



MUSKETS & BROADSWORD

Orange County Chapter Sons of the American Revolution

June 2015

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MEETING INFORMATION

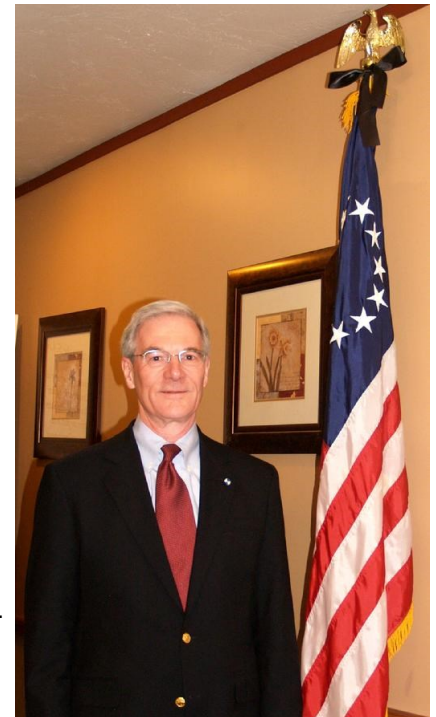
When June 13, 2015
Where: Sizzler Restaurant
1401 N. Harbor Blvd.
Fullerton, CA
Time: Social Begins at 11:00am
Meeting: Called to Order at 11:30am
Website: www.orangecountysar.org

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow Compatriots,

It is inspiring to watch our Orange County Chapter membership grow and to see many of you attending the Chapter meetings. This month will be our last meeting until after the summer break. Vice President John Ferris has scheduled a very interesting speaker for the June 13th Chapter meeting. Major Derek Abbey, USMC retired, will provide a brief overview covering the makeup, work, and history of the Bent Prop Project. The Bent Prop was recently highlighted in a 60 Minutes broadcast (<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/a-forgotten-corner-of-hell-bentprop-in-Palau/>) with Anderson Cooper last fall. The presentation will include why they work primarily in Palau, the results of their work including the repatriation of Americans lost during WWII, the techniques and protocols they use, and the current state and future of the project.. I hope you can attend the meeting to hear about this important project.

Although our Chapter will not be meeting in July and August, we still have opportunities to meet and promote our mission. Some of our members will be participating in the Huntington Beach July 4th parade in the morning, and in the afternoon of July 4th, the Lee's Legion Color Guard will be joined by color guard members from other chapters to help lead the Let Freedom Ring ceremony at the Cerritos Civic Center. I hope many of you and your families can attend one or both of these events. In addition, there are a number of other events scheduled during the summer. Please check the Orange County Chapter website for other events that you may want to attend..



Thanks to all of you who are actively participating in our chapter, and I encourage those who have not yet found a place to serve to see me or one of our chapter officers to get involved. I look forward to seeing you at the Orange County Chapter meeting on June 13th, at one or more of the events scheduled during the summer, and at the next Chapter meeting following the summer break on September 12th.

In Patriotism,
Jim Klingler

JUNE SPEAKER

Major Derek Abbey, Ret.

Major Derek Abbey, ret. spent 23 years in the Marine Corps where his service included time with fighter squadrons and special operations. His service took him all over the world to include combat deployments on the ground and in the air.

Having a passion for learning he earned a few degrees while in the service and continues his formal learning today as he progresses through a doctoral program in Leadership at the University of San Diego. He admits that he has learned the most from the people he has interacted with over the years and tributes the bedrock of his leadership philosophy to those that he has worked with during that time.

Today, Derek focuses on giving back. He aids veterans and military connected students in fulfilling their goals attaining higher education as the Military Liaison at San Diego State University. As a member of the BentProp Project, he searches for lost servicemen from World War II still missing in the Western Pacific.

A true believer in the importance of having a sound mind and body, he has coached wrestling to youth for over a decade and is an avid distance runner (his next goal is running a marathon in all 50 states). As an educator he has taught at the secondary and post-secondary level and is currently teaching Undergraduate Research as part of a collaboration between San Diego State University and the BentProp Project.

Topic: BentProp

Major Abbey will provide a brief overview covering the makeup, work, and history of the BentProp Project. The BentProp was recently highlighted in a 60 Minutes broadcast (<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/a-forgotten-corner-of-hell-bentprop-in-Palau/>) with Anderson Cooper last fall. The presentation will include why they work primarily in Palau, the results of their work including the repatriation of Americans lost during WWII, the techniques and protocols they

use, and the current state and future of the project.

FIELD OF HONOR ARMED FORCES WEEKEND

This is the sixth year the CASSAR Color Guard has participated in the Field of Honor in Newport Beach.



The program is sponsored by the Newport Harbor Exchange Club of Newport Beach. The Field of Honor is a SAR National Color Guard event.

The Field of Honor Event was well attended by your chapter and members from other chapters. Due to the rain we were cancelled out on Friday, but we were there for the Saturday event acting as Honor Color Guard for the United States Marines who presented the Colors.

In attendance from Orange County were Commander Jim & Un Hui Yi Fosdyck, Jim Blauer, John Dodd, John Ferris, Dan Henry Jim Klingler, Kent Gregory, Dan Shippey and Dan & Karen McKelvie. From the Harbor Chapter we had Karl Jacobs and James Gill. From the General George Patton Chapter we had Robert Taylor and Richard & Sunny McMullen. From the Riverside Chapter we had Henry Lucas and Gary Jensen. From the South Coast Chapter we had Mel Butler.

During the playing of the National Anthem when the singing got to “the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air”, our riflemen shot off a volley.

We had our table as well to talk to the public and hand out information on the SAR.

MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONIES

Members of your chapter and the Harbor chapter joined us for the annual Tri-City Memorial Day service. This is held each year at the Old Santa Ana Cemetery. It is organized by members of various veterans groups and community leaders from Santa Ana, Tustin and Orange.

This year’s event celebrated the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the Soldier’s Monument to the Un-

known Dead of the Civil War. This monument was dedicated by the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War in 1915.

Your chapter was represented by Commander Jim & Un Hui Yi Fosdyck, Jim Blauer, Jim Klingler, Kent & Lisa Gregory, and Dan Henry in the Color Guard, Dan Shippey as George Washington. Also from our chapter were Charles Beal, Arthur Koehler Joe Boyer and Larry Hansen.

Harbor Chapter Color Guard members included; Karl Jacobs and Brian Merrell. The Color Guard was a part of the Parade of Flags as well as the laying of a wreath.

Though this was the main event with our Color Guard, we had many members who were busy with other Memorial Day ceremonies throughout the county.

Charles Beal prepared Santa Ana, Fairhaven, Melrose, Holy Cross and Anaheim cemeteries by placing flags on the graves of the soldiers. In those cemeteries.

Wade and Agnes Shannon and their two boys were at Fairhaven where our own Lou Carlson presided for the 23rd year of that event..

Richard Adams was a part of the Scottish Festival Memorial Day service. He was a member of the honor Guard both Saturday and Sunday (May 23 & 24).

David Noell participated in four Memorial Day parades back in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

On Saturday May 23, Compatriot Leonard Chapman helped to place flags on the graves the soldiers buried at the Riverside National Cemetery. When they first started they were only able to do 20,000 graves. Today they are able to do all 240,000 graves.

David & Elizabeth Beall and their son Andrew attended the Memorial Day Service at the Nixon Library.

Don and Jane Webb attended the Memorial Day Service at the Pacific View Cemetery in Newport Beach.

Mike Shanahan orchestrated the ceremonies in Yorba Linda where he, his wife and daughter participated in the ceremonies.

FLAG DAY CEREMONIES

On June 14th, The Midway opens at 10:00am. If you are attending the Breakfast, you can get on at 9:00AM. If you wear something with red White and blue on it, you will get on the ship free. Breakfast is \$20/person, reserve with a check to Stan De Long (sdelong1@san.rr.com).

Parking is \$10 for all day.

The program starts at 12:00 noon, on the flight deck. They will have a flag display on the hanger

deck of about 50 flags from the Rev. war on up. The Mountain Fife and drum core from Lake Arrowhead will be there, they play on the hanger deck and then move up to the flight deck for the program.

The program will be next to the island on the flight deck.

SAR color guardsmen will post the colors.

The program will be about the origin of the Flag.

They have 4 each 4X6 flags that will be talked about. The Betsy Ross, the British Red Ensign and two others.

The DAR presents a new national flag to the ship on odd years and the SAR on even years.

At the end of the program, The new flag is hoisted to the yardarm and the National Anthem is played.

When the song gets to “ bombs bursting in air” we fire the Muskets from the island. One at a time.

At the end of the program, we retire the colors.

It takes about 45 minutes to an hour.

ANCESTOR BIOGRAPHIES

One of the President General's initiatives is to write up a bio on your ancestor(s) of 500 words or less and they will be placed on the SAR website. This is an effort to have information on our ancestors out to the viewing public, so that should someone be interested and find an ancestor of theirs we may be able to increase our membership.

Your editor has decided that if members wish to submit their ancestor's bios to him, he will gladly publish them here. Our first is by Compatriot Dan McKelvie on his ancestor Samuel Shelton of Virginia.

SAMUEL SHELTON, VIRGINIA MILITIA, LOUISA COUNTY

Samuel Shelton was born on November 3, 1758 in Louisa County Virginia, the son of Peter and Frances (Nuckols) Shelton of the same county. He married Jane (Jenny) Henderson on May 22, 1781 in Hanover County, VA.

Samuel Shelton initially entered the service of the United States in 1775 or 1776 (years later he was unable to recall which date was the correct one). He enlisted to serve in the Revolutionary War as a volunteer under Captain Charles Barrett of Louisa County. During this year of his enlistment he was engaged in training and exercising and was discharged in the Fall of that year.

In the following year two companies of militia were called for from Louisa County. These Companies were commanded by David Anderson and John Fox and belonged to the battalion commanded by Major Pettus (perhaps Samuel Pettus).

He entered the company of Captain Fox as a drafted militia man, and served in the capacity of sergeant and was stationed at Williamsburg, VA.

He was unable to state the precise time of his last tour. He served another tour in Caroline and Hanover Counties and another in old James Town and Petersburg, VA..

In 1778 he served a tour where he was placed with the responsibility of guarding the prisoners taken in Burgoyne's army in Albemarle, VA. He also served with Captain Archibald Woods in Greenbrier on New River (now West Virginia). He was promoted to ensign this year.

In 1781 he carried an express from Colonel Jolly Parrish of Goochland County, VA to the Governor of Virginia. This was shortly after Richmond had been set on fire by Cornwallis' army. He served as a private in going from Louisa County to Richmond charged with obtaining arms and ammunition under orders from the Colonel of the county.

In September 1781, a short time before the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, he served another tour, in which campaign he was also of the rank of sergeant.

In 1782 on another tour he served in Kentucky as a sergeant major under Colonel George Rogers Clark and fought against the Indians at old Chilicothe Town that Fall, upon which campaign he left home as a Sergeant in Captain James Downing's Company, and was afterwards appointed Sergeant Major.

Following the War Samuel married and established a mill on the Dix River in Mercer County Kentucky. He and his wife Jane had eight children; William, Elizabeth, Peter, Mary, David Nancy, Thomas and John.

RIFLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

*The following article is taken from the October 1973 issue of **The American Rifleman** entitled **Revolutionary War Rifles: accurate but of limited use.** By George C. Neumann.*

From the western frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia they came in that summer of 1775—lean hardened riflemen in frocks and hunting shirts moving at the practiced pace of woodsmen towards the new colonial army that had besieged the British in Boston. They were also on their way to becoming a national legend which still portrays their arms as the “secret weapon of victory” in the American Revolution.

Using long rifles developed at the forges of Pennsylvania gunsmiths, they quickly impressed both friend and enemy with precise accuracy at distances approaching three times that of the military smooth-

bore musket. Their continuing feats of marksmanship during the war added to this reputation, but as with most legends, time and human nature have a habit of obscuring reality. The plain fact is that while our American Rifle was an amazingly accurate hunter's or sharpshooter's weapon, it proved impractical on the traditional open battlefields of



smoothbore musket

the Revolution. The rifle was soon withdrawn from most use in the Continental Army in favor of the smoothbore musket with bayonet. Rifles were retained primarily for special units operating as scouts or skirmishers and among militia using their own firearms.

The main problem with rifles was that they required much greater time and effort to reload than did muskets. With the enemy charging with fixed bayonets, this time element could be crucial. So could the lack of bayonets—rifles were not designed to mount them—in hand-to-hand fighting.

Blackpowder also presented its problems, particularly with rifles. When ignited, the blackpowder of the day—a mixture of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulfur—transformed only about 45% of itself into gas: the other 55% remained as a black clinging, clogging residue. After only a few rounds of this fouling accumulated on the inside wall of the barrel and prevented the ramming down of a tight fitting ball. The solution to this problem by the 18th century militarists was to use an undersized bullet which loaded easily and rapidly into a smoothbore musket, but sacrificed the snug fit required for accuracy.

These firearm characteristics, in turn, led to the development of linear warfare, which emphasized firing speed. Quick volleys were delivered from smoothbore muskets by lines of soldiers standing close together two or three ranks deep, usually in open fields. They fired by pointing instead of aiming and averaged three to five rounds per minute. Such smoothbore arms were relatively inexpensive to manufacture and required little training in marksmanship. As their accuracy against man-sized objectives was limited to less than 100yds., the two opposing lines had to close to that distance to be effective and, after exchanging volleys, usually determined the winner by charging with the bayonet. As history recounts, the young American army had little success against British forces in the open until

trained in these European tactics by Von Steuben at Valley Forge in 1778.

Into the world of massed troops, inaccurate smoothbores, and ultimate reliance on the bayonet came the American long rifle. It differed from the musket primarily because of the spiraled rifling grooves cut into the bore. This principle of spinning the ball to achieve greater accuracy and distance was employed in the wheellocks of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland as early as the 1500s. By the mid 1600's they had evolved a short barreled flintlock



Jaeger Rifle

rifle commonly called the “jaeger”. This weapon was basically a hunter’s arm—although light rifle companies armed with it were employed in most Continental European armies by the mid 18th century.

These rifles accompanied many of the Germans who began emigrating to the American colonies in large numbers about 1710. They generally measured 40” to 45” in overall length and mounted a short octagonal barrel averaging 28-30” with a bore of .60 to .70 caliber and seven or eight grooves. Their weight approximated 7.5 to 8.0 lbs. The heavy stock was wide across the butt and usually included a cheekpiece, raised stock carving, a patchbox with a sliding wooden cover, and brass fittings.

As most of the American shoreline was already settled, it was necessary for these late arrivals to move inland into virgin territory. Unlike the colonists on the coast, these pioneers had to hunt and fight as individuals in heavily wooded land where they could not afford to miss. To meet their needs changes began to appear in the rifle about 1720. Most of this ensuing evolution originated with the German, Swiss and French Huguenot gunsmiths in the Lancaster-York-Reading area of eastern Pennsylvania, and then spread to western Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas.

By 1760 a new American Rifle had been developed from the jaeger pattern into a longer weapon with a smaller caliber, slower rifling twist, and higher ratio of powder charge to bullet size.

This permitted a flatter trajectory better suited to the natural cover of the frontier. Their barrels measured 40” or more, had a bore diameter of .40 to .66 caliber, seven or eight grooves, and mounted fixed open sights.

The rifling approached one turn in 60” compared with the jaegers typical one in 48”. This slower twist allowed a higher ratio of powder to ball size, such as three or four to one, i.e., 100grs. Of powder for a 300-gr. bullet vs. a five to six to one relationship for jaeger. In addition the stock was slenderized.

As a help in loosening powder fouling and to better grip the rifling grooves, the European practice of wrapping the ball in a patch of greased cloth or thin leather was customary. In a further effort to reduce loading time, the patch and ball were often prepared in advance, inserted into a tight fitting hole of a small rectangular wooden “loading block” and when needed, held over the muzzle to be pushed through by the ramrod. In summary this new rifle was an expensive precision weapon, slim and attractive, but



American Rifle

designed for a trained individual shooter firing from cover, who did not require “musket speed” for reloading. It was commonly called the “rifle” or “American Rifle” at the time. Such terms as “Kentucky Rifle” and “Pennsylvania long rifle” were acquired during the 1800s.

Congress authorized 10 companies of riflemen from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia in June 1775, and the initial impact of these tall frontiersmen was impressive on both the New Englander and the British—neither whom had much experience with rifles. Their recorded shooting exhibitions—even if somewhat exaggerated—still give an indication of exceptional range and accuracy. On account in August, 1775, near Boston, for example, describes an entire company placing its shots in a 7” target at 250 yds.

Problem soon began to appear, however. The riflemen themselves were highly independent, restless individualists who reacted strongly against the extreme discipline demanded in the 18th Century army. Moreover, the rifle, in addition being expensive to make and slower to load, required a well trained marksman, and did not mount a bayonet much less have a stock strong enough for the crucial give-and-take fighting following a bayonet charge.

These shortcomings were rapidly apparent to the men on both sides. George Hanger, an Englishman who served with Hessian units, recorded admiration for the American Rifle’s accuracy at distances up to

300 yds., but stated that in the open, “they must never be supported by regulars or they will constantly be beaten in and compelled to retire”.

Anthony Wayne typified the feelings of the traditional officer in writing the Board of War in 1777, “I don’t like the rifles—I would almost as soon face an Enemy with a good musket and bayonet without ammunition—as with ammunition without a Bayonet”.

Rifles were also prevalent in the south, and as General Peter Muhlenberg wrote to Washington from Winchester, Va. in Feb. 1777, “the whole regiment consists of riflemen; and the campaign we have made to the southward last summer fully convinced me that on the march, where soldiers were without tents, arms continually exposed to the weather, rifles are of little use. I would therefore request your Excellency to convert my regiment into musketry”. Washington’s reply (through a staff officer) reads, “His Excellency, satisfied with the justice of your observation about rifles, has determined to have as few as possible. He will put muskets into the hands of all battalions that are not very well acquainted with rifles.”

In rough terrain offering sufficient cover, however, the rifleman’s method of fighting was impressive—as at King’s Mountain and Saratoga. Yet even at Saratoga in 1777, where Daniel Morgan’s rifle corps was extremely effective, Morgan is quoted by General Graham of North Carolina in 1808 as having commented, “My riflemen would have been of little service if they had not always had a line of Musquet and Bayonette men to support us; it is this that gives them confidence. They know that if the enemy charges they have a place to retreat to and are not beat clear off.”

Morgan later made use of this knowledge and won an outstanding victory by placing lines of militia riflemen in front of his main force at Cowpens, S.C. in 1781 to provide accurate fire into the advancing British forces. Then they retreated in good order to allow the musket-equipped line regiments to meet the oncoming bayonet charge. General Greene later imitated this tactic successfully at Guilford Court House. Nevertheless, the rifle continued to lose ground among the regular troops, and prompted President Reed of Pennsylvania to write in 1781, “these (rifles) are now generally discontinued in the Continental Army”.

The English had no regular rifle units at the start of the war, but did employ a small group of light troops under Patrick Ferguson in the Brandywine campaign of 1777 carrying a unique military breechloading “Ferguson” rifle. These arms are highly valued by collectors today because of their rarity; they could be fired rapidly at a rate of four to five rounds per minute, and reloaded while in the prone position. However, as subsequent tests with a reproduction of this

rifle have demonstrated (see American Rifleman, Aug., 1971) its weak stock tended to split at the breech and powder fouling easily clogged the threaded vertical plug. Ferguson himself was wounded at Brandywine and later died opposing American riflemen at King’s Mountain, S.C., in 1780.

To further support the royal forces, Hessian troops included a number of Jaeger and light infantry battalions who served effectively as skirmishers and sharpshooters with the short Germanic rifles. There is no record of riflemen being used by the French army in America.

To evaluate its true contribution to the Revolution, we must remember that the American rifle was developed in the New World to meet specific conditions on our early frontier. To subsequent historians this background of danger and high adventure was enhanced by the romantic image of its use by the lone far-ranging frontiersman. The resulting “rifleman legend” has since achieved a near symbolism of our nations traditional vitality & initiative. Such achievements of the rifle within its own environment are not questioned, but in proper perspective we must keep in mind that the real “weapon of victory” in the American Revolution was the common smoothbore musket and bayonet employed by the “Continental Line” regiments in precise linear tactics on the open battlefield.

NEW BANNER CREATED FOR MEETINGS

In the past when your editor has included photos of our speakers or President at the podium, you may have noticed a flag draped over the front of the podium. It was blue with stars on it. That is the Flag that was used by George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces during the American Revolution.

Our new banner was created by our own Un Hui Yi Fosdyck and was placed on display at our May meeting for all to see.

In the future this banner will be displayed on the podium at all our meetings.

Thank you Un Hui Yi for doing such a beautiful job on our new banner.

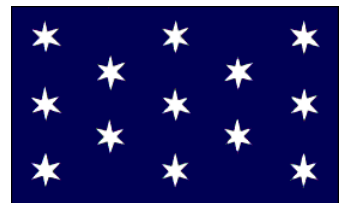
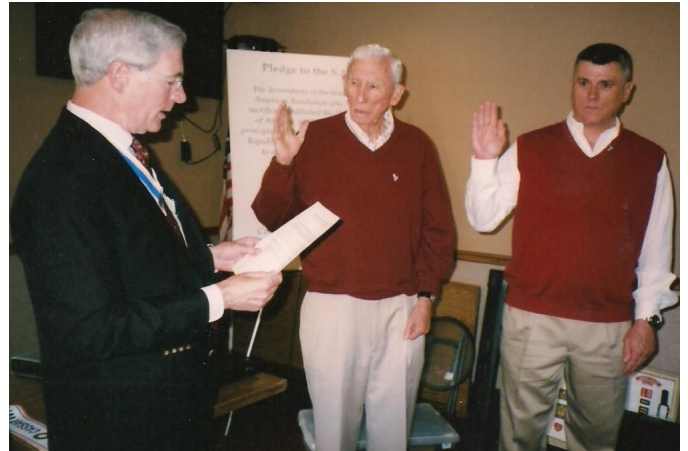


Photo Album

May Meeting



Brochure Contest Chairman, David Beall, and President Jim Klingler present Blythe Shippey a \$100 check for being the chapter winner this year.



Philip Homme and John Dahl are inducted as our newest members by President Jim Klingler. They are Uncle and nephew.



At Left, Arthur Koehler is presented the SAR Military Service Veterans Corps Certificate by President Klingler.



At right Gus Fischer receives two supplemental Certificates.

Members of the Color Guard are Dan Shippey, Dan McKelvie, John Dodd, Jim Klingler, Lou Carlson, Jim Fosdyck, Dan Henry, John Ferris behind Dan Henry, Kent Gregory, Jim Blauer & Karl Jacobs.



Members of the Lee's Legion Color Guard surround the flag as three new streamers were placed on it. The streamers were for the Massing of the Colors, Wreaths Across America and as the Very Large Best Color Guard Chapter.



SAR JROTC Bronze Medal and Certificate were awarded to several deserving cadets in May.

At left, **Buena Park High School** Air Force JROTC Cadet **Matthew Walters** receives the Bronze ROTC Medal from ROTC Chairman Gus Fischer.



Above, **Troy High School** Navy ROTC Cadet **Angela Hou** receives Bronze ROTC Medal from ROTC Chairman Gus Fischer.



John F. Kennedy High School Army ROTC Cadet **Alvin Lopez** receives the SAR ROTC Medal from Chairman Gus Fischer and Hans Hunt.



Sonora High School JROTC Cadet **Joshua Villanueva** receives the SAR Bronze ROTC Medal from Chairman Gus Fischer.



Orange High School JROTC Cadet **Andrew Garcia** receives the Bronze SAR ROTC Medal from Chairman Gus Fischer.

Hour of Power



The Hour of Power is a program by those who began the Crystal Cathedral many years ago. It is broadcast world wide. This is the third year our Color Guard has been requested to present the Colors at their Memorial Day service (Sunday May 24th) which will be aired on July 4th.

This years Color Guard was led by Commander Jim Fosdyck and participants included Kent Gregory, Dan Henry, Dan McKelvie and Karl Jacobs.

Below the Color Guard is joined by Compatriot Danny Cox who arranged for the Lee's Legion Color Guard to participate in this service. And Ed Arnold, second from left, local newscaster on local PBS station, KOCE Channel 50.



Following the service, many members of the audience sought to get a photo with our Color Guard. Here World War II Veteran Milton Lockett Joins Jim Fosdyck, Dan Henry, Dan McKelvie and Karl Jacobs for a photo.

Below Dan Henry, Karl Jacobs, Dan McKelvie, Kent Gregory and Jim Fosdyck are joined by Compatriot Russell E. Cable and his wife, Altargarcia Mendoza-Cable.



Photo Album

Field of Honor



Gary Jensen (Riverside), Dan McKelvie (OC), Kent Gregory (OC), Bob Taylor (Gen. Geo. Patton), Jim Blauer (OC), George Key, John Dodd (OC), Jim Klingler (OC), John Ferris (OC), Karl Jacobs (Harbor), Dan Henry (OC), Henry Lucas (Riverside), Dick McMullen (Gen. Geo. Patton) and Jim Fosdyck (OC).

As the National Anthem was sung the Riflemen shot off a volley when the words “Bombs bursting in air” were sung. From left to right the “musket-eers” are Dan Henry (Orange County), Henry Lucas (Riverside), Kent Gregory (Orange County), Dan McKelvie (Orange County) and Firing Commander Gary Jensen (Riverside).



The United States Marine Corps marches in to present the Colors. The California SAR Color Guard acted as an honorary Color Guard. The Marines are followed by General George Washington (Dan Shippey) and his Flag Bearer (James Gill of the Harbor Chapter).

[George Key in the upper left hand photo is the multi great grandson of Francis Scott Key.](#)

Rifleman Kent Gregory and Commander Jim Fosdyck approach the front area where the ceremonies for the event were conducted.



Photo Album

Memorial Day



For over two decades your Color Guard/Chapter has participated in the Tri-City Memorial Day service held at the Civil War Monument in the Old Santa Ana Cemetery.

At left is the staging area behind the monument, where you can see that wreaths have been presented, by the various hereditary and Veterans organizations, at the base of the monument.



Above a Marine Rifle team fire off a 21 gun salute to the veterans who died in service to our country.



Local Civil War reenactors fire off a couple of cannon. These firings caused many an alarm to go off on nearby vehicles.

Below Compatriot Jim Blauer, who has been in every one of these ceremonies since the chapter began to participate, carries the American Flag to its posting area. The Flag is under Guard by Dan Henry.



Above, the Lee's Legion Color Guard prepares to march and present their colors at this service.



At right, George Washington (Dan Shippey) and his flag bearer, Karl Jacobs, follows during the posting. They are followed by Commander Fosdyck.



Photo Album

Memorial Day (Con't)



Compatriot Jim Blauer and Dan Henry prepare to lead the Lee's Legion in the presentation of their wreath during the wreath laying part of the ceremonies.



As Compatriot Blauer proceeds to the monument to lay the wreath, the Color Guard forms up as General Washington and his Flag bearer follow.



Above Compatriot Blauer lays the wreath then steps back and salutes before returning to the formation and exiting the area.

Below, Jim Blauer speaks with a reporter from the Orange County Register.



At right are members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Terry Shaw, Glen Roosevelt, Charles Beal, Dan Henry, Jim Blauer, Joe Hart and Scott McKee.



Above Lee's Legion Color Guards. Commander Jim Fosdyck, Jim Blauer, Dan Henry, Dan Shippey, Karl Jacobs, Jim Klingler and Brian Merrell

