



MUSKETS & BROADSWORD

Orange County Chapter Sons of the American Revolution

January 2018

Editor Jim Blauer

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MEETING INFORMATION

When January 13, 2018
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

To my compatriots:

I hope you had a wonderful holiday, and that your New Year is off to an auspicious start. For me, this month is a bit bittersweet: at our Jan. 13 meeting, our new slate of officers—including incoming President Gus Fischer—will be inducted, and then I'll be the chapter's Past President.

I am grateful for the opportunity to serve as your chapter president during a great year for the Orange County Chapter—and especially thankful for the officers, committee chairs, and volunteers, who made it such a great year.

All of us who are in the SAR know the value of this organization. For when we honor our patriot ancestors, we keep the history and traditions of our country alive, we educate and engage our youth, and we honor our veterans.

But as chapter president, I had the privilege of seeing firsthand exactly how great the SAR's impact is.

Last month, I received a call from the wife of one of our members who, unfortunately, is in poor health. It's been a long road for their family, and she phoned to tell me how much her husband's Quilt of Valor has come to mean to their family. When he is well enough, he sits with it on his lap. When he returned home after one bout in the hospital, and had to stay in a hospital bed, that quilt kept him warm. When he is in the midst of another hospital stay, his wife wraps that quilt around her like a much-needed hug.

Bestowing a quilt of valor is a wonderful gesture, but it's so much more than that. It's a symbol of gratitude, appreciation, love, and support—all of which our veterans deserve from all of us.

And speaking of gratitude: I want to express mine for all your support during my term as your chapter president! It has been a privilege to serve alongside so many dedicated volunteers who do such good work. I hope you'll join us at the January meeting to show your support to our new officers.



Your Chapter President,

David Beall

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS 2018

On January 13 we will install the officers elected to serve for 2018.

At our December meeting the following slate was proposed by the Nominating Committee (John Ferris, Chairman, Jim Klingler and Dan Shippey).

President Gus Fischer

Vice-President Mark Torres

Corresponding Secretary Ted Carlson

Recording Secretary Jim Blauer

Treasurer Cole Zehnder

Registrar Kent Gregory

Chancellor Douglas Pettibone

Sergeant-At-Arms Danny Cox (appointed)

It was requested if there were any nominations from the floor for any of these offices and hearing none the nominations were closed. Lou Carlson moved that we accept the slate and it was seconded by John Dodd. John Dodd then moved that we accept the slate by acclamation and it was seconded by Lou Carlson. The motions passed and the slate was duly elected for the 2018 term.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS

If you are wanting to get involved, but do not want to be an officer, there are several positions that are appointed by the President at the January Meeting. If you see one you are interested in, you should contact Compatriot John Ferris, who will present the new president with a list of recommendations of persons to fill the appointed positions.

These positions are; Historian/Archivist, Parliamentarian, Sergeant-At-Arms, Newsletter Editor, Medals & Awards Chairman, Eagle Scout Chairman, Information Technology Chairman, Activity Contest Chairman, Valley Forge Project Chairman, Orations Contest Chairman, Poster Contest Chairman, Essay Contest Chairman, Brochure Contest Chairman, JROTC/ROTC Chairman, Publicity Chairman, Flag Certificate Chairman, Veterans Affairs Chairman/Liaison, and Color Guard Commander of our Chapter's Lee's Legion Color Guard.

The President reserves the right to appoint a

chairman to any other committee or position that may become available at any time during his tenure of office.

So, for those of you who would like to become more involved in the activities of your chapter, here is your opportunity to do so and make a contribution to both your chapter and the society in general.

GOOD-BYE

DAN & ANNETTE HENRY

Thank you to our Orange County Chapter of the SAR for your kind words and well wishes. It has been a privilege and honor to have been and remain a life member in the California Society and the OCCSAR. I have had the honor of serving as chapter treasurer, vice president and president, JROTC awards, awards and medals, color guard, and more and what I felt the most notable as veterans affairs chairman. I will keep tabs on you via the newsletter and will try to visit on a Saturday meeting when I come back to California to visit. I have made some great friends through this honorable brotherhood and will endeavor to keep those bonds strong. I have also lost a close brother in Walter Davis whom I came to know so dearly. Our OCCSAR chapter is among the most active and notable in service and that is due to each of you. You are blessed to have so many dedicated brothers and a first class women's auxiliary. I look at Un Hui Fosdyck who is just about as American as American can be. Its her spirit and enthusiasm that we need more of but it would be unfair to think that she is alone as just look at what so many had offered to the cause of remembering the ideals of freedom, independence and Bill of Rights that we hold so dear. We are an eclectic gathering of personalities and yet united in purpose to the mission of the SAR. I will certainly miss you all.

Any and all of you Please contact me when you are coming to the Nashville area and we will make sure you have some of the best BBQ that Nashville has to offer. We'll point or take you to some of the best sites and sounds as well. Otherwise we might just see some of you in Louisville in the future.

Sincerely,

Dan & Annette Henry

GIFT EXCHANGE

At our December meeting we held our annual Gift Exchange where members and guests bring wrapped gifts and tickets are drawn. You will see these gifts at the end in our photo section. Two of the items this year went the full length of three steals. As your Recording secretary was attempting to keep track, towards the end with all the stealing going on he got lost in trying to find the Gift on his list and get the proper person noted by that Gift. We had 51 Gifts and 51 recipients. As usual a fun time was had by all!!!

WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA

We had a nice turnout ON December 16th.. Probably a couple hundred. About 30 from the SAR and families were in attendance.. Matt Noell and two drummers took care of the music. John Ferris, Kent Gregory, Dan Henry, John Dodd, Dan McKelvie, Matt Noell, Brian Merrill, Christopher Keene, Leo Carlin(Drummer) David Nesser (Drummer) Karl Jacobs, Larry Hansen, James Gill, Mark Torres, Dan Shippey and Jim Olds were in Uniform and a part of the Color Guard presentation. Besides myself, others included; Colonel Hunt with his Sonora High Cadets, Lou & Karen Carlson, Richard Adams, Charles Beal, Dan McMillan, Mrs. Merrill, Gus Fischer and David and Ashley Beall.

There was an unfortunate glitch in that almost all cemeteries here in California did not receive any wreaths. Mr. Tucker was calling back east the last couple days and finally called to other cemeteries in California. He finally found that a cemetery in Corona Del Mar got some and they sent a couple boxes to Brea for us to use with our ceremony. I believe that would have been Pacific View Memorial Park.

Any way we made due and like Lou said the fact that we were there to honor these men and women is the important thing.

When Mr. Tucker tried to explain what happened he broke down feeling he had failed us, but the audience made it very clear it was NOT his fault. He did note that they would be getting their money back.

We had a very good sound system and help from one of the men at the Gardens. When Lou moved down to have each of the participants who

were laying wreaths to identify their group, he moved the speaker down to be close enough which eliminated the static that was produced when Lou got too far away from the speaker.

Lou, Dan Shippey and I arranged it so when Lou finished the proclamation and General Washington was called to make a few remarks, I took the microphone over to him and held it while he spoke. The General was flanked by James Gill as Washington's Flag bearer.

All things considered it went off very well. Lou Carlson emceed the event. Richard Adams had us give a moment of silence and Jim Blauer led in the singing of God Bless America.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

Do to my computer failure after I had finished the December Newsletter and before I was able to send it out, I was unable to send Birthday wishes out to our members for their December Birthday. So I wish to send a belated birthday Greeting to our December Birthday Boys; Chad Blauer, James Bradley, Philip Forbes, William Gaumer, Louis Hewitt, Matthew Noell, Robert Thompson, J. Michael Tomme and Donald Webb, Jr. For our January wishes we send them to; Richard Adams, Russell Eldridge Cable, Russell Eric Cable, Don Carlson, Marcus Deemer, Larry Magerkurth, Darrel Markley, Donald Moriarty, Anthony Rottero, James Steelman and James Townsend.

Birthday Greetings to one and all.

PATRIOT BIOGRAPHIES

Last year your editor discovered the biographies that have been submitted to National of the Patriot Ancestors of our members. Last year there were six biographies printed in the newsletter. This is a continuing of that series until all have been printed in our newsletters for our members to read.

ENEMOND MEUILLION

By Donald Peter Moriarty

The name Meullion has been variously spelled Meuillon, Meullion, Meuillion. The focus of this paper, Dr. Ennemond Meullion, was born at Moirans, Isere (diocese of Grenoble) then in the province of Dauphine, France, in 1737, a son of Ennemond Meullion and Claudine Barral. After completing his medical education in France, he emigrated to Louisiana about 1769 where he settled first in the Pointe Coupee District on the Mississippi River, probably about 200 miles above New Orleans. He there married on the 7 September 1773 Anne Stephan, a daughter of Jean Stephan and Anne Francoise Rolland and the widow of Jacques desAutels. However Anne died in December 1773, only a few months after her union with Dr. Meullion. There were no children of this marriage, but Anne left 6 children from her first marriage.

In June 1777, Dr. Meullion was listed as a Sub-Lieutenant of the Pointe Coupee militia company. In this capacity, in September 1779, he participated in the expeditions of Governor Bernardo De Galvez to capture the British Forts at Manchac and Baton Rouge. The following is a narrative of that action.

In May of 1779, the Court of Madrid informed the Colonial Administrators that it intended to declare war on Great Britain by the twenty-first of June and Galvez took immediate action to ensure that British Colonial officials along the Mississippi and in the Floridas to the east would not be able to benefit from the war. In less than three months he was ready, and on August 27, 1779, he launched the first of his three campaigns. A violent hurricane had devastated his base at New Orleans on the 18th, only nine days before spoiling, sinking or washing away nearly all the provisions and boats assembled for his expedition. Despite this, Galvez quickly made good his losses or did without, and set out only four days after his originally intended date of departure.

The Spanish force which grew from Militia Levies as it passed through the various posts en route, ultimately totaled slightly over 1,400 men. They covered 105 miles in eleven days, losing at least a third of their number along the way to fa-

tigue, and disease before they caught sight of the first enemy post at the border village of Manchac, south of Baton Rouge. At dawn the next day, September 7, Galvez's militia rushed the fort and took it from its shocked, twenty-seven man English Garrison without the loss of a single Spaniard.

Resting his men a few days, Galvez then pushed on to Baton Rouge and reached there on September 12. Early the next day the Spanish guns began to blast the palisade to splinters and level the earth-works. The English took this punishment for three and a half hours, and then raised the white flag. Included in the capitulation agreement was the surrender of 80 grenadiers who staffed Fort Panmure some 80 miles to the north, at Natchez. The lower Mississippi was now safely within Spanish hands.

Shortly thereafter, Dr. Meullion left this Pointe Coupee District and went to the Opelousas District, now the Parish of St. Landry, where he engaged in the active practice of medicine. There he met and married Jeanette Poiret, a daughter of Andre Claude Baptiste Poiret, the Chevalier de Brie, and his wife Francoise LeKintreck (daughter of Joseph LeKintreck and Ann Marie Hopf). Jeanette, the widow of Colonel Jacques Le Mothe had moved from New Orleans to Opelousas sometime previously with her four small children.. Their marriage at Opelousas was registered with a date of 26 July 1783, but may have taken place as early as February 1780-the records are unclear on this point.

This was the second time Dr. Meullion had chosen a widow with children as his mate; however, thus far he had no children of his own.

But fortune was kinder to him in his second venture and his wife not only bore him six children, but would out live him by 15 years.

Sometime between January and July 1795, Dr. Meullion moved with his family to the El Rapido District in the vicinity of the present city of Alexandria., in Rapides Parrish; he was in residence at El Rapido at the time of the 1799 Census of Louisiana. His home was located on the right descending bank of the Red River, a few miles below Alexandria. At the

time of his arrival, Esteven Maraffret Layssard was commandant of the post of El Rapido (1770-1795). This same Layssard had been captain of the local militia that went with Governor Galvez in his campaign in 1779, and it is not unreasonable to believe that Layssard and Dr. Meullion were acquainted from that common experience. Esteven Layssard was succeeded as commandant by his son Valentine Layssard (1795-1798) and he in turn by Caesar Archinard (1798-1800), a Frenchman who had immigrated from Geneva Switzerland.

During the period 1800-1803, Dr. Meullion served as Commandant of the El Rapido District, and was the last Spanish Commandant of that district. In November 1803, he was deputized to receive the El Rapido District for France in the transfer of the province from Spanish to French Authority.

The Province of Louisiana was transferred by France to the United States of America On 20 December 1803 and during 1804 it was subdivided into the Territory of New Orleans (South of the 33rd Parallel) and the District of Louisiana (North of the 33rd Parallel). In May 1805 Dr. Meullion was appointed by Governor Claiborne to be the first Treasurer of the County of Rapide with the Territory of Orleans, making him one of the very few (if not the only) individual to hold a position of a public trust in all three phases of Louisiana's Colonial history. At the time of the 1810 US Federal Census, Dr. Meullion's residence remained in Rapide Parish where he died in May 1820 at the age of 83. Dr. Meullion and his wife Jeanette are buried in the Rapide Cemetery in Pineville, Louisiana.

In recognition of Dr. Meullion's service as a Sub-Lieutenant of militia in the Galvez expeditions, in 1930 the Daughters of the American Revolution marked his grave as that of a Revolutionary War Patriot Ancestor. Subsequently he has also been recognized in this capacity by the Sons of the American Revolution. His grave site can be viewed at www.findagrave.com memorial # 22613945.

This article was compiled by Donald P. Moriarty from resources of the Alexandria Genealogical and Historical Library in Alexandria, Louisiana; and with additional source material from

David Cheney Conroyd of Tinley Park, Illinois. 27 February 2017.

JAMES MILLS

By Dan McKelvie

James Mills was born November 3, 1750 to William (Billy) Mills and his wife in Virginia.

Though Helman reports that Captain James Mills died from his wounds in March of 1781, there are several facts which argue that he survived.

James Mills and his brother Benjamin Mills entered service in 1776 in Brunswick County, North Carolina. During his service he served in both North and South Carolina and rose through the ranks to Lieutenant and finally Captain having his own Company of Soldiers. In 1778 his wife Nancy Burwell gave birth to a son, Burwell Brown Mills, also known as Burrell. As an adult he reported that his mother and siblings were burnt out by the Tories during the Revolutionary War. He was left in the care of neighbors and accompanied them when these neighbors moved to Kentucky. He never saw another member of his family again.

Captain James Mills Company is reported to have seen action at the Battle of Eutaw Springs on September 8, 1781. After which it was reported that he was killed. Yet he was formally discharged (deranged) from service in 1783. That same year he was appointed Tax Collector for Brunswick County.

Though there is no record of his date of death. It is known that his heirs, William and Benjamin Mills, sold James' bounty lands in his Estate, some 3,840 acres, in the late 1780s. The 3,840 acres of Bounty Lands was granted for James Mills' service from 1776-1783.

Massing of the Colors & Salute to Our Armed Forces

The largest celebration of its kind in the western United States, 2018 will be the 36th annual celebration of George Washington's birth sponsored by the Sons of Liberty Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution! This upcoming event will be held at 3:00 PM, Sunday, February 18, 2018, at

the Hall of Liberty, Forest Lawn Hollywood Hills, 6300 Forest Lawn Drive, Los Angeles. All participants are requested to arrive at least an hour early.

This is a National Color Guard event for those working toward their SAR and Von Steuben Color Guard medals.

CROSSING THE DELAWARE leads to the Battles of TRENTON and PRINCETON

General George Washington's army crossed the icy Delaware on Christmas Day 1776 and, over the course of the next 10 days, won two crucial battles of the American Revolution. In the Battle of Trenton (December 26),



Washington defeated a formidable garrison of Hessian mercenaries before withdrawing. A week later he returned to Trenton to lure British forces south, then executed a daring night march to capture Princeton on January 3. The victories reasserted American control of much of New Jersey and greatly improved the morale and unity of the colonial army and militias.

Since August 1776, British forces under General William Howe had been driving the Continental Army south out of New York. On November 16 the British overran Fort Mifflin in Philadelphia, taking 2,000 Americans prisoner. The British then pursued the Americans across New Jersey. In mid-December Washington led his army south across the Delaware River. They camped on the Pennsylvania side, short of food, ammunition and supplies.

WASHINGTON CROSSES THE DELAWARE

Washington realized that without a decisive action, the Continental Army was likely doomed, so he planned a daring assault on the Hessian garrison at Trenton. He envisioned a three-pronged attack, with his army of 2,400 flanked by a 1,900-man diversionary force under Colonel John Cadwalader and a blocking move by General James Ewing's 700 men.

Washington's men and cannons crossed the icy river in boats and began the 19-mile march towards Trenton in a freezing storm. In the end, nei-

ther Cadwalader nor Ewing were able to carry out their parts of the plan.

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON

The Hessian force at Trenton numbered 1,400 under the leadership of Colonel Johann Rall. Although Rall had received warnings of colonial movements, his men were exhausted and unprepared for Washington's attack—though rumors that they were drunk from Christmas celebrations are unfounded.

As he approached the town, Washington divided his men, sending flanking columns under General Nathaniel Greene and General John Sullivan. Meanwhile, Colonel Henry Knox's cannons fired on the garrison. Rall attempted to rally his troops but was never able to establish a defensive perimeter, and was shot from his horse and fatally wounded. The Hessians quickly surrendered. All told, 22 were killed, 92 wounded, 918 captured and 400 escaped. The Americans suffered two frozen to death and five wounded.

BETWEEN TRENTON AND PRINCETON

Realizing his men could not hold Trenton against British reinforcements, Washington withdrew across the Delaware. However, on December 30 he crossed back into New Jersey with an army of 2,000. Informed that 8,000 British troops under Generals Charles Cornwallis and James Grant were marching south from Princeton, Washington worked quickly to supplement his numbers, urging militiamen whose terms had expired to stay on for six weeks.

On New Year's Day, Washington's force of 5,000 poorly trained men massed in Trenton. The next day Cornwallis arrived with an army 5,500. After skirmishes at the American lines and three attempts to cross the bridge at Assunpink Creek, Cornwallis relented for the day, assuming he had Washington trapped.

That night, Washington deployed 500 men to keep the campfires going while the rest of his troops made a nighttime march north to Princeton. To keep their movement secret, torches were extinguished and wagon wheels muffled in heavy cloth.

THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON

At dawn on January 3, 1777, Cornwallis woke to find that his opponent had disappeared, while

Washington's men were nearing the end of their 12-mile march to Princeton.

Washington sent a small force under General Hugh Mercer to destroy a bridge. Mercer's men encountered Redcoats under Lt. Col. Charles Mawhood and Mercer was killed in the fighting. Arriving militiamen under Col. Cadwalader had little effect. Then Washington arrived, riding between the firing lines until his terrified horse refused to go on. The Americans rallied and broke through Mercer's lines.

AFTER THE BATTLES OF TRENTON AND PRINCETON

As at Trenton, the Americans took prisoners, arms and supplies but quickly withdrew after winning the Battle of Princeton. Washington had wanted to advance to New Brunswick, but was fortuitously overruled by his officers (at the time, Cornwallis' men were en route to New Brunswick).

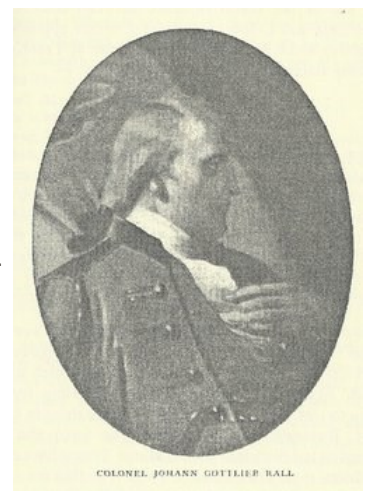
Washington's men marched to Morristown, in northern New Jersey, where they established winter quarters, safe from British incursions. The Continental Army basked in its achievements—at Princeton they had defeated a regular British army in the field. Moreover, Washington had shown that he could unite soldiers from all the colonies into an effective national force.

This article was taken from <http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/battles-of-trenton-and-princeton>.

JOHANN GOTLIEB RALL

A Revolutionary War Hessian Officer, He commanded hired German troops, known as "Hessians" (due to their being from the German principality of Hesse", during the American Revolution. Working for the British, his brigade was stationed and tasked with protecting Trenton, New Jersey, a strategic point overlooking the valley north of Philadelphia, then the young nation's capital. On Christmas night, 1776, American General George Washington, brought what was left of his battered army, about 200 men, across the frozen Delaware River and marched on Tren-

ton the following morning. In the ensuing battle, Colonel Rall was fatally wounded and his entire command routed. He died December 26th, 1776 at his headquarters following a visit by George Washington. The site of his headquarters is now occupied by Saint Mary's Church in Trenton.



OTHER STORIES FROM THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON

1) During the Battle of Princeton, Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the U.S. Treasury, fired cannons at British troops blockaded in Nassau Hall, the main building of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University). Three years earlier, Hamilton had applied to the college but been rejected when he asked for permission to take courses at his own pace.

2) Washington escaped from one enemy to attack another at Princeton

Despite their success in repulsing several frontal attacks at the Battle of Assunpink Creek (Battle of Second Trenton) on January 2, 1777, Gen. George Washington and his senior officers were filled with a sense of dread. Gen. Charles Cornwallis' army of 8,000 veteran soldiers were poised to deliver a punishing blow the following morning. The fact that the British had discovered a ford that led to the vulnerable American right flank made the American position on the Assunpink Creek near Trenton all the more dangerous. Rather than risk defeat in Trenton, Washington, in collaboration with his senior officers, agreed upon a bold and dangerous plan. That very night the Continental army would quietly leave its positions along the creek and march east, then north towards Princeton. With deceptive campfires still burning along the creek, Washington's intrepid soldiers began their 18-mile march through the dark and bitterly cold night. By stealing a march on Cornwallis, Washington retained the all-important initiative and avoided any movement

that smacked of retreat. Washington's successful night march on January 2 and 3, 1777 is remembered as one of the great flank marches in American history.

3) A very intelligent young gentleman" provided Washington with valuable intelligence Ever-hungry for good intelligence on British positions north of the Delaware, Washington had ordered militia Colonel John Cadwalader on December 12, 1776 to obtain information on British forces and intentions. "Spare no pains or expense to get intelligence of the enemy's motions and intentions... Every piece of intelligence you obtain worthy of notice, send it forward by express..."

Cadwalader's intelligence efforts bore fruit in the form of a detailed, handwritten map of the British positions around Princeton, New Jersey. Cadwalader had received this detailed information from "a very intelligent young gentleman" who had just returned from the area. Cadwalader's map included detailed information on British works, cannon, and force dispositions. The map also included valuable information on the road network around Princeton – all information that Washington put to great use on January 3, 1777.

4) The Opposing Forces Almost Missed One Another

Lt. Col. Charles Mawhood, the British officer in command at Princeton, had been ordered by Cornwallis to bring reinforcements down to his position at Trenton. Leaving a small garrison in Princeton, Mawhood began his march down the Post Road towards Trenton just after dawn. Washington's northward marching army was primarily traveling on a parallel and lesser known road that crossed the Thomas Clark Farm – a road that was largely out of view from the Post Road. Behind schedule Washington sent a small detachment under the command of Hugh Mercer to seize and destroy the Stony Brook bridge along the Post Road. It was this detachment that was viewed by scouts attached to Mawhood's column. Mawhood, now aware of a new threat near Princeton, wheeled his force about and approached Mercer on the Clarke Farm.

One might imagine what would have occurred if this chance meeting had not occurred. Mawhood would have been well on his way to Trenton and

Washington would have found but a small, vulnerable garrison at Princeton.

5) Many British soldiers believed they had killed Gen. Washington during the battle

During the opening phases of the battle, a bayonet charge by the British forces broke Hugh Mercer's American line near an orchard fence line on the Clarke Farm. Brig. Gen. Hugh Mercer, a friend of the Washingtons and a resident of Fredericksburg, Virginia, attempted to reform his command, but was soon surrounded by angry British regulars shouting "Surrender you damn rebel!" Mercer, a veteran of European wars and a fierce patriot, refused to lay down his arms. After a brief struggle Mercer was bayoneted repeatedly and left for dead. Given that Mercer was well-attired (as opposed to the rags worn by most American soldiers), a high-ranking officer, and refused to surrender, many British soldiers believed they had killed Washington himself.

6) US Marines fought alongside Washington at Princeton

After his arrival upon the Pennsylvania shore of the Delaware River, Washington sent out an urgent plea for reinforcement. One of the first contingents of soldiers to respond to this request were roughly 600 Marines from the Philadelphia area. This force of Marines had been recruited for duty aboard the various Continental warships now anchored near Philadelphia and were generally considered to be excellent fighters. All of the Marine officers had seen active duty against the British onboard various vessels and their men had been occupied in daily drill and frequent skirmishes with British forces operating in the area. Three companies of United States Marines accompanied Washington's army on its nighttime march to Princeton. Moving with Cadwalader's Brigade into the fight, a few marines under the command of Major Samuel Nicholas, engaged Manhood's troops on the Clarke Farm. During the fierce fighting the Regulars several of the marines were killed in battle, including Captain William Shippin. These casualties were some of the first to be suffered by US Marines on any battlefield.

These items were taken from

<http://www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/the-revolutionary-war/ten-facts-about-the-revolutionary-war/10-facts-about-the-battle-of-princeton/>

Photo Album

December 9, 2017

Chapter Meeting



Above, a cake for departing Compatriot Dan Henry and his wife Annette. Dan gets the first piece of cake handed to him by Compatriot Dan McKelvie. Below left, the 2 Dans are joined by Annette and President David Beall. Below right, Long time member Jim Blauer joins his friend Dan along with Jim Fosdyck.



Below Dan Henry and Jim Fosdyck commiserate over lunch.

John And Lacy Dodd enjoy their lunch.

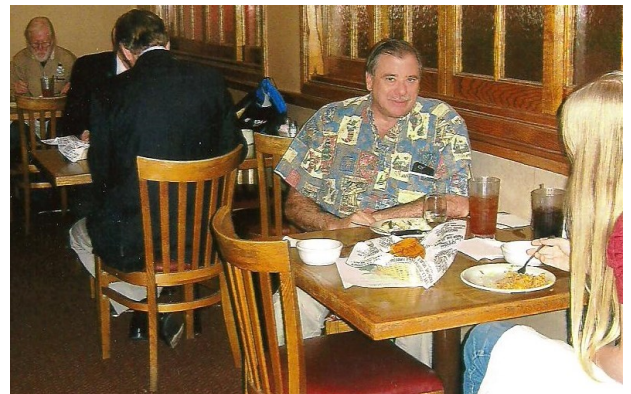


Photo Album

December Meeting

(Con't)



Above, gifts for the Gift Exchange.

Below, Paul Garcia received his Vietnam War Veteran's Corp Certificate.



Charmella and Eugene Seacrest receive the SAR Flag Certificate below.



Busboy Luis Torres who has been our busboy for the last 10 years was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation for his hard work in taking care of our room after we are finished.



Above, Tom Laswell receives his Military Service Veterans Corps Certificate. Below, Dan Shippey received the Distinguished Service Certificate as well as the State Meritorious Service Medal & Certificate.

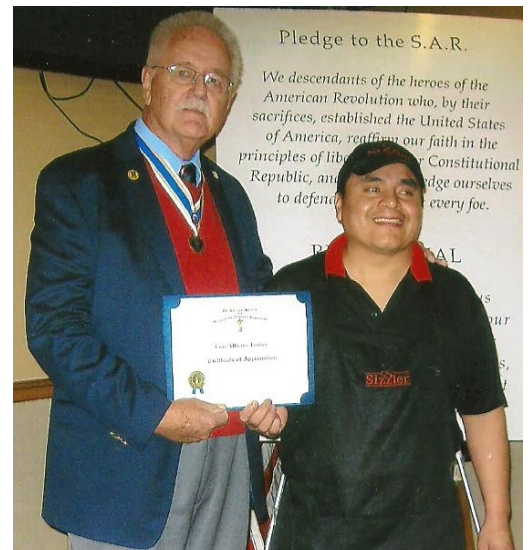
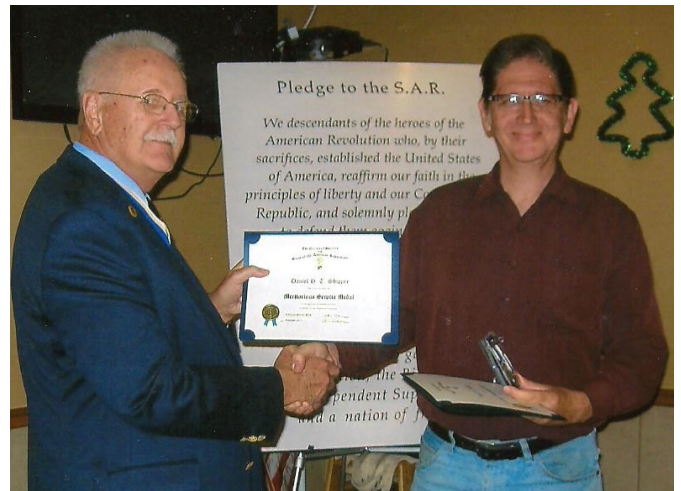


Photo Album

WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA



Memory Garden Memorial Park is where we hold our Wreaths Across America event.

Below the Color Guard Presents Colors.



The Soldier's Plot where the service is held has a Soldier's Monument where various organizations place their wreaths.



Below, members of the Los Angeles Fife and Drum Corps Perform. Matthew Noell is on Fife. David Nesser and Leo Carlin were on drums.



Above, the Sonora High Color Guard presents their colors.

Below, Veterans are called by Branch to place the wreath for their branch of the service followed by other groups.



Photo Album

WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA

(Con't)



Above, a combination of the Old Guard in the Revolutionary War uniforms and the New Guard in the form of JROTC Cadets.

At right, Compatriot Jim Blauer holds the microphone for General George Washington as he makes a few brief remarks to those in attendance.



Above, members of the various branches of our Armed Forces prepare to lay the wreaths on behalf of their service. Below, the Sonora High JROTC Cadets form an arch for those presenting wreaths to walk under.



Above, Chapter Chaplain Richard Adams (fore ground) asks for a moment of silence as emcee and state Chaplain Lou Carlson looks on.

