

THE LIBERTY BELL

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

Volume 28
Number 11

November
2009



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

Marching Through History - 2009

This year's Marching Through History Exposition was a great success. The Colonial Encampment was a cooperative effort of the Harbor, Orange County, Redlands, Riverside and Sons of Liberty Chapters, representing the SAR. Morgan's Rangers and the Delaware

Langford, Charlie Frye, David & Eric Diefendorf, and Richard Towns. From the Riverside Chapter we had Greg Rice, Wayne Rogers, Dennis Wheldon, Michael Emmett, David Leonard, Dan Wescott, Charlie Gintis, Roger Cooper, and camp followers: Karen

Regiment of Foot made up the rest of the American side, and our worthy adversaries the 23rd, 29th and 33rd Regiments of Foot represented the British. They were led by Jack Prichard of the 23rd and Radford Polinsky of the 33rd. The combined encampment was a return to the Revolutionary War period.

The SAR's contingent was sizeable. From the Harbor Chapter we had Karl Jacobs, our Vice President General. From the Orange County Chapter, we had Jim Blauer, Jim & Un-Hui Fosdyke and Ken Gregory. From the Redlands Chapter we had Colonel Will

Rice, Teri Wheldon, Barbara Wescott and Vickie St. Germain. From our Chapter we had: Scott Campbell, Melvin Harrell, Mark Gudja, Lowell Downer, Don Moran, Kenny Walker. Camp followers: Kathy Harrell, Linda Moran and P.J. Walker. We also had Compatriots visiting the encampment. Glenn Gujda and his fiance Zelma Simon-Matheron, and Mark Gujda's children: Alexander and Irena.



MELVIN HARRELL ENLISTING 6 YEAR OLD JACK KOMOROUS INTO THE GUARD, WHILE JACK'S GRANDFATHER, COLONEL WILL LANGFORD ASSISTED

Riverside Chapter set up their large Marquee filled with impressive framed historical documents *continued on page 6 -->*





**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**

CHAPTER OFFICERS

President - Douglas H. Bradley
1012 Macy Street, La Habra, CA 90631

1st Vice President & Color Guard Commander
Melvin M. Harrell
P.O.Box 3334 Running Springs, CA 923820-3334

2nd Vice President - Ronald Mayo Johnson
1000 Prospect Blvd. Pasadena, CA 91103-2810

Secretary - Donald N. Moran
17651 Arlington Pl, Tehachapi, CA 93561-5300
1-661-823-9227

Treasurer - David W. Eaton
5200 Irvine Blvd, #283 Irvine, CA 92620

Registrar - Berni K. Campbell
31333 East Nine Dr. Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Chaplain - The Reverend Victor M. Springer
1420 Santo Domingo Ave, Duarte, CA 91010

Historian - James Q. Bradley
1918 E. Rio Verde Dr. West Covina, CA 91791-2759

Chancellor & Vice Cdr., Gregory M. Gujda
13691 Gavina Avenue #551 Sylmar, CA 91342-2669

Genealogist - Kerry Davidson
1409 Sandia Avenue West Covina, CA 91790-3309

Surgeon - Dr. Francis P. Powers
Post Office Box 20623 New York, N.Y, 10021-0072

Web Master - GARY BOHANNON
5839 Ingvaldsen Place. Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91739

Trustees of the Permanent Fund

David W. Eaton - Term: 2007-2010
James C. McHargue - Term 2008-2011
David M. Hayball - Term 2009-2012

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 P.M. - SATURDAY - NOVEMBER 21st, 2009

Topic: **VALLEY FORGE**

Speaker: **DR. JOSEPH M. PUGLIA**

“Doctor Joe” as he is affectionately known, is a professor a Glendale Community College, and is a much sought after Lecturer on American History. Doctor Joe served in the Vietnam war as an Officer in the United States Marines.



WE SUPPORT OUR TROOPS



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

- Lt. Col. David Smith, USAF - (Edwards AFB, CA).
- Major Mason Dula, USAF - (Middle-East),
- Capt. Eric Fourroux, USA - (Arlington, VA),
- 2nd Lieut. Sean Hayball, USA - (Schofield Barracks, HI)
- Sergeant Major William Fitzgerald, USMC - (Florida)
- LCpl Christopher Pickens USMC - (CO)
- PFC Daniel Pickens USA - (Camp Buerhing, Kuwait)

THE LIBERTY TREE

NOVEMBER 2009

Sons of Liberty Chapter Christmas Party

Sunday December 20th, 2009

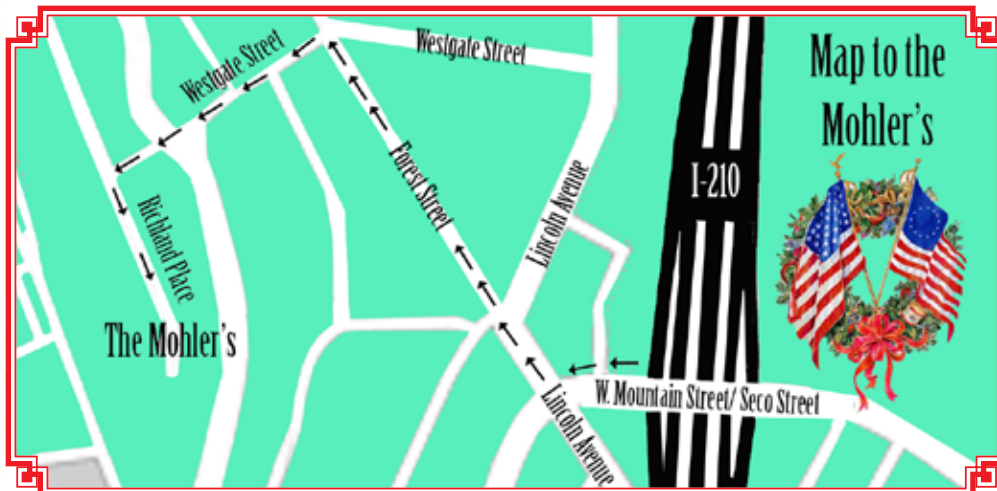
Social Hour 4:00 p.m. Dinner 5:00 p.m. (not pot luck)

Hosted by: *Colonel John and Mary Ellen Mohler*

7 Richland Place, Pasadena, California 91103

Telephone: *1-626-795-5643* - - Email: *mary.ellen.mohler@usa.net*

Reservations required: RSVP by December 14th, 2009



The I-210 to West Mountain Street/Seco Street; turn West to Lincoln Avenue. Right on Lincoln Avenue. At first intersection go straight ahead onto Forest Street for one block to Westgate Street. Left on Westgate Street until it ends. Left onto Richland Place. Please note that we can only park on one side of the street. You can park in the driveway. Please don't hesitate to call if you need more directions.



Compatriots in the News



We are pleased to announce that Compatriot Sean Hayball, stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, has been promoted to First Lieutenant.

This promotion came much sooner than normal therefore Compatriot Sean deserves a "well done" as well as our thanks for serving and defending us.



Happy Birthday

Somehow, the majority of the October birthdays got lost in cyberspace. We are therefore listing them in the November edition with a belated happy birthday wish.

- Kenneth Walker 10/01
- Christian Williamson 10/02
- Daniel Harrell 10/02
- Jerry Baker 10/02
- Cdr. Charles Lampman 10/05
- James Dawson 10/05
- Thomas Emrey 10/12
- Robert Emrey 10/14
- Benjamin Pearman 10/14
- Wm. Scott Campbell 10/17
- William Belcher 10/20
- Kenneth Johnson 10/22
- Daniel Pickens 10/25
- John Klinedinet 10/26

- William Blair 10/27
- John Schlaerth 10/28
- Douglas Bradley 11/03
- David Eaton 11/10
- Kenyon DeGreene 11/12
- Michael Gillespie, Jr. 11/16
- Michael Malek 11/23
- Bruce McKenzie 11/24
- William Bush 11/28
- Jon Dula, M.D. 11/29
- Michael Biferno 11/30



Happy Anniversary

Sherwood & Rona Kingsley
Married: 11/04/1980 -- 29 years

Kenyon & Maria DeGreene
Married: 11/08/1973 -- 36 years

Thomas & Maria Walsh
Married: 11/08/1997 -- 12 years

Frederick & Dorothy Phillips
Married: 11/28/1978 -- 31 years

Jon & Noella Dula
Married: 11/29/1975 -- 34 years



Registrar's Report

Name	1	2	3	4	5
Nicholas Anduze	✓				
Dino Cardone	✓				
Michael E. Coyle	✓				
Jay Dupre	✓				

Name	1	2	3	4	5
Owen G. Dupre	✓				
Wyatt J. Dupre	✓				
Franklin D. Gondek	✓				
Don Gough	✓				
Jonathan Harrell	✓	✓	✓		
Gary A, Harris	✓				
Joshua Hayball	✓	✓			
Robert A, Harris	✓				
Bill Knoll	✓				
John P. Marshall	✓				
John Mohler	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Dana Patten	✓	✓	✓		
Clifford A. Perkins	✓				
James B. Reidy, Jr.	✓	✓			
Sean O'Rourke	✓	✓			
C. 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

Berni K. Campbell

Your 2010 Annual Sons of the American Revolution Dues Notice



Compatriots -- The Chapter sent your 2010 Annual dues notice via U.S. Mail.

In the notice we explained that the National Society has increased the National portion of the dues by \$5.00 (now \$30.00). When added to the State and Chapter, the total amount is



now \$63.00. This was the first dues increase in eight (8) years! In spite of the Nation's financial crisis it was absolutely necessary. If this presents a problems for you, please contact our Secretary. Your continued support of the Society and the protection of our precious heritage is greatly appreciated.





Report of the Nominating Committee

Few of us realize the cost of American freedom. For most of us, we recall the numbers of our war dead from memory, which basically is during our own life times. Below are the numbers of those who gave everything in defense of our country, major war by major war (American wars and / or the time line America was involved in the war.).

In accordance with our bylaw number 5, Section 1, a committee consisting of the former Chapter Presidents who are active and willing to serve will form the Chapter’s Nominating Committee with the most recent former President serving as Chairman. The members are: David M. Hayball, Chairman; William Scott Campbell, Glenn J. Gujda, James C. McHargue, Berni K. Campbell and Donald N. Moran.

The Nominating Committee has nominated the following members who are able and agreed to service.

- AMERICAN MILITARY KILLED IN ALL OUR WARS**
- The Revolutionary War (1775 to 1783) - **25,324**
 - The War of 1812 (1812 to 1815) - **2,260**
 - The Mexican War (1846 to 1847) - **13,282**
 - The Civil War (both sides) (1861 - 1865) - **863,153**
 - The Indian Wars (1865 to 1890) - **1,000** (military only)
 - The Spanish America War (1898) - **2,446**
 - World War One (1917 to 1918) - **116, 516**
 - World War Two (1941 to 1945) - **405,399**
 - The Korean War (1950 to 1953) - **54,426**
 - The Vietnam War (1961 to 1973) - **56,344**
 - The Gulf War (1991 -) - **147**
 - The Iraq War (2002 to 2009) - **4,326**
 - The Afghanistan War (2002 to 2009) - **793**
 - Total Looses in American Wars: **1,545,416**



- President: **Melvin M. Harrell** (presently First Vice President)
- First Vice President: **Ronald M. Johnson** (presently Second Vice President)
- Second Vice President: **Douglas H. Bradley** (presently President)
- Secretary: **Donald N. Moran** (incumbent)
- Treasurer: **David W. Eaton** (incumbent)
- Registrar: **Berni K. Campbell** (incumbent)
- Genealogist: **Kerry J. Davidson** (incumbent)
- Chaplain: **The Rev. Victor M. Springer** (incumbent)
- Historian: unfilled

Chancellor and Color Guard Vice Commander
Gregory M. Gujda (incumbent)

Surgeon: **Francis P. Powers, M.D.** (incumbent)

Color Guard Commander: **Melvin M. Harrell** (incumbent)

Trustee of the Permanent Fund: **David W. Eaton** (incumbent)

In accordance with the State and National By-laws, any member in good standing (dues paid) may be nominated and seconded from the floor. The election will take place at our November 21st, 2009 Meeting. No proxy or absentee voting.



Marching Through History - 2009

historic documents a smaller historic information exhibit and in a pavilion sponsored colonial dancing. We and the other Chapters set up General George Washington's marquee, the recruiting 'fly' and the guardsmen's pup tents, and an assortment of encampment equipment, along with General Washington's position flag, the Guard's flag and the American flag. As an aside, the holders for the flag poles are made of wrought iron and are driven into the ground. The 18th century term for them was "portable holes".

mander-in-Chief's Guards and sent to the enlistment tent. A complete description of this activity is described on page 11 of this newsletter. After signing the enlistment document with a quill they were escorted to General Washington who endorsed their enlistment. The other events at the expedition included a pass-in-review by all the reenactment groups on both Saturday and Sunday. The review included the Romans, the Mounted Knights, our Colonials, Historical California, Napole-

Photograph courtesy of Richard Towne



THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S GUARD PREPARING FOR MORNING INSPECTION AT MARCHING THROUGH HISTORY AT PRADO DAM.

When the exposition was opened to the public literally hundreds of visitors entered the General's encampment. Their numerous questions were answered. The guardsmen explained their equipment and demonstrated the use of the musket, including a demonstrated firing.

onic War, the Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish American War, WWI, WWII, Korea, Vietnam and Desert Storm and numerous smaller groups. Manning the reviewing stand were veterans and accepting the salute was our George Washington (Roger Cooper on Saturday and Scott Campbell on Sunday) and a reenactor as General George S. Patton.

The youngsters were encouraged to 'enlist' in the Com-

Photo courtesy of Jim Blauer



GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON (SCOTT CAMPBELL) HAVING HIS 'HAIR' DONE BY UN-HUI FOSDYKE A CAMP FOLLOWER FROM THE RIVERSIDE CHAPTER



OUR CHAPTER'S CAMP FOLLOWERS, KATHY HARRELL AND LINDA MORAN PREPARING AND SERVING A MEAL TO WILL LANGFORD OF THE REDLANDS' GUARD. THE MEAL CONSISTED OF PORK RIBS AND BEANS, BREAD AND BEVERAGE. DELICIOUS!

Photo courtesy of Don Moran

Marching Through History *Continued from page 6*

Photo courtesy of Jim Blauer



THE ROMAN CONTINGENT, A POPULAR ATTRACTION

Photo courtesy of Jim Blauer



THE 29TH AND 33RD REGIMENTS OF FOOT, COMMANDED BY RADFORD POLINSKY, OUR HONORABLE ADVERSARIES

Photo courtesy of Linda Moran



LOWELL DOWNER 'ENLISTING' THE CHILDREN

Photo courtesy of Jim Blauer



A VISITOR TO OUR ENCAMPMENT CHATTING WITH GUARDSMAN MARK GUDJA - TYPICAL OF THE HUNDREDS OF VISITORS WE ENTERTAINED FOR THE TWO DAYS OF THE EVENT.



Photo courtesy of Jim Blauer

ONE OF THE KNIGHTS ON HORSEBACK, PROBABLY THE MOST PHOTOGRAPHED INDIVIDUALS AT THE EVENT



Photo courtesy of Melvin Harrell

DONALD MORAN 'ENLISTING' THE CHILDREN



ERIC DIEFENDORF DEMONSTRATING THE MUSKET

Photo courtesy of Jim Blauer



Marching Through History *Continued from page 7*

Photo courtesy of Jim Blauer



GENERAL WASHINGTON POSING WITH A GROUP OF ENLISTEES, PROTECTED BY GUARDSMEN RICHARD TOWNE AND RICHARD DIEFENDORF



Photo courtesy of Jim Blauer

GENERAL WASHINGTON (ROGER COOPER) ENDORSING THE 'ENLISTMENT' PAPERS OF TWO YOUNGSTERS. BOTH WASHINGTONS WORE OUT TWO PENS SIGNING HUNDREDS OF DOCUMENTS!

Photo courtesy of Don Moran



Photo courtesy of Don Moran



Photo courtesy of Don Moran

ON SATURDAY OUR GENERAL WASHINGTON (ROGER COOPER) JOINED A RE-ENACTOR PORTRAYING GENERAL GEORGE S. PATTON IN ACCEPTING THE SALUTE OF THE PASS-IN-REVIEW BY ALL THE RE-ENACTMENT GROUPS PARTICIPATING. ON SUNDAY, THE EVENT WAS RE-STAGED AND AGAIN OUR GEORGE WASHINGTON (SCOTT CAMPBELL) ACCEPTED THE SALUTE - ABOVE IS ROGER COOPER.

PART OF THE COLONIAL ENCAMPMENT, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PORTION WAS THE VERY IMPRESSIVE NEW EXHIBIT OF THE RIVERSIDE CHAPTER. THEY HAVE PROCURED A REPLICA OF GENERAL WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS MARQUEE, THREE TIMES THE SIZE OF OUR MARQUEE, WHICH WAS A REPLICA OF THE GENERAL'S PRIVATE QUARTERS. INSIDE THE MARQUEE THEY DISPLAYED A COLLECTION OF REPLICA DOCUMENTS FROM THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. OVER TWO DOZEN OF THESE ARE EXHIBITED. THIS IS A PORTABLE MUSEUM AND ADDS MUCH TO THE LIVING HISTORY PRESENTATIONS OF THE SOCIETY, AND ALONG WITH THE RIVERSIDE CHAPTER'S EXHIBITION OF COLONIAL DANCING, IS A BIG HIT AND WILL PROBABLY BE IN DEMAND AT OTHER EVENTS. THE PROJECT IS THE RESULT OF THE HARD WORK OF COMPATRIOT GREG RICE. WELL DONE!



"Captain" Molly Corbin - First American Woman Soldier



Margaret Cochran Corbin, the heroine of Fort Washington, has come down in history as America's first woman soldier also known as "Captain Molly".

She was the daughter of Robert and Jane Cochran and was born on the Pennsylvania frontier in Cumberland County on November 12th, 1751. During the French and Indian Wars the Indian allies of the French were terrorizing the frontier. Robert evacuated his family from his farm to nearby Fort Bigham for safety. In June the Indians attacked the small outpost in force, overwhelming the defenders. In the June 24th, 1757 edition of the Pennsylvania Gazette, it was reported from eyewitness accounts a list of those found dead. Among the dead and scalped was Robert Cochran. Listed as having been taken captive was Margaret's mother and two siblings. In a subsequent article they reported that a rescue expedition had failed to find them. One report was that they had been taken to Canada. A report in 1758 stated Jane was seen one hundred miles west of the Ohio, but no further record of Jane Cockran or her two children has been found.

Twenty five years later, Margaret wrote in her June 6th, 1782 entry of her diary: *"Life is calming down and now I have the time to start a journal of my exciting life. I am Margaret Corbin or other ways known as Molly. I was born November 12, 1751, and a year later was orphaned as the result of an Indian raid. I went to live with one of my Uncles where*

schooling and church were very important. I was one of the only girls to attend school and was fairly good at writing. . . " (We have not been able to locate this journal and are relying on a published quote). It also appears that a younger brother, John, survived the attack and was raised along with her.

In 1772 she married John Corbin. All that is known of him was that he was a farmer from Virginia. It is said that when the Revolution started, John enlisted in a Pennsylvania Artillery unit, often identified as Proctor's 1st Artillery Company. No evidence has been found to support this contention, nor has any record been found mentioning a John Corbin in Continental Service. When John marched with his Company, Margaret joined the camp followers and marched with him to join General Washington's army defending New York City.

The Pennsylvania Artillery was positioned in the defensive works at the Fort Tryon portion of Fort Washington at the northern tip of Manhattan Island.

Lieutenant General Sir William Howe, launched a major attack on Fort Washington. Captain Johann Ewald of the Hessian Jagers (light infantry), reported: *"The Knyphausen Corps began the attack under the fire of five or six hundred riflemen who were lying in the wood under the fortifications. All obstacles including the almost inaccessible cliffs and an abatis two hundred paces deep were overcome successfully,*

continued on page 10 -->



The Battle of Fort Washington

ARTIST DON TROIANI DEPICTED MARGARET CORBIN BEING WOUNDED AFTER TAKING HER KILLED-IN-ACTION HUSBAND (LOWER LEFT) THIS PAINTING WAS ONE OF MR. TROIANI'S FIRST TO BE PUBLISHED (1974). TODAY HE IS THE PREMIER ARTIST OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



MARGARET CORBIN continued from page 9

and one outer work after another was captured under the heaviest grapeshot and small-arms fire”

Defending the Fort Tyron sector of Fort Washington were about 250 men from the Maryland and Virginia Rifle Companies with three artillery pieces. John Corbin was struck and killed there. He was one of the 53 Americans the British reported were found dead in the fortifications. When he fell, Margaret took his place serving the artillery piece, until she too was struck and fell severely wounded.

On June 29th, 1779 the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania gave her \$30.00 “to relieve her present necessities” and wrote to the Continental Congress requesting that Margaret be provided with government support : “. . . wounded and utterly disabled at Fort Washington while heroically filling the post of her husband who was killed by her side serving a piece of artillery.”

Edward F. De Lancey of the New York Historical Society reported in 1853 that Margaret had been struck by three grapeshots in the left shoulder and lost the use of her left arm. His source of information has not been found.

We do not know what supporting evidence was submitted by the Pennsylvania Supreme Council with their request to Congress, but it had to have been compelling. A week later Congress resolved to award Margaret a disability pension. They noted: “. . . as she had the fortitude and virtue enough to supply the place of her husband after his fall in the service of his country and in the execution of that task received the dangerous wound under which she now labors, the board can but consider her as entitled to the same grateful return which would be made to a soldier un circumstances equally unfortunate,” She was awarded one half a soldiers pay and a suit of clothes, the latter benefit being extended for life.

Nothing has been found regarding her release. It is doubtful that the British would have considered a ‘camp follower’ as a prisoner of war, therefore it is probably a safe assumption that their doctors treated her out of humanitarian concerns, and when she had

recovered enough to travel, was released. She was then taken to Philadelphia where she apparently carried on the roles of the Pennsylvania Invalid Regiment, with the same privileges as a private soldier - probably before General Howe captured Philadelphia Margaret and the Invalid Regiment was transported to the West Point area. There she remained until the war’s end. During this time she drew rations the same as the invalided soldiers as well as her pension. After the Continental Army was disbanded in 1783, Margaret elected to stay at West Point, one of the few posts in America still garrisoned.

Throughout the 1780’s and for the balance of her life, Margaret, by then referred to by all as “Captain Molly” was the responsibility of the Army. General Henry Knox, the first Secretary of War under President Washington was acquainted with the situation, which probably became a nuisance. Captain Samuel Shaw, later the Minister to China, wrote that a certain Mrs. Randall, who was supposed to be caring for the disabled Molly was having problems with her. He went on to write: “I am at a loss what to do with Captain Molly. She is such an offensive person that people are unwilling to take in charge.” Among the problems was the issuance of



AN EARLY PAINTING OF “CAPTAIN” MOLLY CORBIN IN ACTION

liquor or rum rations to soldiers was prohibited to be issued to women. Captain Molly demanded equality in the matter.

Margaret having no use of her left arm and probably further disabled from her severe war wounds became sloppy in her appearance, and is said to have rarely bathed. She smoked a pipe and preferred the company of the soldiers of the garrison to the women of nearby Highland Falls.

It is said that during her life time the Philadelphia Society of Women was considering raising a monument to the first woman heroine of the American Revolution. A delegation was sent to West Point to meet her, and they discovered that she was a hard drinking, impoverished and crude woman and decided to cancel the idea.

Often we find references to her that are either confused with “Molly Pitcher” or the sources of the information is

continued on page 11 -->

MARGARET CORBIN continued from page 10

unavailable to confirm. There is no truth without proof, and with much that has been written about Captain Molly being questionable it is difficult to separate the truth from the legend.

Although the records of the American Revolution are notoriously incomplete, the absence of any reference to John Corbin is somewhat disturbing. However, even more so is the existing records of Proctor's Artillery Company. It appears they were deployed in defense of Philadelphia at the time Fort Washington was captured. A strong possibility exists that with the ever present confusion between Margaret Corbin and Molly Pitcher may be the root cause. Molly Pitcher, whose famous service was much the same as Margaret Corbin, did serve with Proctor's Artillery at Monmouth Court House.

Margaret's post-war situation is interesting to contemplate. To her fellow soldiers she being a disabled veteran and the widow of a fallen soldier, she would have been deserving of everything her country could do for her. To the 18th century ladies, Margaret living among the soldiers of the army, as a soldier, adopting their crude manner, would have held her in contempt, hence the subject of much gossip.

From surviving records we know that Major General Henry Knox, then Secretary of War took a personal interest in her condition. Perhaps this was because he served during the war as Chief of Artillery. There is no record of the two ever meeting. However Major George Fleming, Quartermaster at West Point wrote to General Knox concerning Captain Molly. The fact that the Major referred to her by her nick name only, is proof that General Knox was familiar with her and her unfortunate circumstances. These letters can be found in Captain Edward C. Boynton's book. The History of West Point, published by D. Van Nostrand, in 1864. The first letter was written on October 7th, 1786 addressed to General Knox.



MARGARET "CAPTAIN MOLLY" CORBIN RECEIVING WORD OF HER PENSION BEING APPROVED.

"Sir; I have sent another account of Mrs. Swim's for taking care of Captain Molly up to the 27th of September and have removed her to another place, as I thought she was not so well treated as she ought to be.

Major George Fleming".

The second letter:

"West Point, 8th of July, 1787

Sir: I have drawn three orders on you for the maintenance of Captain Molly, in favor of Mr. Denniston: one is from January 19th to April 12th, the other from April 13th to July 5th, 1786, inclusive, which accounts were lodged in the War Office last fall, and are Mrs. Swim's. The other is from September 28th to July 5th, 1786 inclusive and will be delivered by Mr. Denniston for Mrs. Randall. As Molly is such a disagreeable object to take care of, and I promised to pay them every quarter, I have been obliged to borrow the money to pay the people. If it can possibly be replaced, I should

be very glad."

Major George Fleming."

The third letter, is most interesting as it involves 18th century women's basic undergarment.

"West Point, April 21st, 1787

Sir: I am informed by the woman that takes care of Captain Molly, that she is much in want of Shifts. If you think it proper to order three or four, I should be glad.

Major George Fleming".

The fourth and last letter:

"West Point, June 12th, 1787.

Sir: If the Shifts which you informed me should be made for Captain Molly are done, I should be glad to have them sent, as she complains much for want of them.

Major George Fleming".

One can only imagine the frustration Major Fleming had to endure

continued on page 12 -->



CAPTAIN MOLLY AND MAJOR GEORGE FLEMING AT WEST POINT.
THE ILLUSTRATION IS A PHOTOSHOP COMPOSITE CREATED FOR THIS ARTICLE BY THE AUTHOR.



MARGARET CORBIN continued from page 11

having to deal with Captain Molly. Incident after incident were not covered by the regulation, as it was frequently written she could be difficult.

It is also possible that when this 'colorful' heroine was being elevated to a national hero status in the late 1800's, that the Victorian morality was invoked. Concern over her being cared for by none other than General Henry Knox could be construed as if there had been a relationship between them. And further, Margaret's negative personality in later years would not be a proper role model for young American girls, so any negative or possibly misinterpreted documents were destroyed. Remember that the Reverend Jared Sparks (1789-1866) the first to organize and publish the letters of George Washington, in ten volumes, carefully edited out anything that he thought could tarnish the General's reputation.

Captain Molly - Margaret Cochran Corbin, being one of



HENRY KNOX

the few woman heroines of the Revolution drew special attention. In 1926 her remains were located in Highland Falls. No record remains as to how her grave site was found, but nevertheless it was. Margaret's remains were disinterred and transported to the Army Hospital at West Point. There the doctors examined the remains and reported that here skeleton provided evidence that it was indeed Margaret Corbin's remains: "That her left shoulder and breast were badly bruised and battered" confirming what had been recorded regarding here wartime injuries.

Her remains were then reinterred in a grave site next to the Chapel at the United States Military Academy, West Point. The plaque attached to the monument reads: "In appreciation of her deeds for the cause of liberty, and that her heroism may not be forgotten, her dust was removed to this spot and this memorial erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in New York, 1926".

Donald N. Moran



THE MEMORIAL PLAQUE AT FORT TRYON PORTION OF FORT WASHINGTON COMMEMORATING MARGARET CORBIN'S COURAGE AT THE SIEGE OF THE FORT.



A PLAQUE PLACED BY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER, DAR AT THE HOLYROOD EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 179th AND FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, READS:

"TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN PATRIOTIC REMEMBRANCE OF MARGARET CORBIN AT THE BATTLE OF FORT WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 16, 1776. SHE STOOD BY HER HUSBAND, JOHN CORBIN, ARTILLERY MAN, DURING THE HESSIAN ASSAULT AND AFTER HE WAS KILLED SHE SERVED HIS GUN UNTIL SHE WAS WOUNDED.

ERECTED BY THE MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER, APRIL 3RD, 1902".



THE GRAVE SIDE MONUMENT TO MARGARET CORBIN AT THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.



ERECTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY THROUGH THE GENEROSITY OF C.K. G. BILLINGS.

MARGARET CORBIN continued from page 12

For this biography we have chosen to ignore any unconfirmed stories. Many appear to be legend. Some of these stories have been written in the works of North Callahan's "Henry Knox, General Washington's General", and in Benson Loosing's "The Pictorial Field Book of the American Revolution". Benson Loosing confused Margaret Corbin

with Molly Pitcher of the Battle of Monmouth Courthouse. Margaret died on January 16th, 1800 in Highland Falls. During the Centennial of the American Revolution great interest was generated and massive efforts to preserve anything relating to the creation of our Country. Margaret of course drew a lot of attention demonstrating the patriotism of the ladies.

Compatriot Greg Gujda's Idea Catches on Big Time!

When Compatriot Greg Gujda started participating in our living history program he thought that simply lecturing and answering questions was not enough. He decided that an inter-active program would be best. He had replicas of Revolutionary War enlistment forms printed, shown below, acquired quills and ink, and had the children 'enlist' signing with the quill. The enlistment form was kept by the child as a souvenir. He started it at an Old Fort MacArthur Days event. The program was an instant 'hit'! We now do it at all our events.

At events such as Marching Through History Exposition, we have a Guardsman man a "recruiting table" who has the children sign the enlistment form and the Guard's enlistment book. When finished the child is then escorted by another Guardsman to General Washington's marquee. There the General interviews the child, answering any question that is asked of him. Almost every youngster is enthusiastic about the process.



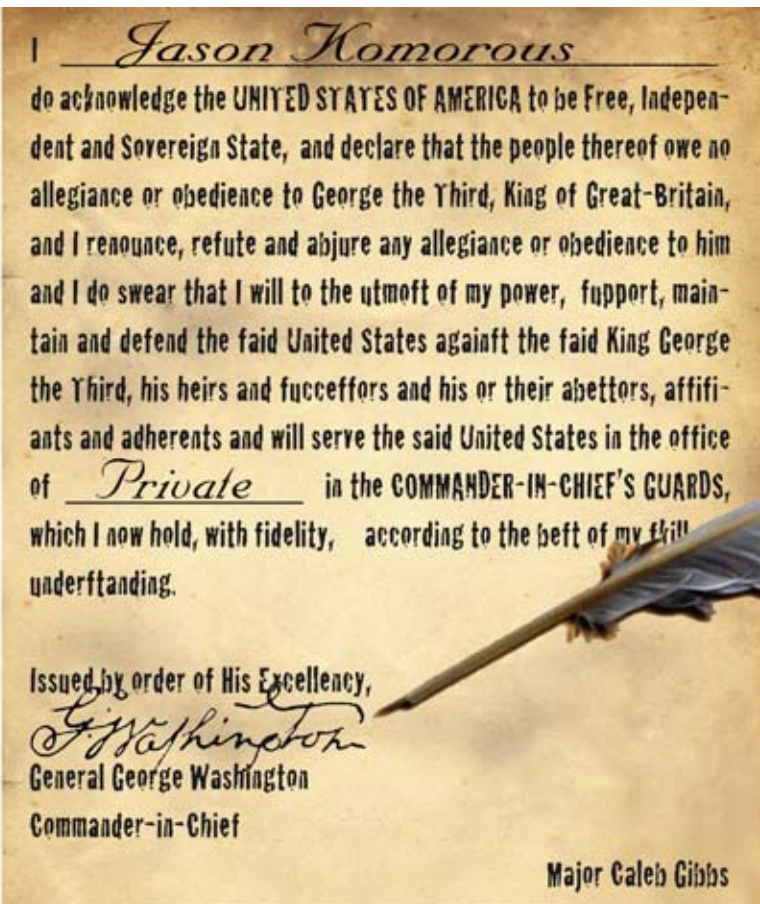
COMPATRIOT GREGORY GUJDA

With this completed, the youngster has had an educational opportunity that hopefully will encourage or stimulate his or her interest in our history.

At the October 3rd and 4th Marching Through History Exposition, we had Roger Cooper of the Riverside Chapter portray Washington on Saturday and our Scott Campbell on Sunday. If the General takes a break, then one of the Guardsmen, usually an officer substitutes for him.

We have just learned that the Fort Stanwix National Military Park (New York) has started using the 'enlisting with a quill' as part of their education program. It will surely catch on with the other military parks.

Well done Greg! You've made a difference. You found a way to make living history interactive, hence more interesting!



Camp Followers of the American Revolution



At a recent discussion regarding reenacting, a listener commented “How can you get your wives to portray lowly camp followers?” The implication was all too obvious! Hence this brief article. The confusion the listener had was between the American Revolution and the Civil War. The camp followers that trailed behind the Union Army during the Civil War were not the same as those authorized during the Revolution. The number of women that offered their services to General Joseph Hooker’s Union Army were so numerous that they earned the nickname of “hookers”. That nickname still applies today!

But in the eighteenth century, armies permitted a certain number of women to become part of the Army. With so few records concerning the women of the Continental Army, we must draw our conclusions from minimal sources.

It is necessary to understand the strict class structure that existed in the colonies in the 18th century. The officers had ‘ladies’, the sergeants and corporals had ‘wives’, and the men had ‘women’. It appears that the ‘informal regulations’ applied only to the soldier’s women. The first was that the camp follower had to be married to one of the soldiers. They were not paid by the Army, or as General Washington explained, from public funds. The soldiers usually paid them for laundering, sewing, cooking, etc. and a few of the ‘washer women’ performed this service for the officers.

There are occasions when a ‘washer woman’ was forced to leave the army because she overcharged the soldiers too much for the service!



There was a substantial exception, nurses. On September 14th, 1776, General Washington wrote to the President of Congress: “. . . before I conclude,

I would beg leave to mention to Congress, that the pay now allowed to nurses for their attendance on the sick is by no means adequate to their services. The consequences of which is, that they are extremely difficult to procure, indeed they are not to be got, and we are under the necessity of substituting in their places, a number of men from the respective Regiments, whose service by that means is entirely lost in the proper line of their duty . . .”

The subject of camp followers was more-or-less understood by the colonials, hence little was recorded regarding their governing rules and regulations. On September 8th, 1782 General Washington wrote in the day’s General Orders: “. . . The Sergeants of the Companies to which any women belong, are to communicate all orders of that nature to them, and are to be responsible for neglecting to do so . . .”

We do know that the women and children that were considered part of the Army, were given rations. In

1776, they were provided one half of the ration a soldier received, and each child, one fourth of said ration. The rations of the day consisted of one pound of beef, or three-fourths

pound of pork, or one pound of fish, per day. One pound of flour or bread per day and three pints of peas or beans per week, or if available, a fresh vegetable in an equivalent quantity. One pint of milk, per man per day, One half-pint of rice or Indian Corn meal per week. The men were also provided with one quart of spruce beer or cider per day, but these beverages were not part of the camp follower’s allowance. The camp followers were

expected to preform certain services that would benefit the soldiers in exchange for these provisions. Failure to do so

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CAMP FOLLOWER ROXANNE GUJDA, WIFE OF SERGEANT MARK GUJDA PREPARING A MEAL FOR THE GUARDSMEN OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF’S GUARD



TWO CAMP FOLLOWERS OF THE 33RD REGIMENT OF FOOT ARE SHOWN SEWING A LADY’S CORSET

CAMP FOLLOWERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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would result in their being expelled from the army. In June of 1780 at West Point the Continental Army actually established a set of rates to be charged for laundry services: For a shirt 2 shillings, for woolen breeches, waistcoats (vests) and overalls (long pants), 2 shillings each, line vests and breeches 1 shilling each. linen overalls, 1 shilling, 6 pence each for stocks, stockings and handkerchiefs 6 pence each.

Existing muster rolls for the Army encamped at Valley Forge shows a total of 400 women, or one woman for each forty-four enlisted men. In January 1783, a return of the troops shows an average of one woman for every twenty-six men. During the course of the eight years of war, the ratios probably varied between those two numbers.



THE CAMP FOLLOWERS OF MORGAN'S RANGERS PREPARING A MEAL. THE DAUGHTERS ARE CHURNING BUTTER, AND THEY TOO WERE CONSIDERED CAMP FOLLOWERS

What we find most interesting is a comparison of the number of 'camp followers' between the American Army, and that of the British and German (Hessian) forces. In May of 1777 the number of women with the British Army based in New York City and Staten Island was an astounding one for every eight soldiers! The Hessians were more conservative, with a ratio of one woman for every thirty soldiers. This ratio continued to close up during the course of the war. By August of 1781, the ratio in the British Army was one

woman for every four and one half men, and the Hessians was reduced to one woman for every fifteen soldiers.

In February 1783, Robert Morris (1734-1806), known to our history as the 'Financier of the Revolution' wrote that "*the British Prisoners of War have herds of women with them*". His concern was the cost of supplying them with provisions. It would appear that the British High Command realized that the length of time their soldiers were away from home, years at a time, having family with them was very important



THE PRIMARY ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE OFFICERS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY WERE DINNERS AND DANCES. A PAINTING BY EDWARD PERSY MORAN

for moral purposes. Soldiers spend far more time fighting boredom than they do battles. Further, many British soldiers had enlisted for 'life'.

This moral factor was not lost on the American Army. General Washington wrote: "*I was obliged to give provisions to the extra women in these Regiments, or lose by de-*



A CAMP FOLLOWER OF THE 33RD REGIMENT OF FOOT IS WORKING WITH HERBS. SOME ARE FOR FOOD SEASONING, SOME FOR MEDICINES, AND DEPICTED HERE SHE IS MARKING INK FROM POKE BERRIES.

sertion, perhaps to the enemy, some of the oldest and best Soldiers in the Service."

An interesting letter from General Washington to General John Stark on August 5th, 1778 regarding camp followers: "*I cannot see why the soldier's women in Albany should be supported at public expense. They may get most extravagant wages for any kind of work in the country and to feed them, the case,*

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CAMP FOLLOWERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Continued from page 15

would be robbing the public and encouraging idleness. If they would come down and attend as nurses to the hospitals they would find immediate employment”.

However, it appears that, as usual, the women got their way. A letter exists to General Henry Knox in which General Washington wrote:

“Dear Sir:

The Women of the New York Regiment of Artillery have applied to me on the subject of allowing them and their children provisions. The number of women and children in the New York Regiments of Infantry before the new system of issues took place obliged me, either to depart from that system and allow them provision or by driving them from the Army risk the loss of a number of men, who very probably would have followed their wives. I preferred the former and accordingly directed that the whole of the women and children then with the Troops, should be allowed to draw as usual”.

Camp followers also created a real problem when they were captured - were they Prisoners of War, or civilians? General Washington wrote to General William Smallwood regarding the subject which involved a number of British women who

were taken at sea when the ship they were on was taken by an American ship: “. . . it is a matter you must determine yourself I imagined they had been sent to Philadelphia, soon after the prize was taken. I do not suppose, that the public will suppose themselves liable for it, as they do not consider themselves prisoners, and it might be deemed ungenerous to make the Ladies pay it themselves, after so long a detention. As you and your Officers only, have had the pleasure of their company and conversation, I believe you must adjust the matter among you, as well as you can.

But it were to be wished, the ladies may be sent to their friends without further delay”.

The number of camp followers was seasonal. Warfare in the 18th century was usually suspended during the winter months. Many of the ladies, wives and women

of the men in the Army would travel to the winter encampment and spend that time with their husbands. Lady Martha Washington joined the General every winter of the eight year war! Others were forced to become camp followers because their homes were either destroyed by the war or were in enemy held country. It should be noted that the officer’s ‘ladies’ were not considered camp followers, subject to the rules

and regulations applicable to that group, but as visitors. Those Ladies whose husband’s were General Officers, were treated as VIPs. During the winter encampments, the Officers of the Army would sponsor balls, dinners and occasionally plays for entertainment. General Washington noted for his love of the dance encouraged participation.

In spite of the advantages the camp followers brought to the army, they also presented a problem that had to be dealt with throughout the war. Since the Army had to march from place to place, the camp followers also had to march. When they did so they marched with the baggage

wagons, but quite often were slower, hence slowed down the movement of the Army. In General Washington’s General Orders we often find him addressing the problem, and reading between the lines see his utter frustration. On August 4th, 1777, he wrote: “*In the present marching state of the army, every incumbrance proves greatly prejudicial to the service; the multitude of women in particular, especially those who are pregnant, or have children, are a clog upon every movement”.* He then recommended that “*the officers commanding brigades or corps to use every reasonable method in*

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WHEN THE BRITISH ARMY EVACUATED NEW YORK CITY IN NOVEMBER OF 1783, THERE WAS ONE CAMP FOLLOWER TO EVERY FIVE SOLDIERS. DEPICTED HERE ARE THE CAMP FOLLOWERS OF THE BRITISH 33RD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

“To preserve the mobility of the Army we must put aside our manly virtues and address the women.”

*Major Caleb Gibbs
Commander-in-Chief's Guards*



CAMP FOLLOWERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Continued from page 16

their power to get rid of all such as are not absolutely necessary.”

When Washington deployed Major General Benjamin Lincoln on August 22nd, 1781, to Yorktown, with a detachment of Light Infantry, he issued instructions: “. . . who are always supposed to be fit for action and free from every incumbrance, he cannot but help advising them to take the present opportunity of depositing at West Point such of their women as are not able to undergo the fatigue of frequent marches”

A problem that hampered the operations of all the forces engaged in the American Revolution was the lack of draft animals. This shortage hampered the movement of artillery, all the ammunition, extra equipment, tents and food stores needed by the Army. There simply were not enough draft animals to haul the wagons and carts to transport everything needed. When it was determined that Lieutenant General Lord Charles Cornwallis, trapped at Yorktown, Virginia, was the target of the Army. General Washington issued exacting orders to the Army for 400-plus mile march. *“To the Field Officer of a Regiment, one covered wagon, To the Regimental Staff Captains and Subordinates, two covered and one open wagon. To every one hundred men, one open wagon”*. He went on to order that any soldier that became lame, required a senior officer to authorize his being provided room in a wagon. *He then ordered: “That no women shall be permitted to ride in any wagon, without leave in writing from the Brigadier [General] to whose brigade she belong”*.

Earlier that year, in February, Washington dispatched the Marquis de LaFayette to join General Nathaniel Greene in the Southern Department against Lord Cornwallis. It was thought to be a short term deployment, hence the camp followers were ordered to stay at West Point, New York. By May it became clear to both the women and the soldiers that this was going to be a much longer deployment than originally thought. Four of the women, set off and made their way to Virginia and joined their husbands in Major Caleb Gibbs detachment of Light Infantry. Gibbs had transferred

from the Commander-in-Chief’s Guards to the 2nd Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental Line.

Throughout the eight years of the Revolutionary War the commanders of both sides did everything possible to keep their camp followers out of harms way. Although their officers did everything reasonable to protect them, some of the camp followers had strong senses of duty, and certainly did not lack courage. At the Battle of Brandywine, Private Jacob Nagle noted that one of the women from his unit came forward to one hundred yards of the line of battle built a fire and started preparing breakfast for “her boys”. Unfortunately, the battle opened with artillery fire and one shot upended the kettle, spilling the contents. She complained to a nearby officer and was assured the provisions would be replaced after the battle. A group of camp followers, from the 6th Pennsylvania Regiment, during the heat of the Battle of Brandywine, braved the enemy’s fire, retrieved the canteens from their men, retreated to a creek, filled them with fresh water, then again braved the enemy fire and returned them to their thirsty soldiers.

Another dedicated camp follower, Sarah Osborn, the wife of a Sergeant, while at siege of Yorktown, would prepare the meals for her husband and his messmates, brave the British artillery fire and carry the meals to her ‘boys’ in the trenches.

This type of heroic support of our troops by their camp followers was probably commonplace, although rarely documented.

In addition there are the confirmed stories of camp followers actually joining the fight. Margaret Corbin, seriously wounded at Fort Mifflin and Mary Hayes who help man an artillery piece at the Battle of Monmouth Courthouse. Both were rewarded with pensions.

A surprising aside exists from the Revolutionary War. We have seen no record of there being a ‘love triangle’ or any related difficulties in the official records or in the number of diaries that still exist.

So, when you encounter the term ‘*Camp Follower*’ in reference to the American Revolution, doff your hat in respect!

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**GENERAL WASHINGTON GREETING
 MARTHA AT VALLEY FORGE
 PAINTING BY EDWARD PERSY MORAN**



Ratio of Camp Followers to Soldiers during the Spring of 1779

A record has survived of part of the Continental Army encamped at Middlebrook, New Jersey denoting the number of women with the army. George Washington and the main Army was at Morristown. At this time there were usually nine companies in each regiment.

The First Pennsylvania Brigade

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	28	3

The Second Pennsylvania Brigade

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	27	3

The First Maryland Brigade

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	21	2

The Second Maryland Brigade

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	22	2

Muhlenberg's Virginia Brigade

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	11	1

Woodford's Virginia Brigade (8 companies)

April 21st to 28th

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
5	10	1

Woodford's Virginia Brigade (8 companies)

May 22nd to 28th

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	26	3

Scott's Virginia Brigade

No. of Regiments	Women per Regiments	Women per Company
4	26	3



Knox Artillery Brigade

Twenty-two Companies	Women per Company
4	3

Number of women on the rolls prior to the march to Yorktown

Regiment/Detachment	No. Men	No. Women
1 st & 2 nd New Jersey Regiment	600	18 women 3%
1 st New York Regiment	325	10 women 3%
2 nd New York Regiment	350	10 women 3%
1 st Rhode Island	450	13 women 3%
Hazen's Canadian Regiment	200	6 women 3%
Lamb's Artillery Regiment	225	18 women 7.9%
Scammell's Light Infantry Rgt.	256	8 women 3%
Commander-in-Chief's Guards	69	5 women 13%
Corps of Sappers & Miners	50	2 women 2%
Artificers (Numbers unknown)		2 women ?%
Delaware recruits	60	no women 0%

Number of women on the marched to Yorktown with the American Army

Regiment/Detachment	No. Men	No. Women
1 st & 2 nd New Jersey Regiment	600	6 women 1%
1 st New York Regiment	325	5 women 1.5%
2 nd New York Regiment	350	5 women 1.5%
1 st Rhode Island	450	7 women 1.5%
Hazen's Canadian Regiment	200	4 women 2%
Lamb's Artillery Regiment	225	9 women 4%
Scammell's Light Infantry Rgt.	256	4 women 1.5%
Commander-in-Chief's Guards	69	3 women 2.3%
Corps of Sappers & Miners	50	1 women 2%
Artificers (Numbers unknown)		2 women ?%
Delaware recruits	60	no women 0%
Total:	2,525	46 women 1.5%

EDITORS NOTE

A special thanks to Radford and Judy Polinsky of the 33rd Regiment of Foot for their cooperation in obtaining the photographs to illustrate this article.

Donald N. Moran
Editor



THE LIBERTY TREE
NOVEMBER 2009

THE OCTOBER 17TH, 2009 MEETING MINUTES

The Sons of Liberty Chapter held its October 17th, 2009 meeting at the Tam O'Shanter Inn. President Douglas H. Bradley presiding. Attending were: Doug Bradley, Jim Bradley, Berni Campbell, Scott Campbell, Kerry Downer, Lowell Downer, David Eaton, Elliott Graham, Glenn Gujda, David Hayball, Ron Johnson, Jim McHargue, Don Moran, Guests were: Mary Campbell, Barbara Johnson, Shirley & Kevin Judy, John & Mary Ellen Mohler, Dana & Virginia Patten.

☆☆

OPENING CEREMONY

Former President Glenn Gujda gave the invocation, Colonel John Mohler led the Pledge of Allegiance and Don Moran led the Pledge to the SAR. President Douglas Bradley had everyone introduce themselves.

PROGRAM

Mrs. Shirley Judy, the California Society selected teacher who was sent to the Valley Forge Freedom Foundation teacher's program. She gave an excellent review of her experiences there and how she will be able to implant it in her teaching. She also gave a brief power point presentation on the tours they took. Shirley will give the same presentation at the State Meeting in November.

SEPTEMBER 19th, 2009 MEETING MINUTES

It was moved by Scot Campbell that the minutes of the September 19th meeting be accepted and seconded by David Hayball. The motion carried.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer David Eaton distributed the Treasurer's Report. The amount in our checking account balance is \$2,313.46. with \$331.38 owed to the chapter. It was moved by David Hayball and seconded by Jim Bradley that the report be accepted. The motion carried.

PERMANENT FUND REPORT

The Permanent Fund report was distributed. As of this date the fund has \$56,745.71. It was moved by Ron Johnson and seconded by Scott Campbell that the report be accepted. The motion carried.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Chairman David Hayball, of the Nominating Committee presented the list of nominee. With the exception of our Historian all the positions have been filled. The nominees are listed on page 5. It was moved by President Doug Bradley seconded by Scott Campbell that the report be accepted. The motion carried.

JANUARY JOINT MEETING WITH THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

Former President David Hayball who is the State Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars requested that the Chapter participate in the January joint meeting. He so moved and it was seconded by Elliott Graham. The motion carried.

PURCHASE OF A PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM

The need for a public address system was proposed by David Hayball. \$250.00 was allocated to purchase same. It was so moved by David Hayball and seconded by Don Moran. The motion carried.

ATTENDANCE OF AT THE STATE BOARD OF MANAGER'S MEETING

President Bradley asked who would be in attendance at the State Board of Manager's Meeting. Melvin Harrell, Don Moran and Jim McHargue.

OUR ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY

Colonel John and Mary Ellen Mohler volunteered to host this year's Christmas Party, which will be held on Sunday, December 20th, 2009. This will be a fully hosted dinner, not pot luck.

NOMINEE FOR THE 2010 VALLEY FORGE TEACHER'S PROGRAM.

Secretary Don Moran proposed the Chapter nominate Mrs. Charlotte Mason of the Carden School. It was moved by Don Moran and seconded by David Eaton. The Motion Carried.

There being no further business before the Sons of Liberty Chapter, President Douglas Bradley declared the meeting adjourned.

Donald N. Moran, Secretary



MRS. SHIRLEY JUDY, THE 2009 VALLEY FORGE TEACHER PROPOSED BY OUR CHAPTER AND SELECTED BY THE STATE SOCIETY RECEIVING THE BRONZE GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEDAL FROM PRESIDENT DOUGLAS BRADLEY. SHIRLEY WILL BE THE GUEST SPEAKER AT THE NOVEMBER STATE MEETING.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

The Report of the Registrar was distributed. Berni Campbell, our Registrar commented on the progress being made. We have a total of 23 applicants.

REPORT ON DUES COLLECTION

Don Moran reported that more than half of our members have paid their dues and the donation level exceeds last year.



Our Chapter Medals Are Still Available



THE SONS OF LIBERTY CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP MEDAL

The membership medal, available to our Chapter members only, and depicted to the left, and the 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.

A Thought to Ponder

“Here in America we are descended in blood and in spirit from revolutionaries and rebels -- men and women who dared to dissent from accepted doctrine. As their heirs, may we never confuse honest dissent with disloyal subversion”.



***Compatriot,
General and President
of the United States of
America***

Dwight D. Eisenhower




**COMING EVENTS
MONTHLY MEETING
NOVEMBER 21ST, 2009**

Speaker:
DR. JOSEPH M. PUGLIA


TOPIC:
VALLEY FORGE

And,
the election of our 2010 Chapter
Officers


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

A Thought to Ponder

“The U.S. Constitution does not guarantee happiness, only the pursuit of it. You have to catch up with it yourself”.



***Benjamin
Franklin***

2009

Nov. 13th & 14th -- State Meeting
Riverside - Mission Inn

Nov. 21st --- Monthly Meeting

Dec. 20th ---- Christmas Party

2010

Jan. tba ----- Installation of
Officers Luncheon

Feb. 20th ---- Monthly Meeting

Feb. 21st -- --George Washington
Massing of the Colors

Mar. 4th-6th --- Nat'l Leadership
Meeting - Louisville, KY

Mar. 20th --- Monthly Meeting

Apr. tba ----- State Meeting

Apr. 17th ---- Monthly Meeting

May 15th --- Monthly Meeting

June 9th-13th --- Nat'l Congress
Winston-Salem, NC