pfeifer volunteered to lead the committee and will make his preliminary findings to us at our September meeting.

In late July, I attended the Florida SAR Board of Management meeting held in Kissimmee. The meeting was both productive and informative. I always enjoy speaking with compatriots from around the state and discovering what accomplishments that SAR is making in Florida. For those who would like to see the reports from the last state meeting, they are posted online at:

<http://www.flssar.org/Docs/BOM0712.pdf>

Summer Board of Management Meeting Quarterly Reports

I hope to see everyone at our upcoming chapter meeting in September. This is your chapter, and your participation is needed to make the chapter successful. We need members who are willing to serve as chapter officers in 2013, so please consider how you could serve or assist in that role.

Fraternally,

Ted Duay
President

The Commanders of The American Revolution continues

General John Burgoyne

Born 02/24/1722 in Sutton, Bedfordshire
Died 08/04/1792 in Westminster Abbey, England
Biography

General John Burgoyne (24 February 1722 – 4 August 1792) was a British army officer, politician and dramatist. He first saw action during the Seven Years' War when he participated in several battles, mostly notably during the Portugal Campaign of 1762.

Burgoyne is best known for his role in the American War of Independence. During the Saratoga campaign he surrendered his army of 6,000 men to the American troops. Appointed to command a force that would capture Albany and end the rebellion, Burgoyne advanced from Canada but soon found himself surrounded and outnumbered. He fought two battles at Saratoga, but was forced to open negotiations with Horatio Gates. Although he agreed to a convention, on 17 October, 1777, which would allow his troops to return home, this was subsequently revoked and his men were made prisoners. Burgoyne faced criticism when he returned to Britain, and never held another active command.

Burgoyne was also an accomplished playwright known for his works such as *The Maid of the Oaks* and *The Heiress*. He served as a Member of Parliament for a number of years, sitting for the seats of Midhurst and Preston.

Continues on page 2

NEXT MEETING - SEPTEMBER 15, 2012

Colony West Country Club
6800 NW 88th Ave in Tamarac

Future Dates:

Saturday, 09/19/2012
Saturday, 10/20/2012
Saturday, 11/17/2012
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

The Commanders of The American Revolution continues

Chief Joseph Brant

Born 01/01/1743 in Mohawk Valley
New York Died 11/24/1807 in Burlington, Ontario

Part 2 continued from May issue.

After War Years

In 1783, Brant consulted with Haldimand on Indian land issues. At Brant's urging, British General Sir Frederick Haldimand made a grant of land for a Mohawk reserve on the Grand River in Ontario in October, 1784. In the fall of 1784, at a meeting at Buffalo Creek, the clan matrons decided that the Six Nations should divide, with half going to the Haldimand grant and the other half staying in New York. Brant built his own house at Brant's Town which was described as "a handsome two story house, built after the manner of the white people. Compared with the other houses, it may be called a palace." He had about twenty white and black servants and slaves. Brant thought the government made too much over the keeping of slaves, as captives were used for servants in Indian practice. He had a good farm of mixed crops and also kept cattle, sheep, and hogs.

In the summer of 1783, Brant initiated the formation of the Western Confederacy. The Iroquois and twenty-nine other Indian nations agreed to defend the Fort Stanwix Treaty line of 1768 by denying any nation the ability to cede any land without common consent. In November, 1785 Brant traveled to London to ask for assistance in defending the Indian confederacy from attack by the Americans. The government granted Brant a generous pension and agreed to fully compensate the Mohawk for their losses, but they did not promise to support the Confederacy. (In contrast to the settlement which the Mohawk received, Loyalists were compensated for only a fraction of their property losses.) He also took a trip to Paris, returning to Canada in June, 1786.

In 1790, after Americans attacked the Western Confederacy in the Northwest Indian War, member tribes asked Brant and the Six Nations to enter the war on their side. Brant refused; he instead asked Lord Dorchester, Governor of the Province of Quebec, for British assistance. Dorchester also refused, but later in 1794, he did provide the Indians with arms and provisions.

In 1792, the American government invited Brant to Philadelphia, then capital of the United States, where he met the President and his cabinet. The Americans offered him a large pension, and a reservation in the United States for the Mohawks to try to lure them back. Brant refused, but Pickering said the Brant did take some cash payments. George Washington told Knox in 1794 "to buy Captain Brant off at almost any price." Brant attempted a compromise peace settlement between the Western Confederacy and the Americans, but he failed. The war continued, and the Indians were defeated in 1794 at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The unity of the Western Confederacy was broken with the peace Treaty of Greenville in 1795.

In early 1797, Brant traveled to Philadelphia to meet the British Minister Robert Liston and United States government officials. He assured the Americans that he "would never again take up the tomahawk against the United States." At this time the British were at war with France and Spain. While Brant was meeting with the French minister Pierre August Adet, Brant stated: "[H]e would offer his services to the French Minister Adet, and march his Mohawks to assist in effecting a revolution & overturning the British government in the province." When he returned home, there were fears of a French attack. Russell wrote: "the present alarming aspect of affairs - when we are threatened with an invasion by the French and Spaniards from the Mississippi, and the information we have received of emissaries being dispersed among the Indian tribes to incite them to take up the hatchet against the King's subjects." He also wrote that Brant "only seeks a feasible excuse for joining the French, should they invade this province." London ordered Russell to prohibit the Indians from alienating their land. With the prospects of war to appease Brant, Russell confirmed Brant's land sales. Brant then declared: "[T]hey would now all fight for the King to the last drop of their blood."

In late 1800 and early 1801 Brant wrote to Governor George Clinton to secure a large tract of land near Sandusky, Ohio which could serve as a refuge. He planned its use for the Grand River Indians if they suffered defeat. In September, 1801 Brant was reported as saying: "He says he will go away, yet the Grand River Lands will [still] be in his hands, that no man shall meddle with it amongst us. He says the British Government shall not get it, but the Americans shall and will have it, the Grand River Lands, because the war is very close to break out." In January 1802, the Executive Council of Upper Canada learned of this plot, led by Aaron Burr and George Clinton, to overthrow British rule and to create a republican state to join the United States. September, 1802, the planned date of invasion, passed uneventfully and the plot evaporated.

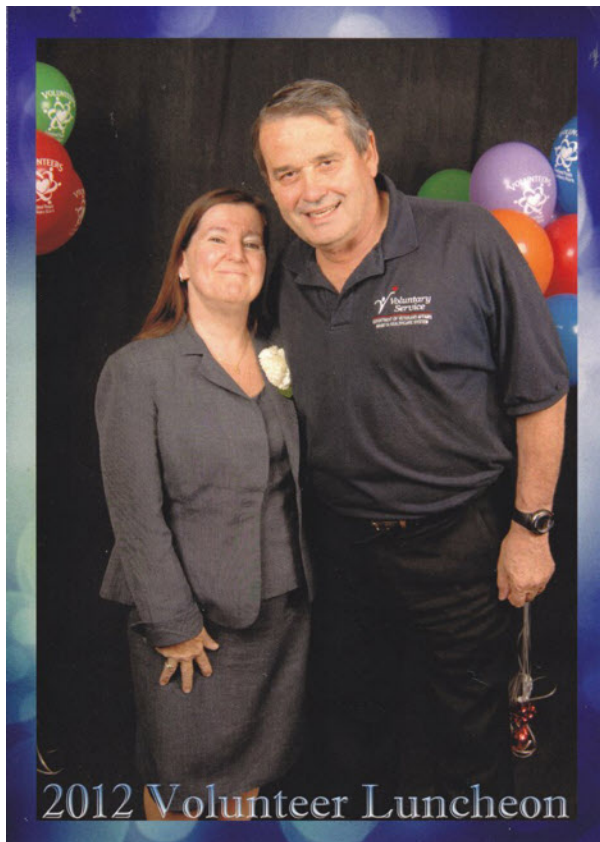
Brant bought about 3,500 acres (14 km²) from the Mississauga Indians at the head of Burlington Bay. Simcoe would not allow such a sale between Indians, so he bought this tract of land from the Mississauga and gave it to Brant. Around 1802, Brant moved there and built a mansion that was intended to be a half-scale version of Johnson Hall. He had a prosperous farm in the colonial style with 100 acres (0.40 km²) of crops.

Death

Joseph Brant died in his house at the head of Lake Ontario (site of what would become the city of Burlington, Ontario) on November 24, 1807. His last words, spoken to his adopted nephew John Norton, reflect his lifelong commitment to his people: "Have pity on the poor Indians. If you have any influence with the great, endeavor to use it for their good." In 1850, his remains were carried 34 miles (55 km) in relays on the shoulders of young men of Grand River to a tomb at Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks in Brantford.



Joe Motes presented a check for \$350 to the Swamp Fox Society Children of the American Revolution during their annual elections and picnic.



Joe Motes received his 1750 hours award from the Veterans Administration Volunteer Service and the annual awards banquet.



JROTC and Good Citizenship Awards Report

My personal thanks go out to Allen Manning who helped make this year’s presentations a great success. This year we had 28 JROTC recipients.

We also presented x Bronze Good Citizenship Medals to 4 High Schools, two Navy Sea Cadet and two Civil Air Patrol Cadets. This year we continued presenting the Good Citizenship Certificates to some of the below units, 381 were presented.

Below are all our recipients for the past year:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Blanche Ely High | Marcel Solis |
| Boyd Anderson | Javin Pierce |
| Charles Flanagan High | Saaid Lopez |
| Coconut Creek High | Brandon Kentolall |
| Cooper City High | Gaven Juelich |
| Coral Glades High | Jonathan Gonzalez |
| Coral Springs High | Alexander Fernandez |
| Cypress Bay High | Massimo Rodriguez |
| Deerfield Beach High | Joseph Beaudoin |
| Dillard High | Brandi Felder |
| Everglades High | Jeffrey Otano |
| Fort Lauderdale | Jenica Cenestant |
| Hallandale High | Andy Arya |
| Hollywood Hills High | Julian Joedtker |
| McArthur High | Michael Crain |
| Monarch High | Nathan Rands |
| Northeast High | Sergio Mendez |
| NOVA High | Jacob Lanier |
| Piper High | Bryan D. Piper |
| Plantation High | Anthony Nettles |
| Pompano Beach High | Shane Walker |
| South Broward High | Isaac Chavez |
| South Plantation High | Shayne Williams |
| Stoneman Douglas High | Andre Brown |
| Stranahan High | Jordon Edwards |
| J. P. Taravella High | Matthew Burnham |
| West Broward High | Ryan Croce |
| Western High | Justin Trabal |

Receiving the Bronze Good Citizenship Medals were:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Charles Flanagan High | Kylie Castano |
| Cypress Bay High | Antonio Gonzalez |
| Everglades High | Katherine Montes |
| West Broward High | Brittany Abecassis |
| Ft Laud Navy Sea Cadets | Gabriel Rodriguez |
| Ft Laud Navy Sea Cadets | Lorenzo Gari |
| Boca Raton CAP | Daniel Henao |
| Pembroke Pines CAP | Iriolexis Encalada |

JROTC and Good Citizenship Awards for 201011 - 2012



Boca Raton Civil Air Patrol



Cooper City High School



Pembroke Pines Civil Air Patrol



Coral Springs High School



Coconut Creek High School



Deerfield Beach High School



JROTC and Good Citizenship Awards for 2011 - 2012



Cypress Bay High School



Everglades High School



Cypress Bay High School



Charles Flanagan High School



Dillard High School



Charles Flanagan High School certificates



JROTC and Good Citizenship Awards for 2011 - 2012



Hollywood Hills High School



Monarch High School



Hollywood Hills High School certificates



Northeast High School



Hallandale High School



NOVA High School



JROTC and Good Citizenship Awards for 2011 - 2012



Piper High School



South Plantation High School certificates



Plantation High School



Pompano Beach High School



Plantation High School certificates



Stranahan High School



JROTC and Good Citizenship Awards for 2011 - 2012



Stoneman Douglas High School



Naval Sea Cadets Spruance Division



Western High School



Cmdr. Alan Starr receives a \$200 donation for the Naval Sea Cadets from our chapter.



West Broward High School



J. P. Taravella High School

The Commanders of The American Revolution continues**Admiral Mariot Arbuthnot**

Born 01/01/1711 in Weymouth, England
 Died 01/31/1794 in 1/31/1794

Admiral Mariot Arbuthnot (1711 – 31 January 1794) was a British admiral, who commanded the Royal Navy's North American station during the American War for Independence.

A native of Weymouth, England, Arbuthnot was the son of Robert Arbuthnot and Sarah, née Bury. The father was the son of the Rev. Robert Arbuthnot, minister of Crichton & Cranston. Mariot Arbuthnot entered the Royal Navy in the late 1720s, became a lieutenant in 1739, and commander in 1746. In 1746 he was commander of the sloop HMS Jamaica, which captured two French privateers while employed as a cruiser in the channel. He was appointed post captain in 1747. On 22 June 1747 he became captain of the frigate HMS Surprize. Shortly afterwards he became captain of the Triton. In 1757 he became chief officer of the Garland. In 1759, during the Seven Years' War, he commanded the Portland, one of the ships employed under Commodore Robert Duff in the blockade of Quiberon Bay, and was present at the total defeat of the French on 20 November. Towards the end of the war he commanded HMS Oxford. In 1770 he was made captain of HMS Terrible.

From 1775 to 1778, he was naval commissioner resident at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, 1776-78. He was replaced in this role by Richard Hughes. It may have been about then that an armed schooner was named Arbuthnot after him. On 19 March 1779, he was made Vice Admiral of the Blue, and on 2 May 1779 took command of HMS Europa. He was appointed commander-in-chief on the American station. Soon after arriving at his destination, he was blockaded in New York City harbour by the French fleet under Count d'Estaing.

In December 1779, Arbuthnot conveyed the troops of Sir Henry Clinton to Charleston, South Carolina, and cooperated with him in laying siege to that city. The surrender document signed by prominent citizens was addressed to him and Clinton. On 26 September 1780 he was promoted to Vice Admiral of the White. On 13 March 1781, he fought the French Newport squadron, at the Battle of Cape Henry, before returning to England.

He advanced by seniority to become, on 1 February 1793, Admiral of the Blue. He died in London the following year, leaving two sons, John and Charles.

That he was ignorant of the discipline of his profession was proved by his altercation with Sir George Rodney; that he was destitute of even a rudimentary knowledge of naval tactics was shown by his absurd conduct of the Battle of Cape Henry; and, for the rest, he appears in contemporary stories (cf. Morning Chronicle, 18 May 1781) as a coarse, blustering, foul-mouthed bully, and, in history, as a sample of the extremity to which the maladministration of Lord Sandwich had reduced the British Navy.

Admiral Arbuthnot was the nephew of Dr. John Arbuthnot, the satirist and mathematician.

Banastre Tarleton

Born 08/21/1754 in Liverpool, England
 Died 01/16/1833 in Leintwardine, Shropshire, England

General Sir Banastre Tarleton, 1st Baronet, GCB (21 August 1754 – 16 January 1833) was a British soldier and politician.

He is today probably best remembered for his military service during the American War of Independence. He became the focal point of a propaganda campaign claiming that he had fired upon surrendering Continental Army troops at the Battle of Waxhaws. In a publication "THE GREEN DRAGON: The Lives of Banastre Tarleton and Mary Robinson" by Robert D. Bass (published in 1952) he was given the nickname "Bloody Ban", which has carried over into popular culture as being his nickname of the day.

He was hailed by the Loyalists and British as an outstanding leader of light cavalry. His green uniform was the standard of the British Legion, a provincial unit organized in New York in 1778.

Francis Rawdon-Hastings

Born 12/09/1754 in County Down, Northern Ireland
 Died 11/28/1726 in At Sea off Naples, Italy

Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 1st Marquess of Hastings KG PC (9 December 1754 – 28 November 1826), styled The Honourable Francis Rawdon from birth until 1762 and as The Lord Rawdon between 1762 and 1783 and known as The Earl of Moira between 1793 and 1816, was a British politician and military officer who served as Governor-General of India from 1813 to 1823.

Patrick Ferguson

Born 01/01/1744 in Edinburgh, Scotland
 Died 10/07/1780 in Kings Mountain, North Carolina

Major Patrick Ferguson (1744 – October 7, 1780) was a Scottish officer in the British Army, early advocate of light infantry and designer of the Ferguson rifle.

Patrick Ferguson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on May 25 (Old Style)/June 4 (New Style) 1744, the second son and fourth child of advocate James Ferguson of Pitfour (who was raised to the judges' bench as a Senator of the College of Justice, so known as Lord Pitfour after 1764) and his wife Anne Murray, a sister of the literary patron Patrick Murray, 5th Lord Elibank.

Through his parents, he knew a number of major figures in the Scottish Enlightenment, including philosopher and historian David Hume, on whose recommendation he read Samuel Richardson's novel *Clarissa* when he was fifteen, and the dramatist John Home. He had a large number of first cousins through his mother's family: these included Sir William Pulteney, 5th Baronet, Commodore George Johnstone, and Sir James Murray (later Murray-Pulteney).

The Commanders of The American Revolution continues next month

**Fort Lauderdale Chapter
Sons of the American Revolution
2133 NW 208 Terrace
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Joe Motes presented an Eagle Scout certificate to Scout Adam Gardner of Troop 497 in Boca Raton.



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2013 Dues Notice Greetings Compatriot !

Your SAR dues notice and membership card for 2013 are enclosed. 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.

CHAPTER TRUST FUND

The Fort Lauderdale Chapter SAR Trust Fund was established in 1991 and has grown to its current balance of approx \$16,297.45. The stated purpose of this fund is to assist in the operation of the Chapter, including its projects and expenses. Only the earnings of the Trust may be utilized, never the principal. Including extra dollars in your check for the trust fund will be very helpful and appreciated.

Thank you and have a happy holiday season.....