



# MUSKETS & BROADSWORD

Orange County Chapter Sons of the American Revolution  
January 2012

Editor-James F. Blauer

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## MEETING INFORMATION

When: January 14, 2012

Where: Sizzler Restaurant  
1401 North Harbor Blvd.  
Fullerton, CA

Time: Social Begins at 11:00am

Website: [www.orangecountysar.org](http://www.orangecountysar.org)

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Happy New Year! My year as chapter President in 2011 passed too quickly. Thank you to all of the men (and their wives) who contributed to the many successful activities of the Orange County SAR Chapter. It was an honor and a thrill to stand as the leader of such a fine group of patriotic individuals.

The year 2012 is the 225th anniversary of the writing and signing of the United States Constitution. Our great-grandfathers fought to establish a new country with personal liberties and freedoms unavailable under the rule of the Crown. But their vision didn't stop at freedom from the King, but looked into the future. They knew the importance of establishing a governmental system that would protect personal liberties, yet function for the benefit of all citizens. It was a challenge that involved creativity, debate, and compromises. Those participating in the Constitutional Convention had fought long and hard to secure liberty, and wanted to ensure its future in the United States of America.

The U.S. Constitution was one of the greatest achievements of our ancestors. They crafted a document that provided a foundation of governmental stability with a balance of powers, and yet could be amended as the needs of our citizens changed. It immediately became an example of governance still influencing freedom-seeking people around the world. NSSAR will be coordinating events through the year to commemorate the 225th anniversary.

Our first Orange County Chapter meeting in 2012 will be exciting! Peter Ford will be our speaker. We have six new members to induct into our chapter, and new officers to install. I hope to see you there!

*Kent Gregory*

## SPEAKER-PETER FORD

### **Peter Ford - Son of Glenn Ford and Eleanor Powell**

Peter Ford had the good fortune of being the only child of two of Hollywood's most renowned stars, Eleanor Powell, one of MGM's greatest musical stars, and Glenn Ford, Hollywood's number one box office star of 1958.

At the age of thirty-three, Eleanor Powell gave up her career to take on the new, and according to her, more important role of wife and mother. Giving up her career to be married to a little known actor by the name of Glenn Ford had studio moguls and fans in an uproar. It wasn't until three years after their marriage in 1946 that the public knew who Glenn Ford really was. It was that year that "Gilda" was released,

starring Glenn and Rita Hayworth. Glenn Ford became a “star” overnight.

Born in Los Angeles, California on February 5th, 1945, Peter led a childhood of many privileges and opportunities. Peter recalls learning to swim, “When I was five my parents wanted me to learn to swim, so they built an Olympic sized pool in our back yard and my 'swim coach' was an old friend of Mother's, Johnny Weissmuller.” For tennis lessons he went to the Beverly Hills Hotel to play with Pancho Segura. Peter honed his golf skills with under the tutelage of the legendary Ben Hogan who was also preparing Glenn to play him in the film, “Follow the Sun”.

In 1946, the family purchased a huge twenty-two room home on Cove Way in Beverly Hills. The previous owner had been Max Steiner, who composed and conducted music for countless films: King Kong, Gone with the Wind, and Casablanca among many others.

Peter recalls, "Because of my Mother's earlier Broadway career, I met many luminaries of the stage. Eddie Cantor and Sophie Tucker were regular visitors, as was Al Jolson, who my Mother once briefly dated. One clear memory is of going to “Pickfair” as a child, the social 'watering hole' in those days, “and sitting on Mary Pickford's knee as she told me stories of the days of yore.”

Clark Gable, Bette Davis or Barbara Stanwyck would come to dinner. Neighbor James Mason was often his baby sitter and Charlie Chaplin, who lived next door, was not the “Little Tramp” but the villain of Peter's young life when he accidentally killed Peter's beloved dog, Bill. Pearl Bailey is Peter's God Mother and Bill “Bojangles” Robinson is his God Father.

In a foot note to Rock and Roll history, Peter was responsible for the Bill Haley and the Comet's song “Rock Around the Clock” used as the theme song of his father's film, “Blackboard Jungle” in 1955. Musically precocious, young Peter's record collection and his recommendations were the source that director Richard Brooks used for this MGM film. This song, that Dick Clark dubbed “the

national anthem of rock and roll” ushered in the rock and roll revolution that was to significantly shape American culture.

Peter graduated from Chadwick High School in Palos Verdes, California in 1962. He received an Associates of Arts degree from Santa Monica College in 1966 while pursuing a career as an actor and singer. Under contract to Capitol Records Peter was mentored by the incomparable Nat “King” Cole. Later, recording for Phillips records the release of his single, “Blue Ribbons”, resulted in appearances on many teen music television shows of the era, including American Bandstand, Hullabaloo and Ninth Street West.

He eventually formed his own group, The Creations, who appeared in various local clubs, as well as the Whiskey a Go-Go in San Francisco and the El Cortez Club in Las Vegas.

It is almost a given that the only child of two people in “the business” would try his hand at the same profession. Peter did, working in nearly two dozen-film projects, as an actor and dialogue director. The first film which Father and son worked in together was “Gilda” in 1946 where director Charles Vidor used Peter's photo to represent Johnny Farrell (Glenn's role in the film) as a child, and later, “The Americano” in 1954. Peter's first speaking role was in “The Gazebo” in 1959, one of Glenn's favorite comedies, co-starring Debbie Reynolds. He also appeared in “Pocketful of Miracles”, “Dear Heart”, “Advance to the Rear”, “Fate is the Hunter” and “The Rounders”.

Peter attended USC, and it was there he met his future wife, Lynda Gundersen. Both were English majors. In 1968, Peter graduated, cum laude, with a B.A degree in English. He was accepted at U.S.C. law school, but chose to continue working as an actor and singer. Lynda went on to receive a Masters in Education and became an elementary public school teacher.

Peter and Lynda were married in his Father's home in December 1970. Their first home was a small apartment in West Hollywood. Peter soon began working at Twentieth Century Fox as a

dialogue director and took acting roles on television as well. It was through this work that Peter and Lynda purchased their first home which they remodeled themselves.

Still at Fox in 1972, he was cast as a series regular as well as dialogue director of his father's new T.V series, "Cade's County." Peter appeared as the forensic lab deputy, Peter Odom, in nearly every one of the twenty-four episodes.

In 1973, after Cade's County ended, Peter joined the Photo Unit of Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department as a Reserve Deputy. Peter rose to the rank of Lieutenant before he retired in 1996 after twenty-two years of public service.

Peter and Lynda's first child, Aubrey Newton Ford, was born in January 1977. They sold their home and made enough profit to purchase another and remodel that one as well. Eventually it became a pattern. Peter and Lynda decided to put all their energies into buying, remodeling and selling homes. They eventually renovated seven different properties before settling down. Now a licensed contractor, Peter built many custom residential homes for clients.

Peter's first major home building commission was for Walter and Rita Coblentz, producer of "All the President's Men" and "The Onion Field". He took a partner into his company and Blackoak Development Company was born. Peter went on to build and remodel homes for many well known client: producer Steve Tisch, actress Mary Kay Place, producer Jerry Belson, super agent Jeff Berg, Don Simpson, producer of "Top Gun" and "Beverly Hills Cop", writers Chuck Shyer and Nancy Meyers who wrote "Private Benjamin", actress Jo Beth Williams, health guru Richard Simmons, actress Sally Kellerman and Blake Edwards and Julie Andrews.

In August 1984, Ryan Welsie Ford was born and their daughter, Eleanor Powell Ford joined the family in July of 1988. In 1989 Peter took over the building company and operated it as a sole proprietorship until his retirement from building in 1996. That company, Blackoak/Ford, was a

respected custom residential construction firm. His work has been published in architectural magazines throughout the world. The Schnable House, designed by noted architect Frank Gehry, was voted by the New York Times as one of the "Ten Contemporary American Homes that matter most to Architects".

Today, Peter and Lynda support many charitable causes. Peter is a Trustee Emeritus of The Americanism Educational League. He's a student and collector of Native American culture. He has compiled a massive family genealogy which includes many notable patriots from the colonial era. He's a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He collects movie memorabilia from Hollywood's Golden Age, and maintains The Glenn Ford and Eleanor Powell Library and Archives. As a writer, he has published numerous articles. He is the author of Glenn Ford: A Life, a definitive biography of his father published by the University of Wisconsin Press.

Peter's various interests led him to KIEV 870 AM radio, where for nearly three years he hosted a popular weekly nighttime political talk show. In the June, 2010 election Peter ran for public office was elected to the Los Angeles Republican Central Committee's 42nd Assembly District. The following December he was unanimously elected as the 2nd Vice Chair of the Republican Party of Los Angeles County.

Today, Peter and his wife Lynda, now married more than 40-years, reside in Beverly Hills, California.

### HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Larry Magerkurth Jan.4

Darrel Markley Jan. 24

Richard Adams Jan. 30

Many Happy Returns!!

### WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA

Prior to our meeting on Saturday December 10th, your Orange County Chapter participated in the second annual Wreaths Across America in Brea at



Wreath laying  
service  
members await  
the call of their  
branch.

the Memory Gardens Memorial Park. They have a soldier's plot where we conducted the ceremonies.

Your Lee's Legion members, State Commander Jim Fosdyck, Chapter Commander Jim Blauer, Karl Jacobs, Kent Gregory, David Siler, Lowell Downer and Dan McKelvie presented the colors as John Dodd our State President Presided over the event. Chaplain Richard Adams gave the Invocation and Benediction and President Dodd read the Proclamation from President General Larry Magerkurth. Other members in attendance included; Western District Vice-President and Mrs. Lou Carlson, Compatriot Robert Welham and wives Sharon Wood and Un Hui Fosdyck.

Following the reading of the Proclamation from PG Larry Magerkurth, President Dodd asked that those members representing the various services of our armed forces to place wreaths at the base of the memorial. Jim Tucker laid a wreath on behalf of the POWs, Gary Colletti on behalf of the Army, Kathy Flanders on behalf of the Merchant Marines, Jenn Brown on behalf of the Navy, Crystal Ivy on behalf of the Air Force, Daniel Douglas on behalf of the Coast Guard and David Brown on behalf of the Marines.

Thanks go out to Wayne McVeigh for his assistance in coordinating this event with our chapter.

#### DECEMBER MEETING

For those of you who were not able to attend our Christmas Gift Exchange meeting you missed a good one. We were entertained by three Korean dancers which included our own Un Hui Fosdyck.

We had a great turn out with 40 members and guests in attendance.

Young Yun  
Pilkington, Clara  
Kim and our  
own Un Hui  
Fosdyck perform  
a Korean Dance.



Following our lunch we conducted business then had the election of officers. Jim Fosdyck, Chairman of the Nominating Committee announced the slate for 2012. President--Larry Wood, Vice-President--Dan McKelvie, Corresponding Secretary--Jim Wallace, Recording Secretary--Jim Blauer, Treasurer--Arthur Koehler, Registrar--Kent Gregory, Chaplain--Richard Adams, Chancellor--John Dodd, and Sergeant-at-Arms--Danny Cox. With no nominations from the floor the slate was elected by acclamation.

President John Dodd showed off a streamer the state is planning to present to those chapters who participated in the Wreaths Across America Program and they may do the same for the Massing of the Colors as both are National Color Guard Events.

At the end of all the reports and business we held our annual Gift Exchange. There were some 33 gifts brought by members and guests to participate. A good time was had a members and guests either selected a gift from the table or stole one that had already been claimed by another. This stealing caused some lively excitement with oohs and aahs. For those of you who were not able to make it this year we hope you may plan for it next year. Meanwhile, for those who live near enough to our meeting place, why not come and attend some of our meetings and find out what fun people we are.

#### DUES DUE

In the last newsletter we encouraged our members to send in your dues. Your editor made an error in stating the state dues is \$18, when it is \$20 and that the total is not \$63, but \$65. Your editor regrets the error and apologizes for any problems it

may have caused.

For those who have delayed in getting your dues in please do so as soon as possible. We do not want to have to put you through the tedious task of filling out reinstatement papers to get back on the rolls. And, you don't want to miss future issues of your chapter, state and National newsletter/magazines.

#### 2012 UPCOMING EVENTS

January 14--Chapter meeting  
February 11--Chapter Meeting  
February 19--Massing of the Colors  
March 3--Laguna Beach Patriot's Day Parade  
March 2-3--Trustee Meeting Louisville, KY  
March 10--Chapter Meeting  
April 13-15--137th Annual Spring Meeting of the Membership. Sacramento, CA.  
April 21--Chapter Meeting  
May 12--Chapter Meeting  
May 18-20--Field of Honor, Castaways Park, Newport Beach.  
May 25--Memorial Service Newport Harbor High School.  
May 26- Strawberry Festival Parade, Garden Grove.  
May 28--Memorial Day Service, Old Santa Ana Cemetery, Santa Ana.  
May 28--Memorial Day Service-Fairhaven Memorial Park, Santa Ana.  
June 9--Chapter Meeting  
July 4--Huntington Beach Parade  
July 6-11--National Congress, Phoenix, AZ  
Summer Barbecue to be announced.  
September 8--Chapter Meeting  
September 28-29--Fall Trustees Meeting  
Louisville, KY  
October 6-7 Marching Through History  
October 13--Chapter Meeting  
October 13--Korean Festival Parade  
November 2-3--Fall Board of Managers Meeting  
Northern California(TBA)  
November 10--Chapter Meeting  
December 8-- Wreaths Across America, Memory Gardens Cemetery, Brea.

December 8--Chapter Meeting, Gift Exchange

These are the items your editor has at present. More items may be added to the schedule or deleted as the year progresses. In some cases dates may change. Stay in touch with your current newsletter on all that is going to be happening and of which your chapter participates.

All members and their families are invited to join us in any and all our activities and hope you will.

#### GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY

Richard Montgomery was born in Swords, County Dublin, Ireland on December 2, 1736. His father Thomas was a British Army officer and a member of parliament. He spent most of his early childhood in Donegal where he learned to hunt, ride, shoot and fence. His father made sure he received a good education he studied French, Latin and rhetoric and attended school outside of Belfast. In 1754 he entered Trinity College as the French & Indian(Seven Years)War erupted in the colonies. Having been urged by his father and older brother to join the military Montgomery did not receive his degree, having left and joined the military on September 21, 1756. His father purchased him an Ensign's commission and he joined the 17th Regiment a Foot.

On Feb 3, 1757 his regiment was ordered to march from their garrison in Galway and on May 5 sailed from Cork for Halifax, Nova Scotia. They arrived in July. When the assault on Louisbourg was called off they sailed for winter quarters in New York.

In 1758 they returned to Halifax where a new plan for an assault on Louisbourg was mapped out. The British with over 13,000 men and 13 frigates off the coast outnumbered the French force of 800 men. The attack on the fort commenced on June 8, 1758. Montgomery and his troops landed on the beach taking heavy fire. With fixed bayonets they charged forcing the French back to the fort. Without any artillery his men dug entrenchments . The French tried to breakout on July 9, but failed. With the defeat of the French fleet off the coast, the

French surrendered on July 26. His actions at Louisbourg resulted in a promotion to Lieutenant.

In August his regiment sailed for Boston. After a change in command, Montgomery and his regiment were to be utilized in a three prong attack plan on Canada. But first, his regiment was involved in both the capture of Fort Carillon and Fort Frederic near Crown Point, New York in May 1759. Later that year his regiment was placed under the command of Major General Robert Monckton and they spent the winter in the Mohawk Valley.

On May 15, 1769 Montgomery was named adjutant of his regiment, a position awarded to the most promising Lieutenant in the regiment. In August they began the three pronged attack on Canada. From Crown Point they marched and took Ile aux Noir and Fort Chambly, then met up with two other divisions outside of Montreal. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, Canada's French Governor, saw the city could not be defended and surrendered to the British.

With victory in Canada, the British decided to go after the French in the Caribbean. In November 1761, Montgomery's regiment was now sailing from Staten Island for Barbados. Here they met up with other troops. On January 5, 1762 they set sail for Martinique and arrived by the middle of the month. Though the French had prepared for the attack, the British overran the outer defenses shortly after the offensive began on January 24. Those who could retreated to Fort Royal. The British were ready to begin their assault when the French realized they could not hold them off and surrendered. With the fall of Martinique, it was a domino effect as Grenada, St. Lucia and Saint Vincent quickly fell to the British.

In 1761 Spain entered the War on the side of France and the British now set their sites on Havana, Cuba in an effort to cut off communication with Spain and its Caribbean possessions. The British arrived outside of Havana on June 6. The British started by bombarding the fort that knocked out all but 2 of Fort Moro's guns. On July 30 Montgomery and his regiment captured the fort. He

and his regiment returned to New York where they stayed till the end of the war. The Treaty of Paris was signed on February 10, 1763.

Though the War with the French was over, the one with the Native American Tribes was just beginning. The attacks on the British forts began in April 1763. The 17th Regiment received orders to go to Fort Stanwix. Montgomery remained until 1764 when he asked for leave. Though granted by General Gage, Col. Campbell's ranks had been so depleted that he kept Montgomery till they had completed several expeditions. Of two organized by the British in 1764 Montgomery and his regiment were a part of one of them. First to Fort Niagara and then to Fort Detroit while meetings were held with the natives. Montgomery learned about how to interact with the natives in watching his commanders deal with them. On Oct. 3 he and several officers met with Thomas King, Chief of the Oneida Tribe. The Chief warned the British about the tribes in Illinois noting they were quite hostile. This was followed by a larger conference after which Montgomery was released and headed back to New York with dispatches to General Gage and Bradstreet.

Having returned to Britain he recovered his health which had been damaged in the Caribbean. He became politically interested in the Whigs who were members of Parliament. He became friends with Isaac Barre, Edmund Burke and Charles James Fox. They would have long political discussions that sided with the colonists demands for more political freedom. He began to question political policies of the government.

By 1768 his regiment was back in England and with only 17 men left in the regiment he began a recruitment campaign.

In 1771 he was passed over for promotion. Believed to be politically motivated he sold his commission for about 1500 Pounds and in 1772 left the military, bought a bunch of scientific equipment and sailed for America to become a gentleman farmer. He purchased a farm at King's Bridge just 13 miles north of New York City.

On a previous trip to New York he had met Janet Livingstone, daughter of Robert Livingstone. They had hit it off quite well at the time, but his duties took him away. While in Britain recuperating he had become engaged, but the lady was untrue and the engagement was broken off. When he sailed for America, he had no plans to ever get married. That is until he saw Janet again. With permission granted from her father they were married on July 24, 1773. He moved in with his wife at her place called Grassmere in Rhinebeck in New York. He leased out his farm and bought some of the surrounding land around Grassmere and began ploughing and building fences. He also built a grain mill and laid the foundation for a larger house.

With his Livingstone relations supporting the colonists views, Montgomery began to turn against the British and saw them as oppressing tyrants. On May 16, 1775 he was elected as one of ten deputies to represent Dutchess County in the New York Provincial Congress. Though reluctant to serve, he did so. The first session was on May 22. On May 26 he was a signee to a resolution that legitimized the authority of the New York Provincial Congress. He was placed on a committee that would decide on where to place military defensive positions in the state. He also helped to organize a provincial militia and obtain supplies for it.

With George Washington's appointment as Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army on June 15, 1775, New York was asked to name 2 men to serve with Washington. One to be a Major General and one to be a brigadier General. Philip Schuyler was named as the Major General. Montgomery was then named Brigadier General. He ranked second in command of all the Brigadier Generals.

As Washington passed through Boston on June 25, He appointed Montgomery as deputy commander under Schuyler. Shortly there after orders were received from Congress to invade Canada. While Schuyler headed for Fort Tichonderoga to quickly assemble his forces Montgomery remained in Albany working on the

invasion plan. They worked through the Summer raising men and materials for the invasion. During this time Washington decided to expand the invasion by ordering Benedict Arnold to lead the a force to take Quebec. He would join Schuyler's force outside the city.

While Schuyler was busy talking with the Iroquois Confederation, Montgomery was in charge at Fort Tichonderoga. He received an intelligence report about the British building two gunboats on Lake Champlain. Without seeking permission Montgomery sent 1,200 men North on the Schooner Liberty and the sloop Enterprise. He then wrote to Schuyler explaining the situation.

Upon his return to Fort Tichonderoga Schuyler ordered an additional 800 men to reinforce Montgomery. They approached Fort St. John on September 6. Not sure that they could quickly take the fort they fell back to Ile aux Noix. Schuyler was now very sick and Montgomery was placed in full command of the daily operations of the army. On September 10 with a force of 1700 men he moved toward the fort. As they advanced word of a British War Ship coming up the river caused half the troops from New England to flee. Feeling he could not take the fort at this time he returned to Ile aux Noix, where Schuyler began court marshall proceedings, but was too ill and had to return to Tichonderoga, placing Montgomery in full command of the army and invasion operations.

On September 16, Montgomery organized another expedition against the Fort St. John. The Commander of the Fort, Major Charles Preston, had been Montgomery's superior only three years earlier in the British Army. There was a skirmish on the 17th in which Montgomery was able to force the British back into the fort. The siege began as Montgomery placed his troops around the fort. Out gunned by a 10 to 1 ratio, Montgomery concentrated on improving the siege works. They were able to erect 2 batteries within several days and under constant fire from the fort. Artillery and arms arrived from Tichonderoga on September 21 and October 5th, but were too far from the fort to

do any harm.

Montgomery then ordered a Battery be built where the Royal Savage could be threatened. Completed on October 14th they were then able to sink the British ship.

In Mid October James Livingstone, a relative of Montgomery's wife suggested they attack Fort Chambly some 10 miles upstream. He approved of the plan and sent 350 men and two American guns passed Fort St. John towards Chambly. For two days the Americans bombarded the fort. With heavy damage to the structure of the fort the British commander surrendered. This included 6 tons of powder, and 83 men. The colors of the 7th Royal Fusiliers who were defending the fort were sent to General Schuyler at Tichonderoga. These were the first standards of a British Regiment that had been captured during the war. Washington sent a letter of Congratulations to Montgomery and hoped "that the next letter be dated from Montreal."

By November 1, the batteries north of the Fort had been completed and the Americans began their siege of the fort. Though the British returned fire, it was inconsequential. Between structural damages, and low moral, the British received a proposal of surrender. Though told by Carleton to hold out, Preston agreed to the surrender on November 2. With full military honors they left the fort on November 3 and sent to the colonies where they were held.

Now General Montgomery headed to Montreal. The trek was exceedingly difficult having encountered a major storm enroute and having to march through all that snow, water and ice. They were able to stop a group of British fleeing from Montreal to Quebec in a short skirmish,

Upon arrival at the fort at Montreal, Montgomery sent a letter demanding the surrender or bombardment would ensue upon the city. Negotiations ensued and on November 13 the city surrendered and Montgomery and his troops entered the city with out a shot being fired. During the negotiations Carleton had escaped on a flotilla of ships down the river, but the flotilla was captured

on November 19, but Carleton was able to escape to Quebec. His treatment of the prisoners caused concern by his officers that almost resulted in his resignation, but for General Washington writing and asking him to stay on.

Taking the ships captured in the flotilla Montgomery headed for Quebec on November 28. On Dec 2, he was able to join up with Benedict Arnold's forces, some 18 miles from Quebec. Arnold turned the command of his troops over to Montgomery who gave them much needed supplies which included clothing and other winter items they got from the flotilla supplies. They arrived and the order went out to surround the city on December 4. A letter of surrender was sent to Carleton who burned it. A proclamation was sent out the inhabitants saying they had come to liberate them.

He began the bombardment on December 9 the same day he was unknowingly promoted to Major General. This had little effect. Even with the raising of a closer battery on December 15, the effect was minimal and evacuated the batteries.

He now made plans for an assault. Unfortunately a deserter communicated the plans to the British and plans had to be revised. With feints at several key positions and main area ready to attack they set out on December 30 during a major snowstorm. Leading the march to the Lower Tower, they reached the palisade by 6am. He led the advance party and moved toward a blockhouse down the street, encouraging his men forward. At about 50 yards from the blockhouse they were fired upon and Montgomery was killed with grapeshot through the head and thighs.

On January 1, 1776 his body was identified by an American Prisoner to General Carleton. Carleton ordered he be buried with dignity. He was laid to rest on January 4, 1776. Both Washington and Schuyler were devastated by Montgomery's death. Schuyler even asked that Washington cease any attempts on Canada. On January 25, 1776 Congress approved the building of a monument in his honor. A hero in the colonies he fought to free.\*\*\*

# Photo Album

January 2012



At left, State President John Dodd presided over the Wreaths Across America Ceremonies at Memory Gardens Memorial Park in Brea.

At right, Richard Adams gave the Invocation and Benediction during the ceremonies.

Below is the Lee's Legion Color Guard presenting the colors for the Pledge of Allegiance.



The Lee's Legion members; Larry Wood, Jim Blauer, Kent Gregory, Karl Jacobs(Harbor), Dan McKelvie, David Siler, Lowell Downer(Sons of Liberty), and State CDR Jim Fosdyck.



At left our newest member Robert Welham, Vice-President of the Western District Louis V. Carlson, Jr. and State President John Dodd.

At right Larry Wood leads the retiring of the colors after the ceremonies were concluded.



# Photo Album

January 2012-2



Left, Un Hui Fosdyck (Ctr) with Korean Ladies who danced for our members & guests. Jim Fosdyck, right, receives a new supplemental certificate from President Gregory.



At left, State President John Dodd shows off the newly designed streamer that will be made available by the state for those chapters whose Color Guard participates in the Wreaths Across America Program.

At right, General Richard Montgomery who was killed in the Battle of Quebec during the American Revolution.



At left, the rendering by John Trumbull of the death of General Montgomery at the Battle of Quebec.

At right, the Montgomery Tomb memorial at St. Paul's Chapel.



# January 2012

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
<p>1 1735-Paul Revere born</p> <p>1745-Anthony Wayne born</p> <p>1752-Betsy Ross born</p>	<p>2 1777-British come in contact with General Washington's Army East of Trenton.</p>	<p>3 1777-Washington gained victory at Princeton.</p>	<p>4 1776-British Gov. Guy Carleton gave an honorable burial to Gen. Richard Montgomery and other American officers who fell at the Battle of Quebec.</p>	<p>5 1775-New Hampshire adopted its own Constitution. 1st independent government in the American Colonies.</p>	<p>6 1776-Revolutionary officials in South Carolina warn Georgia Patriots that British Warships had left Charleston and may be headed for Savannah.</p>	<p>7 1789-First Electoral College meets and casts all votes for George Washington as President.</p>
<p>8 1776-Americans raided Charlestown, Mass. burning 10 houses used as soldier's barracks.</p>	<p>9 1776--Brunswick, Germany signs treaty with Britain to supply 4,300 mercenary, including light infantry (Hessians).</p>	<p>10 1776-Common Sense written by Thomas Paine, published in Philadelphia.</p>	<p>11 1775-Francis Salvador became the first Jew to hold elective office when he won a seat in South Carolina's Provincial Assembly.</p>	<p>12 1776-Continental Congress debated opening trade with foreign nations starting March 1.</p>	<p>13 1776-Leaders of Hesse, Germany agreed to furnish British with 12,000 troops to send to the colonies.</p>	<p>14 1741-Benedict Arnold born</p> <p>1783-Treaty of Paris ratified by Congress.</p>
<p>15 1777-Vermont(New Connecticut) declares for independence.</p>	<p>16 1788-French recognize U. S. independence.</p>	<p>17 1706-Benjamin Franklin born.</p> <p>1781-Patriots are victorious at Cowpens, South Carolina.</p>	<p>18 1776-The Maryland Convention disclaimed any desire for independence from Britain.</p>	<p>19 1776-Continental Congress in Philadelphia votes to send reinforcements to assist American Troops invading Canada.</p>	<p>20 1781-New Jersey troops mutiny, but General Robert Howe arrives from West Point to quell the uprising.</p>	<p>21 1776-Rhode Island Congressional delegate, Samuel Ward, wrote to his son, Samuel, Jr., who was imprisoned, having been captured at the Battle of Quebec.</p>
<p>22 1776- General Court in Watertown, Mass. passed an act excluding Negroes, Indians and Mulattoes from enlisting.</p>	<p>23 1737-John Hancock born.</p> <p>1776-Lord Sterling, N.J. Patriot, led the capture of BLUE MOUNTAIN VALLEY, a British transport.</p>	<p>24 1776- Philadelphia residents turn back a ship of 600 chests of tea. It returned to London unloaded.</p>	<p>25 1776- The SOLEBY, which held Ethan Allen as prisoner, docked at Cork, Ireland.</p>	<p>26 1776- William Franklin, Governor of New Jersey, is placed under house arrest by patriots.</p>	<p>27 1776-Admiral Samuel Graves was recalled to Great Britain for his failure as Commander-in-Chief of the British Navy in No. America, giving his command over to Admiral Molyneux Shuldham.</p>	<p>28 1775-John Trumbull's epic political satire M'FINGAL was published.</p>
<p>29 1737-Thomas Paine born.</p> <p>1779-British forces take Augusta, Georgia.</p>	<p>30 1776- A British transport destined for besieged British Garrison in Boston, made port at Halifax, Nova Scotia.</p>	<p>31 1776-John Hancock offers to resign as President of the Continental Congress, not sure if he had been reelected, which he had.</p>				