



MUSKETS & BROADSWORD

Orange County Chapter Sons of the American Revolution

May 2014

Editor Jim Blauer

Officers

President

Daniel H. T. Shippey
1636 Gymkhana Street
Orange, CA 92869-1032
dan@breedshill.org

Vice-President

Louis V. Carlson, Jr.
2628 Shadow Lane
Santa Ana, CA 92705-6980

Corresponding Secretary

James W. Klingler
33 Bethany Drive
Irvine, CA 92603-3519
klingler@sbcglobal.net

Recording Secretary

James F. Blauer
594 Hamilton St. #E
Costa Mesa, CA 92627
jblauer@pacbell.net

Treasurer

Arthur A. Koehler
17422 Ireland Lane
Huntington Beach, CA
treasurer@orangecountysar.org

Registrar

M. Kent Gregory
3822 Denwood Avenue
Los Alamitos, CA 90720
drkentgregory@earthlink.net

Chaplain

Richard E. Adams
2304 Chestnut Ave.
Orange, CA 92867
yangbon@hotmail.com

Chancellor

John L. Dodd
10072 Highcliff Drive
Santa Ana, CA 92705
JohnLDodd@earthlink.net

MEETING INFORMATION

When: May 10, 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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

May is a great month for Patriots. There are countless important dates and events in May to be remembered but here are three I think are especially worth noting.

May 1 1777

A change in regulations allowed free black men to enlist in the Continental Army. The first to do so was Agrippa Hull on this day in 1777. Hull became the personal aide to Brigadier-General of the Engineers Tadeuz Kosciuszko in 1779 and saw some of the most decisive battles of the war. In all Hull served six years and two months with distinction.

On May 3, 1783, Sergeant Elijah Churchill and William Brown received The Badge of Military Merit and certificates from Washington's hand at the Newburgh headquarters. The Badge Of Military Merit was the original Purple Heart award created by George Washington to recognize soldiers who exhibited, not only instances of unusual gallantry in battle, but also extraordinary fidelity and essential service in any way. Elijah Churchill was a 32-year old carpenter from Enfield who entered the 8th Connecticut as a private on July 7, 1775. He was cited for gallantry in action at Fort St. George near Brookhaven on Long Island, at Coram, New York, in November 1780, and at Tarrytown, New York, in July 1781.

A native of Stamford CT, William Brown enlisted in the 5th Connecticut Regiment as a corporal on May 23, 1775. No record of his citation has been uncovered, but it is believed that he participated in the assault on Redoubt No. 10 during the siege of Yorktown.

May 25, 1787

The Constitutional Convention that would create and define our federal government convened in Philadelphia. The convention was called to strengthen the Articles of Confederation which had served as our national charter since the Revolution. The result of this convention was an entirely new government.

May this Spring be a season of blessings for you and your families and I hope to see you at our regularly scheduled meeting May 10th in Fullerton.

Yours in Liberty,

Dan Shippey

**Guest speaker at May luncheon
Captain John Ryan, US Navy (Retired)**

Topic: 'Submarines'

Captain John Ryan, US Navy (Retired), entered the Navy in the fall of 1954 and his Navy career involved assignments within several different and interesting Naval warfare communities. His assignments included service on cargo ships; three submarines and staff of the Commander Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet; an aircraft carrier; a guided missile cruiser; and later as Captain of both a Destroyer and a Guided Missile Cruiser. He also served as Commanding Officer, Recruit Training Command, Great Lakes; was on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations; served as Plans Officer for Commander Surface Forces, Atlantic Fleet; and "Commodore", Fleet Training Group, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.



and "Commodore", Fleet Training Group, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Captain Ryan will share some of his very interesting submarine service related experiences.

The Revolutionary War Historical Leadership at West Point, July 24-28, 2014

The Stephen Ambrose Historical Tours has teamed with Thayer Leader Development Group, a corporate leader development program grounded on the principles from West Point and the Army, to offer an exclusive opportunity to study the Revolutionary War and historical leadership at West Point with two world class military historians, Colonel Jim Johnson, PhD. (U.S. Army retired) and colonel Kevin Farrell, PhD. (U.S. Army retired). From your base camp at the historic Thayer Hotel overlooking the Hudson River, for four days you will explore the historic sites of the Hudson River Valley, while these scholar warriors provide an in depth examination of the Revolutionary war.

A NOTE FROM PRESIDENT FAULKINBURY

I am requesting that those who are planning on attending the National Congress in Greenville SC in July please let me know if you're planning on attending so I can work on the delegate cards when they are received from National.

CONGRATULATIONS COMPATRIOT FOSDYCK

The Los Niños Society of the CAR (OC Society) held elections of officers and senior advisors on Mon-



Kalani second from left and Kaia Mae second from right are the grandchildren of Jim Fosdyck, seen here with other members of the Los Ninos Society CAR.

day April 28th. Compatriot Fosdyck was elected senior recording secretary. His grandchildren Kaia and Kalani are members of the Los Ninos Society.

MAY EVENTS

We begin with our chapter meeting on May 10th. Usual time and place. You will find information on our speaker in the previous column.

On Armed Forces Weekend we will once again participate in the Field of Honor May 16 & 17 at the Castaways Park in Newport Beach. It is right on Dover Drive between 16th Street and Cliff Drive off of Pacific Coast Highway. Our color guard has been invited to join the Buena Park HS AF JROTC color guard for the presentation of the Colors on Friday. However, we (SAR) are the primary color guard on Saturday. There will be 1776 American Flags planted throughout the park. You can purchase one or more of the flags for \$45. This includes the Pole and a ribbon honoring a member of our military past or present. It can be a family member from any of our Wars from the American Revolution to Afghanistan. You can pick your flag up on Monday between 9AM and 4PM or tell the Newport Harbor Exchange Club to mail it to you, which costs an extra \$10.

Here is a letter from Bill Bechtel, President of the Newport Harbor Exchange Club.

Dear Patriot,
Sometime in the last four years, you may have visited our Field of Honor and perhaps dedicated a flag to a person or a group you respected.

This year our Exchange Club of Newport Harbor will again erect 1776 American Flags, each with a ribbon with a place to attached a name or even photos of



someone you might wish to honor. They will be flying at Castaways Park in Newport Beach, California. If you want to participate, it's very easy for you to go to www.nhexchange.org to the HOME PAGE and immediately you will have a chance to either request a flag to be dedicated to a particular person or group of your choice, OR to make a donation to support the families of our service men and women, other Americanism projects and youth charities in our community.

If you don't wish to pay electronically, you can just download the attached form, print it out and send in your check as noted for either a flag dedication or for a donation.

Please join us on Friday, Saturday or Sunday, May 16-18, 2014 and walk among the flags that represent the principles on which our Nation was founded. You will never forget it.

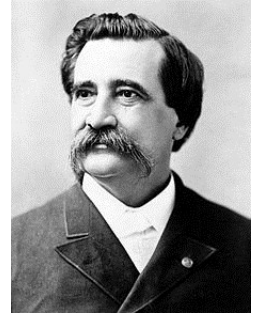
Bill Bechtel, President

On Friday May 23rd, Compatriot Jim Blauer will sing the National Anthem at the annual Memorial Day service by his alma mater, Newport Harbor High School. For 15-20 years they have held a Memorial Day service the Friday before Memorial Day so as to remember the alumni who gave the ultimate sacrifice during their service. There are 38 names on the plaque under the Memorial Flag pole to WWII veterans. They span from WWII to the Iraqi war. The service will begin at 10am and lasts about 30-45 minutes. Many of the students will be attending the service. The public is invited to attend.

On Sunday May 26th, The Chapter Color Guard of Jim Fosdyck, Kent Gregory and Harbor Chapter's Karl Jacobs will present the Colors at the Hour of Power taping that will be broadcast on July 4th of this year.

On Monday May 26, your Lee's Legion Color Guard will be attending the Tri-City Memorial Day Program at the Old Santa Ana Cemetery on Santa Clara in Santa Ana. The program begins at 10am and is concluded by 11:30am. This year besides your Lee's Legion Color Guard presenting their Colors and a wreath, Compatriot Jim Blauer has been asked

to read General Order No. 11 by General John A. Logan, Commander-in Chief. This order was issued by General Logan on May 5, 1868 in Washington, D.C. In it he asks that all brothers take time out on May 30, to honor the fallen from the recent rebellion with they should "Guard their graves with sacred vigilance". Also that "at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with choicest flowers of Springtime..."



Following the Santa Ana Program, your Color Guard will be off to the Yorba Linda Memorial Day Program. It will be at 2pm at the Yorba Linda Veteran's Memorial Park, located at 4756 Valley View in Yorba Linda. The Color Guard will present the Colors for this event.

Meanwhile throughout the month Compatriot Jim Fosdyck has been busy making the annual presentations of our ROTC/JROTC Awards to cadets from the various units around Orange County. As of this writing he has been to Troy, Saddleback, Buena Park, Fullerton Union and JFH High Schools to make the presentations. There are more to come.

That is one busy month for your chapter and should reflected in our monthly report on our activities.

General Order No. 11

Headquarters, Grand Army of the Republic

Washington, D.C., May 5, 1868

I. The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form or ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion." What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foe? Their soldier lives

were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their death a tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the Nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and found mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten, as a people, the cost of free and undivided republic.

If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain in us.

Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with choicest flowers of spring-time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us as sacred charges upon the Nation's gratitude, -- the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

II. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this Order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

III. Department commanders will use every effort to make this order effective.

By order of
JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commander-in-Chief

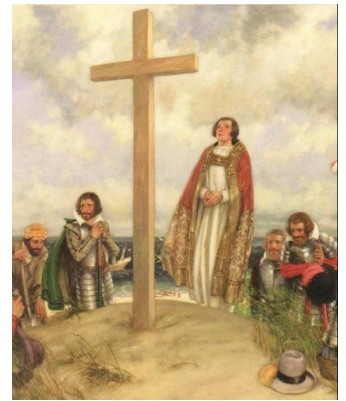
AMERICAN MINUTE WITH BILL FEDERER FIRST SETTLERS OF FIRST ENGLISH COLONY IN AMERICA AND THEIR FAITH

Thomas Jefferson wrote in his autobiography, 1821: "The first settlers of Virginia were Englishmen, loyal subjects to their King and Church, and the grant to Sir Walter Raleigh contained an express proviso that their laws 'should not be against the true Christian faith, now professed in the Church of England.'" Virginia so named for the



Virgin Queen" Elizabeth, stated in its 1st charter, April 10, 1606: "Greatly Commending...their desires for the Furtherance of so noble a Work, which may, by Providence of Almighty God, hereafter tend to the Glory of His Divine Majesty, in propagating of Christian Religion to such People, as yet live in Darkness and miserable Ignorance of the true Knowledge and Worship of God."

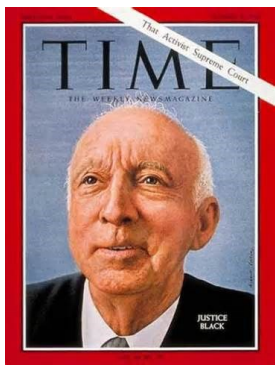
On April 26, 1607, English settlers landed at the site of Cape Henry, named for Prince Henry of Wales. Their first act was to erect a wooden cross and commence a prayer meeting. They ascended the James River, named for King James and settled Jamestown, **the first permanent English settlement in America.**



The 2nd charter of Virginia, May 23, 1609, stated: "The principal Effect which we can expect or desire of this action is the Conversion and reduction of the people in those parts unto the true worship of God and the Christian Religion... It shall be necessary for all such our loving subjects...to live together, in the Fear and true Worship of Almighty God, Christian Peace, and civil Quietness, with each other."

The 3rd Charter of Virginia, March 12, 1611, stated "Our Loving Subjects... for the Propagation of Christian Religion, and reclaiming of people barbarous, to Civility and Humility, We have...granted unto them...the first Colony in Virginia." The Church of England was established as the official denomination in Virginia from 1606 till 1786. In 1669, the Virginia Assembly adopted the statutes of Monarchs William and Mary allowing for the toleration of some Protestant dissenters. James Madison wrote to Robert Walsh, March 2, 1819: "The English Church was originally the established religion..." Of other sects there were but few adherents, except the Presbyterians who predominated on the west side of the Blue Mountains ... " Madison continued... "A little time previous to the Revolutionary struggle, the Baptists sprang up, and made very rapid progress..." At present the population is divided, with small exceptions, among the Protestant Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Baptists and the Methodists." You may wish to check out the book, ***Prayers and Presidents-Inspiring Faith from Leaders of the Past.***

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Lafayette Black wrote in *Engel v. Vitale*, 1962: "As late as the time of the Revolutionary War, there were established



churches in at least eight of the thirteen former colonies... The successful Revolution against English political domination was shortly followed by intense opposition...in Virginia where the minority religious groups such as Presbyterian, Lutherans, Quakers, and Baptists had gained much strength..." Justice Hugo

Black continued: "In 1785-1786, those opposed to the established Church...obtained the enactment of the famous 'Virginia Bill for Religious Liberty' by which all religions were placed on an equal footing."

The "**Virginia Bill of Religious Liberty**", drafted by Jefferson prevented the government from infringing on the rights of conscience, January 16, 1786: "Almighty God hath created the mind free, and manifested his supreme will that free it shall remain by making it altogether insusceptible of restraint; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments...are a departure from the plan of the holy author of our religion, who being lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either, as was his almighty power to do, but to extend it by its influence on reason alone..." Jefferson continued: "To compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves and abhors, is sinful and tyrannical...that...laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust...unless he...renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges...to which...he has a natural right...that the opinions of men are not the object of civil government, nor under its jurisdiction; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion...is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he being of course judge of that tendency will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others... that truth is great and will prevail if left to herself..."

Jefferson concluded: "That no man shall be...molested...on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion."

After the Revolution, in 1795, the first catholic church in Virginia was erected, St. Mary Church in Alexandria. The first permanent Jewish synagogue in Virginia was built in Richmond in 1820. Named 'Kehilah ha Kadosh Beth Shalome', it is considered

one of the oldest colonial Jewish congregations in America, along with others in New York, Philadelphia, Newport, Savannah, and Charleston.

Virginian George Washington wrote November 27, 1783: "Disposed...to acknowledge...our infinite obligations to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for rescuing our country from the brink of destruction; I cannot fail...to ascribe all the honor of our late success to the same glorious Being...**The establishment of Civil and Religious Liberty was the Motive which induced me to the field...** It now remains to be my earnest...prayer, that the Citizens of the United States would make a wise and virtuous use of these blessings, placed before them."



AGRIPPA HULL

Agrippa Hull was born free in 1759, and at the age of six was brought to Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He enlisted in the Colonial army in 1777, and served for the duration of the war as an orderly to General John Patterson and to Tadeusz Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot. Kosciuszko once was surprised to discover Hull, dressed in the commander's uniform, giving a party for his friends!



After the war, Hull returned to Stockbridge, where he was a neighbor of Elizabeth Freeman, the first enslaved African American to be freed under the new state constitution. Judge Theodore Sedgewick, who as a young lawyer had represented Freeman in her suit, helped Hull to gain the freedom of Jane Darby, an enslaved woman who sought refuge in Stockbridge, where she met and married Hull. After Jane's death, Hull remarried.

In 1828, Charles Sedgewick wrote to the Acting Secretary of State on Hull's behalf, requesting that his soldier's pension be mailed directly to his home. Sedgewick asked for the return of the enclosed discharge paper, which had been signed by George Washington at West Point, explaining that Hull had been reluctant to part with it: "...he had rather forego the pension than lose the discharge."

Hull was known as a man of great dignity, pride, character and biting wit who became the village seer.

Once, after Hull had accompanied his white employer to hear a "distinguished mulatto preacher," the man asked Hull, "Well, how do you like nigger preaching?" to which Hull replied, "Sir, he was half black and half white. I like my half, how did you like yours?"

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part2/2p13.html>

BADGE OF MILITARY MERIT

At his headquarters in Newburgh, New York, on August 7, 1782, General George Washington devised two new badges of distinction for enlisted men and noncommissioned officers. To signify loyal military service, he ordered a chevron to be worn on the left sleeve of the uniform coat for the rank and file who had completed three years of duty "with bravery, fidelity, and good conduct"; two chevrons signified six years of service. The second badge, for "any singularly meritorious Action," was the "Figure of a Heart in Purple Cloth or Silk edged with narrow Lace or Binding." This device, the Badge of Military Merit, was affixed to the uniform coat above the left breast and permitted its wearer to pass guards and sentinels without challenge and to have his name and regiment inscribed in a Book of Merit. The Badge specifically honored the lower ranks, where decorations were unknown in contemporary European Armies. As Washington intended, the road to glory in a patriot army is thus open to all."

Three badges were awarded in the waning days of the Revolutionary War, all to volunteers from Connecticut. On May 3, 1783, Sergeant Elijah Churchill and William Brown received badges and certificates from Washington's hand at the Newburgh headquarters. Sergeant Daniel Bissell, Jr., received the award on June 10, 1783.

Churchill was a 32-year old carpenter from Enfield who entered the 8th Connecticut as a private on July 7, 1775. On May 7, 1777, he re-enlisted for the duration of the war as a corporal in the 2d Continental Light Dragoon Regiment, later the 2d Legionary Corps, and was promoted to sergeant on October 2, 1780. He was cited for gallantry in action at Fort St. George near Brookhaven on Long Island, at Coram, New York, in November 1780, and at Tarrytown, New York, in July 1781.

A native of Stamford, Brown enlisted in the 5th Connecticut Regiment as a corporal on

May 23, 1775, and re-enlisted as a private on April 9, 1777, for the duration in the 8th Connecticut. He was promoted to corporal on May 8, 1779, and to sergeant on August 1, 1780, transferring with the consolidation of units to the 5th Connecticut on January 1, 1781, and to the 2d Connecticut on January 1, 1783. No record of his citation has been uncovered, but it is believed that he participated in the assault on Redoubt No. 10 during the siege of Yorktown.

Bissell, from East Windsor, enlisted on July 7, 1775, as a fifer in the 8th Connecticut Regiment, and on April 1, 1775, signed on for the duration as a corporal in the 5th Connecticut. He became a sergeant on September 1, 1777, and ended the war with the 2d Connecticut. Under Washington's direct orders he posed as a deserter in the city of New York from August 14, 1781, to September 29, 1782, relaying valuable information to the Continental command.

The award fell into disuse following the Revolution and was not proposed again officially until after World War I. On October 10, 1927, Army Chief of Staff General Charles P. Summerall directed that a draft bill be sent to Congress "to revive the Badge of Military Merit."

For reasons unclear, the bill was withdrawn and action on the case ceased on January 3, 1928, but the Office of The Adjutant General was instructed to file all materials collected for possible future use.

The rough sketch accompanying this proposal showed a circular disc medal with a concave center in which a relief heart appeared. The reverse carried the legend: For Military Merit.

A number of private interests sought to have the medal reinstated in the Army. One of these was the board of directors of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum in New York.

On January 7, 1931, Summerall's successor, General Douglas MacArthur, confidentially reopened work on a new design, involved the Washington Commission of Fine Arts. His object was medal issued on the bicentennial of George Washington's birth.

Miss Elizabeth Will, an Army heraldic specialist in the Office of the Quartermaster General, was named to redesign the newly revive medal, which became known as the Purple Heart. Using general specifications provided to her, Ms. Will created the design sketch for the present medal of the Purple Heart. Her obituary, in the February 8, 1975 edition of *The Washington Post* newspaper, reflects her many contributions to military heraldry.

<http://www.history.army.mil/html/reference/purhrt.html>. ***



The Badge of Military Merit and the Purple Heart



Photo Album

State Meeting



The Best Large Chapter Color Guard Streamer is accepted by Dan McKelvie



Dan McKelvie accepts the certificates and Plaque for the Best Large Chapter for 2013 at the State Meeting in Sacramento.



Dan McKelvie accepts the Chapter's 3rd place honors in the Americanism Elementary School Poster Contest



Bob Taylor and Dan McKelvie receive the SAR and CASSAR Baron Von Steuben Silver Color Guard Medals.



Kent Gregory receives the Silver Good Citizenship Medal.

PG Dooley installs the newly elected State Officers at the evening banquet.



Photo Album



Karen McKelvie receives the Molly Pitcher and Silver Von Steuben Color Guard Medals from President General Joe Dooley and State President Stephen Hurst.



The Ladies Auxiliary officers were installed by PG Dooley. Karen Carlson was sworn in as President and presented the gavel by PG Dooley. Other officers from our chapter include; Karen McKelvie, Lisa Gregory and Un Hui Yi Fosdyk.



At left, Dan McKelvie accepts the Streamer for our participation in the Massing of the Colors.



Below Lou Carlson, second from left is awarded the 125th Anniversary Medal.

Below Karen Carlson proudly accepts the Gavel having just been installed by PG Dooley as the new President of the State Ladies Auxiliary.

At right, Dan McKelvie accepts the Streamer for our Color Guard's participation in the Wreaths Across America ceremonies.



Photo Album



Our Speaker Col. Greg Rath's received a Quilt from the Quilts of Valor Organization and a Certificate of Appreciation from the Chapter for talking to us about his military experiences.

Compatriot Marcus Deemer receives the Korean War service Medal & Certificate from President Dan Shippey



John F. Kennedy High School Navy Cadet Taylor Quan receives Bronze JROTC Award.



Fullerton High School Cadet Eric Portillo receives the Bronze JROTC Medal. Jim & Un Hui Fosdyck with Col. Albertson, Gus Fischer and Hammond Salley.



Troy High School Navy Cadet Kevin Lee receives the Bronze JROTC Medal from Compatriot Fosdyck.



JROTC Chairman James Fosdyck presents the Bronze SAR ROTC Medal to Saddleback High School Navy JROTC Cadet Michael Nava.



Saddleback JROTC members sent this card to Compatriot Fosdyck after the presentation of the Bronze JROTC Medal to Navy Cadet Michael Narva. Several signed the card above.

Field of Honor

For more information regarding the Field of Honor program and dedications
 call 949-631-3567, or
 email: ExchangeFieldofHonor@yahoo.com or
 visit our website at <http://www.nhexchange.org> .

For a flag dedication and donation please complete the order form below and send with
 your check made payable to Exchange Club Charitable Foundation to:
 Exchange Club of Newport Harbor
 P.O. Box 1022, Newport Beach, CA 92659

Donor Name	
Address	
City, State, Zip	
Email	Phone
Shipping address if different	
City, State, Zip	

Order	Quantity	Price Each	Total
US Flag, pole and ribbon w/ label		\$45.00	\$
US Flag, ribbon w/ label - shipped		\$55.00	\$
Additional Donation Amount			\$
Name, Rank and Branch of Military of Honoree		Total Enclosed	\$

Method of Payment: Cash Check Credit Card

You may order your flag and pay by credit card or PayPal
 securely through www.nhexchange.org

YOU MAY INCLUDE AN ADDITIONAL DONATION - IT WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE!

Dedicated flags will be available for pickup from 9 AM to 4 PM on Monday, May 19, 2014.

All flags **MUST** be picked up on this date and all flags not claimed by the donor will be removed and no longer available.

The Exchange Club of Newport Harbor is a non-profit service club. 100% of net proceeds from this event will be donated to families of our service men and women, other Americanism projects and youth charities in our community.