



MUSKETS & BROADSWORD

Orange County Chapter Sons of the American Revolution
October 2009

Editor-James F. Blauer

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MEETING INFORMATION

When: October 10, 2009
Where: Sizzler Restaurant
1401 North Harbor Blvd.
Fullerton, CA
Time: Social begins at 11:30 am.
Meeting: Called to Order at 12:00pm.
Website: www.orangecountysar.org

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Greetings to all compatriots of the Orange County Chapter ! Well, the summer flew by and we had our September meeting as a joint meeting with the Harbor and Sons of Liberty Chapters aboard the SS Lane Victory, anchored in San Pedro. That was quite an experience. We had 18 OCCSAR members and 2 guests in attendance, a very good turnout for an event such as this. The total attendance from all 3 chapters was about 60. The ship is a floating museum of memorabilia, and everywhere you went above and below decks were saturated with nostalgia. Kerry Bartels from the National Archives was our speaker and provided us very helpful information on the various records that the Archives has custody of. Our time aboard was all too brief, but a great time of camaraderie was had by all.

I want to welcome aboard three new committee chairs. Paul Moore is the chapter's Knight Essay Contest Chairman, Jon Vreeland is our new Flag Certificate Program Chairman, and once the board has given approval, Vice-President Jim Fosdyck will be the Chairman of the new Veteran Committee Program. Thank you all for volunteering your time and efforts to these worthy programs.

A reminder to all of our members that the CASSAR 135th Board of Managers Annual Meeting will be held at the historic Mission Inn in Riverside November 12-15. There will be luncheons on Friday and Saturday, and the Banquet on Saturday evening. I want to emphasize this point: **YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE REGISTERED TO ATTEND THE LUNCHEONS OR THE BANQUET!** For only \$65, you may attend the Saturday Banquet. The Friday and Saturday luncheons are \$45 per. Compatriots travel from all over the state, and there really is no excuse not to attend at least the Banquet. The Mission Inn is truly a remarkable and unforgettable experience and is a great opportunity to treat our ladies to an elegant evening in very elegant and historic surroundings. You will find the luncheon and banquet reservation form on the CASSAR website. Please do your very best and try to attend.

We are proud to have with us October 10th, The Honorable Judith Haddock Swan, Governor General, General Society Mayflower Descendants. Judy's topic will be "Women of the Mayflower".

Being that it's the month of Halloween, I will leave you with my favorite ghost story.

While the Battle of Gettysburg was under way, much needed Union reinforcements were marching north from Maryland, hoping to arrive in time to sustain the fight at Little Round Top on Cemetery Ridge. After marching all day and under a full moon late in the evening, the exhausted troops came to a fork in the road. Not having a proper map of the area, and not knowing which road to take,

they became discouraged. The commanding officer had the men kneel on one knee as he said a prayer for guidance. After the prayer, suddenly, up ahead at the fork, there appeared on the road a moonlit silhouette of a mounted soldier on a white horse, wearing a cape and tri-corn hat. The figure was silent, pointing his sword in the direction for the soldiers to take. The men became apprehensive and questioned among themselves who this could be. The officer rallied his troops and they followed the horseman down the road until suddenly, the horseman vanished. It was then that the troops realized they were led by the spirit of General Washington himself. With stout hearts and a revived sense of purpose, they hurried on and arrived in time to reinforce the soldiers of Little Round Top at the Battle of Gettysburg .

David R. Siler

JUDITH HADDOCK SWAN

Governor General

General Society of Mayflower Descendants

Our speaker this month will be Judy Swan of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants and will talk to us about the "Women of the Mayflower".

Born on Martha's Vineyard , Massachusetts , Judy is the younger of two children. Moving to the dry climate of Arizona at an early age, she was an active participant in school leadership, serving as Student Body President in her senior year of high school.

Married with two children and five grandchildren, Judy was employed by the State of California for 22 years and retired in 2004. She served 8 years on her city's Community Service Commission and was a participant in the Leader's Program of the National Institute for Leadership Development. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree and a Master's degree in Business.

Judy is past Governor of the Orange County Colony of Mayflower Descendants and served as Treasurer until April 2008. She serves the California Mayflower Society as Investment Chair, serves as Treasurer for three other lineage societies, is Organizing Regent for the Irvine Ranch Chapter, NSDAR, and belongs to numerous other societies. For the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, she serves as Director of the 5 Generations Project, is a Trustee of the House Endowment Fund, has recently completed two terms as Treasurer General, and was elected to Governor General in September 2008 for a three year term.

Please join us on October 10th, as we welcome

our guest, Governor General Judy Swan.

CALIFORNIA COMPATRIOT

Did you receive your California Compatriot Summer Issue? If not it is no wonder. If you have been keeping up with your Muskets & Broadsword and California Compatriot newsletters you would know that at the Spring Meeting in Costa Mesa, it was decided that due to cost of postage and printing that the State was going digital. You will find your California Compatriot on line at the State site; www.californiasar.org. Click on the current newsletter icon and there you will find our award winning State Newsletter.

If you are receiving this newsletter via regular mail, you will need to find your way to a computer in which to print it out(Libraries are a good source),

PACIFIC CONFERENCE

On September 2, Jim & Un Yi Fosdyck and Jim Blauer from our chapter flew to Hawaii to attend the Pacific-International Conference. Prior to leaving Compatriot Blauer received a call from National Color Guard Commander Joe Dooley. Commander Dooley was not going on this trip and requested that Compatriot Blauer be the Commander of the Color Guard for this trip. Compatriot Blauer accepted this honor and responsibility.

Upon arrival Compatriot Blauer was informed that the Color Guard was requested to attend a gathering at Tripler Army Medical center. Here 11 Compatriots and wives met with 11 men who are being treated for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). President General Butler presented each with the SAR Good Citizenship pin and we all went around the room shaking their hands and thanking them for their service. This was the first event since President General Butler announced his "Wounded Warrior Program". Compatriot Blauer was joined by Barnett Ellis and James Taylor in uniform.

On September 3 the group went to the Punchbowl Cemetery. Here there was a short program with speeches from the President General and the cemetery director. This was followed by the procession to the California SAR Plaque where two wreaths were placed. Commander Jim Blauer & Jim Fosdyck led with the large SAR wreath. They were followed by the President General. Compatriots & guardsmen Jack Manning and George West proceeded behind the President General with the wreath provided by the cemetery. They were followed by the rest of our color Guard contingent,



Barnett Ellis, Chaplain James Taylor, and Sam Powell. The crowd followed the color guard. The wreaths were placed. The Governor General said a few words as well as the cemetery director. Following a prayer by Chaplain Taylor, the bugler played Taps. The ceremony concluded we took time for photos of the guards and the President General and then a group photo of all the SAR people in attendance.

The SAR plaque at the Punchbowl was the first one placed on this pathway on July 4, 1987. There are now many along this remembrance row including one by our sisters, the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Following the Punchbowl wreath laying ceremony we returned to the hotel for a luncheon put on by the Hawai'i Society. Here the Color Guard was called into duty to present and post the colors.

That evening we enjoyed a very pleasant time at a luau. Besides the food there was great entertainment. From the guys and gals dancing the dances of the Polynesian cultures of the Pacific to the fire torch handlers.

On September 4th we had a busy morning. We began by going to the U.S.S. Arizona. Here we saw a film before the ride out to the Memorial. Upon arrival we proceeded to one of the open turrets where we could look down into the water. The Governor General and Color Guard formed at one end and the rest of the members flanked the other three sides. Each person was given a flower off a lei. Chaplain James Taylor said a prayer. President General Butler then made a few remarks and asked that those holding flowers follow him in remembering these brave men and tossed the flowers into the water.

While we were there, the bus was busy going through a bomb check. This, so we could be cleared for our next destination--The U. S.S. Oklahoma Memorial on Ford Island. Here we placed another wreath. Once again Chaplain Taylor said a prayer and the President General said a few words as we remember the sacrifice of these men. Photos of the

Color Guard and President General were taken. This was followed by group photos. While there we noticed that the U.S.S. Missouri was in port for some refurbishing. This is the ship on which the documents of surrender were signed by the Japanese and the Americans led by Douglas MacArthur in WWII.

On September 5th we boarded the Pride of America, a member of the Norwegian Cruise Line fleet. There was a tour of the restaurants on board. This was very informative as you learned where these various eateries were located and which ones you had to pay a fee for. Fees ranged from \$10 to \$25. There was a show that Jim & Un Yi Fosdyck and Jim Blauer attended. Singers, dancers and a comedian from the ships entertainment crew.

Each day there were various tours of the island we were visiting. You also had the activities on board ship. Each evening the staff would place an itinerary of the next days activities with time in your room. They had Bingo, Trivia Contests, a Karaoke Contest and Hula lessons to name just a few. For those of you who have never heard Compatriot Jim Blauer do the National Anthem at one of the State Meetings or at the Massing of the Colors, he entered the Karaoke Contest. And he won!!! He received a very nice First place trophy. During the week while many were out on tours of the islands Un Yi Fosdyck was busy taking Hula dancing lessons. At the end of the cruise they had a special performance by the students and they were presented their Certificates of completion/ graduation.

It was not all fun and games. On Sunday September 6th there was an Executive Board



Jim Blauer receives his first place trophy in the Karaoke Contest from one of the three judges, Un Yi Fosdyck. The songs he sang were; Can't help Falling in Love, My Way and Old Man River.

Meeting. Here the SARs in our group attended and Compatriot Blauer was asked to be the note taker for the meeting. On Thursday September 10, we had the Candidates forum meeting. More business was discussed. It was at this meeting that President General Butler presented his first Aide De Camp pins to three compatriots who have been assisting him with various projects. They were Bill Marrs, Karl Jacobs and Stephen Renouf. Our man to go to on the cruise, Rob, who had been making arrangements for us received the SAR Good Citizenship Pin from the President General. After the meeting the group had a section of the Pink Champagne Bar roped off for our own cocktail party. At one point Compatriot Blauer got with the piano and bass players and for all the married couples in our group sang "Time After Time". We had a wonderful time on this trip and made some new SAR friends along the way. There are plans being made to do this again in 2011 and several sites are under consideration.

FLAG CERTIFICATES

Do you know of someone who flies the American Flag properly? Maybe a nearby business. If so, you may wish to present them with a Flag Certificate. Our new Flag Certificate Chairman is Jon Vreeland. Contact Jon at jonnyv2007@aol.com and give him all the particulars on your nominee.

A big thank you to Jim Fosdyck who has been running this program and has presented 10-12 of these certificates this year to get this program off the ground. Thank you Jim.

CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION

On September 17, Jim & Un Yi Fosdyck attended the DAR sponsored celebration of Constitution Day. There were DAR members from San Diego and Orange County who gathered for lunch at the Cedar Creek Restaurant. Following lunch they went over to Mission San Juan Capistrano for the "Ring of the Bells" to commemorate this celebration. As those attending were encouraged to dress in colonial attire, Jim wore his uniform.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

On September 27, Jim and Un Yi Fosdyck attended a brunch buffet hosted by the California Society of the War of 1812. It was held at the Braemar Country Club in Tarzana. The speaker was Brigadier General M. Hall Worthington of Maryland, the President General of the General

Society of the War of 1812.

S.S.LANE VICTORY

Due to his work schedule, your editor was unable to attend the joint meeting of our chapter with the Harbor and Sons of Liberty Chapters at the S.S. Lane Victory. Though I will have no pictures for the newsletter on this event, you can go to our website as the Fosdyck's have supplied our Webmaster Arthur Koehler with some.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

George Rogers Clark was born on November 19, 1752 in Albermarle County Virginia to John and Ann Rogers Clark. He was the second of ten children born to this well to do family. Both his parents were from Virginia landholders. Following John & Ann's marriage they moved to a 400 acre farm that had been left to John by his father Jonathan, located on the Rivanna River. When only five George and the family moved to a small plantation in the Southwest corner of Caroline County, Virginia that had been left to the family by an uncle, John Clark.

George's boyhood would have been the typical rural upbringing. Learning to shoot, trap, plant and wrestle. There was home schooling by relatives. In 1763 when he was 11 years old, George and his brother Jonathan were sent to live with their grandfather, John Rogers, so that they may attend a private school on the Mattaponi River run by Donald Robertson. For six to eight months this was all the formal schooling he had.

His father taught him the surveying trade, so that by age 19 he left home on his first surveying trip to Western Virginia. In 1772 at the age of 20 he made his first trip into Kentucky via the Ohio River at Pittsburgh. In 1774 as he was preparing to lead 90 men on an expedition down the Ohio River, war broke out. The Treaty of Stanwix in 1768 was with the Cherokee. The rest of the tribes had not been a part of this treaty that ceded the Kentucky hunting grounds to Britain for settlement. The resulting conflict that ensued turned into Lord Dunmore's War. Here Clark as a captain in the Virginia Militia played a small part in this war.

In June of 1776 on behalf of the settlers in the Kentucky region, Clark and John Gabriel Jones went to the Virginia legislature and Governor Patrick Henry to have the Kentucky region declared as Kentucky County Virginia. This because Judge Richard Henderson, a land speculator from North Carolina had illegally purchased the majority of this



region from the Cherokees. In order to defend the settlers Clark was given 500 lbs of gunpowder. Though only 24 at the time, older settlers like Benjamin Logan, Leonard Helm and Daniel Boone, looked to him for leadership.

In 1777 the Indians of the Northwest region at the encouragement of the British intensified the war in Kentucky. As there were no forces available to handle far off Kentucky, Clark went to Governor Henry once again and requested permission to lead a secret expedition in an effort to capture the British post in the Illinois country. In July of 1778, having been promoted to major, Clark had amassed a force of 175 men and proceeded to cross the Ohio River and march to Kaskaskia. The orders were so secret that only Clark knew where he was headed. Not even Congress knew anything about this mission.

Kaskaskia was taken on the night of July 4th and was followed by the fall of Cahokia, Vincennes, and several other villages and forts in the British controlled area. This was done without firing a single shot as the French speaking settlers and the Indians did not want to take up arms on behalf of the British. Though Vincennes was taken back by British Governor Henry Hamilton, only a small force was left. In the winter of 1779, Clark returned and retook the town and Fort Sackville and captured Hamilton as well. This victory made Clark an American Hero. George Washington celebrated this victory and tried to use it to get the French to ally



Clark's march to Vincennes—the most celebrated event of his career—has been depicted in many paintings, such as this illustration by F. C. Yohn.

with these new United States.

Though Clark wanted to capture Detroit, he could never get enough men to make the arduous expedition. Most Kentuckians wanted to stay put to defend their home. When the British came down in June of 1780 and invaded Kentucky, they also took prisoners and captured two fortified settlements. Clark led a retaliatory force that won a quick victory by taking the village of Pekowee near what is now Springfield, Ohio.

Governor Thomas Jefferson promoted Clark to Brigadier General in 1781 and was given command of the Kentucky and Illinois Counties. He prepared to make another attempt to take Detroit. Unfortunately a detachment sent by General Washington, sustained a major defeat in August 1781 before they were able to meet up with Clark and his forces. This ended the Detroit Campaign. A year later Kentucky forces received another defeat at the Battle of Blue Licks. Clark himself was not present at this battle, but the Virginia Council was critical of him for this disaster. So, Clark got his men and led them into the Ohio country destroying several Indian Villages along the Great Miami River. This became the last major expedition of the war.

As early as 1779 George Mason had called Clark the Conqueror of the Northwest. In the Treaty of Paris of 1783 the Northwest Territory was ceded to the United States, which came close to doubling the size of the original 13 colonies.

Due to the increase in settlers into the Kentucky area after the war, Clark served as superintendent-surveyor for Virginia's War Veterans from 1784 to 1788. He surveyed the lands granted to these veterans for their war service.

Clark helped to negotiate the Treaty of Fort MacIntosh in 1785 and Treaty of Fort Finney in 1786 with those tribes north of the river. Unfortunately violence would continue to escalate between the Indians and the Kentucky settlers.

By 1790 some 1500 Kentuckians had been killed by Indians since the end of the Revolutionary War. Clark drafted 1200 men and proceeded to raid Indian villages along the Wabash River. The expedition ended without a victory when they ran low on supplies and 300 of his men mutinied. He was able to get a cease fire agreement before they withdrew from the area.

Clark moved to Indiana after he requested an inquiry into the the spying activities by James Wilkinson. The Virginia Governor and council rejected this request and Clark led no more



expeditions.

His finances were none to good as he had borrowed heavily to help finance his expeditions. When his creditors came calling all he had was the land he had been given that encompassed all of Clark County Indiana and most of the counties around it. Some 150,000 acres. He was "land poor". He had a lot of land, but no means to make money from it.

In February of 1793 he offered his services to Edmund Genet the French Ambassador in hopes of earning some money to help maintain his estate. The Spanish at this time controlled the Mississippi River. He thought with French support he could drive the Spanish out. Genet appointed Clark Major General in the Armies of France and Commander -in-Chief of the French. Having received support from old comrades John Montgomery and Benjamin Logan and tacit support from Kentucky Governor Isaac Shelby, Clark spent \$4,680 of his own money to procure supplies for an assault on New Madrid, St. Louis, Natchez and New Orleans. Unfortunately his expedition was cut short when President George Washington issued a proclamation that forbid Americans from violating U.S Neutrality. President Washington threatened to send General Anthony Wayne to Fort Massac to stop the expedition. The French Ambassador, Genet was recalled to France. With his commission rescinded the campaign collapsed.

In 1803 he retired to Clarksville where he built a two room cabin overlooking the Falls of the Ohio. He had two servants who lived with him and helped to operate his grist mill in town. He and Thomas Jefferson corresponded regularly and would send him specimens of the area.

In 1809 Clark suffered a stroke, He fell into the fireplace and his leg was so badly burned that they had to amputate it. He was now unable to operate his

mill and became a dependent of his brother-in-law, Major William Croghan, who had a farm at Locust Grove, eight miles from the growing town of Louisville. In 1812 the Virginia General Assembly recognized his contribution to the American Revolution and granted him a pension of \$400 per year and a ceremonial sword. He suffered a second stroke and on February 13, 1818 died at Locust Grove. Judge John Rowan in his oration at the funeral said "The mighty oak of the forest has fallen, and now the scrub oaks sprout all around".

Clark and his entire family were exhumed on October 29, 1869 and reburied in Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville.

Several years after his passing the State of Virginia granted his estate \$30,000. They continued to make payments to his estate until the last payment was made in 1913.

George's younger brother, William, would make a name for himself as well. It was William Clark who was selected to join Meriwether Lewis on the "Voyage of Discovery" following the Louisians Purchase by the United States

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN OCTOBER

- Oct. 1, 1768--Arrival of British troops in Boston.
- 2, 1780-Major Andre hanged in Tappan, New York.
- 4, Battle of Germantown, PA.
- 5, 1775-Congress authorizes the use of two armed vessels. Origin of our Navy.
- 7, 1777-Second Battle of Bemis Heights also called Freeman's Farm, Saratoga or Stillwater.
- 7, 1780-Battle of Kings Mountain, S.C.
- 9, 1779-Battle of Chemung at Elmira New York.
- 11 & 13, 1776-Naval Battle near Valcour Island, Lake Champlain.
- 12, 1776-Skirmish at Throg's Neck, New York.
- 14, 1781-Americans capture 2 redoubts at Yorktown, VA
- 15, 1778-engagement at Egg Harbor, New Jersey.
- 16, 1781-Engagement at Monk's Corner, New York
- 17, 1775-Burning of Falmouth, Maine.
- 18, 1783-Congress votes to disband the Army on Nov. 2.
- 19, 1781-Battle of Yorktown, Cornwallis surrenders.
- 21, 1780-Engagement at Klock's Field, New York.
- 22, 1777-Engagement at Fort Mercer, Red Bank, NJ
- 23, 1777-Engagement Fort Mifflin, PA.
- 24, 1781-Engagement at Johnson Hall, NY
- 26, 1775-Battle of Hampton, VA
- 31, 1775-Carleton repulsed by Montgomery at crossing of St. Lawrence River. ***

Photo Album

October 2009

Punchbowl Cemetery



Above left, the Color Guard with the President General at the Punchbowl wreath laying. Above right, Compatriot Jim Blauer leads the singing of the National Anthem.

At left Jim Blauer & Jim Fosdyck lead the way to the plaque. They are followed by the President General, Ed Butler.

At right the Color Guard and the President General at the plaque.



At left the entire SAR contingent line up for a photo shoot.

Photo Album

October 2009-2

Hawai'i Society Hosted Luncheon
following the Punchbowl visit



Color Guard led by
Commander Blauer
enters to present the
Colors at the Luncheon
hosted by the Hawai'i
Society. Jim Fosdyck,
George West and Jack
Manning at right.



Barnett Ellis holds the
colors as members say
the Pledge of
Allegiance at left. At
right he posts the
colors.



With the presentation
and posting of colors
complete Commander
Blauer leads the Color
Guard out(left) with
Jim Fosdyck bringin
up the rear(right).



Photo Album

October 2009-3

U.S.S. Arizona



At the Arizona Memorial we had Sam Powell, Jim Fosdyck, President General Butler, Jim Blauer and Jack Manning at left.

Below, Jim Fosdyck, Jim Blauer and Jack Manning at the Memorial



TO THE MEMORY OF THE GALLANT MEN
HERE ENTOMBED AND THEIR SHIPMATES
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN ACTION
ON DECEMBER 7, 1941 ON THE U.S.S. ARIZONA
THIS MEMORIAL WALL WAS INSTALLED AND DEDICATED BY AMVETS APRIL 4, 1964



Above Jim Fosdyck and Jim Blauer meet two students from Russia, Kate and Okga.

At Right the California Contingent at the Memorial. Jim & Un Yi Fosdyck, Ed Butler, Barbara & Larry Magerkurth, Steve & Joy Renouf and Jim Blauer



Photo Album

October 2009-4
U.S.S. Oklahoma



Top left-Jim Blauer & Jim Fosdyck set the wreath in front of the stakes listing the names of the sailors who died. Above SAR members and auxiliary gather.

At left, Jim Blauer and Jim Fosdyck reposition the wreath in front of the black marble.

Below, members and auxiliary gather behind the black marble with the wreath in front.



Photo Album

October 2009-5



Above crew members lay leis in the pool waters during a 9-11 Memorial Service.



While some were off on tours of the Islands, Un Yi Fosdyck was busy taking hula lessons. At right she receives a graduation certificate from the teachers.



Below Jim & Un Yi Fosdyck attended the Constitution Day Luncheon and tour of the Mission San Juan Capistrano.

