

The Liberty Tree

The Newsletter of the Sons of Liberty Chapters, Sons of the American Revolution

Volume 28
Number 7

July
2009

Our Commander-in-Chief's Guards at the American Cemetery at Normandy, France

Defending Our Country's Traditional History

In recent decades the teaching of American History in our public schools has been what can best be called "non-traditional". This version of our history ignores our unparalleled freedom, our opportunities to succeed and the monumental achievements of our Country. They concentrate their view of our history through the eyes of class, race and gender. The thinking behind this approach is that our traditional history is not accurate. We now live in a multicultural society and the traditional history is a misconception!

Yes, the demographics of our country have changed over the years, but is revising our history to satisfy special interest groups the answer? Absolutely not!

In order to avoid this ongoing debate, most of our universities have de-emphasized American history. In a *U.S. News and World Report* of fifty-five American colleges/universities, not one requires even one semester in American history to earn a degree. Yet, the study of European Studies, Middle-Eastern Studies, Far-Eastern Studies, Women's Studies, African-American Studies, Latino Studies is growing! In our K-12 schools the entire 'history experience' is the promotion of 'diversity', ignoring those elements of our

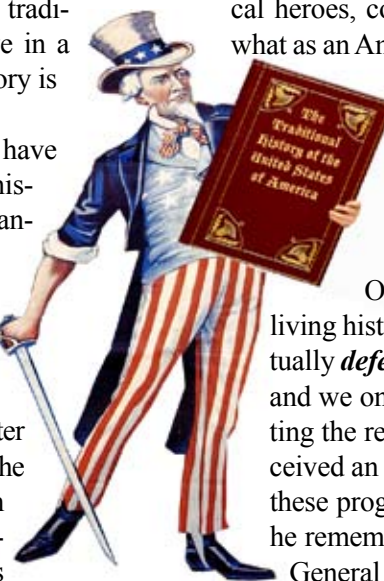
past that have made us the greatest nation in the world, but rather concentrating on those events that are negative. The net result is that not only are our students ignorant of most of our traditional history, but become cynical. Because of this education they reject patriotism! As one that was educated in the post-World War II era, I came away with numerous historical heroes, countless individuals to emulate - - examples of what as an American I could be. In contrast, my grandchildren

having had their history education devoted to multi-culturalism/diversity and know little or nothing of these great Americans. It has been said, "That what they do not know, they can not appreciate, and what they do not appreciate they will not defend"!

Our Color Guard / Reenactment group presenting living history programs in schools and public events is actually **defending our history!** Yes, our numbers are small, and we only reach a very few students, but we are offsetting the revisionist version of our history. We recently received an e-mail from a student who was present at one of these programs back in 2001 - now finishing high school, he remembered us, and asked us to review his essay on General Washington!

Yes, we are making a difference, but we must do more!

Donald N. Moran



Named Best Chapter
in the SAR 1983
1989, 1995, 1996
2002 & 2003



Named Best Newsletter
in the SAR
1983, 1985, 1989,
1992, 1994, 1999 & 2002



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The Liberty Tree is the official newsletter of the Sons of Liberty Chapter, SAR. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and not that of the Chapter, State or National Society. Donald N. Moran, Editor, 17651 Arlington Place Tehachapi, CA. 93561 - 1-661-823-9227 - E-mail: dmoransar@att.net. Virginia Emrey Patten, Assistant Editor. Jim Bradley and Linda Moran photographers.



12:00 NOON - SATURDAY JULY 18th, 2009

Our Polish Patriots in the American Revolution

Speaker:

GLENN J. GUJDA
Former President

Glenn's father, Bruno, is of Polish ancestry, and a World War II Coast Guard veteran. hence Glenn's interest in the substantial contribution by Polish volunteers in the cause of American Independence. Among those is Thaddeus Koscisuzko, an engineer who designed many of the fortifications that helped defeat the British and Casimir Pulaski, who has gone down as the 'Father of the American Cavalry'. It will be interesting and educational.



Our Chapter has seven Compatriots in uniform and we wish to formally thank them for their service.

- Lt. Col. David Smith, USAF - (Edwards AFB, California).
- Major Mason Dula, USAF - (Middle-East),
- Capt. Eric Fourroux, USA - (Iraq),
- 2nd Lieutenant Sean D. Hayball, USA - (Schofield Barracks, Hawaii)
- Sergeant Major William Fitzgerald, USMC - (Okinawa)
- LCpl Christopher Pickens USMC - (Colorado)
- PFC Daniel Pickens USA - (Fort Knox, Ky)



The Sons of Liberty Chapter is delighted to welcome a new member into our ranks:

Compatriot

MICHAEL A. BIFERNO

Ancestor

HENRY GASHO

He served the cause of American Independence as a Private in the 8th Battalion of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia in 1777 and in the 4th Battalion, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia in 1782.



MICHAEL BIFERNO RECEIVING HIS MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE FROM 1ST VICE PRESIDENT MELVIN HARRELL

Compatriots in the News



COLONEL JOHN MOHLER RECEIVING A CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION FROM MELVIN HARRELL FOR HIS ASSISTANCE AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASSING OF THE COLORS AND SALUTE TO OUR ARMED FORCES.



JENNIFER BISHOP RECEIVING THE CHAPTER'S CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION FOR HER WORK RUNNING THE REGISTRATION TABLE AT THIS YEAR'S GEORGE WASHINGTON MASSING OF THE COLORS AND SALUTE TO OUR ARMED FORCES FROM 1ST VICE PRESIDENT MELVIN HARRELL.

Happy Birthday

- Major Mason Dula, USAF. 07/02
- Lt. Col. Robert Ebert. USA (Ret.) . . 07/02
- Sherwood Kingsley 07/05
- Lt. Sean Hayball, USA. 07/05
- William Walker 07/10
- Donald Moran 07/16
- Richard Phegley 07/16
- Lowell Downer 07/17
- Elliott Graham 07/18
- Christian D. G. Corsini 07/20
- Thomas Emrey 07/22
- David Lasher. 07/22
- Frederick Phillips. 07/22
- Redfield "Tad" Finlay. 07/23
- Floyd Lawrence. 07/23
- Richard Macy. 07/23
- William Shaffer. 07/23
- Roger Pike 07/27
- Capt. Eric Fourroux 07/29
- Larry McClanahan 07/29
- Lt. Col. David Rodearmel 07/30

Happy Anniversary

- Thomas & Diane Hays
Married: 07/06/1972 -- 37 years
- Donald & Linda Moran
Married: 07/08/1962 -- 47 years
- David & Boontom Runells
Married: 07/15/1975 -- 34 years

Floyd & Betty Lou Parrish
Married: 07/16/1942 -- 67 years

Edward & Joyce Kasmar
Married: 07/17/1965 -- 44 years

Paul & Mary Kirk
Married: 07/21/1984 -- 25 years

Redfield "Tad" & Guadalupe
Married: 07/23/1989 -- 20 years

Editor's Note: The average length of July marriages is 34 years!

Registrar's Report

Name	1	2	3	4	5
Nicholas Anduze	✓				
Dino Cardone	✓				
Michael E. Coyle	✓				
Jay Dupre	✓				
Owen G. Dupre	✓				
Wyatt J. Dupre	✓				
Don Gough	✓				
Jonathan Harrell	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Joshua Hayball	✓	✓			
Bill Knoll	✓				
John Lundstrom	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
John P. Marshall	✓				
John Mohler	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sean O'Rourke	✓				
Dana Patten	✓	✓			
Chris Schutzenberger	✓				
Michael Squires	✓	✓			
John Stites	✓				
Eric Tukey	✓				
Richard J. Welsh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Legend

- (1) Worksheet sent to applicant
- (2) Worksheet received
- (3) Genealogical work in progress
- (4) Application in preparation
- (5) Application at Nat'l for approval
- (6) These are transferred to our Chapter.

Berni K. Campbell,
Registrar



Riverside National Cemetery - Riverside

Hillcrest Memorial Park - Bakersfield



The Redlands and Sons of Liberty Chapters remembering our fallen veterans on Memorial Day.

Depicted above is Colonel Will Langford, USAF (Ret.) as Color Guard Captain, inspecting the eight guardsmen strong Honor Guard at the Riverside National Memorial Cemetery prior to the ceremonies.

Our Compatriot Don Moran joined with the Kern Chapter, SAR at the Memorial Day Services at the Hillcrest Memorial Park's monument to our Armed Forces. He addressed the several hundred that attended and shared the podium with United States Congressman Kevin McCarthy and Kern County Supervisor Michael Rubio



Our Guardsmen, Melvin Harrell. Commander, Michael Harrell and Lowell Downers participating with the Redlands Chapter

The Kern Chapter Color Guard
l-to-r: Jon Keith, Trenton Spears, Jon Flickinger, Jim Claxton, and Don Moran



“The willingness with which our young people are likely to serve in any war, no matter how justified, shall be directly proportional to how they perceive the Veterans of earlier wars were treated and appreciated by their nation.” - - George Washington



The Liberty Tree  *July 2009*



Our Chapter's ROTC and JROTC awards program, the largest in the entire Society, now serving fifty (50) detachment in Los Angeles County, has completed it's 2009 presentations. Below are a couple of the presentations.



OUR APPLICANT DANA PATTEN PRESENTING THE JROTC MEDAL AT CRESCENTA VALLEY AIR FORCE JROTC



OUR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT MELVIN HARRELL PRESENTING THE JROTC MEDAL AT PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL

- University of California -Los Angeles- Army ROTC
- University of California -Los Angeles - Navy ROTC
- University of California - Los Angeles - Air Force ROTC
- University of Southern California - Army ROTC
- University of Southern California- Navy ROTC
- University of Southern California - AFROTC
- Abraham Lincoln High School Army JROTC
- Azusa High School - Army JROTC
- Belmont High School - Army JROTC
- Benjamin Franklin High School Army JROTC
- Blair High School - Army JROTC
- Canoga Park High School - Army JROTC
- Crescenta Valley High School - Air Force JROTC
- Cleveland High School - Army JROTC
- Crenshaw High School - USMC - JROTC
- Desert High School - Air Force JROTC
- El Camino High School - Navy JROTC
- El Rancho High School - USMC -JROTC
- Fairfax High School - Army JROTC
- Fremont High School - USMC - JROTC
- Fulton College Prep Academy Air Force JROTC
- George Washington High School - Army JROTC
- Garfield High School - Army JROTC
- Highland High School - Air Force JROTC
- Hollywood High School - Army JROTC

- Inglewood High School - Army JROTC
- James Monroe High School - Army JROTC
- John Muir High School - Air Force JROTC
- Jordan High School - Army JROTC
- John Kennedy High School - Navy JROTC
- Knight High School - Army JROTC
- Lancaster High School - Army JROTC
- Little Rock High School - Army JROTC
- Locke High School - Navy JROTC
- Los Angeles High School - Army JROTC
- Madera High School - USMC - JROTC
- Manual Arts High School - Army JROTC
- Paramount High School - Army JROTC
- Pasadena High School - Navy JROTC
- Polytechnic High School - Army JROTC
- Reseda High School - Navy JROTC
- Roosevelt High School - Army JROTC
- South Gate High School - Air Force JROTC
- Thomas Jefferson High School - Army JROTC
- Van Nuys High School - Army JROTC
- Valencia High School - Air Force JROTC
- Verdugo Hills High School - Air Force JROTC
- West Adams College Prep - Army JROTC
- William S. Hart High School - Army JROTC
- Woodrow Wilson High School - Army JROTC



SAR's ROTC SILVER MEDAL



SAR's ROTC BRONZE MEDAL



SAR Compatriots and Presidents of the United States of America



Rutherford Hayes



George W. Bush



Benjamin Harrison



George H. Bush



William McKinley



Jimmy Carter



Theodore Roosevelt



Gerald Ford



William Taft



Lyndon Johnson



Calvin Coolidge



Warren Harding



Herbert Hoover



Franklin Roosevelt



Harry S. Truman



Dwight Eisenhower

An important factor that has attracted men of all social and economic levels to join the Sons of the American Revolution is that the Society is thoroughly American; democratic, nonpartisan and non-sectarian.

The qualifications are simply to be of good character and be a lineal descendant of a patriot who served the cause of American independence during the American Revolution.

In the many years the Society has been in existence, the SAR membership rolls list over 150,000 Compatriots. Station in life is not a factor for SAR membership. However, the SAR is justly proud of our Compatriots that have become Presidents of the United States of America. The importance of the presidency of the United States has dramatically increased since George Washington, our first president. We would like to think that the patriotic ideals and goals of the Society has influenced some of the decisions they have made.

Since our founding sixteen Presidents of the United States have been members of the SAR. Unfortunately, as the Society has no provisions of honorary membership, or a lineage exemption, Presidents John F. Kennedy and Ronald W. Reagan do not have the necessary Revolutionary War ancestry to attain SAR membership. Several other Presidents, who served since the SAR was established did not join for reasons unknown.

President Ulysses S. Grant was not a member of the SAR, having passed away prior to it's being established, however, he was a member of our parent Society, The Sons of Revolutionary War Sires and would have been a member of the SAR when the "Sires" converted to the "Sons" had he lived.

Donald N. Moran





SAR Compatriots who are recipients of the Medal of Honor



General Douglas MacArthur



Lt. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt



Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.



Rear Admiral James Stockdale



Captain Horace Porter

The National Society intends to include in the proposed new headquarters and museum an exhibit commemorating the nineteen known Compatriots who are recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest military award given by our government. This proposed project is being spearheaded by our Historian General Stephen A. Leishman.

Nineteen Comaptriots were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, of these, six were awarded for actions during the Civil War, five during the Indian campaigns, one from the Spanish American War, one from the Philippine Insurrection, four from World War II, one from the Vietnam War and one for a life time of achievement.

The military rank shown in their photograph caption is the rank they held when they earned the Medal of Honor. The rank shown in thier biography is that which they held when the left the Armed Forces.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HORACE PORTER - ESSSAR

He was born April 15th, 1837, the son of David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania, and graduated from West Point in 1860. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his gallantry at the Battle of Chickamauga on September 20th, 1863. After the Civil War he served as secretary to President Grant. He was appointed Ambassador to France and while in Paris successfully searched and recovered the remains of John Paul Jones. At the 1892 Sons of the American Revolution Congress he was elected President General and served for five years. He died on May 29th, 1921



Major General Adolphus Greeley



Captain Joseph J. Foss



2nd Lieutenant Powhatan H. Clarke



Captain Edward W. Whitaker

LT. COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT - ESSSAR

He was born on October 27th, 1858, in New York City. He is the most famous of our Medal of Honor recipients, having served as President of the United States. It was awarded for his legendary charge up San Juan Hill - July 1st, 1898. It was awarded posthumously on January 16th, 2001. As President of the United States he signed our Society's Charter. He died on June 6th, 1919 at Sagamore Hill, New York.



2nd Lieutenant Oscar Fitzalan Long

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Captain Robert Dunlap



Brigadier General Rufus Saxton



1st Lieutenant John B. Babcock



Major Ira H. Evans



Colonel Lewis A. Grant



Captain David S. Stanley

SAR Compatriots who are recipients of the Medal of Honor

MAJOR GENERAL (BREVET) RUFUS SAXTON - DCSSAR

He was born on October 19th, 1824 in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and in 1849 graduated from West Point. He was the recipient of the Medal of Honor for his defense of Harper's Ferry in 1862. His medal was awarded on April 25th, 1893. He joined the District of Columbia Society, SAR in January 1893. He died on February 23rd, 1908 and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.



MAJOR GENERAL (BREVET) LEWIS ADDISON GRANT - DCSSAR & MNSSAR

He was born on January 17th, 1828 in Winhall, Vermont. He was an attorney and was commissioned a Major on September 16th, 1861 of the 5th Vermont Infantry. He was the recipient of the Medal of Honor for his gallantry at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia on May 3rd, 1864. His medal was awarded to him on May 11th, 1893. He joined the District of Columbia Society, SAR and later transferred his membership to the Minnesota Society. He died on March 20th, 1918 and is buried in the Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID SLOANE STANLEY - DCSSAR

He was born on June 1st, 1828 in Cedar Valley, Wayne County, Ohio. He graduated from West Point in 1852. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for successfully leading a counterattack during the battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30th, 1864. He was presented the medal on March 29th, 1893. He retired from the Army in June 1892 and became governor of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D.C. He died on March 13th, 1902 and is buried at the United States Soldiers and Airmen's Home National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

BRIGADIER GENERAL (BREVET) EDWARD WASHBURN WHITAKER - DCSSAR

He was born on June 15th, 1841 at Killingly, Connecticut, one of sixteen children. He and three of his eight brothers enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War. He fought in eighty-two engagements. He was Brevetted a Brigadier General in 1864, the youngest General in the Union Army, only 23 years of age. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions at Reams Station, Virginia on June 29th, 1864. His medal was presented to him on April 2nd, 1898. He died on July 30th, 1922 and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

MAJOR IRA HOBART EVANS - VTSSAR

He was born in Piermont, New Hampshire on April 11th, 1844. He enlisted as a private in Company B 10th Vermont volunteer Infantry. He was later promoted to Captain, then Brevetted Major. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroism at the Battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia April 6th, 1865. He was selected to be part of the honor guard that escorted assassinated President Abraham Lincoln.

After the war he moved to Texas, entered politics there, and was elected to the Texas House of Representatives. He joined the Vermont Society, SAR On November 5th, 1790. On December 8th, 1896 he founded the Texas Society, SAR. He died on April 19th, 1922 in San Diego, California and is buried in Berlin, Vermont.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN BRECKINRIDGE BABCOCK - DCSSAR

He was born on February 7th, 1847 in New Orleans, Louisiana. He joined the Thirty-Seventh New York Militia at age 15. He received four Brevets, 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel. As a Major, in 1865, he participated in several battles in Louisiana and took part in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan. After the Civil War he was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions on May 16th, 1869 in a battle at Spring Creek, Nebraska as a First Lieutenant with the 5th Cavalry. He rose through the ranks and at the time he retired was a Brigadier General. He signed his District of Columbia Society, SAR application on October 16th, 1893. He died on board the steamship Prinz Friederick Wilhelm, returning from Europe. On April 26th, 1909. He is buried at Evergreen Cemetery, Stonington, Connecticut.



SAR Compatriots who are recipients of the Medal of Honor

COLONEL CHARLES HEATH HEYL - DCSSAR & NJSSAR

He was born on July 22nd, 1850 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He joined the army on October 1st, 1873, and was appointed Infantry. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his "most conspicuous gallantry" in a skirmish near Fort presented on October 26th, 1897. He July 1902.

He joined the District of Columbia Society, to the New Jersey Society. His brother, Colonel Edward Miles Heyl was also a member of the New and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

We have not located a photograph of his tombstone at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.



Colonel Heyl, so in lieu there of, we have shown

COLONEL JOHN CHOWNING GRESHAM - DCSSAR

He was born September 25th, 1851, in Lancaster County, Virginia. He graduated from West Point in 1876. He was transferred to the 7th Cavalry as a replacement after the disastrous Battle of the Little Big Horn. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions at the Battle of Wounded Knee, December 1890. The presentation of the medal was made in March 1899.

He served three tours of duty in the Philippine Campaign. He was promoted to Colonel and commanded the 10th Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. He signed his District of Columbia Society, SAR application on January 12th, 1892.

He died on September 2nd, 1926 at San Diego, California and is buried at the National Cemetery, Presidio, San Francisco, California. The only photograph of him that has been found was from his West Point album.



BRIGADIER GENERAL OSCAR FITZALAN LONG - DCSSAR

He was born on June 16th, 1852 in Utica, New York. He graduated from West Point in 1876 and was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry. During the campaign against Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Tribe, on September 30th, 1877, as a 2nd Lieutenant was one of nine soldiers awarded the Medal of Honor for valor at the Battle of Bear Paw Mountain. He received his medal on March 22nd, 1985.

He signed his District of Columbia Society, SAR membership Certificate on August 1st, 1895. He died on December 23rd, 1928 and is buried at Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, California.

FIRST LIEUTENANT POWHATAN HENRY CLARKE - DCSSAR

He was born on October 9th, 1862 in Alexandria, Louisiana. He graduated from West Point in 1884. He was assigned to the 10th Cavalry. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for rescuing a wounded trooper under fire during a battle with the Apache Indians in the Pinito Mountains, Sonora, Mexico. He signed his District of Columbia Society, SAR membership application in January 1891.

On July 21st, 1893, he was downed in the Little Big Horn River, just a few miles from where George A. Custer met his end, while attempting to rescue a soldier. He is buried at the Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri.


LIEUTENANT COLONEL BERNARD ALBERT BYRNE DCSSAR

He was born on October 19th, 1852 at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, the son of Major Barnard Myles and Louisa (Abert) Byrne. He graduated from Columbian College (now George Washington University). He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 6th Infantry. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his

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SAR Compatriots who are recipients of the Medal of Honor



defense of an important bridge in Bobong, Negros, Philippines on July 19th, 1899. His medal was presented on July 15th, 1902. He signed his District of Columbia Society, SAR membership application in April 1891. He died on February 28th, 1910 in California and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia. We have not found a photograph of him.

MAJOR GENERAL ADOLPHUS WASHINGTON GREELY DCSSAR

He was born March 27th, 1844 in Newburyport, Massachusetts. He enlisted as a private in the 19th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He served throughout the Civil War, wounded on three occasions, and was Brevetted a Major at the end of the war. He volunteered to lead exploration expeditions into the Arctic. President Grover Cleveland appointed him Chief Signal Officer with the rank of Brigadier General. During his holding this position 20,000 miles of telegraph lines were laid. In 1906 he was promoted to Major General. He oversaw the relief operations of earthquake devastated San Francisco. In 1935 he was awarded the Medal of Honor by special Act of Congress.

He joined District of Columbia Society, SAR resigning on March 14th, 1914, and reinstated on April 3rd, 1935. He died on October 20th, 1935 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

The photograph of General Greely on page 6, shows him in full dress uniform. Next to his Medal of Honor is the Sons of the American Revolution medal.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR (1880-1964) ESSSAR

He was born on January 26th, 1880, at Little Rock Arsenal, Little Rock, Arkansas, the son of Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur who was also a recipient of the Medal of Honor. General MacArthur graduated from West Point in 1903. He served in World War One and Two and Korea. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his service during the defense of the Philippines during World War II. He is one of only five men to be named General of the Army (5-stars). His image is on our Patriot medal. He joined the Empire State Society, SAR on July 16th, 1945. He died on April 6th, 1964 and is buried in Norfolk, Virginia.


BRIGADIER GENERAL THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR. - ESSSAR

He was born on September 13th 1887, the son of President Theodore Roosevelt, and is one of the few Father and Son recipients of the Medal of Honor. It was awarded for his gallantry at Utah Beach, Normandy, France during the invasion. He died from a heart attack on July 12th, 1944 and is buried at the American cemetery, Normandy, France.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH JACOB FOSS, USMC - SDSSAR

He was born on April 17th, 1915 on a farm outside Sioux Falls, South Dakota. In 1940 he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserves, and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant. In October, 1942, serving as executive officer of VMF-121 on Guadalcanal "*He engaged in almost daily combat with the enemy from 9 October to 19 November 1942, Captain Foss personally shot down 23 Japanese planes and damaged others*". A few days later he shot down another 3, equaling Eddie Rickenbacker's WWI record. In May, 1943, President Franklin Roosevelt personally presented him with the Medal of Honor. During the Korean War he was recalled to active duty. In 1954 he was elected Governor of South Dakota, for two terms. He also served as President of the National Rifle Association in 1988 until 1990. He joined the South Dakota Society, SAR signing his application on April 19th, 1943. He died on January 1st, 2004 and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

CAPTAIN ROBERT H. DUNLAP, USMC - ILSSAR



He was born on October 19th, 1920 in Abingdon, Illinois. In May 1942 he graduated from Monmouth College in Monmouth, Illinois. While at Monmouth College he enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve. He was called to active duty and sent to Officers Candidate School at Quantico, Virginia, commissioned a Second Lieutenant on July 18th, 1942. After seeing combat in the South Pacific he was reassigned and promoted to Captain. He was the Company Commander, Company G, 3rd Battalion, 26th Marines. On D-Day plus 1, February 19th, 1945

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SAR Compatriots who are recipients of the Medal of Honor

his Company landed on Iwo Jima. It was here that Captain Dunlap's heroic leadership helped defeat the entrenched Japanese. His Company suffered heavy casualties. He was severely wounded in the left hip and evacuated. It took fourteen months for him to recuperate. At the White House on December 18th, 1945 President Harry S. Truman personally presented him the Medal of Honor.

Captain Dunlap signed his Illinois Society, SAR membership application on January 13th, 1973. He listed his occupation as "School Teacher". He passed away on March 24th, 2000 and is buried in Warren County Memorial Park, Monmouth, Illinois.



REAR ADMIRAL JAMES B. STOCKDALE, USN, (1923-2005) ILSSAR

Admiral Stockdale was born on December 23rd, 1923 in Abingdon, Illinois. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland in 1946. He earned his pilot's wings at Pensacola, Florida. On December 9th, 1965, as a squadron Commander, he was shot down over North Vietnam. He spent seven years as a Prisoner of war at Hoa Lo POW camp, enduring torture and severe abuse. In 1976, President Gerald Ford presented him the Medal of Honor. The citation reads: "... his valiant leadership and extraordinary courage in a hostile environment".

After his retirement he became President of the Citadel in South Carolina, wrote three books, then in 1992 joined Ross Perot as Vice President candidate in the newly formed Reform Party. They were not successful.

Admiral Stockdale was a life member of the Illinois Society, SAR and had been a member of the C.A.R. He died on July 5th, 2005 and is buried at the Naval Academy Annapolis, Maryland. He was a distant cousin of Major Robert H. Dunlap also a Medal of Honor recipient and SAR member. On April 18th, 2009 the U.S. Navy commissioned a guided missile Destroyer, DDG-106, named after him.

EDITOR'S NOTE

A special thanks to our Historian General Stephen Leishman for allowing us to use much of his research.



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S MEDAL OF HONOR CERTIFICATE

Commodore John Barry
Father of the United States Navy

John Barry was born in 1745 in Ballsampon, on Our Lady's Island, Tacumshane, County Wexford, Ireland, the sixth child of Nicholas and Margaret Ellen (Kelly) Barry. His father was a poor tenant farmer. They were evicted by their British landlord relocating to the village of Rosslare. His uncle was the Captain of a fishing vessel and took John on as a cabin boy, starting his career as a sailor.

Somewhere along the line John received a good education. From his surviving correspondence, we find his grammar and spelling exceptional for the era, and his hand writing can be best described as calligraphy. It has been said that the Irish have a way with words, Barry was no exception. He stood a full inch taller than George Washington, at six foot four.

He married Mary Cleary on October 31st, 1767 in Philadelphia's Old Saint Joseph Chapel. Unfortunately, she died on February 9th, 1774. He married a second time to Sarah "Sally" Keen Austin on July 7th, 1777 at the Old Christ Church in Philadelphia. There were no children from either marriage.

Captain Barry was at sea commanding the merchantman *Black Prince* when war broke out. He was given the important assignment of fitting out the first American warships. When he completed the difficult task, he was rewarded with a Captain's Commission in the Continental Navy on March 14th, 1776. His first warship was the brig *U.S.S. Lexington*. In command of the *Lexington* he fought a successful engagement with the *H.M.S. Edward*, his first captured British man-of-war.

In late 1776 Captain Barry was given the command of overseeing the construction of three 32 gun frigates, and promised the command of the *U.S.S. Effingham* when



COMMODORE JOHN BARRY, USN
PORTRAIT BY GILBERT STUART, CIRCA 1801

it's building was completed. While the frigate was being constructed at Philadelphia, British Lieutenant General Sir William Howe, commanding a large army, sailed from New York to the Delaware and launched his invasion toward Philadelphia. After the battle of Brandywine, it became obvious that General Washington could not prevent the capture of the American capitol. At the direction of Congress, the *U.S.S. Effingham* was burned rather than let fall to British hands.

Captain Barry took command of seven small coastal vessel and sailed down the Delaware destroying any supplies that would benefit the British. On March 8th, 1778, with his fleet of lightly armed vessels he bravely attacked, captured and destroyed two armed sloops and a schooner. He now had four man-of-war to his credit. In the process, taking advantage of the shallow draft of his vessels, he fought off a frigate and a ship-of-the-line.

Barry's heroic efforts were rewarded with a personal letter from George Washington, which said in part, ". . . And congratulate you on the success which has crowned your gallantry and address in the late attack upon the enemy's ships. . . ."

Captain John Barry was then given command of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire built 32-gun Frigate, *U.S.S. Raleigh* Shortly after sailing from Boston, Massachusetts on September 27th, 1778 the *U.S.S. Raleigh* fell in with two British warships. The *H.M.S. Unicorn* of 26 guns and *H.M.S. Experiment* of 50 guns. A running sea battle raged for forty-eight hours with all three ships being damaged. Finally in a desperate effort to escape, the *Raleigh* ran aground at Wooden Ball Island in Penobscot Bay, Maine. Captain Barry and his crew escaped, but the *Raleigh* was refloated



The *U.S.S. Raleigh* commanded by Captain John Barry engaging the *H.M.S. Unicorn* and *H.M.S. Experiment*.

by the British and pressed in service in the Royal Navy. The Continental Congress ordered Captain Barry to go to Boston and relieve the dishonored Captain Pierre Landais who commanded the *U.S.S. Alliance*. He was accused of firing several board sides into Captain John Paul Jones ship, the *U.S.S. Bonhomme Richard* during the historic sea battle between Jones and the British Frigate *H.M.S. Serapis*. Barry arrived on September 19th, 1781 and took command of the frigate.

The *U.S.S. Alliance* was in desperate need of an overhaul, but the lack of financial assistance from Congress was delaying getting her into fighting trim. On October 28th, 1780, Colonel John Laurens, Aide-de-Camp to General Washington and son of the President of Congress, Henry Laurens was appointed Special Minister to the Court of Versailles. At the direction of Congress Captain Barry, and the *U.S.S. Alliance* were ordered to transport Laurens to France. They provided the necessary funds to make the frigate seaworthy. On February 11th, *The U.S.S. Alliance* sailed. Congress ordered Captain Barry to not engage any British shipping because of the urgency of Laurens mission to France. On March 4th, *The U.S.S. Alliance* intercepted, by chance, a British privateer, the *Alert*, escorting a prize ship she recently had captured, the *Buono Campagnia*. The opportunity was too great to be ignored. and a single shot from one of the *U.S.S. Alliance's* guns forced her to surrender. Captain Barry secured the captured crew of the *Alert*, released the crew of the *Buono Campagnia*, allowing her to continue her voyage. He then placed a prize crew onboard the *Alert*, sending her to Boston. It was his fifth capture.

Five days later, the *U.S.S. Alliance* dropped anchor in Groix Roads, near L'Orient, France and disembarked Colonel Laurens and his companions among them was patriot author Thomas Paine.

Having completed its important mission, the *U.S.S. Alliance* departed Groix Roads for America, They sailed on



JOHN BARRY IN 1801 PAINTED BY ROBERT HINCKLEY (1853-1941).

March 29th, but as Captain Barry had become accustomed to being restricted from simply raiding British commerce. He was ordered to escort and protect a French merchantman, *The Marquis De Lafayette*. This ship was carrying desperately needed arms and uniforms. Only three days away from France the little convoy was attacked by two British brigs, the *H.M.S. Mars* and privateer, *Minerva*. After a short engagement, the larger *U.S.S. Alliance* overpowered and captured both vessels.

The Americans encountered severe weather on April 25th, and became separated. Before they could rejoin *The Marquis de Lafayette* she was overtaken and captured by the Royal Navy along with her valuable cargo.

Having made repairs at sea to the damage to the ship done by the storm, the *U.S.S. Alliance* continued to sail west, for America. On May 27th, two British sloops-of-war, the *H.M.S. Trepassey* and *H.M.S. Alalanta*. The ships engaged and a terrific sea battle was fought. Early in the fight a grape shot struck Captain Barry was seriously wounded in the left shoulder and had to be carried below decks. His second in command, Hoystead Hacker continued the battle. With the British ships pounding the *Alliance* from both sides, Hacker went down and asked Captain Barry if he should surrender. At Barry's insistence, he was carried topside and resumed command. Inspired by his courage the crew of the *Alliance* prevailed, forcing both Royal Navy ships to surrender. Captain Barry now had defeated an incredible seven British man-of-war!



JOHN BARRY COMMANDING THE U.S.S. ALLIANCE CAPTURING THE H.M.S. MARS

The *U.S.S. Alliance*, along with her prizes, limped into Boston Harbor on June 6th, in need of serious repairs to both storm and battle damage.

Captain Barry would need time to recover from his serious wounds and the much needed repairs to the *Alliance* would be delayed owing to the lack of funds.

While recuperating in Boston. Brit-



ish General, Lord Charles Cornwallis surrendered his army at Yorktown - - October 19th, 1781.

After the Yorktown victory, Major General the Marquis de Lafayette decided to return to France. Arriving in Boston on December 10th, the *Alliance* was made 'ship-shape' and sailed on Christmas Eve. She made a fast crossing, arriving at L'Orient on January 17th, 1782 returning the Marquis to his native country.

Captain Barry planned on cruising the waters off of Europe to capture British merchantmen in order to have prisoners that he could exchange for American seaman held prisoners of war in England. He sailed in early February with an American privateer, the Brig *Antonio*. A few days out to sea they encountered an American Brigantine, which thought they were British ships. In order to lighten the ship to increase her speed, the brigantine's captain jettisoned his cannons. In spite of this action she was quickly overtaken by the *Antonio*. The Captain of the *Antonio* offered to escort the American merchantman to Philadelphia and leaving the *Alliance* to continue her patrol. The balance of the *Alliance's* cruise was uneventful not encountering any enemy shipping. Barry returned her to L'Orient, arriving back on February 26th.

Captain Barry was ordered to remain in port and await the arrival of important dispatches from Benjamin Franklin regarding the peace negotiations. The important documents arrived on March 15th, and the *U.S.S. Alliance* sailed this next morning with the tide.

When Barry arrived at Cape Henlopen after a difficult crossing - - terrible weather on May 10th. he discovered the entrance to that harbor blocked by two Royal Navy vessel, one of which was a ship-of-the-line. The British gave chase but the *Alliance* was able to out sail them and escape. Barry arrived at New London, Connecticut on the May 13th. Throughout the war Captain Barry's command suffered from



THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE AND CAPTAIN BARRY ONBOARD THE U.S.S. ALLIANCE

a lack of crewmen, ship's stores and money. New London was no different. It was August 4th, three months after arriving there before the *Alliance* was refitted and again went to sea. While still in Long Island Sound she captured the British merchantman, the *Adventure*, a brigantine from Rhode Island that had been captured by a British privateer. Barry put a prize crew on board the *Adventure*, and ordered her to sail to New London, while he searched for the privateer that had captured her. Once in the Atlantic Barry found targets. On August 10th he captured a British schooner, the *Polly* sending her to Boston, then two weeks later captured the sloop *Fortune*, another American captured ship. The *Fortune* from Connecticut was captured on the 16th, by the British privateer *Hawk*.

Turning north, Captain Barry encountered and captured a British Brig that had been badly damaged during a vicious storm. From it's crew he learned that an entire British convoy was scattered by the same storm, sinking some, but damaging most of the remaining vessels including their escorts.

Captain Barry put a prize crew on the Brig and sent her to Boston, then continued the hunt. He soon found the merchantmen *Britannia* and *Anna*, capturing them on the 24th. Their cargo of coffee, sugar and rum would fetch much needed prize money. The very next day he found the dismantled *Kingston*, and took her as a prize. The *U.S.S. Alliance* was now closer to Europe than America and with the prevailing winds, he headed east, arriving, with his prizes in tow at Groix Roads on October 17th.

With the money received from the cargo from the captured enemy ships Barry was able to pay his sailors, and refit the *U.S.S. Alliance*. He finally sailed on December 9th, 1782 to the West Indies.

A month later, on January 8th, 1783, the *Alliance* arrived at Saint-Pierre, Martinique.

At Saint-Pierre Captain Barry received orders from Congress. He was ordered to sail to Havana, Cuba, and



CAPTAIN JOHN BARRY AND THE U.S.S. ALLIANCE ESCORTING THEIR CONVOY OF CAPTURED PRIZES TO FRANCE

pick up a shipment of 72,000 Spanish silver dollars, a loan from Spain, and deliver it as soon as possible to Congress in Philadelphia. Captain Barry probably knew that the Continental Army was near mutiny over the lack of back pay, and Congress disbanding the army without complying with any of the earlier agreements. This money would resolve this all important issue. He set sail on the 13th and arrived at Havana on the 31st.

However, another American Man-o-war, the *Duc de Lauzun*-20-guns, Commanded by Captain John Green, was also sent by Congress in case the *Alliance* did not arrive. The *Duc de Lauzun* had already had the bullion loaded on board. Captain Barry knew all too well how badly the money was needed by Congress, so he volunteered to escort the *Duc de Lauzun* to Philadelphia. This proved to be a good decision. On March 6th, 1783 both ships set sail for Philadelphia. Barely out of sight of Havana they encountered two Royal Navy frigates, the *H.M.S. Alarm* 32-guns and *H.M.S. Sybil* 28-guns which immediately gave chase. The American Captains, knowing the importance of their cargo chose not to fight, but to out run the British. This was successfully accomplished.

The British, possibly having intelligence of what they the American ships were transporting continued to search for them. Three days later, off the coast of Cape Canaveral, Florida, the *Alarm* and *Sybil*, along with a sloop-of-war, *H.M.S. Tobago* 18-guns spotted the Americans again.

The value of their cargo was still first in Captains Barry and Green minds, and again they decided to try and outrun them. Unfortunately, the *Duc de Lauzun* was not as fast as the *Alliance* and was soon overtaken by the *Sybil*. Barry reversed his course, placing the *Alliance* between the *Duc de Lauzun* and the *Sybil* and withholding his fire until he was within pistol shot of the *Sybil*, then let fly with a devastating broadside. In just a few minutes the *Sybil* was so badly



CAPTAIN BARRY AND THE U.S.S. ALLIANCE BATTERING THE H.M.S. SYBIL COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN JAMES VASHON

battered she broke off the action. Barry more concerned about the safety of the *Duc de Lauzun*, elected not to pursue, or attack the other two Royal Navy ships. It also appears that seeing how fast Captain Barry dispatched the *Sybil*, they wisely decided against continuing the engagement.

The *Duc de Lauzun* and the *Alliance* resumed their voyage home. During the night of March 11th, the two frigates were separated off Cape Hatteras. On the 19th, the *U.S.S. Alliance* met a Royal Navy ship-of-the-line, a ship much better armed than Barry's command, so the American Captain used his advantage of speed, and changed course for the Delaware Capes. The British ship gave chase but was soon outrun. This was an unintentional diversion, and the *Duc de Lauzun* arrived and entered the bay unmolested by the British, delivering her precious cargo to Philadelphia.

The *U.S.S. Alliance* continued her journey home arriving in Newport, Rhode Island. Since the harbor at Newport was subjected to occasional raids by British warships, Captain Barry sailed the *Alliance* up Narragansett Bay anchoring just below Providence. It was to be her last wartime cruise. The ship was badly in need of a major overhaul which, with the war all but over was hard to justify, and there were little funds available to pay for it.

Congress was anxious to get the new Nation's economy up and running. Europe was starving for tobacco, so they ordered all seaworthy former ships of the Continental Navy to Chesapeake Bay, pick up a shipment of tobacco and sail to Europe. Captain Barry still in Command of the *U.S.S. Alliance* set sail on June 20th.

Unfortunately the *Alliance* struck a rock on her passage to the Atlantic and was stranded until the tide came in. An inspection showed she was not apparently damaged, and continued on to the Chesapeake. She moored on the Rappahannock



THE U.S.S. UNITED STATES A 44-GUN FRIGATE COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN JOHN BARRY 1797-1801

River in Virginia and took on a load of tobacco, setting sail for Europe on August 21st. On the 24th, than in the Atlantic she started to take on water. The damage caused by the impact with the rock was more severe than thought. Captain Barry immediately changed course and headed up the Delaware for Philadelphia. The Alliance arrived safely, but further examination disclosed she needed extensive repairs. The cargo was transferred to another ship, and the Alliance taken out of Continental Navy service, being the last ship. She was sold on August 1st, 1785, and continued her maritime career as a merchantman.

John Barry, retired from the Continental Navy at the war's end, and resumed his pre-war shipping business. He primarily shipped tobacco to Europe and returned with manufactured goods.

During George Washington's presidency problems developed with the Algerian Corsairs, better known today as the Barbary Pirates. On March 27th, 1794 President Washington signed a bill that was actually the beginning of the United States Navy. The Congressional bill ordered construction to begin on three frigates of 44-guns and three smaller ones. On June 14th, 1794 Washington announced the appointment of the Captains for these newly commissioned ships. The letter to John Barry reads:

"War Department, June 5, 1794.

Sir, the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate has appointed you to be a

Captain of one of the ships to be provided pursuant of the act to provide a naval armament herein enclosed.

It is to be understood that the relative rank of the

Captains: John Barry, Samuel Nicholson, Silas Talbot, Joshua Barney, Richard Dale, Thomas Truxtun.

You will please inform me as soon as convenient whether you accept or decline the appointment. I am, Sir:

*Henry Knox,
Secretary or War"*

John Barry was not only back in the Navy, but he was the senior officer thereof.

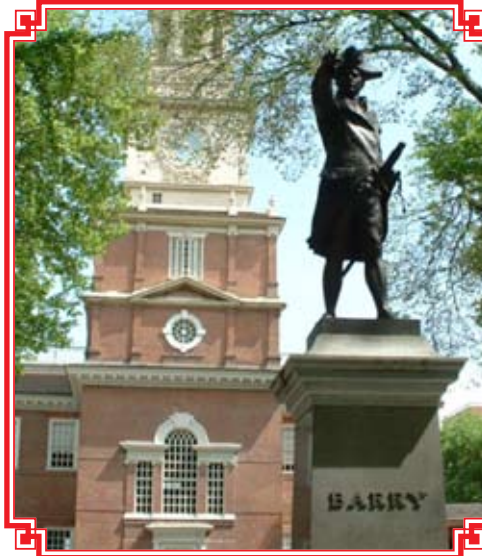
The first of these frigates to be commissioned was the *U.S.S. United States*, and the first commander was Captain John Barry. During his command the ship saw no combat action. The ship's sister ship, the *U.S.S. Constitution* is probably the best known ship in the navy and survives today, still commissioned in Boston Harbor.

Commodore John Barry is credited with many things: He was first to fly the new American flag at sea. He was undefeated at sea and took more enemy ships than anyone else during the Revolution. He was the senior commander in the last battle of the American Revolution. He was the first commander of the United States Navy, hence the title: **"Father of the American Navy"**

He passed away at his home in Philadelphia from complications caused by asthma on September 3rd, 1803 at age 58. He did not have any children. He was buried at Saint Mary's Catholic Church grave yard.

Four American warships (three destroyers and one guided missile destroyer) have been named in his memory: *U.S.S.*

Barry-DD 2 (1902) -- U.S.S. Barry-DD 258 (1921 -- U.S.S. Barry-DD 933 (1956) -- U.S.S. Barry-DDG 52 (1992).



**COMMODORE JOHN BARRY'S MONUMENT
IN FRONT OF INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA**



**COMMODORE JOHN BARRY'S MONUMENT AT WEXFORD,
COUNTY WEXFORD, IRELAND WHICH IS NEAR HIS
BIRTHPLACE, BALLSAMPSON ON OUR LADY'S ISLAND.**



**COMMODORE JOHN BARRY'S GRAVE AT SAINT MARY'S
CATHOLIC CHURCHYARD PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA**



The 2009 Sons of Liberty Chapter Membership Roster

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Jerry A. Baker | 53. Ari H. Gordon | 103. MSgt. Frederick H. Phillips USAF (Ret.) |
| 2. John K. Bartke | 54. Jason H. Gordon | 104. Robert C. Phillips (<i>life Member</i>) |
| 3. William W. Belcher | 55. Elliott S. Graham | 105. LCpl. Christopher P. Pickens, USMC |
| 4. Michael A. Biferno | 56. Bruce N. Gujda | 106. PFC Daniel A. Pickens, USA |
| 5. Gary M. Bohannon | 57. Glenn J. Gujda * | 107. Roger E. Pike |
| 6. John H. Borncamp | 58. Gregory M. Gujda | 108. Thomas J. Ponton |
| 7. Lucas H. Borncamp | 59. Mark L. Gujda | 109. Francis P. Powers, MD |
| 8. James D. Boyle, M.D. | 60. Otis E. Hackett | 110. Gregory Prang |
| 9. Christopher D. Bradley | 61. Phillip D. Hackett | 111. Jeffrey Prang |
| 10. Douglas H. Bradley | 62. Richard C. Harbin (<i>life Member</i>) | 112. Joseph Prang |
| 11. James Q. Bradley | 63. Howard L. Hardman | 113. Travis Prang (<i>youth</i>) |
| 12. Charles W. Branda | 64. Daniel E. Harrell | 114. David R. Pratt |
| 13. Michael A. Branda | 65. Jonathan H. Harrell | 115. William F. Price |
| 14. Richard H. Breithaupt | 66. Melvin M. Harrell | 116. LtC. Thomas D. Pyburn. USAF (Ret.) |
| 15. William B. Brite (<i>life Member</i>) | 67. Michael M. Harrell | 117. Tate Rauschenbach (<i>youth</i>) |
| 16. David S. Burnett | 68. David M. Hayball * | 118. Ty Rauschenbach (<i>youth</i>) |
| 17. William G. Bush | 69. 1 st Lt. Sean D. Hayball, USA | 119. Fred O. Ray |
| 18. Berni K. Campbell * | 70. Thomas G. Hays | 120. C. S. Robertson, M.D. (<i>life Member</i>) |
| 19. Scott H. Campbell, Esq. | 71. Fred W. Hesemeyer | 121. Ned W. Robertson (<i>life Member</i>) |
| 20. William S. Campbell * | 72. Reginald H. Humphrey | 122. LtC. David C. Rodearmel, USA (Ret.) |
| 21. Richard W. Camper | 73. LtC Max K. Hurlbut, USA (Ret.) | 123. MSgt. David C. Runells USAF (Ret.) |
| 22. Andrew R. Clayton | (<i>life Member</i>) | (<i>life Member</i>) |
| 23. Christian D. G. Corsini | 74. B.Gen. Robert H. Hutchinson, | 124. Dale K. Runge |
| 24. Joseph J. G. Corsini | MD USAF (Ret.) (<i>life Member</i>) | 125. John B. Schlaerth |
| 25. Patrick Crawford | 75. Lowell E. Irwin | 126. De Willo "Bill" F. Semerau * |
| 26. Scott G. N. Crowell | 76. Bruce A. Jagger, Esq. | 127. Robert L. Sexton |
| 27. Michael C. Cullen | 77. Kenneth C. Johnson (<i>life Member</i>) | 128. Daniel M. Smith |
| 28. Kerry J. Davidson. Sr. | 78. Ronald M. Johnson | 129. LtC David G. Smith, USAF |
| 29. Kerry J. Davidson, Jr. | 79. Edward G. Kasmar (<i>life Member</i>) | 130. Rev. Victor M. Springer |
| 30. Kyle A. Davidson | 80. Edward Keasbey | 131. John R. Stephens |
| 31. James T. Dawson | 81. Aron S. Kingsley | 132. Talon J. Stephens (<i>youth</i>) |
| 32. John R. Darnall | 82. Sherwood C. Kingsley | 133. David L. Stufflebean |
| 33. Kenyon B. De Greene | 83. Paul L. Kirk | 134. Michael D. Stufflebean |
| 34. Edwin D. Dewees | 84. John D. Klinedinet | 135. Earl R. Tarleton (<i>life Member</i>) |
| 35. Rev. Dr. Gary Alan Dickey | 85. James W. Kishlock | 136. Jack A. Tice (<i>life Member</i>) |
| 36. Lowell H. Downer | 86. Rev. Harold F. Knowles (<i>life Member</i>) | 137. Kenneth R. Walker |
| 37. Brett A. Dula | 87. Peter M. Landay | 138. William A. Walker |
| 38. Lt. Gen. Brett M. Dula, USAF (Ret.) | 88. David C. Lasher | 139. Thomas H. Walsh |
| 39. Jon A. Dula | 89. Floyd H. Lawrence | 140. Thomas H. Warden, Esq. |
| 40. Major Mason R. Dula, USAF | 90. Richard H. Macy | 141. LtC Edgar D. Whitley, USAF (Ret.) |
| 41. David W. Eaton | 91. Charles M. Maples | 142. Christian Williamson |
| 42. Robert C. Emrey | 92. James C. McHargue * | 143. Andrew J. Wintrop (<i>youth</i>) |
| 43. Thomas W. Emrey | 93. Bruce J. McKenzie | 144. Jameson T. Winthrop |
| 44. Thomas W. Emrey, Jr. | 94. Kevin M. McParland | 145. Jon R. Winthrop |
| 45. Troy W. Emrey | 95. Christian Mellow | 146. Robert M. Winthrop (<i>youth</i>) |
| 46. Redfield Finlay | 96. William M. Miller (<i>life Member</i>) | |
| 47. Gregory C. Fisher (<i>life Member</i>) | 97. Donald N. Moran * | |
| 48. Mark A. Fisher (<i>life Member</i>) | 98. LtC Elmer M. Morse, USAF (Ret.) | |
| 49. SgtM William F. Fitzgerald, USMC | 99. Conrad E. Palmisano | |
| 50. Captain Claude E. Fourroux, USA | 100. Floyd A. Parrish | |
| 51. Michael R. Gillespie, Sr. | 101. Benjamin T. Pearman (<i>life Member</i>) | |
| 52. Michael R. Gillespie, Jr. | 102. Richard N. Phegley | |

LEGEND

* = Former Chapter Presidents
 (*youth*) = admitted to membership under 18 years of age.
Life Members = These members have life memberships with the State Society.

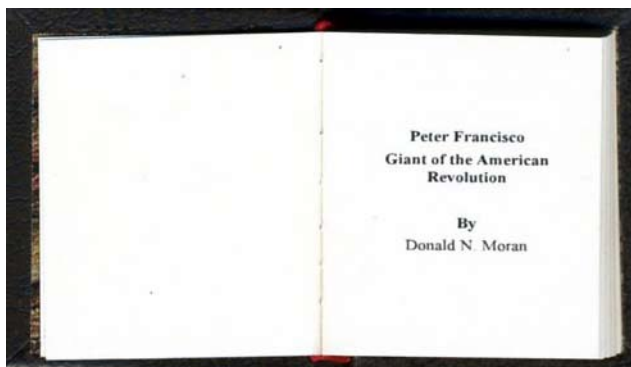
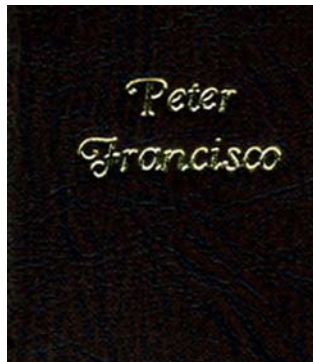




Serving as your Editor for the past three decades has been very rewarding. Knowing how helpful our historical articles on the American Revolutionary War have been to preserve our

precious heritage, now available to the general public thanks to our publishing them on our web site, with thousands of "visitors" each month, and the correspondence resulting from that effort is most rewarding.

Occasionally there are other "perks" that come our way. At the May meeting of our Chapter, I displayed the latest and most unique 'perk' ever received. We frequently receive requests to reprint one of our articles in other publications, which we usually grant, with the only proviso of giving credit to "The Liberty Tree" and the author. Earlier this year I received such a request from Al House of Beaverdam, Virginia. When asked what publication was involved, I was informed that his wife makes and sells high-end doll houses, and he, a former book seller, is making small, very small, books for said houses, and wants to use some of our articles for the books. We agreed. Al has since sent three of these delightful books. Each book contained the entire article, in four point fonts and are readable. Two of the books are on my ancestors, Nicholas Bovee and Nathaniel Perkins, and the one shown above on Peter Francisco., "The Giant of the American Revolution". Additional books are being 'published' as we write. These are great conversations pieces!



THE MINIATURE BOOKS SHOWN HERE ACTUAL SIZE.

In the previous paragraphs we related the gratification of being able to publish. Unfortunately, there is a negative side. We occasionally enter into a debate regarding the content of an article. One on going debate is from a reader who insists his ancestor, a Private in the New York Continental Line, thought up, planned and then led the attack on Stony Point. We argued that he was probably a participant in the attack, but nothing more!

In the May issue of *The Liberty Tree*, we published on page 15 a short article on William de Heartburn. Former President William Scott Campbell prepared an article on George Washington being a descendant from nine of the Magna Carta Barons. We added a short, historically correct 'filler' regarding William de Heartburn, who in 1283 relocated to the village of Wessyngton, later spelled Washington. In this era before surnames, he changed his name to William de Washington. He is a paternal ancestor of George Washington, the first to bear the Washington name. Had he not changed his name, the capitol of the United States, today, would be "Heartburn".

A reader, (an SAR, but not a member of our Chapter) accused your editor of violating our Society's prohibition on getting involved in politics and criticizing the current administration!

Political Correctness does not trump "Freedom of the Press" or historical facts!

Donald N. Moran
Editor

Do these miniature books entitle the author to add these titles to his resume as having to published hard bound books? And where does one find appropriate sized book ends?




The Liberty Tree
The Meeting Minutes of June 18th, 2009
July 2009

The Sons of Liberty Chapter, SAR, held it's June 10th, 2009 meeting at the Tam O'Shanter, 1st Vice President Melvin Harrell presiding. Attending were: Gary Bohannon, Michael Biferno, Berni Campbell, Scott Campbell, Kerry Davidson, Lowell Downer, Elliott Graham, Melvin Harrell, Jim McHargue, John Mohler, Don Moran and LtC. Tom Pyburn. Vice President General Elwin Spray and the Rev. Victor Springer. Guests attending were: Jennifer Bishop, Mary Campbell, Kathy Harrell, Mary Ellen Mohler, Linda Moran, Dana & Virginia Patten.

OPENING CEREMONY

The invocation was given by the Reverend Victor Springer, the Pledge of Allegiance by Lt. Colonel Tom Pyburn, and pledge to the SAR by Vice President General Elwin Spray.

GREETING FROM THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

Vice President General Elwin Spray brought Greetings from the President General. Erwin was here from Hawaii.

PRESENTATION OF A MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

1st Vice President Melvin Harrell presented Compatriot Michael Biferno his membership certificate and rosette.

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

On behalf of President Douglas Bradley, 1st Vice President Melvin Harrell presented Jennifer Bishop and Col. John Mohler the Chapter's Certificates of Appreciation for their valuable assistance at this years George Washington Massing of the Colors and Salute to our Armed forces.

MAY 16th MEETING MINUTES

It was moved by Elliott Graham and seconded by LtC Tom Pyburn that the minutes of the May 16th, 2009 meeting be accepted. The motion carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

In the absence of Treasurer David W. Eaton a written report was distributed showing a balance in our checking account of \$798.29, with \$265.00 owed to the Chapter. It was moved by the Scott Campbell and seconded by Elliott Graham to accept the report. The motion carried.

PERMANENT FUND REPORT

The written report of Trustee David W. Eaton on the Permanent Fund was distributed. The current value of all the funds is \$54,18.04. Earned interest at this time is \$1,128.75. It was moved by Elliott Graham and seconded by Lowell Downer to accept. The motion carried.



FIRST SERGEANT JOSEPH TIMBERLAKE (A/K/A MELVIN HARRELL) AND MAJOR CALEB GIBBS, (A/K/A DON MORAN), PRESENTING A LIVING HISTORY PROGRAM.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

Registrar Berni K. Campbell reported we have 16 applications in various stages of completion. The reduced number reflects the elimination of applicants we haven't heard from in six months. He also mentioned that a roster containing the names of all 145 members is attached.

REPORT OF THE COLOR GUARD

Our Color Guard Commander, Melvin Harrell reported that our Color Guard will be participating in the Memorial Day ceremonies at Redlands, and on the Fourth of July living history encampment and celebration at Redlands.

FLAG AMENDMENT RESOLUTION

It was moved by Kerry Davidson and seconded by Lowell Downer to endorse the proposed Flag Protection resolution being presented at the National Congress.

It was unanimously approved.

SEPTEMBER MEETING MOVE

It was moved by Elliott Graham and seconded by Gary Bohannon that we accept the invitation of the Harbor Chapter and meet on board the SS Lane Victory at our September 19th Meeting. The motion carried.

FIFTY (50) STAR FLAG

Our Color Guard (with the Redlands Color Guard will be presenting the Colors at the July 4th celebration in Redlands. Protocol requires that we carry a 50 star American Flag. We presently carry a Betsy Ross (13 star flag). We require permission to purchase said flag, fringed and sleeved. Cost approximately \$40.00. It was so moved by Scott Campbell and seconded by Gary Bohannon. The motion carried.

PROGRAM

First Sergeant Joseph Timberlake a/k/a Melvin Harrell and Major Caleb Gibbs, a/k/a Don Moran explained and demonstrated the educational programs they put on it the schools and at reenactment encampments - both in their Commander-in Chief's Guards uniforms. They also displayed many of the historically correct props they use in these living history presentations. The value of these school room presentations can not be overestimated.

CLOSING CEREMONIES

The benediction was given by the our Chaplain Rev. Victor Springer and the SAR Recessional by 1st Vice President Melvin Harrell.

There being no further business before the Chapter the meeting was adjourned.

Donald N. Moran,
Secretary





Our Chapter Medals Are Still Available

ADVERTISEMENT

“Patriots of the American Revolution”



THE SONS OF LIBERTY CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP MEDAL

Our Chapter’s medals, the Chapter membership medal, is available to our Chapter members only, and depicted to the left, and our George Washington Massing of the Colors and Salute to Our Armed Forces medal, available to any one who has participated in said event, and is depicted to the right can be purchased for \$ 27.00 each, including shipping and handling.



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASSING OF THE COLORS MEDAL

If you wish to purchase either or both please send a request to our Secretary,

Donald N. Moran
17651 Arlington Place,
Tehachapi, California 93561-5300,
or e-mail: dmoransar@att.net.

If you enjoy reading about the American Revolution, this is the magazine for you.

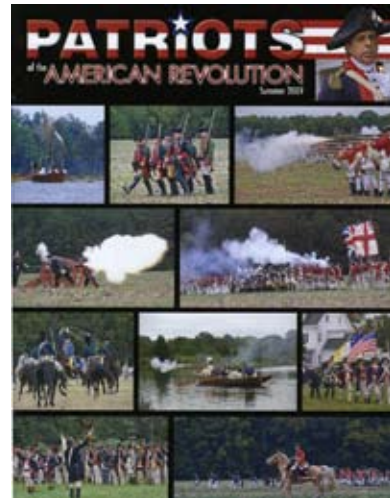
The editor, Timothy Jacobs, an SAR member, has created an excellent publication, leaning toward the SAR. This magazine will shortly increase the number of issues to six editions annually, and increase the number of pages per issue.

Full disclosure - your Editor is a contributing author.

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**COMING EVENTS
MONTHLY MEETING**

JULY 18TH, 2009

TOPIC:

**OUR POLISH PATRIOTS
IN THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

SPEAKER:

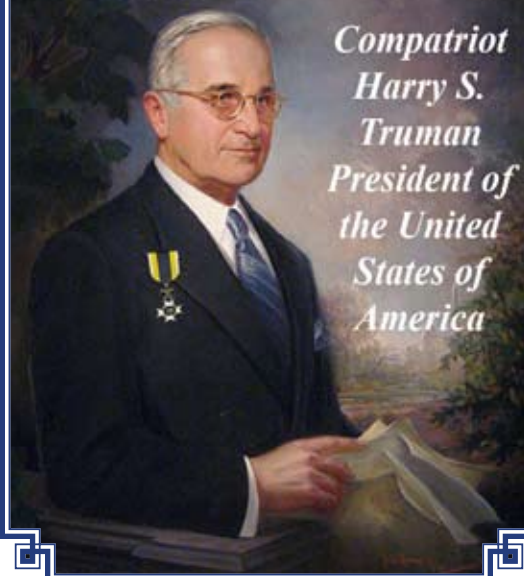
GLENN J. GUJDA
Former Chapter President



To be held at the
Tam O’Shanter Inn
2980 Los Feliz Blvd.
Los Angeles

A Point to Ponder

*“Not all readers become
leaders, but all leaders
must be readers”*



*Compatriot
Harry S.
Truman
President of
the United
States of
America*

2009

- July 18th --- Monthly Meeting
- Aug. 15th --- Monthly Meeting
- Sept. 19th --- Monthly Meeting
- Oct. 3rd & 4th ----- Marching
Through History
- Oct. 17th --- Monthly Meeting
- Nov. 13th & 14th --- State Meeting
Riverside - Mission Inn
- Nov. 21st --- Monthly Meeting
- Dec. tba ---- Christmas Party

2010

- Jan. tba ----- Installation of
Officers Luncheon
- Feb. 20th --- Monthly Meeting
- Feb. 21st --- Massing of the
Colors
- Mar. 20th --- Montly Meeting