



MUSKETS & BROADSWORD

Orange County Chapter Sons of the American Revolution

November 2016

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MEETING INFORMATION

When November 12, 2016
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

Each month I have had the privilege of being able to share a few thoughts with you. My focus in much of this one sided conversation has been about service, the giving of time, talent and treasure. I think this is most appropriate as the men and women we celebrate in this wonderful organization gave patriotic service of time, talent and treasure to our nation...which at that time was nothing more than a dream, or rather a vision of a "Shining City on a Hill" as preached by Puritan John Winthrop and what that might truly mean to the colonists and the world.

That service, that self-sacrifice is the reason we all enjoy the benefits of this great country today. And while there may be some tarnish here or there, we still are a great city shining on a hill with all the world watching. We in SAR recognized and celebrate and honor their service. Yet, it should be remembered that the service they gave was only the first of many installments that is being paid...even today.

As we all know, November is the month of Veterans...Veterans Day. A time to remember the countless personal stories of men and women who through their service and sacrifice paid the installments of liberty and freedom this country still enjoys.

So a little history of this key American Holiday; Veterans Day is an official United States public holiday, observed annually on November 11 that honors military veterans, that is, persons who served in the United States Armed Forces. It coincides with other holidays, including Armistice Day and Remembrance Day, celebrated in other countries that mark the anniversary of the end of World



War I; major hostilities of World War I were formally ended at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918, when the Armistice with Germany went into effect.

Many of you who read this will know your father or grandfather played a part in this conflict. To us this war and all those that followed are still very real in the history of our family lives. To those younger; its possibly ancient history. Something not real, but rather a few dates one must learn to pass a history course.

Maybe I am being facetious, but many of you will know what I am saying. In this month of remembrance, which is also the month of Thanksgiving, let us not only give thanks to our veterans for whom we owe more than can ever be paid, but let us also answer the call of giving gratitude for their service, by looking at what we may give to our country as well.

John Ferris

SPEAKER—CRAIG VAN DOREN



Honor Flight Southland

Honor Flight Network is a non-profit organization created solely to honor America's veterans for their sacrifices. Their mission is to safely transport our country's heroes to Washington DC,

free of charge, to visit and reflect upon their memorials.

Of all the wars in recent memory, it was World War II that truly threatened our very existence as a nation. In 2016, our youngest World War II veteran is 88 years old; most are well into their 90's. Now is the time to express our thanks to these brave men and women!

Craig Van Doren, Chairman Honor Flight Southland and our November guest speaker, will provide insights as to how Honor Flight pays a small tribute to those veterans who gave so much

via a memorable, safe and rewarding TOUR OF HONOR!

NOMINATIONS FOR 2017 OFFICERS

Are you interested in holding an office in our chapter? Would you like to add to your current contributions to the chapter? If so, you need to contact Compatriot and past Chapter President Jim Klingler who is heading up the Nominating Committee to come up with a slate of officers for the coming year. He along with past presidents Dan Shippey and Dan McKelvie will be putting the 2017 slate together. Mention will be made at the November meeting where the slate will be presented to the chapter.

This slate will then be published in the December newsletter so that compatriots will know who they may be voting for when elections are held at the December meeting.

When the elections are held there will be a request for nominations from the floor. The Compatriot being nominated from the floor must give his approval and agree to serve should he be elected.

In January the slate that is elected in December will be installed as your officers for 2017.

The by-laws on this subject state; "Section 2. Nominating Committee. There shall be a nominating committee, composed of the three most recent past Chapter Presidents who are able and willing to serve. The immediate Past President shall serve as chair. A past Chapter President who intends to seek elective office the following year may serve on the nominating committee but may not take part in any discussions concerning the office he intends to seek. At the regular meeting in October, the nominating committee shall announce it is accepting nom-

inations for the elective Chapter offices, which announcement also shall be included in the Chapter newsletter for October and November. Nominated Compatriots shall indicate in writing that, if elected, they consent to serve. Prior to the November Chapter meeting, the nominating committee shall meet, in person or electronically, and nominate a slate of Chapter officers for the upcoming year.”

Offices to be elected include;

President

Vice-President

Corresponding Secretary

Recording Secretary

Treasurer

Registrar

Chancellor

Chaplain

All other offices and Chairs are appointed by the President once he has been installed.

“Section 3. Eligibility. No member shall be eligible for the office of President who has not previously served on the Executive Board. No member shall be eligible for any office who has not been an active member of the Chapter for at least one year.”

Compatriot Klingler intends to let the members know of the requirements and request that those interested contact one of the Nominating Committee members.

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 Jim Klingler, 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.

UPCOMING EVENTS

We have several events coming up we wish to make our members aware of.

November 4-5 will be the Fall Board of Managers Meeting in Burlingame, California.. For more information go to the California website; www.californiasar.org.

On November 11th we have the Field of Valor where our Lee's Legion Color Guard will assist with the closing ceremonies. This is similar to the Field of Honor held in May at the Castaways in Newport Beach.

November 12th we have our monthly meeting at the Sizzler in Fullerton. We will have nominations for the 2017 officers. Hope to see you there. November 24th—Happy Thanksgiving.

December 10th will be our last meeting for the year. This meeting will see our election of officers for 2017. If you are interested in serving please contact Compatriot Jim Klingler. Also we will have our annual Gift Exchange in lieu of a speaker. Instructions will be forth coming for those who have not attended our December Gift Exchange. December 17th will be the Wreaths Across America at the Brea Memorial Gardens Cemetery at the Soldiers Plot off to the left side as you enter.

This ceremony is conducted by the chapter to honor all our military men & women who have

gone on to that great reward in the sky. There will be wreath laying ceremony by various organizations. It is open to the public and we hope you, your family and friends will attend. Last year the cemetery supplied wreaths to lay on all the graves of our fallen heroes. Hopefully they will do this again.

December 25th—Merry Christmas

January 1st —The beginning of the new year 2017.

January 14th will be our first meeting of the new year. Here we will have the installation of our 2017 officers.

February 11th will be our monthly meeting.

February 12 we celebrate Abraham Lincoln's Birthday.

February 19th will be the Annual Massing of the Colors at Forest Lawn Mortuary in the Hollywood Hills. Put on by the Sons of Liberty chapter this patriotic spectacle is not to be missed. Color Guards from all over the southland will be there to present their colors.

February 20th is Washington's Birthday Observed. That is the legal name of the holiday. It is not President's Day as that is a made up title by those who are advertising to make money off of the fame of our first president. So, if anyone asks you about President's Day, ask them what are they talking about and when they mention Washington's birthday, correct them on what the holiday's name is and instruct them that there is no such thing as President's Day. It is an advertising scheme by companies to try and make money over the holiday. Sales, Sales, Sales!!!

That should mark up you calendar for the next several months. We hope that you and your family and maybe some friends will be able to join us for some of these events.

VETERAN'S DAY

We celebrate Veterans Day every year, but how many of us actually know where the holiday came from? Most people know that Veterans Day is a day to honor Americans who have sacrificed their lives for our country, but there is more to the story than you may have realized. To help you celebrate this holiday more deeply, here are some things you may not already know about Veterans Day.

On June 28, 1919, WWI had officially ended with the Treaty of Versailles, in the Palace of Versailles in France. However, the fighting continued for an additional seven months and finally ended with an armistice, or a peace agreement, between the Allied Nations and Germany on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, or November 11. The day was commemorated the following year on November 11, as Armistice Day, and was intended to dedicate a day to remind nations to seek peaceful relationships between one another, in hopes that we will never again be divided. Unfortunately, we know, this was not the case.

On November 11, 1919, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson issued a message to his countrymen on the first Armistice Day in which he expressed what he felt the day meant to Americans:
"ADDRESS TO FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN The White House, November 11, 1919.

A year ago today our enemies laid down their arms in accordance with an armistice which rendered them impotent to renew hostilities, and gave to the world an assured opportunity to reconstruct its shattered order and to work out in peace a new and just set of international relations. The soldiers and people of the European Allies had fought and endured for more than four years to uphold the barrier of civilization against the aggressions of armed force. We ourselves had been in the conflict something more than a year and a half. - With splendid forgetfulness of mere personal concerns, we remodeled our industries, concentrated our financial resources, increased our agricultural output, and assembled a great army, so that at the last our power was a decisive factor in the victory. We were able to bring the vast resources, material and moral, of a great and free people to the assistance of our associates in Europe who had suffered and sacrificed without limit in the cause for which we fought. Out of this victory there arose new possibilities of political freedom

and economic concert. The war showed us the strength of great nations acting together for high purposes, and the victory of arms foretells the enduring conquests which can be made in peace when nations act justly and in furtherance of the common interests of men. To us in America the reflections of Armistice Day will be filled with - solemn pride in the heroism of those who died in the country's service, and with gratitude for the victory, both because of the thing from which it has freed us and because of the opportunity it has given America to show her sympathy with peace and justice in the councils of nations.

WOODROW WILSON."

The United States Congress adopted a resolution on June 4, 1926, requesting that President [Calvin Coolidge](#) issue annual proclamations calling for the observance of November 11 with appropriate ceremonies. A Congressional Act (52 Stat. 351; 5 U.S. Code, Sec. 87a) approved May 13, 1938, made the 11th of November in each year a legal holiday: "a day to be dedicated to the cause of world peace and to be thereafter celebrated and known as 'Armistice Day'."

In 1945, World War II veteran Raymond Weeks from Birmingham, Alabama, had the idea to expand Armistice Day to celebrate all veterans, not just those who died in World War I. Weeks led a delegation to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, who supported the idea of National Veterans Day. Weeks led the first national celebration in 1947 in Alabama and annually until his death in 1985. President Reagan honored Weeks at the White House with the Presidential Citizenship Medal in 1982 as the driving force for the national holiday. Elizabeth Dole, who prepared the briefing for President Reagan, determined Weeks as the "Father of Veterans Day."

U.S. Representative Ed Rees from Emporia, Kansas, presented a bill establishing the holiday through Congress. President Dwight D. Eisenhower, also from Kansas, signed the bill into law on May 26, 1954. It had been eight and a half years since Weeks held his first Armistice Day celebration for all veterans.

By 1954, our country survived two more major wars, WWII and the Korean War. American effort during World War II (1941-1945) saw the greatest mobilization of the U.S. Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force in the nation's history (more than 16 million people); some 5.7 million more served in the Korean War (1950 to 1953). At the urging of the service organizations, the 83rd Congress decided to reinstate 'Armistice Day' as 'Veterans Day' to honor veterans of all wars. President Eisenhower signed the legislation on June 1, 1954.

Veterans Day hasn't always been celebrated on November 11. In 1968 the Uniform Holiday Bill ensured three-day weekends for federal employees by celebrating four national holidays on Mondays: Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, and Columbus Day. This bill assigned the fourth Monday of October as Veterans Day, despite the disapproval of many states who chose to continue to celebrate the holiday on its original day.

President Gerald R. Ford recognized that the significance of the actual date of Veterans Day carried historical and patriotic value to Americans and veterans who deserved to be honored. So in 1976, he signed a new law returning Veterans Day home to November 11. If November 11 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the holiday is celebrated the previous Friday or Monday, respectively. This way, Veterans day will be able to credit the intentions of the Uniforms Holiday Bill while also serving to those who have a deep association with the holiday.

By holding true to the date, Americans are able to focus on the importance of Veterans Day, which is to honor and celebrate veterans for their patriotism, passion for our country, and selfless-



ness in serving for the common good.

Invitation

35th Annual Massing of the Colors, 19 FEB 2017

This year's event is scheduled for **Sunday, February 19, 2017**. Mark your calendars now! The start time for the event is 3:00 PM, but please plan on arriving at least an hour early to prepare.

The venue is once again Forest Lawn Hollywood Hills, 6300 Forest Lawn Drive, Los Angeles 90068. We assemble at the **Hall of Liberty**, located at the southeast corner of the property. Simply follow the signs from the main entrance.

Again, each participating ROTC/JROTC unit will receive an SAR ROTC Medal and certificate for one cadet of the Commander's choice. The SAR ROTC Medal is approved by the US Army, the US Navy, the US Marine Corps, and the US

Air Force. The medal endeavors to foster the principle of "citizen-soldier" exemplified by the Minutemen. Non-ROTC high school units will receive a Good Citizenship medal.

For those of our members who have not been to this event, it is an amazing array of patriotism with all the units carrying the American Flag as well as their own banners. It is really something for the whole family. So start planning and get that date on your calendar marked so you will not miss this one. This is open to the public so feel free to bring any friends as well.

THANKSGIVING

Debate about first celebrations in the United States

The traditional representation of where the first Thanksgiving was held in the United States has often been a subject of boosterism and debate, though the debate is often confused by mixing up the ideas of a Thanksgiving holiday celebration and a Thanksgiving religious service. According to author James Baker, this debate is a "tempest in a beanpot" and "marvelous nonsense".

Local boosters in Virginia, Florida, and Texas promote their own colonists, who (like many people getting off a boat) gave thanks for setting foot again on dry land. (Jeremy Bangs)

These claims include an earlier religious service by Spanish explorers in Texas at San Elizario in 1598, as well as thanksgiving feasts in the Virginia Colony. Robyn Gioia and Michael Gannon of the University of Florida argue that the earliest Thanksgiving service in what is now the United States was celebrated by the Spanish on September 8, 1565, in what is now Saint Augustine, Florida. A day for Thanksgiving services was codified in the founding charter of Berkeley Hundred in Charles City County, Virginia in 1619.

According to Baker, "Historically, none of these had any influence over the evolution of the modern United States holiday. The American holiday's true origin was the New England Calvinist Thanksgiving. Never coupled with a Sabbath meeting, the Puritan observances were special days set aside during the week for thanksgiving and praise in response to God's providence."

Fixing the date of the holiday

The earlier Thanksgiving celebrations in Canada has often been attributed to the earlier onset of winter in the north, thus ending the harvest season earlier. Thanksgiving in Canada did not have a fixed date until the late 19th century. Prior to Canadian Confederation, many of the individual colonial governors of the Canadian provinces had declared their own days of Thanksgiving. The first official Canadian Thanksgiving occurred on April 15, 1872, when the nation was celebrating the Prince of Wales' recovery from a serious illness. By the end of the 19th century, Thanksgiving Day was normally celebrated on November 6. However, when World War I ended, the Armistice Day holiday was usually held during the same week. To prevent the two holidays from clashing with one another, in 1957 the Canadian Parliament proclaimed Thanksgiving to be observed on its present date on the second Monday of October.^[6] Since 1971, when the American Uniform Monday Holiday Act took effect, the American observance of Columbus Day has coincided with the Canadian observance of Thanksgiving.

Much as in Canada, Thanksgiving in the United States was observed on various dates throughout history. From the time of the Founding Fathers until the time of Lincoln, the date Thanksgiving was observed varied from state to state. The final Thursday in November had become the customary date in most U.S. states by the beginning of the 19th century. Thanksgiving was first celebrated on the same date by all states in 1863 by a presidential proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. Influenced by the campaigning of author Sarah Josepha Hale, who wrote letters to politicians for around 40 years trying to make it an official holiday, Lincoln proclaimed the date to be the final Thursday in November in an attempt to foster a sense of American unity between the Northern and Southern states. Because of the ongoing Civil War and the Confederate States of America's refusal to recognize Lincoln's authority, a nationwide Thanksgiving date was not realized until Reconstruction was completed in the 1870s.

On December 26, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a joint resolution of Congress changing the national Thanksgiving Day from the

last Thursday in November to the fourth Thursday. Two years earlier, Roosevelt had used a presidential proclamation to try to achieve this change, reasoning that earlier celebration of the holiday would give the country an economic boost.

SARAH JOSEPHA HALE

Sarah Josepha Hale was a renowned 19th-century writer and editor who pushed for girls' education reform and the establishment of Thanksgiving as a national holiday.

Sarah Josepha Buell was born on October 24, 1788 in Newport, New Hampshire. She received private tutoring from her brothers growing up and later became a teacher herself at a school in her hometown. She married lawyer David Hale in 1813, and the couple went on to have five children. David died of a stroke in 1822, and, after working in the millinery trade for a short time, Sarah embarked on a career as a writer and editor to support her family. She went on to anonymously pen the 1823 book *The Genius of Oblivion and Other Original Poems*, and a few

years later released the novel *Northwood: A Tale of New England* (1827).

Towards the end of the decade, Hale took on a position as editor of *Ladies' Magazine*, later called *American Ladies' Magazine*. She did a bulk of the writing for the publication while also relying on other contributors for original content, though in 1837 the magazine was acquired by Louis Godey. It eventually became known as *Godey's Lady's Book*, and Hale continued to work for the magazine for 40 years, relocating to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and focusing on what was seen as feminine etiquette of the day. The publication would eventually have a circulation of 150,000 and published the work of prominent scribes like Harriet Beecher Stowe, Edgar Allan Poe and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Hale had also worked with childhood educators and penned *Poems for Our Children* (1830), which included the poem "Mary's Lamb," later becoming widely known as "Mary Had a Little Lamb." Over the forthcoming decades, Hale continued to release works from a variety of genres, including *Three Hours; or, The Vigil of Love: and*





Other Poems (1848) and *Women's Record; or, Sketches of All Distinguished Women, from "The Beginning" till A.D. 1850*, which had multiple editions and is credited as the first work to

honor female writers.

Hale was a staunch proponent of education for girls and women, pushing for entrance into professions like teaching and eventually medicine. She helped establish the Troy Female Seminary and finance Vassar College and campaigned for women to join the institution's faculty. But Hale did not support suffrage and the feminist call for equal access to a wide range of work and did not take up abolitionist causes with other women reformers, though she took an anti-slavery stance in Northwood.

Hale has also been called by some the Mother or Godmother of Thanksgiving as she ardently pushed for some time to have the day recognized as a national holiday. Thanksgiving was regularly celebrated by different parts of the country, but not in a particularly unified way. During the Civil War, Hale wrote a letter to President Abraham Lincoln and Secretary of State William Seward in 1863 calling upon the leaders to declare Thanksgiving a national holiday. The president followed suit, ultimately leading to a fixed time of annual celebration over the years.

Sarah J. Hale retired at the age of 89 from the editorial and writing work that came to define and enrich her life. She died on April 30, 1879 in Philadelphia.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING IN AMERICA

Myth: The Pilgrims Celebrated the First Thanksgiving in America.

The Pilgrims did not celebrate the first Thanksgiving in America. In fact, the particular Pilgrim event that is often cited as the first Thanksgiving wasn't even the Pilgrim's first Thanksgiving. They had several before then at various times and none of them were an annual thing. These days were simply a particular time where they had something

significant to thank God about, so would set aside a day to do so.

Around the time the Pilgrims came to America in 1620, it was common in England and many parts of Europe to frequently set aside days for giving thanks to God. In the New World, where life was harsh in the beginning, there were numerous opportunities to hold such days of thanks, for example: any time a particularly good crop would come in; anytime a drought would end; anytime a particularly harsh winter was survived; anytime a group managed to repel an attack by Native Americans; anytime a supply ship arrived safely from Europe; etc. This sort of practice actually remained fairly common up until around the time when Thanksgiving became a national holiday. Most of these celebrations bore little resemblance to what we think of as Thanksgiving. Indeed, even the particular Thanksgiving day that the Pilgrims celebrated in the fall of 1621 bore little resemblance to what is depicted now.

So who actually celebrated the first Thanksgiving in America? Nobody knows for sure owing to how common these days of thanks were in the New World. Three popular examples that are often referenced as the actual "firsts" and that pre-date the Pilgrims date include: (for reference, the Pilgrim's Thanksgiving took place sometime between September and early October of 1621).

- September 8, 1565: This day of thanksgiving was celebrated by a group of Spaniards lead by Spanish explorer Pedro Menéndez de Avilé, in Saint Augustine, Florida. Interestingly, Menéndez de Avilé even invited the Timucua tribe to dine with them on that Thanksgiving.
- 1598: In San Elizario, Texas, Spanish explorer Juan de Onate, on the banks of the Rio Grande, along with those with him held a Thanksgiving festival after they successfully crossed over 350 miles of Mexican desert.

December 4th, 1619: Thirty-eight settlers landed on James River, on a ship called the Margaret, about 20 miles from Jamestown. Their charter required that the day of landing be set aside as a day of thanksgiving both on that first date and every year after. This tradition died out due to the "Indian Massacre of 1622" where many of the settlers were killed and most of the rest fled to Jamestown.

HAPPY THANKSGIVING

OCCSAR Meeting

OCTOBER 8, 2016



Danny Cox was our speaker at our October meeting. He spoke on the various planes he had flown during his Air Force days as a test pilot. President Ferris presents Danny with a Certificate of Appreciation for having spoken to us this day. Danny is then presented a Quilt from Quilts of Valor. Karen Richards reads about what Quilts of Valor is about, recognizing Danny's service as Un Hui Yi Fosdyck looks on.



President Ferris inducts new member Eric John Padget. Kent Gregory places his rosette on his collar. Kent was Eric's sponsor.



OCTOBER MEETING

(Con't)



Eric Padget receives his Membership Certificate.
Doug Bradley, Below receives the Military Service Medal & Certificate. He served in the U.S. Army.



Hammond Sally Presents John C. Blake with the Military Service Award. John was in the Air National Guard. Leonard Chapman was in the USAF and receives the Military Service Award for his service.



Jim Fosdyck presented the 50th Anniversary Vietnam War pins to Doug Bradley and Hammond Salley. Each was presented with a challenge coin for their service to Veterans.



Below, Jim Fosdyck presented Dan Shippey with the Silver SAR Color Guard Medal and Certificate. This for



his participation in our various Color Guard Events.

