



# The Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

## Fort Lauderdale Chapter Newsletter



JAN 2012

website: [www.learnwebskills.com/sar/index.html](http://www.learnwebskills.com/sar/index.html)  
Fort Lauderdale Chapter chartered December 8, 1966

Volume 45 Number 1

### President's Message

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

The Ft. Lauderdale Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution was called to order at 12:05 P.M. Nov. 19, 2011 by President Ken Loomis. The pledge to the American Flag and S.A.R. was lead by President Ken Loomis. Chaplin Rob Joynt gave a devotion.

Patriot Charles Crowell, Chairman of the Liberty Tree Memorial, suggested delaying ceremony until Feb. 18, 2012 meeting. All agreed. We need to sent letters to honorary guest. Ken Loomis to get with Charles Crowell and handle this.

Discussion of 2012 chapter officers to be delayed to Dec. Meeting

Treasurer report published. Motion to approve by Jim Lohmeyer and 2nd by Ted Duay. Motion passed.

**DON'T FORGET TOYS FOR TOTS AT DEC 10 MEETING.**

Next meeting at Colony West Golf and County Club Dec 10, 2011. Meeting starts at 12 noon.

Mr. Lance Pfeifer was installed as our newest member by Patriot Ted Duay. Welcome aboard Lance.

50/50 won by Joe Motes.

Meeting closed by Chaplin Rob Joynt  
Submitted by, Jim Lohmeyer



**Joe Motes laid 5 wreaths on behalf of the Fort Lauderdale Chapter at the Wreaths Across America day at the Lake Worth V.A. National Cemetery.**



### NEXT MEETING - JANUARY 21, 2012

Colony West Country Club  
6800 NW 88th Ave in Tamarac

**Future Dates:**  
January 21, 2012  
February 18, 2012  
March 17, 2012  
April 21, 2012  
May 19, 2012

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)

**Fort Lauderdale Chapter  
Sons of the American Revolution  
Minutes of Meeting on December 10, 2011  
Held at Colony West Country Club in  
Tamarac, Florida**

The Ft. Lauderdale chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution was called to order at 12:05 P.M. by Ted Duay. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of American and the Pledge of the S.A.R. was lead by Ted Duay.

Our President, Ken Loomis was reported to be in the hospital. Jim Lohmeyer will contact to see if we can help in any way.

Treasurer`s Report was published by Joe Motes. Ted Duay moved it be approved, Lance Pfeiffer 2nd. Motion approved

Secretary minutes read by Jim Lohmeyer. Ted moved they be accepted, Lance Pfeiffer 2nd, motion approved.

Election of 2012 officers postponed to Jan. meeting due to the absence of President Loomis and a general low attendance.

Toys for Tots: We sort a fumbled the ball on this. Let`s do better next year. Toys received did get to the Marines.

Had a general discussion about genealogy and left handed people??!!

Program presented by Lance Pfeifer. Pictures by Harry Hill (a family member) a member of the 15th air Service, WW1, a number of very interesting aerial shots, pictures of men drinking, soldiers both friendly and some not so friendly.

Afterwards, a story about Grandma on a motorcycle. Ask Lance about this. The 15th units motto "We fear God and nothing else"...except the Army.

Well done Lance and thanks.

Ted Duay presented Lance with a certificate of appreciation.

Nothing further to discuss the meeting was adjourned at 1:40 P.M.

Submitted by Jim Lohmeyer

## **Commanders from the American Revolutions continues Lord Charles Cornwallis**

Born 12/31/1738 in Grosvenor Square, London, England  
Died 10/5/1805 in Ghazipur, British India

### **Overview**

Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis (31 December 1738 – 5 October 1805) was a British military commander and colonial governor. In the United States, he is best remembered as one of the leading British generals in the American Revolutionary War. His 1781 defeat by a combined American-French force at the Siege of Yorktown is generally considered the end of the war, as the bulk of British troops surrendered with Cornwallis; minor skirmishes continued for two more years. In India, where he served two terms as governor general, he is remembered for promulgating the Permanent Settlement. As Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he argued for Catholic emancipation.

### **Early life**

Charles Cornwallis was the eldest son of Charles Cornwallis, 5th Baron Cornwallis (later 1st Earl Cornwallis) (March 29, 1700 – June 23, 1762, in the Hotwells, near Bristol) and was born at Grosvenor Square in London, England, even though his family's estates were in Kent.

The Cornwallis family was established at Brome Hall, near Eye, in Suffolk, in the course of the 14th century, and members of it occasionally represented the county in the House of Commons during the next three hundred years. Frederick Cornwallis, created a Baronet in 1627, fought for King Charles I, and followed King Charles II into exile. He was made Baron Cornwallis, of Eye in the County of Suffolk, in 1661, and his descendants by fortunate marriages increased the importance of the family.

Cornwallis' parents were married on November 28, 1722 in St. James's, Westminster. His mother, Elizabeth Townshend (died December 1, 1785), was the daughter of the 2nd Viscount Townshend and a niece of the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole. His father was created Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Cornwallis and Viscount Brome in 1753, at which point he was styled Viscount Brome. His Brother was Admiral Sir William Cornwallis. An uncle, Frederick, was Archbishop of Canterbury and another uncle, Edward, was a leading colonist in Canada.

### **Early Military career**

Charles was educated at Eton College — where he received an injury to his eye by a prostitute who wanted more money from Shute Barrington, afterwards Bishop of Durham — and Clare College, Cambridge. He obtained his first commission as Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards, on December 8, 1757. His military education then commenced, and after travelling on the continent with a Prussian officer, Captain de Roguin, Lord Brome, as he was then known, studied at the military academy of Turin. He also became a Member of Parliament in January 1760, entering the House of Commons for the village of Wye in Kent. He succeeded his father as 2nd Earl Cornwallis in 1762.

### **Role in the American Revolutionary War**

Cornwallis' participation in the American revolution began with his service as second in command to Henry Clinton. Clinton's forces arrived in North America in May 1776 at Cape Fear, North Carolina. These forces then shifted south and participated in the first siege of Charleston in June 1776. After the failure of this siege, Clinton and Cornwallis transported his troops north to serve under William Howe in the campaign for New York City. During this campaign, Cornwallis, who continued to serve under Clinton, fought with distinction in the Battle of Long Island, participated in

the Battle of White Plains, and played a supporting role in capture of Fort Washington. At the end of the campaign, Cornwallis was then given an independent command in which he captured Fort Lee and pursued Washington's forces as far as New Brunswick.

After the New York City campaign and the subsequent occupation of New Jersey by the British army, Cornwallis prepared to leave for England as the army moved into winter quarters. However, as Cornwallis was preparing to embark in December 1776, Washington launched his surprise attack on Trenton. In response, Cornwallis's leave was cancelled and he was ordered to take command of the forces stationed in the Trenton area. Since Clinton was in England at this time, Cornwallis served directly under Howe. In response to Washington's initiative, Cornwallis gathered together garrisons scattered across New Jersey and moved them to Trenton. On January 2, 1777, he confronted Washington's army, which was positioned near Assunpink Creek. In the resulting Second Battle of Trenton, Cornwallis unsuccessfully attacked Washington's position late in the afternoon. Cornwallis prepared his troops to continue the assault of Washington's position the next day. During the night, however, Washington's forces escaped to attack the British outpost at Princeton. Though part of the credit for the success of the Continental army's disengagement from Cornwallis is due to Washington's use of deception, including maintaining blazing campfires and keeping up sounds of camp activity, Cornwallis also contributed by not sending out patrols to monitor the Continental Army's activities.

After the battle of Princeton, Washington's forces moved north toward Morristown and the British Forces took up winter quarters in garrisons centered on New Brunswick and Perth Amboy. During the winter, Cornwallis participated in raids during the forage war in an attempt to deny the Continental forces access to supplies. In early Spring, Cornwallis led a successful attack on Benjamin Lincoln's garrison at Bound Brook on April 12, 1777. However, these engagements had no long-term impact as Howe had decided to withdraw his forces back towards New York City.

While serving directly under Howe, Cornwallis also participated as a field commander in the Philadelphia campaign of 1777. At the Battle of Brandywine Creek on September 11, 1777, Cornwallis was responsible for the flanking movement that ultimately forced the American forces from their position. Cornwallis also played an important role in the Battle of Germantown on October 4 and the capture of Fort Mercer in New Jersey on November 20. With the army in winter quarters in Philadelphia, Cornwallis took his long-delayed leave to England.

Cornwallis returned to Philadelphia to serve as second-in-command to Henry Clinton, who had replaced William Howe. Cornwallis commanded the rearguard during the overland withdrawal from Philadelphia to New York City and played an important role in the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778. In November, 1778 Cornwallis once more returned to England to be with his ailing wife, Jemima, who died in February 1779.

Cornwallis returned to America in July, 1779, where he was to play a central role as British commander in the Southern Campaign. At the end of 1779, Clinton and Cornwallis transported the bulk of their forces south and initiated the second siege of Charleston during the spring of 1780, which resulted in the surrender of the Continental forces under Benjamin Lincoln. After the siege of Charleston and the destruction of Abraham Buford's Virginia regiments at Waxhaw, Clinton returned to New York, leaving Cornwallis in command in the South. The events leading up to Cornwallis's defeat at Yorktown are told in the article on the southern theatre of the American Revolutionary War.

His tactics in America, especially during his Southern Command (1780–81), were excessively criticised by his political enemies in London. However Cornwallis retained the confidence of King George III and the British Government - enabling him to continue his career.

#### **Governor-general of India**

After the war Cornwallis returned to Britain, and in 1786 he was appointed governor-general and commander in chief in India. He instituted land reforms and reorganized the British army and administration.

In 1792 he defeated Tippu Sultan, the powerful sultan of Mysore by capturing his capital Srirangapatnam, which concluded the Third Anglo-Mysore War and paved the way towards British dominance in Southern India.

Cornwallis was created Marquess Cornwallis in 1792 and returned to England the following year. His time in India did much to restore his reputation which had been tarnished at Yorktown.

#### **Lord Lieutenant of Ireland**

Cornwallis was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in June 1798, after the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion of 1798 between republican United Irishmen and the British Government. His appointment was greeted unfavourably by the Irish elite who suspected he had liberal sympathies with the predominantly Catholic rebels.

In his combined role as both Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief Cornwallis oversaw the defeat of both the Irish rebels and a French invasion force led by General Humbert that landed in Connaught in August 1798.

He was also responsible for ordering the Military Road in Wicklow built, to root out rebels to the south of Dublin.

#### **Death**

He was reappointed governor-general of India in 1805, but on October 5, shortly after arriving, died of a fever at Ghazipur, near Varanasi. There Cornwallis is buried overlooking the Ganges River, where his memorial continues to be maintained by the Government of India.

#### **Legacy**

Today Cornwallis is remembered primarily as the British commander who surrendered at Yorktown. Because of the enormous impact the siege had on American history he is still fairly well-known in the United States - and is often referenced in popular culture.

In Ireland due to the execution of prisoners of war in Ballinalee after the Battle of Ballinamuck, he achieved local notoriety that lasts to this day. In the village, in the north Leinster county of Longford, the site of the executions is known as Bull's Acre.

In the 2000 film *The Patriot* about the events leading up to Yorktown, Cornwallis was portrayed by English actor Tom Wilkinson.

Fort Cornwallis, founded in 1786 in George Town, Prince of Wales Island (now the Malaysian state of Penang), is named after General Cornwallis.

He also has a building named after him at the University of Kent, Canterbury campus - one of the largest buildings on campus, with numerous lecture theatres, seminar rooms and housing the University's administration sector.

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



**Mr. Lance Pfeifer was installed as our newest member by Patriot Ted Duay. Welcome aboard Lance.**



## 2011 CHAPTER OFFICERS

**PRESIDENT - KEN LOOMIS**

10370 SW 20 St  
DAVIE FL 33324-7424  
954-472-6677

**VICE-PRESIDENT - CHARLES CROWELL**

950 SW 20 STREET  
BOCA RATON FL 33486-6832  
561-361-7003

**REGISTRAR / GENEALOGIST - TED DUAY III**

1641 SW 102 TERRACE  
DAVIE FL 33324-7420  
954-473-2754

**SECRETARY - JOHN DYE**

7951 NW 11th Street  
PLANTATION, FL 33322-5158  
954-476-0287

**TREASURER / SGT-AT-ARMS - JOSEPH NOTES**

2133 NW 208 TERR  
PEMBROKE PINES FL 33029-2320  
954-441-8735

**CHANCELLOR - EDWARD SULLIVAN, ESQ**

2837 NE 27 STREET  
FORT LAUDERDALE FL 33306-1912  
954-564-1014

**CHAPLAIN - ROBERT JOYNT**

1740 NW 42 STREET  
OAKLAND PARK FL 33309-4459  
954-772-1798

**HISTORIAN - GEORGE DENNIS**

2771 SE 15 St  
POMPANO BEACH FL 33062-7506  
954-942-3081

A large statue of Cornwallis can be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

**Issue**

His only son, Charles, Viscount Brome, (b. 1774), succeeded as 2nd Marquess Cornwallis. He married Lady Louisa Gordon, daughter of the 4th Duke of Gordon, had five daughters, and died on 16 August 1823, when the Marquessate became extinct. James Cornwallis, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, succeeded as 4th Earl Cornwallis.

## Nicholas Herkimer

**Born** 01/01/1728 in German Flatts, New York

**Died** 08/16/1777 in 08/16/1777

Nicholas Herkimer (Herchheimer) (c. 1728–August 16, 1777) was a militia general in the American Revolutionary War, who died of wounds after the Battle of Oriskany. He was the son of immigrants Catherine Petrie and Johann Jost Herchheimer (one of various spellings) from the German Palatinate living in German Flatts in the Mohawk Valley in the Colony of New York. He was of slender build, dark complexion, black hair, and not quite 6 feet tall. He could speak both German and Iroquois.

**American Revolution**

In July and August 1775 he headed the Tryon County Committee of Safety, and became Colonel of the district militia. After the split in which loyalist militia members from the area withdrew to Canada, he became a Brigadier General in the Tryon County militia by the Provincial Congress on September 5, 1776.

In June 1776, he led 380 men of the Tryon County militia to confront Joseph Brant at Unadilla. Herkimer requested that the Iroquois remain neutral while Brant said the Indians owed their loyalty to the King.

When he learned of the siege of Fort Stanwix to the west in late July 1777, he ordered the Tryon County militia to assemble at Fort Dayton. He then marched them out to relieve Fort Stanwix, about 28 miles to the west. His force marching in column was ambushed on August 6 by a mixed force of British regulars, Tory Militia rangers, and Mohawk Indians in the Battle of Oriskany. Herkimer's horse was shot, and he was seriously wounded. In spite of his injuries, he sat propped against a tree and lit his pipe. He rallied his men to avoid two panicked retreats, and when they withdrew they carried him home.

**Legacy**

His home, in what is now Danube, New York, is preserved as the Herkimer Home State Historic Site. Herkimer County, New York was named in his honor. His nephew, John Herkimer, later became a U.S. Congressman.

## Horatio Gates

**Born** 01/01/1727 in Maldon, Essex, England

**Died** 04/10/1806 in New York, United States

**Horatio Lloyd Gates** (c. 1727–10 April 1806) was a British soldier turned American general during the Revolutionary War. He took credit for the American victory at the Battle of Saratoga (Benedict Arnold, who led the attack, was finally forced from the field when he was shot in the leg) and was blamed for the defeat at the Battle of Camden.

**Continued next month**