



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



website: www.learnwebskills.com/sar/index.html

MAR 2013

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President's Message

Dear Compatriots,

We had a good turnout at our February meeting, more than doubling our normal attendance! We recently utilized Wizard Phone to contact all Chapter Members to remind everyone of upcoming meetings and the Return on Investment of increased turnout is credited to this new expenditure. If you have a new email address, or phone number you prefer to use, please contact Joe Motes to update your profile.

We continue to scout for meeting locations in east Fort Lauderdale which will grow meeting attendance even more. I encourage you to email me with any suggested locations.

We are fortunate to have fellow compatriot from Roanoke, VA, Harold B. Haley, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery, Baylor College of Medicine speaking at our next meeting on Saturday, March 16 at 11:30 a.m. Dr. Haley will be speaking about "Aging – What is Real?" and I encourage all of you to attend and to bring any interested parties.

The Executive Committee will be meeting in the next few weeks to review recommended changes to our Chapter Bylaws to align more accurately with our goals. Revised Bylaws will be submitted to the Chapter for approval.

Fraternally,

Lance T. Pfeifer



Minutes of February meeting

The meeting was opened by Chapter President Lance Pfeifer at 12:05 P.M. Chaplin Robert Joynt gave the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance and Pledge to S.A.R. was lead by Ted Duay.

While waiting for our meal to be served all introduced themselves followed by social conversation.

The guest speaker Mr. Timothy Ashby gave a good and interesting account of his revolutionary family. It was interesting he not only spoke about his family but wove into his talk other points of history. Mr Ashby's talk was well presented and well received. Mr. Timothy Ashby was presented with our Certificate of Appreciation.

A Happy "99" Birthday Cake was presented to our ever young Mr. George Dennis. He is one of our older chapter members and possibly the oldest Eagle Scout in America. It does not go unnoticed that George Washington and George Dennis share the birthday Feb. 22.

There being no further business, meeting closed with the S.A.R. Recessional.

NEXT MEETING - MARCH 16, 2013

Colony West Country Club
6800 NW 88th Ave in Tamarac

Future Dates:

Saturday, 04/20/2013 Location TBA

Saturday, 05/18/2013 Location TBA

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

Battles of the American Revolution

The Battle of Quebec

Continued from last month.

Arnold's Attack

Arnold, unaware of Montgomery's death and his attack's failure, advanced with his main body toward the northern barricades of the lower town. They managed to pass the gates and the British gun batteries undetected. However, as the advance party came to a row of buildings, heavy fire broke out from the walls above them. It was impossible to return fire to the defenders on the walls, so Arnold ordered his men to run forward. Arnold and his men soon advanced down a narrow street, where they once again came under fire. Arnold was organizing his men in an attempt to take the barricade when he was shot in his ankle. After he was carried to the rear, Daniel Morgan, the noted rifleman who was then a lieutenant colonel leading one of Arnold's regiments, took command of the forces. Under his command, they captured the first barricade, but were stymied in their advance by the narrow twisting streets, and by damp powder. Morgan and his men holed up in some buildings to dry out their powder and rearm, but they eventually came under increasing fire as Carleton, having realized the attacks on the northern gates were feints, began concentrating his forces in the lower town. A British counterattack reoccupied the first barricade, trapping Morgan and his men within the narrow streets of the city. With no way of retreat and under heavy fire, all of Morgan's men surrendered. By 10 am, the battle was over, with Morgan surrendering himself and the last pocket of Continental resistance in the city.

Of Arnold's command, more than 30 of his men were immediately killed and about 350 prisoners were taken along with Morgan. Twenty more casualties were later found after the spring thaw and several more drowned while fleeing across the frozen rivers. At least 12 more colonists of Montgomery's brigade were killed or wounded on the southern riverbank after the attack. General Carleton reported his losses as one British naval officer and five French Canadian militia killed, with four British soldiers and 14 militia wounded.

Siege

Following the battle, Arnold sent Moses Hazen and Edward Antill, two expatriate Americans, to General David Wooster, who Montgomery had left in command at Montreal, and also to the Congress in Philadelphia, to report the defeat and request support. (Both Hazen and Antill went on to serve in the American army throughout the war.) Arnold also refused to retreat; despite being outnumbered three to one, the sub-freezing temperature of the winter and the mass desertions of his men after their enlistments expired on December 31, 1775, he laid siege to Quebec. This siege had little effect on the city, which Carleton claimed had enough supplies stockpiled to last until May.

Carleton chose not to pursue the Americans, opting instead to stay within the fortifications of the city, and await reinforcements that might be expected to arrive when the river thawed

in the spring. Arnold maintained a somewhat ineffectual siege over the city, until March 1776, when he was ordered to Montreal and replaced by General Wooster, who brought reinforcements to the siege. During these months, the besieging army suffered from difficult winter conditions, and smallpox began to travel more significantly through the camp. Those losses were somewhat offset by the arrival of some 400 reinforcements per month.

On March 14, Jean-Baptiste Chasseur, a miller from the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, reached Quebec City and informed Carleton that there was a group of 200 men on the south side of the river ready to act against the Americans. These men and more were mobilized to make an attack on an American gun battery at Point Levis, but an advance guard of this Loyalist militia was defeated in the Battle of Saint-Pierre by a detachment of pro-American local militia that were stationed on the south side of the river.

The arrival on May 6 of a small British fleet carrying 200 regulars (the vanguard of a much larger invasion force), was sufficient to cause the Americans to begin organizing a retreat. The retreat was turned into a near-rout when Carleton marched these fresh forces, along with most of his existing garrison, to face the disorganized Americans.

Aftermath

This was the first defeat suffered by the Continental Army. The Americans suffered a significant number of important casualties, on top of Montgomery's death. When Montgomery was killed, most of his immediate officers were also killed or injured. Much of Arnold's entire force (over 400 men) was captured, leaving the American force outside the walls significantly reduced, and still subject to the privations of winter and smallpox.

The defending forces suffered remarkably light casualties. Of the five killed, only one was an officer; the other four were militia, as were the injured.

Political consequences in Quebec City

On May 22, even before the Americans had been completely driven from the province, Carleton ordered a survey to identify those Canadiens that had helped the American expedition in and around Quebec City. François Baby, Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau and Jenkin Williams counted the Canadiens who actively provided such help, determining that 757 had done so. Carleton was somewhat lenient with minor offenders, and even freed a number of more serious offenders on the promise of good behavior. However, once the Americans had been driven from the province, measures against supporters of the American cause became harsher, with forced labor to repair American destruction of infrastructure during the army's retreat being a common punishment. These measures had the effect of minimizing the public expression of support for the Americans for the rest of the war.

Carleton chose not to pursue the Americans, opting instead to stay within the fortifications of the city, and await reinforcements that might be expected to arrive when the river thawed in the spring.

Between May 6 and June 1, 1776, nearly 40 British ships landed in Quebec City. They carried more than 9,000 soldiers under the command of General John Burgoyne, including about 4,000 German soldiers, so-called Hessians from Brunswick and Hanau under the command of Baron Friedrich Adolf Riedesel. These forces, some of which participated in the 1776 counteroffensive, spent the winter of 1776–1777 in the province, putting a significant strain on the population, which only numbered about 80,000. (See page 4 for a map of the Battle of Quebec).



Timothy Ashby speaks to the chapter at its February meeting about his Revolutionary War ancestor.



Jame Lohmeyer and Joe Motes participated last month at the Sunrise V.A. Appreciation Day for the Veterans, 500 Hooter wings were served.



New SAR member Robert Cooper receives his SAR certificate from Registrar Ted Duay.



President Lance Pfeifer presents Timothy Ashby with a Certificate of Appreciation for speaking at the February meeting.



Chapter member George Dennis receives his birthday cake to celebrate his 99th birthday!



**Fort Lauderdale Chapter
Sons of the American Revolution
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George Dennis' birthday cake.



George Dennis blows out candles on his birthday cake.

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Map of the Battle of Quebec.



The Death of Montgomery.