



MUSKETS & BROADSWORD

Orange County Chapter Sons of the American Revolution

November 2014

Editor Jim Blauer

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MEETING INFORMATION

When November 15, 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

When you think about Washington's troops at the siege of Yorktown what do you see? The battle hardened American faces of men in blue coats assaulting redoubts? The victors standing resplendent in the decisive battle of the war? I was recently asked to portray Washington firing the first cannon of the siege and dug into the research (as always) to find some very surprising information. When the French joined up with Washington's army a month before Yorktown these were there observations. "the American army presented arms, General Washington invited our headquarters staff to come to see it. I had a chance to see the American army, man for man. It was really painful to see these brave men, almost naked with only some trousers and little linen jackets, most of them without stockings, but, would you believe it? Very cheerful and healthy in appearance." - Baron Closen

Lt. Jean François de Lesquevin, comte de Cleremont-Crèvecœur "went to the American camp, which contained approximately 4,000 men. In beholding this army I was struck, not by its smart appearance, but by its destitution: the men were without uniforms and covered with rags; most of them were barefoot. They were of all sizes, down to children who could not have been over fourteen. There were many negroes, mulattoes, etc."

Rochambeau's aide- de-camp, Louis François Dupont d'Aubevoye, comte de Lauberdrière, "But I remember their great accomplishments and I can not see without a certain admiration that it was with these same men that General Washington had so gloriously defended his country." Despite tremendous hardship and in the face of past defeat, these brave Continentals established a tradition of rendering faithful service to their nation rather than seeking safety, personal comfort, or gain.

2 July 1781, Baron Closen wrote in his diary: "I admire the American troops tremendously! It is incredible that soldiers composed of men of every age, even of children of fifteen, of whites and blacks, almost naked, unpaid, and rather poorly fed, can march so well and withstand fire so steadfastly."

Present at Yorktown was Capt. Matthias Ogden's company of the First New Jersey Regiment, who ranged in age from sixteen to sixty-two years and hailed from New Jersey, Ireland, England, France, and Germany. The company even included a deserter from the regiment of Britain's Waldeck auxiliaries as well a soldier named John Newton, who was described as a barber from "Bengaul" in the East Indies with a "yellow complexion" who spoke good English.

Do you still wonder how Cornwallis could not believe he had been forced to surren-

der by an army of rabble? Those battered, bare men and boys from many nations and of several shades and hues clothed in rags standing alongside smartly uniformed French troops must have been a sight. It makes you wish that photography had been invented a century earlier. But what an image in the mind that army makes and what a great symbol of the country that was going to be born of it.

Yours in Liberty,

Dan Shippey

“Twin-Tower Survivor and Author Speaks Out”

Could the 9/11 attacks been thwarted by proper military action? Could the attacking planes have been



shot down by military air defense fighters or missiles? Author Bert Upson, a close survivor of the World Trade Center disaster and a witness to its rescue efforts, will describe the horrible event on April 19 at the November 15 luncheon of the Orange County Chapter, Sons of The American Revolution.

Upson's gripping description

and analysis is found in his newly published book, “On a Clear Day.” On September 11, 2001, Bert had traveled from Palm Desert to New York City and was preparing to lead a management seminar on the 78th floor of the South Tower of the Trade Center when the first plane hit the North Tower. Just minutes before the second plane hit the South Tower at the location of the meeting, he miraculously escaped, only to witness the horrible destruction and the heroic evacuation of endangered civilians, mostly organized by the US Coast Guard, which he will describe at the SAR luncheon.

DUES ARE DUE

The dues for 2015 are now due. You should have by now received your dues notices. Secretary Klingler requests that you get your annual dues back to him

as soon as possible, so he does not incur the cost of a second or third mailing. Also if you do not get your dues in by the deadline, you will be dropped from the rolls for 2015 and will then have to go through the reinstatement process which entails much unwanted paperwork and time.

For those of you who are contemplating getting a Life Membership (we currently have 39 members who are), you will find that as of last Spring things have changed. In the past one could get a Life Membership and it would cover all National, State and Chapter dues. Now it is necessary to first obtain a Life Membership from National, then when you have your Life Membership number you can then contact the state to get their Life Membership which covers just the State and Chapter dues.

The reason for this change has to do with National changing the dues and the actuarial table we use to determine what you will owe for a Life Membership by your age. Every time National raises their dues, that requires a complete refiguring of the Actuarial table. Please see the current actuarial table on page 7. It shows that once you pay for your National Life Membership your fee for the State Life Membership by age. The figures on this table are based upon a 4% return (7.5% return less 2% inflation and 1.5% fees). This figures dues at \$30 (\$20 CA and \$10 Chapter).

If your chapter charges a higher fee for annual membership, they will only get a maximum of \$10 from the state for all Life Memberships.

For our annual members the fee breakdown is \$30 for National, \$20 for State and \$15 for our chapter. That totals to \$65 for annual dues members. Annual dues for Junior members is \$5.00. Ladies Auxiliary members are \$10 each.

For SAR dues they go to Jim Klingler, 33 Bethany Drive, Irvine, CA 92603-3519. For Ladies Auxiliary dues send them to Karen Dodd, 10072 Highcliff Drive, Santa Ana, CA 92705-1545.

So, please get your annual dues in on time. It will be greatly appreciated by your Corresponding Secretary.

FALL BOARD OF MANAGERS MEETING

The Fall Board of Managers Meeting will be held November 6-8, 2014 at the Sheraton Sonoma County Petaluma, considered the gateway to the California Wine Country. It is at 745 Baywood Drive in Petaluma. It is near the Santa Rosa Airport.

Room rates are \$135 per night, single or double occupancy with complimentary WIFI. Accommodations include either King or double beds and parking is free. Room rates will apply from three days before to three days after the meeting. Reservations can be made by calling (707) 283-2888 and ask for the CASSAR Dis-

count rate. Reservations must be made by October 16, 2014.

Registration for the meeting must be postmarked by September 15 and is \$135 per person. If after, the fee goes up to \$150. This includes all meetings, Friday and Saturday Luncheons Saturday Banquet, tax and gratuity—Vegetarian meals are available with prior notice.

Checks should be made out to California Society SAR and mailed with registration to Stephen Renouf, 16123 Paseo del Campo, San Lorenzo, CA 94580-2311. Should you have any questions you can contact Jim Faulkinbury at (916) 359-1752 or jfaulkin@surewest.org.

For those who are not registering, but wish to join us for the meals, the luncheons are \$45 each and the banquet is \$65. Choices for the banquet are Pan seared salmon, French chicken breast or vegetarian. Be sure to advise them on the registration form if you have any food restrictions.

Hope to see you there.

COLOR GUARD EVENTS

We have several Color Guard events that are coming up between now and the end of the year.

On October 25th there was the 120th Anniversary of the Southern California SAR. This was a joint CASSAR event where the Colors were presented at the luncheon held at the Green Dragon Tavern in Carlsbad, CA. This special event was hosted by the San Diego Chapter.

On November 6th, there will be a memorial service for Captain William Smith, the only Revolutionary soldier buried in California. This will be at the Mountain Cemetery in Sonoma, CA. This is being hosted by the Redwood Empire Chapter.

November 7-8th will see the Joint CASSAR Color Guard perform at the 139th Fall Board of Managers Meeting in Petaluma, CA.

On November 8th members of the Lee's Legion Color Guard (who are not attending the State Meeting in Petaluma) will present the colors for the Surf City Veteran's Day Car Show in Huntington Beach, CA.

On November 11th Veteran's Day ceremonies will be held at the Yorba Linda Veteran's Memorial Park in Yorba Linda.

On Saturday December 13th, the Orange County Chapter will host the Wreaths Across America ceremonies at the Memory Gardens Memorial Park in Brea, CA. We will meet at the Soldier's Plot where a service will be conducted by our chaplain Richard Adams and a Proclamation from President General Lindsay Brock will be read. There will be a laying of wreaths by the chapter as well as members represent-

ing the various branches of our armed forces.

The event will begin at 9am so as to coincide with ceremonies that will be held back East at 12 noon. Here we will remember the service of all our men and women who have served and protected our country over the years and have passed on.

As this will be our December Meeting day we will go directly from the Cemetery to the Fullerton Sizzler for our Gift Exchange Meeting.

These events will fill out the remainder of the year for our Color Guard Activities. Should any new items come up, we will announce them to the membership.

Even if you are not in the Color Guard, you can be a part of the ceremonies in the audience. Should you attend any of these events and are not in the Color Guard please contact Activity Contest Chairman Jim Blauer as your attendance at these and other Veteran's Day events need to be noted for our monthly activity report to the state.

AN AMERICAN MINUTE WITH BILL FEDERER NOV. 26

Thanksgiving and the Birth of the Nation

After the victory of the Battle of Saratoga during the Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress proclaimed **the first National Day of Thanksgiving**, Nov. 1, 1777: The grateful feeling of their hearts...join the penitent confession of their manifold sins...that it may please God, through the merits of Jesus Christ, mercifully to forgive and blot them out of remembrance...and...under the providence of Almighty God...secure for these United States the greatest of all human blessings, independence and peace.

After John Paul Jones, commanding the **Bonhomme Richard**, captured the British ship **Serapis**, the Continental Congress declared a Day of Thanksgiving, which Governor Thomas Jefferson chose to proclaim for Virginia, November 11, 1779: "Congress ...hath thought proper...to recommend to the several states...a day of public and solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his mercies, and od prayer, for the continence of his favor... That he would grant to His church, the plentiful effusions of Divine Grace, and pour our His Holy Spirit on all ministers of the Gospel; That he would bless and prosper the means of education, and spread the light of Christian knowledge through the remotest corners of the Earth..."

I do therefore ...issue this proclamation...appointing...**a day of public and solemn**

Thanksgiving Prayer to Almighty God... Given under this hand... this 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1779...Thomas Jefferson.”

After traitor Benedict Arnold’s plot to betray West Point was thwarted, the Continental Congress proclaimed a **Day of Thanksgiving**, October 18, 1780: In the late remarkable interposition of His watchful providence, in the rescuing the person of our Commander-in Chief and the army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution... it is therefore recommended...a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer...to confess our unworthiness...and to offer fervent supplications to the God of all grace...to cause the knowledge of Christianity to spread over all the earth.”

After the British General Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Congress proclaimed a **Day of Thanksgiving**, October 11, 1782: It being the indispensable duty of all nations...to offer up their supplications to Almighty God...the united States in Congress assembled...do hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of these states in general, to observe...the last Thursday ...of November next, as a **Day of Solemn Thanksgiving to God** for all his mercies..”

After the Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War, John Hancock, the former President of the Continental Congress now Governor of Massachusetts, proclaimed a **Day of Thanksgiving**, November 8, 1783: The citizens of these United States have every Reason for Praise and gratitude to the God of their salvation...I do...appoint...the 11th day of December next (the day recommended by the Congress to all the States) to be religiously observed as a **Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer**, that all the people may then assemble to celebrate...that He hath been pleased to continue to us the Light of the Blessed Gospel...That we also offer up fervent supplications...to cause pure Religion and Virtue to flourish... and to fill the World with His glory.”

After the U.S. Congress passed the First Amendment, it requested President George Washington issue a **National Day of Thanksgiving**, which he did on October 3, 1789: Whereas both Houses of Congress have by their joint Committee requested me ‘to recommend to the People of the United States a **Day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer** to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peacefully to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness;” Now therefore I do recommend... Thursday, the **26th DAY of NOVEMBER**...to be devoted by the People of the United States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good

that was, that is, or that will be... That we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and **humble Thanks**...for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government...particularly the national one now lately instituted, for civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed...to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue.”

After the Treaty of Ghent ended the War of 1812, President James Madison proclaimed a **Day of Thanksgiving**, March 4, 1815: The Senate and House of Representatives...signified their desire that a day may...be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity as a **Day of Thanksgiving** and of devout acknowledgement to Almighty God for His great goodness manifested in restoring to them the blessings of peace.

No people ought to feel greater obligations to celebrate the goodness of the Great Disposer of Events and of the Destiny of Nations than the people of the United States.

His kind Providence originally conducted them to one of the best portions of the dwelling place allotted for the great family of the human race. He protected... them under all the difficulties and trials to which they were exposed in their early days... In the arduous struggle...they were distinguished by multiplied tokens of His benign interposition... He...enabled them to assert their national rights and to enhance their national character in another arduous conflict, which is now so happily terminated by peace and reconciliation with those who have been our enemies.

And to the same Divine Author of Every Good and Perfect Gift we are indebted for all those privileges and advantages, religious as well as civil, which are so richly enjoyed in this favored land...

I now recommend...a **Day** on which the people of every religious denomination may in their solemn assemblies unite their hearts and their voices in a freewill offering to their Heavenly Benefactor of their homage **of Thanksgiving** and of their songs of praise. Given...in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen...James Madison.”

JACK JOUETT

The Paul Revere of the South

John “Jack” Jouett, Jr. was born December 7, 1754. He served as a Captain in the 16th Regiment of the Virginia militia during the American Revolutionary War.

He was of an old Norman family of Huguenot origin. The family had settled in Touraine, France and had directly descended from the noble Matthieu de Jouhet, Master of the Horse to Louis XIII of

France, Lord of Leveignac and Lieutenant in the Marshalsea of Limousin, whose grandson, Daniel de Jouet, came to the Narragansett country, in Rhode Island in 1686. Daniel's son Jean, Jack's grandfather settled in Virginia. Jack was an imposing figure at 6'4" and 220 pounds, he had been described by contemporaries as "muscular and handsome".

His family lived in Albemarle County in Virginia and were very active in the revolutionary movement. Both he and his father, Jack Sr., signed the Albermarle Declaration, a document renouncing King George III and was signed by 202 Albermarle citizens. Jack's father supplied the military with meat for its rations during the Revolution. He and his three brothers all served in the Revolution. One of his brothers was killed at the Battle of Brandywine.

On June 1, 1781, Cornwallis had learned from a captured dispatch that Governor Thomas Jefferson and Virginia's legislature had fled to Charlottesville, Virginia. This was necessary as traitor Benedict Arnold had attacked Richmond, the capital of Virginia. Cornwallis ordered Col. Banastre Tarleton to ride to Charlottesville and capture Jefferson and the legislature. Other revolutionary figures there included; Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Nelson, Jr., and Benjamin Harrison V.

Tarleton left camp on the North Anna River on June 3 with 180 cavalrymen and 70 mounted infantry of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He marched his force and had planned to cover the last 70 miles in a 24 hour period so as to catch the politicians by complete surprise.

Twenty-seven year old Jack Jouett, depending on whose version you wish to believe, was either asleep on the lawn of the Cukoo Tavern or at his father's house in Louisa County as reported by Thomas Jefferson. It was during the night of June 3rd that Jouett heard the sound of the approaching cavalry and spotted the "White Coats" as Colonel Tarleton's forces were called.

Jouett figured they must be marching towards Charlottesville to capture Jefferson and the members of the legislature. He also knew that the area was completely undefended as there had been little military action in the state from 1776-1780 and as a result most of Virginia's forces were deployed elsewhere. The closest would be the small forces under the Marquis de Lafayette who was too far from Charlottesville to help in this matter.

Hoping to get there ahead of the enemy and warn the leaders of the state, Jouett mounted his horse at about 10pm and began the 40 mile ride from Louisa to Charlottesville. The British cavalry was using the

main highway, so Jouett had to use the backwoods trails to the overgrown Old Mountain Road.

Tarleton paused at the Louisa Courthouse for a three hour rest at 11pm. They resumed their march at about 2am. En route Tarleton came upon a train of 11 wagons at Boswell's Tavern that were headed for South Carolina and Nathanael Greene's army in the south. The wagons were burned and Tarleton continued on to Charlottesville.

En route Tarleton came to the plantations at Castle Hill where Dr. Thomas Walker had a home and a short distance from him, his son, John, had the Belvoir plantation. Both plantations were visited by the British troops. It is said that Tarleton captured or paroled some of the important figures of these two plantations. The story is that Dr. Walker entertained Tarleton with an elaborate breakfast that included alcohol in an effort to give Jefferson and the legislature more time to get the warning of the coming British cavalry. Tarleton's account was that he stopped there for a half hour rest. There is no proof to the story attributed to Dr. Walker.

Jouett's ride took him to Milton and the Rivanna River which he crossed to ascend the mountain that led to Monticello. He warned Jefferson and his guests and was rewarded with a fine madeira. Jouett then went on to warn the town of Charlottesville.

According to the Giannini Family, their ancestor Anthony Giannini, Jefferson's Gardener, noted that early riser Jefferson was in the garden when Jouett arrived. After he left, Jefferson took his time. He had breakfast for his guests from the legislature and then began making arrangement to leave. He spent the better part of two hours getting his papers together. When Captain Christopher Hudson arrived to warn Jefferson of the British nearing the area, Jefferson sent his family to Enniscorthy, a friend's estate about 14 miles away. He, meanwhile prepared to leave. He had a horse set at the ready outside his home for a quick escape. He was continually checking via his telescope for signs of the British approach. When he did finally see them, they were on his lawn. He quickly mounted his horse and escaped. He was successful in eluding the British in the woods. One enslaved Monticello family gave testimony that Jefferson had "hid in the hollow of an old tree" near Carter's Mountain.

Captain Kenneth McLeod led the British forces on to Monticello and when they arrived found the slaves quickly attempting to hide all the valuables.

Many of the legislators were staying at his father's establishment, the Swan Tavern. Upon his arrival and the warning of the approaching British, many of the legislature members decided to flee to Staunton

some 35 miles to the west and reconvene there in three days. Though his warnings of June 7th allowed most of the legislators to escape, seven were caught. One of these was Daniel Boone. These men were retained briefly then paroled.

Jouett continued his heroics in saving General Edward Stevens from the British. General Stevens was recovering from wounds he had received at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. The two left from the tavern owned by Jouett's father, but soon found that the General with his wounds was not fast enough to be able to keep from the British catching up. Jack Jouett had this habit of dressing in ornate military costume with a scarlet coat and a plumed hat. Meanwhile General Stevens was dressed in "shoddy clothing" resulting in the British chasing after Jouett thinking he must be some high ranking military personnel. They completely ignored the general and chased Jouett, but he was able to escape safely.

Meanwhile in Staunton, the legislature convened and elected Thomas Nelson the new Governor of Virginia as Thomas Jefferson's term had expired on June 2nd. Recognizing their debt to Jack Jouett the legislature passed a resolution on June 15th to honor him. They resolved to give a pair of pistols and a sword in gratitude of his actions. He received the pistols in 1783, but it took twenty years before he received the promised sword.

In 1782 Jack Jouett moved to Harrodsburg, Kentucky. A family story tells of how while en route to Kentucky he had heard a woman's screams and upon bursting into the house found a wife being abused by her husband. Though he knocked the husband down, the wife was not liking of his interference and hit him with a pot over the head. The bottom of the pot gave way and became stuck around Jouett's neck. He fled and traveled 35 miles before he was able to find a blacksmith who was able to remove the pot from his head.

Jack settled in Mercer County and served in the Virginia Legislature. When Kentucky became a state he served as a legislator from Mercer and later Woodford County. A prominent citizen of Kentucky, he knew Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay. Outside of politics his business was raising and breeding of livestock and importing fine horses and cattle from England. It is said that he established the live-

stock industry in Kentucky.

It was in Mercer that Jack Jouett married Sally Robard and together they have 12 children. One of these children was Matthew Harris Jouett who became a famous painter. Of his son Jouett said, "I sent Matthew to college to make a gentleman of him and he has turned out to be nothing but a damned sign painter."

Matthew's son, Jack's Grandson also became famous as he was known as James Edward "Fighting Jim" Jouett. James served under Admiral Farragut and was immortalized in Farragut's famous quote "Damn the Torpedoes! Four bells! Captain Drayton go ahead! Jouett full speed!"

Jack Jouett died on March 1, 1822 at the home of his daughter in Bath County, Kentucky. He is buried in Bath County at the "Peeled Oak" farm in an unmarked grave. The site of his burial was lost until the 20th century.

Jack Jouett's story has eluded the history books, but he has retained some local notoriety as there is Jack Jouett Elementary School in Louisa County, Virginia and Jack Jouett Middle School in Albermarle County, Virginia.

There are those historians who believe that Jouett's ride was far more important than that of Paul Revere's. But Paul Revere had some help from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and his poem of the "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere."

In an effort to give Jack Jouett his fame in poetry. The following was published in the Charlottesville Daily Press on October 26, 1909,

"Hearken good people: awhile abide
And hear of stout Jack Jouett's ride
How he rushed his steed, nor stopped nor stayed
Till he warned the people of Tarleton's raid.

The moment his warning note was rehearsed
The State Assembly was quickly dispersed.
In their haste to escape, they did not stop
Until they had crossed the mountain top.
And upon the other side come down.
To resume their sessions in Staunton Town.

His parting steed he spurred,
In haste to carry the warning
To that greatest statesman of any age,
The Immortal Monticello Sage.

Here goes to thee, Jack Jouett!
Lord keep thy memory green:
You made the greatest ride, sir,
That ever yet was seen."

Happy Thanksgiving

New Life Dual Member Fee Schedule

California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

(ONLY PAYS CALIFORNIA AND CHAPTER DUES)

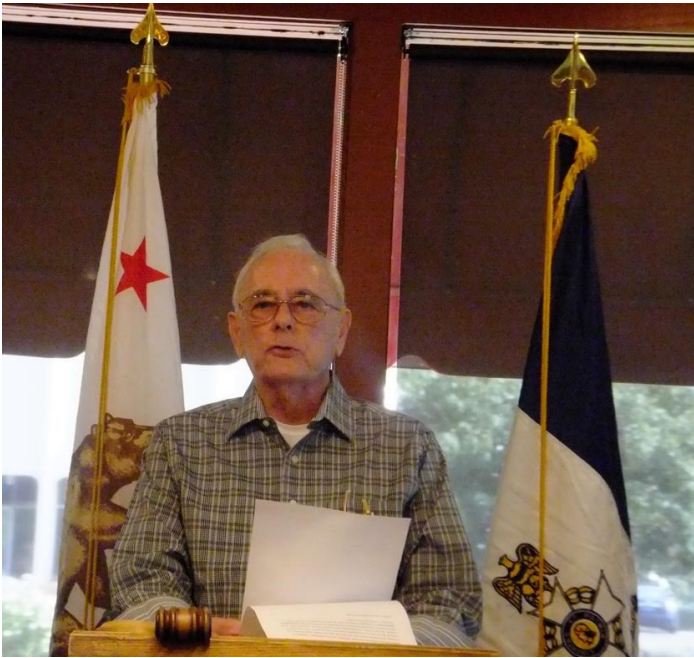
Age	Fee	Age	Fee	Age	Fee
18	716.37	49	\$576.04	80	\$257.18
19	714.08	50	\$568.71	81	\$246.82
20	711.45	51	\$561.12	82	\$236.26
21	708.70	52	\$553.25	83	\$225.50
22	706.14	53	\$546.02	84	\$214.51
23	703.19	54	\$537.62	85	\$205.57
24	700.12	55	\$528.91	86	\$194.20
25	697.25	56	\$519.89	87	\$184.93
26	693.94	57	\$511.60	88	\$175.53
27	690.49	58	\$501.95	89	\$168.37
28	687.28	59	\$491.96	90	\$158.70
29	683.57	60	\$482.78	91	\$151.35
30	679.71	61	\$472.10	92	\$143.91
31	676.11	62	\$462.29	93	\$136.38
32	671.95	63	\$452.16	94	\$128.76
33	668.07	64	\$441.71	95	\$121.05
34	663.59	65	\$429.56	96	\$115.86
35	658.94	66	\$418.39	97	\$108.00
36	654.59	67	\$408.32	98	\$102.71
37	649.57	68	\$396.48	99	\$97.38
38	644.35	69	\$384.25	100	\$89.30
39	639.48	70	\$373.24	101	\$83.86
40	633.86	71	\$361.92	102	\$78.38
41	628.01	72	\$350.28	103	\$70.07
42	622.55	73	\$338.32	104	\$64.48
43	616.26	74	\$326.02	105	\$58.85
44	610.37	75	\$315.21	106	\$53.17
45	603.59	76	\$302.28	107	\$47.44
46	597.25	77	\$290.90	108	\$41.67
47	590.68	78	\$279.25	109	\$38.77
48	583.88	79	\$269.34	110	\$32.94

Based upon a 4% return (7.5% return, less 2% inflation & 1.5% fees), and dues of \$30 (CA \$20, Chapter \$10)

Life Membership in the National Society is available to be purchased at a rate that depends on your age. At the 124th Congress the following fee scale was approved.

Age = \$Cost 1 = \$1,040	Age = \$Cost 26 = \$915	Age = \$Cost 51 = \$675	Age = cost 76 = \$330
2 = \$1,035	27 = \$900	52 = \$660	77 = \$315
3 = \$1,030	28 = \$895	53 = \$650	78 = \$300
4 = \$1,025	29 = \$885	54 = \$635	79 = \$290
5 = \$1,020	30 = \$875	55 = \$625	80 = \$275
6 = \$1,015	31 = \$870	56 = \$610	81 = \$265
7 = \$1,010	32 = \$860	57 = \$595	82 = \$250
8 = \$1,005	33 = \$855	58 = \$585	83 = \$240
9 = \$1,000	34 = \$845	59 = \$570	84 = \$225
10 = \$995	35 = \$835	60 = \$550	85 = \$215
11 = \$990	36 = \$830	61 = \$540	86 = \$205
12 = \$985	37 = \$820	62 = \$530	87 = \$190
13 = \$980	38 = \$810	63 = \$515	88 = \$185
14 = \$975	39 = \$800	64 = \$500	89 = \$175
15 = \$970	40 = \$790	65 = \$485	90 = \$165
16 = \$965	41 = \$780	66 = \$470	91 = \$160
17 = \$960	42 = \$770	67 = \$460	92 = \$150
18 = \$955	43 = \$760	68 = \$440	93 = \$140
19 = \$950	44 = \$750	69 = \$425	94 = \$135
20 = \$945	45 = \$740	70 = \$415	95 = \$125
21 = \$940	46 = \$730	71 = \$400	96 = \$120
22 = \$935	47 = \$720	72 = \$385	97 = \$90
23 = \$925	48 = \$705	73 = \$370	98 = \$60
24 = \$920	49 = \$700	74 = \$353	99 = \$30
25 = \$915	50 = \$685	75 = \$345	100 + = \$0

Photo Album



Hammond Salley introduces our speaker for the day
Captain Rich Suttie, USN Ret.



Captain Rich Suttie, USN Ret. Spoke to us on the
life and accomplishments of Louis Zamperini. In
particular his POW experience in WWII.

Rich Suttie is presented our Certificate of Appreci-
ation for speaking to our chapter in October.

Marcus Deemer receives a supplemental Certificate
from President Shippey.

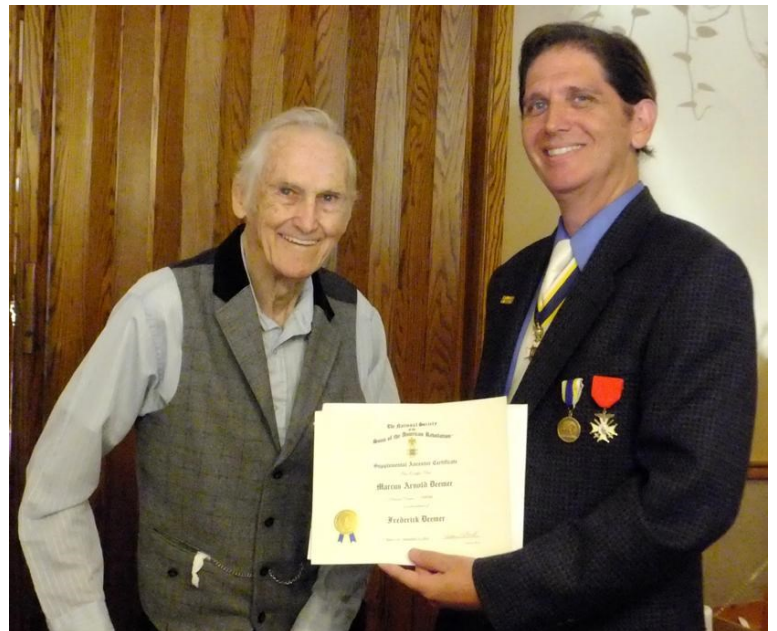


Photo Album

120th Anniversary Luncheon

Members of the Orange County chapter attended the 120th Anniversary Luncheon for the establishment of the Southern California Society, Sons of the American Revolution.



Compatriot Jim Blauer led the singing of our National Anthem. Here he is joined by the Rve. Stan DeLong and Bob Fagaly both members of the San Diego Chapter.



Chancellor General John Dodd speaks with State President Jim Faulkinbury.

State Chaplain Lou Carlson was in attendance.

The CASSAR was out in force for this special event. Commander Jim Fosdyck is joined by members of the Orange County, San Diego and General George S. Patton Chapters as well as General Washington.

