



# MUSKETS & BROADSWORD

Orange County Chapter Sons of the American Revolution

June 2014

Editor Jim Blauer

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## MEETING INFORMATION

When June 14, 2014

Where: Sizzler Restaurant

1401 N. Harbor Blvd.

Fullerton, CA

Time: Social Begins at 11:00am

Meeting: Called to Order at 11:30am

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

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

At our regular meeting last month, I mentioned the prison ships that dotted Wallabout Bay on the North East shore of Brooklyn during the Revolution. They are sadly a forgotten part of our War For Independence today. With Memorial Day just behind us, it is a good time to take a look at those who lost their lives in the struggle for liberty, not on a heroic military action, not in the heat of a desperate fight, but hungry, sickly and abused.

During the War, the British solved the problem of where to put American Prisoners by using the hulks, decommissioned warships and cargo ships to create floating prisons. Every morning the prisoners would be brought on deck and offered a deal. If they would join the British Navy, they would be released and would be sent to fight somewhere where they would not have to face other Americans. Few took that offer and many paid the price for refusing. The commissioner of prisons, Joshua Loring, made a good profit by taking the money allotted for the prisoners food and needs and lined his own pockets.

How bad was the condition of these ships? Here are some numbers to give it some perspective. By the conclusion of the war, 25,000 patriots had died. Remember that in 1770 the population was only estimated to be 2,150,000. That is a bit over 1% of the population. At the bloodiest battle of the war, the Battle of Camden, August 16, 1780, there were 1050 Americans known killed or wounded. By the end of 8 years of war approximately 8,000 had died in battle. On the New York prison ships they believe 11,500 men died. More men died on the prison ships than in all the 1,546 military engagements of the war.

Liberty is a very expensive commodity and a high price was paid.

## Guest speaker at June luncheon

Hammond McKie Salley

Major, US Army, Infantry (Ret.)

Maj. Hammond Salley attended the University of Florida where he received an Army ROTC commission in the Infantry. During the next 21 years in the Army he served in assignments throughout the United States, Germany and two tours in Vietnam. Hammond has served in Armored, Airborne and Mechanized Infantry Divisions as well as in Special Operations units. He is Airborne, Ranger and Special Forces (Green Beret) qualified.



He was in Saigon when the TET Offensive commenced in late January 1968. As a member of the Top Secret black operations

unit known as MACSOG, Maj. Salley was then transferred to the MACSOG Forward Operations Base-3 at the Khe Sanh Combat Base near the DMZ and Laotian border. FOB-3 was collocated with the surrounded 26th Marine Regiment during the Siege of Khe Sanh.

Maj. Salley is one of the very few Army officers privileged to have been awarded a Navy Presidential Unit Citation for his association with the 26th Marines during this historic battle. Maj. Salley will provide us with an overview of the Siege based on his personal experiences.

### MAY EVENTS

At our May meeting it was announced by Compatriot Kent Gregory that a gentleman who did reenacting has donated some \$3,000 worth of colonial clothing to the chapter. This clothing will be available to our members to wear at events should they wish to participate and yet have nothing to wear.

On Armed Forces Weekend we once again participate in the Field of Honor May 16 & 17 at the Castaways Park in Newport Beach. Our Color Guard joined Buena Park High School JROTC Color Guard for the presentation of the Colors on Friday. However, we (SAR) were the primary color guard on Saturday. There were 1776 American Flags planted throughout the park. General Washington spoke with the children in attendance and the Shippey girls, Sloane and Blythe manned our table at the bottom of the Hill. The Riverside Mountain Fife and Drum Corps were also in attendance and one of the fifers gave lessons to one of the children in attendance (See Photo Pages). Admiral Richard Lyons was the keynote speaker. He is a retired Navy veteran of WWII and Korea. Here he poses with our own Un Hui Yi



Fosdyck.

There were not only the Lee's Legion Color Guard in attendance, but also color guardsmen from Riverside, Harbor, General George Patton,

and Silicon Valley.

On May 23rd Jim Blauer once again attended the Memorial Service ceremonies at his Alma Mater, Newport Harbor High School. Here the students remember the 38 alumni who made the ultimate sacrifice for our country. Jim was once again asked to sing the National Anthem.

On May 25th the Lee's Legion Color guard presented the colors at the Shepherd's Grove Church's annual Hour of Power celebration. This was recorded and will be broadcast World-wide on July 5th and 6th.

Those participating here were; Commander Jim Fosdyck, Kent Gregory, Karl Jacobs, Dan McKelvie and Larry Wood.

Located in Garden Grove the service also included the Shepherd's Grove Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Marc Riley, the Hour of Power Choir, Vocalist Natalie Leonard who was named one of Orange County Register's top ten musical theater artists. The morning's message was brought by former Navy Seal, Chad Williams.

This patriotic Program will be seen by millions in 22 different countries on the July 4th weekend. It will be broadcast on the Trinity Broadcast Network (TBN) and Oxygen Network.

On Monday May 26th, Memorial Day, the Color Guard and other members attend the Tri-City Memorial Day service at the Old Santa Ana Cemetery. The Color Guard consisting of Commander Jim Fosdyck, John Dodd, Jim Klingler, Dan McKelvie, and Karl Jacobs and Daniel Shippey as General George Washington.

Jim Blauer who normally participates in the Color Guard was asked to read General Order #11 that created Memorial Day, so he was situated on the stage. Other members and their families in attendance were Un Hui Yi Fosdyck, Arthur Koehler, Lacy Dodd, and Charles Beal.

Meanwhile Compatriot Fosdyck has been busy making presentations of our JROTC/ROTC medals and certificates to deserving cadets. On May 1st He Un Hui and Compatriot Hammond Salley attended the Fullerton High School awards ceremony to honor Cadet Erick Portillo. May 2nd Jim & Un Hui were at Troy High School to honor Cadet Kevin Lee. On May 7th they were at Sonora to honor Cadet Antonio Apodaca. On May 8th they were at La Habra High to honor Cadet Luis Mendez. On May 16th Dan Henry joined Jim & Un Hui at the Orange High awards to honor Cadet 1st LT. Efrain Almazan. On May 21st Jim & Un Hui were at Santa Ana High where they presented the medal and certificate to Cadet Carlos Gonzalez. Compatriot Gus Fischer joined Jim & Un Hui at the May 22 awards at Anaheim High honoring Cadet CPO

Matthew Bevins. On May 30 Jim & Un Hui attended the awards for Santiago High honoring Michael Sanchez with the last medal and certificate for this month. More to come in June.

Our thanks go out to Compatriot Fosdyck for spear heading this program honoring these fine cadets for their work in the JROTC Program. Thanks also to the supporting cast of Hammond Salley, Dan Henry and Gus Fischer for attending some of these ceremonies. Members who would like to attend these awards ceremonies are welcome to do so. Maybe you have a favorite school or city where you would like to show your support for this program. Should you wish to attend any of these ceremonies you should contact Compatriot Fosdyck and he will be able to give you the day and time for the presentations you would like to attend.

### **8th Annual Summer Barbecue and Pot Luck**

Once again our wonderful hosts John and Karen Dodd and family will be hosting our Summer Barbecue and Pot luck. It is scheduled for July 12 from noon to 4pm. They are located at 10072 Highcliff in Santa Ana. It is on the corner of Highcliff and Miramar Circle and you can park on Highcliff. For further help in locating their home see Thomas Guide Page 100 G5.

The chapter will supply the chips, meat salsa and munchies. You may bring a salad, side dish or dessert and your favorite beverage.

Please contact John if you plan on attending by calling at 714-731-0833 or email him at [johnldodd@earthlink.net](mailto:johnldodd@earthlink.net). Please advise him on what you plan to bring and how many will be in your party.

### **FLAG DAY—ITS BEGINNINGS**

As many of you may have realized our next meeting will be on June 14th also known as Flag Day. With this in mind, your editor has obtained a history of how the holiday came about. The site from which this information came is at the end of this article.

“The Fourth of July was traditionally celebrated as America's birthday, but the idea of an annual day specifically celebrating the Flag is believed to have first originated in 1885. BJ Cigrand, a schoolteacher, arranged for the pupils in the Fredonia, Wisconsin Public School, District 6, to observe June 14 (the 108th anniversary of the official adoption of The Stars and Stripes) as 'Flag Birthday'. In numerous magazines and newspaper articles and public addresses over the following years, Cigrand continued to enthusiastically advocate the observance of June 14 as 'Flag Birthday', or 'Flag Day'.

On June 14, 1889, George Balch, a kindergarten teacher in New York City, planned appropriate ceremonies for the children of his school, and his idea of observing Flag Day was later adopted by the State Board of Education of New York. On June 14, 1891, the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia held a Flag Day celebration, and on June 14 of the following year, the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, celebrated Flag Day.

Following the suggestion of Colonel J Granville Leach (at the time historian of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution), the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America on April 25, 1893 adopted a resolution requesting the mayor of Philadelphia and all others in authority and all private citizens to display the Flag on June 14th. Leach went on to recommend that thereafter the day be known as 'Flag Day', and on that day, school children be assembled for appropriate exercises, with each child being given a small Flag.

Two weeks later on May 8th, the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution unanimously endorsed the action of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames. As a result of the resolution, Dr. Edward Brooks, then Superintendent of Public Schools of Philadelphia, directed that Flag Day exercises be held on June 14, 1893 in Independence Square. School children were assembled, each carrying a small Flag, and patriotic songs were sung and addresses delivered.

In 1894, the governor of New York directed that on June 14 the Flag be displayed on all public buildings. With BJ Cigrand and Leroy Van Horn as the moving spirits, the Illinois organization, known as the American Flag Day Association, was organized for the purpose of promoting the holding of Flag Day exercises. On June 14th, 1894, under the auspices of this association, the first general public school children's celebration of Flag Day in Chicago was held in Douglas, Garfield, Humboldt, Lincoln, and Washington Parks, with more than 300,000 children participating.

Adults, too, participated in patriotic programs. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, delivered a 1914 Flag Day address in which he repeated words he said the flag had spoken to him that morning: "I am what you make me; nothing more. I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself."

Inspired by these three decades of state and local celebrations, Flag Day - the anniversary of the Flag Resolution of 1777 - was officially *established* by the Proclamation of President Woodrow Wilson on May 30th, 1916. While Flag Day was celebrated in

various communities for years after Wilson's proclamation, it was not until August 3rd, 1949, that President Truman signed an Act of Congress designating **June 14th** of each year as **National Flag Day**.

<http://www.usflag.org/history/flagday.html>

### BETSY ROSS 1752-1836

Born in Philadelphia in 1752, Elizabeth Grissom was the daughter of Samuel, a Quaker carpenter. She eloped in 1773 with John Ross, an upholsterer. But he was killed in 1776 in a gun powder explosion while serving in the militia. Taking over her husband's shop after his death, Betsy became an expert seamstress. She had seven daughters from two more marriages.

Her fame came when her grandson, William J. Canby, wrote a paper about his grandmother. When she was 84, the eleven year old Canby listened to her story of the making of the first flag. It seems George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the uncle of Betsy's first husband. He was a member of the committee which also included George Washington and Robert Morris. They approached her in June 1776 with the rough design of a flag. General Washington wanted six pointed stars, but Mrs. Ross persuaded him to go with five-pointed stars, showing him how easy it was to cut them.

Though it is known she was an expert seamstress, having been an official flag maker for the Pennsylvania State Navy, there is no proof of the story her grandson relates. The Stars & Stripes she is said to



have sewn was adopted as the official flag of the United States by Congress on June 14, 1777. Betsy Ross died in 1836.

### BIRTH OF THE U. S. ARMY

Founded in June 14, 1775

When the American Revolution broke out, the rebellious colonies did not possess an army in the modern sense. Rather, the revolutionaries fielded an amateur force of colonial troops, cobbled together from

various New England companies. They had no unified chain of command, and although Artemas Ward of Massachusetts exercised authority by informal agreement, officers from other colonies were not obligated to obey his orders. The American volunteers were led, equipped, armed, paid for and supported by the colonies from which they were raised.

In the spring of 1775, this "army" was about to confront British troops near Boston, Massachusetts. The revolutionaries had to re-organize their forces quickly if they were to stand a chance against Britain's seasoned professionals. Recognizing the need to enlist the support of all of the American seaboard colonies, the Massachusetts Provincial Congress ap-



pealed to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia to assume authority for the New England army. Reportedly, at [John Adams'](#) request, Congress voted to "adopt" the Boston troops on June 14, although there is no written record of this decision. Also on this day, Congress resolved to form a committee "to bring in a draft of rules and regulations for the government of the Army," and voted \$2,000,000 to support the forces around Boston, and those at New York City. Moreover, Congress authorized the formation of ten companies of expert riflemen from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, which were directed to march to Boston to support the New England militia.

[George Washington](#) received his appointment as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army the next day, and formally took command at Boston on July 3, 1775.

[Source: U.S. Army Center Of Military History](#)

### AMERICAN MINUTE WITH BILL FEDERER WHO FIRST PUBLISHED FOR EDUCATION?...AND WHY?

The earliest human records appeared about 3,000 or 4,000 BC-Sumerian Cuneiform on clay tablets in the Mesopotamian Valley and Egyptian Hieroglyphics on papyrus and monuments along the Nile.

Only kings and the ruling class could read. The thousands of cuneiform and hieroglyphic characters were not only difficult to learn, commoners and slaves were not allowed to learn them. It was a form of control, similar to some American States before the Civil War that made it a crime to teach slaves to

read.

Historically, kings ruled by honoring those who pleased them and by striking fear into those who did not.

Around 1400 BC, Israel broke away from Egypt's totalitarian Pharaoh. When Moses came down the mountain, he not only had the Law of God, he had the Law in a 22 character alphabet that was so easy to learn, the entire nation could read it.

Most countries had kings and friends of the king who were 'more equal'. When Israel entered the Promised Land, for several centuries it did not have a king. Israel was ruled by the Law, which forbade respect of persons in judgement; rich and poor were to be treated the same; male and female made in the image of the Creator; even the stranger living among them was under the same Law as they were. This was the beginning of the concept of 'equality'.

Not only was Israel free, they could stay free because all could read the Law. Their experiment in self-government was dependent on one thing—the priests teaching the people to read the Law.

The priests became negligent, everyone did what was right in their own eyes and the country fell into moral chaos. In response, they got a totalitarian King Saul, who a short time later killed all but one of the priests. The pattern was clear—for a country to maintain order without a king, there needed to be an educated and moral citizenry.

During America's colonial era, education and morals were predominately taught in church schools. After Independence, large numbers of immigrants arrived in America. The response was to create 'common' schools.

The "Father of American Scholarship and Education" was Noah Webster who died on May 28, 1843. Noah Webster attended Yale, which had been founded as a puritan Congregational school, but when the Revolutionary War started, he left for four years to fight. After graduation, Noah Webster became a lawyer and taught in New York.

Dissatisfied with children's spelling books, he wrote the famous *Blue-Backed Speller*, which sold over one hundred million copies. Early editions had a "Moral Catechism" with rules from the scriptures. For generations American school children learned letters, morality, and patriotism from Webster's spellers, catechisms, history books, and his *Webster's Dictionary*.

Noah Webster served 9 terms in Connecticut's State Legislature and three terms in the Massachusetts' Legislature where he lobbied for funding of public education. Arguing the government should:

"Discipline our youth in early life in sound maxims of moral, political and religious duties". Noah Webster stated: "Society requires that the education of youth should be watched with the most scrupulous attention. Education, in great measure, forms the moral characters of men, and morals are the basis of government. Education should therefore be the first care of the legislature... for it is much easier to introduce and establish an effectual system for preserving morals, than to correct by penal statutes the ill effects of a bad system..."

Webster continued: "The goodness of a heart is of infinitely more consequence to society than a elegance of manners; nor will any superficial accomplishments repair the want of principle in the mind... The education of youth...lays the foundation on which both law and gospel rest for success."

Webster stated: "To give children a good education in manners, arts and science is important; to give religious education is indispensable; and an immense responsibility rests on parents and guardians who neglect these duties."

Noah Webster wrote: "Practical truths in religion, in morals, and in civil and social concerns, ought to be among the first and most prominent objects of instructions...With religious and moral principles deeply impressed on the mind, and controlling the whole conduct, science and literature will not make men what the Laws of God require them to be.; and without both kinds of knowledge, citizens can not enjoy the blessings which they seek."

Webster wrote in "On the Education of Youth in America", printed in Webster's American Magazine, 1788: In some countries the common people are not permitted to read the Bible at all. In ours, it is as common as a newspaper and in schools is read with nearly the same degree of respect...Select passages of scripture...may be read in schools, to great advantage... My wish is not to see the Bible excluded from schools, but to see it used as a system of religion and morality."

In "Advice to the Young", included in his History of the United States, 1832, Noah Webster wrote: "The Brief exposition of the Constitution of the United States, will unfold to young persons the principles of republican government..."

JULY 4th

There is the Hunting Beach Parade in the morning and the Cerritos "Let Freedom Ring" event in the evening. Contact Jim Blauer for the HB Parade and Jim Fosdyck for the Cerritos event for more info.\*\*\*

# Orange County Chapter Sons of the American Revolution BBQ

RSVP form

We will attend the Orange County S.A.R. Summer Barbeque.

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(name(s))

---

(chapter)

\_\_\_\_\_ (number attending)

We will bring a            salad            \_\_\_\_\_

                                 side dish            \_\_\_\_\_

                                 dessert            \_\_\_\_\_

(feel free to identify more specifically!)

Fax this back to John at 714-731-0833

(or if you are getting this by email, email your rsvp back to  
[JohnLDodd@earthlink.net](mailto:JohnLDodd@earthlink.net))

Thanks!

John & Karen Dodd  
10072 Highcliff Dr.  
Santa Ana, CA 92705  
714-602-2132

Thomas guide page 800, G5  
corner of Highcliff & Miramar Circle  
GPS N 15.734' W 120 14.948'

From corner of Cowan Heights Drive and Newport Blvd., go up the hill .3 mile and turn left on Shadyridge, turn left (only way you can go); go up the hill .3 mile then turn left on Deerhill and go up the hill; go .1 mile and turn right on Brier Lane (only way you can go); go .3 mile and turn left (not right as Yahoo and Mapquest note) on Highcliff; go past 3 driveways on the left and turn left and go up Miramar Circle, then turn left through the first gate into the driveway. It will be easier to turn around on Miramar and then park on the south side of Highcliff, facing back out.

### **To Get to Cowan Heights Drive**

- 1) From 55 freeway, get off at 17<sup>th</sup> Street, go east to Newport Blvd., turn left (north) up the hill to Cowan Heights Drive then turn right.
- 2) From Los Angeles, take 5 Freeway south to 22 freeway, go east to 55 north, then immediately off at Chapman, go east to Newport Blvd. (through El Modena and then up and over the hill), turn right (south) up and over the hill to Cowan Heights Drive and turn left. Alternatively, take 22 to 55 south and get off at 17<sup>th</sup> Street and follow (1) above, which avoids crowded Chapman Ave. OR take 55 north and get off the 55 at Katella. Follow it east to Newport, then take that south, past Chapman, to Cowan Heights. (Katella will change names to Villa Park then to Santiago. This is easier than driving across on Chapman.)
- 3) From "Inland Empire" take 91 to 55 south and then follow (2) or get on 241 Toll Road off the 91 freeway and get off at Chapman, turn right (west) on Chapman and go to Newport Blvd., then turn left (south) to Cowan Heights Drive and turn left
- 4) From South Orange County, take 5 to 55 and then follow (2) or get off at Jamboree in Tustin, go north to Canyon View, turn left at the Peters Canyon Regional Park sign, go .7 miles to Newport Blvd., turn left and go 1.3 miles to Cowan Heights Drive and turn left.

# Photo Album

## May Meeting



Captain John Ryan, our speaker for May was presented a Certificate of Appreciation by President Dan Shippey at left.

At right Barbara Winkler from Quilts of Valor presents Captain Ryan with a quilt for his service to our country.



At left, Jim Fosdyck pins the Society Rosette on new member Skyler Kressin, having just been inducted into the chapter By President Shippey.

At right Skyler Kressin is presented his Certificate of Membership and congratulated as our newest member.



President Shippey. Left, inducted Gary Richards into the chapter and Jim Fosdyck pinned on his Society Rosette.

At right President Shippey with the assistance of Veterans Affairs Chairman Dan Henry presents Gary Richards with his Military Service Medal & Certificate.





# Photo Album

## JROTC/ROTC Presentations



Left, Orange High School. Dan Henry, CW03 William Southern, Cadet 1st Lt. Efrain Almazan, Un Hui Yi & Jim Fosdyck.



Right Santa Ana Navy SMI Commander Tom Osseck, Cadet Carlos Gonzales and Jim Fosdyck.



Left, Un Hui Yi, Tom Osseck, Cadet Gonzalez, Lou Correa and Jim Fosdyck.



Right, USN Chief Harry Oliver holds the Anaheim High School SAR JROTC Plaque with Jim Fosdyck. The plaque lists the names of the recipients since 2009.

Below Santiago HS Army JROTC 1st Sgt. Richardson, Honorable Christopher Phan. Major Matthias, Cadet Michael Sanchez, Jim & Un Hui Yi Fosdyck.



Left, Anaheim HS Navy JROTC SMI Commander John Knight, Sr. Chief Charles Perkins, Gus Fischer, Cadet Matthew Bevins, Un Hui Yi & Jim Fosdyck.



# Photo Album

## Field of Honor



Top, Friday's honor Guard consisted of Commander Jim Fosdyck, Charlie Gentis (Riverside), Karl Jacobs (Harbor), Jim Blauer, Bob Taylor (Gen. Patton), Dan McKelvie, Jim Klingler (drafted Civilian) and Dan Shippey as General George Washington.



Left General Washington speaks to some of the school children bussed in for the event.



Right Charlie Gentis leads the Honor Guard for presentation of Colors.



Left, a fifer from the Riverside Mountain Fife & Drum Corps shows one of the students how to play the fife.



Right, Color Guard poses with a batch of children in attendance.

At right Sloane & Blythe Shippey assist in the manning of the SAR table. They demonstrated some of the items for the kids and adults who came by the booth and answered any questions the kids might have had. Well done Ladies.



# Photo Album



Commander Fosdyck was joined by Compatriots Kent Gregory, Karl Jacobs, Dan McKelvie and Larry Wood as they presented the Colors at the Shepherd's Grove Memorial Day service on May 25th. It will be broadcast the first weekend in July.



At the Tri-City Memorial Day service at the Old Santa Ana Cemetery, the Orange County Members and family. Front Row; Un Hui Yi & Jim Fosdyck, Lacy Dodd, Karl Jacobs, Jim Klingler, John Dodd, Dan McKelvie, Jim Blauer and Dan Shippey. Back row; Eugene & Heather Henson, Arthur Koehler and Charles Beal.



Above General George Washington lays the chapter wreath as the Color Guard forms off to the side.



Karl Jacobs, John Dodd, Dan McKelvie, Commander Jim Fosdyck, General Washington (Dan Shippey), Jim Klingler and Jim Blauer.



That same afternoon several members attended the Yorba Linda Ceremonies. They included; Police Captain Mike Shanahan, Kent Gregory, Karl Jacobs, Dan Henry, Dan McKelvie, Larry Wood, Commander Jim Fosdyck and Hugh Shanahan (Mike's father).

