

# The Liberty Tree

## The Sons of Liberty Chapter Sons of the American Revolution

Volume XIX, No. 11

Serving Northern Los Angeles County

November 2000

### COMPATRIOTS IN THE NEWS

#### GLAD TIDINGS

Our Compatriot Bert Cozart and his wife Pamela announce the birth of a brand new SAR. William Dudley Winthrop Cozart was born August 19<sup>th</sup>, 2000, weighing in at 9 pounds, 5 oz, and 20 inches tall!

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Marston Watson . . . . . 11/14

#### HAPPY ANNIVERSARY

LtC David & Cynthia Rodearmel  
11/14/ 1978 - married 22 years  
Marston & Kathleen Watson  
11/27/1993 - married 7 years

#### CHAPTER HOLDS A VERY SPECIAL INDUCTION CEREMONY



COMPATRIOTS GREGORY AND MARK GUJDA RECEIVE THEIR MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATES FROM THEIR BROTHER GLENN GUJDA, OUR 1<sup>ST</sup> VICE PRESIDENT

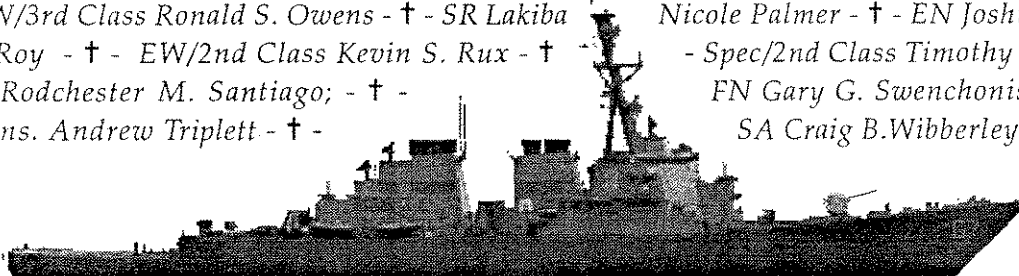
The Chapter sponsored a special S.A.R. member induction ceremony at its October monthly meeting.

First Vice President Glenn J. Gujda administered the S.A.R.'s induction ceremony to his two brothers, Gregory and Mark.

The Gujda family participated en masse. Bruno and Martha Gujda, their parents, (Martha, a D.A.R. Regent), along with Roxanne, Mark's wife, and a fourth brother, Bruce, a member of the Thomas Jefferson Chapter, S.A.R. (Oakland, California), his son Timothy, and grandson Chase Woods, and Paula Potter witnessed the ceremony.

### THIS ISSUE OF THE LIBERTY TREE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE FALLEN OFFICER AND SAILORS OF THE U.S.S. COLE

HT/3rd Class, Kenneth E. Clodfelter - † - ET/1st Class Richard Costelow - † - MS Lakeina Monique Francis - † - IT Timothy L. Gauna - † - SM Cheron L. Gunn - † - SM James R. McDaniels - † - EN/2nd Class Marc I. Nieto - † - EW/3rd Class Ronald S. Owens - † - SR Lakiba Nicole Palmer - † - EN Joshua L. Parlett - † - FA Patrick H. Roy - † - EW/2nd Class Kevin S. Rux - † - Spec/2nd Class Timothy L. Saunders - † - MS/3rd Class Rodchester M. Santiago; - † - FN Gary G. Swenchonis Jr., - † - Ens. Andrew Triplett - † - SA Craig B. Wibberley - † -



Best Chapter in the SAR: 1985, 1989, 1995 and 1996 - Best Newsletter in the SAR: 1983, 1985, 1989, 1992, 1994 and 1999

# THE LIBERTY TREE AND VALLEY COMPATRIOT

Volume XIX, No. 10

The Sons of Liberty Chapter

October 2000

2000

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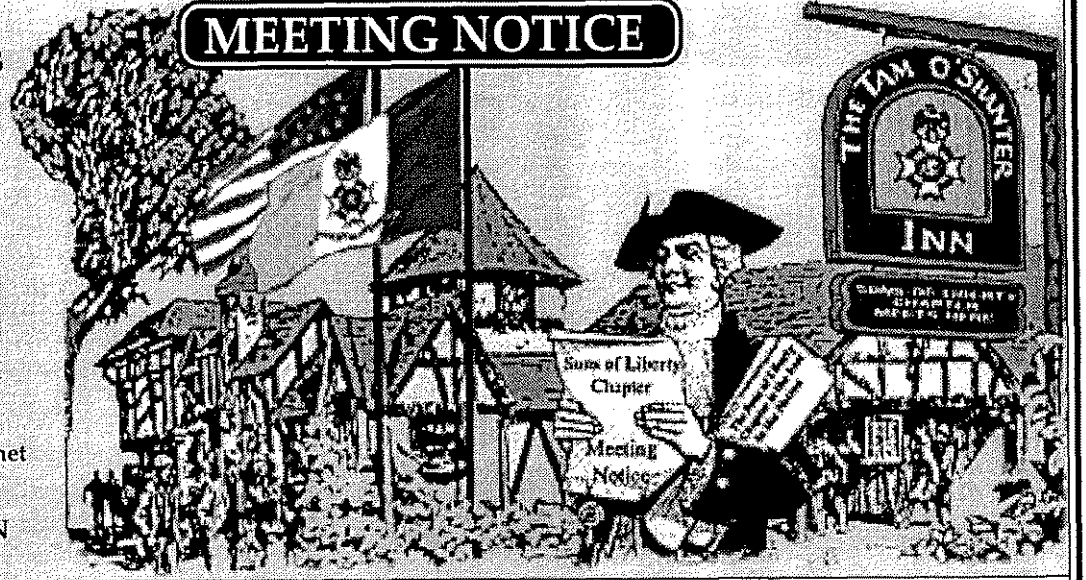
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**ROGER E. ROBERTSON**  
**DONALD N. MORAN**  
**JAMES A. MCKENZIE**

## MEETING NOTICE



November 18<sup>th</sup>, 2000

Speaker

**Dr. Larry Omo**

Topic:

**Preventative Health Care**

Dr. Omo is a chiropractor in private practice in Lakewood. He specializes in preventative health care and medical diagnostic testing for the early detection and/or preventing stroke, heart disease and cancer. Since earning his D.C. from Western States Chiropractic College in 1981, he has maintained a fulltime patient practice, while devoting as much time as possible to speaking on preventative health care.

Dr. Omo's deep commitment to the detection and prevention of vascular disease and cancer grows out of his experience with his parents. His father died of cardiovascular disease and his mother has been recently treated for cancer. With the modern technology available today, early detection of these diseases would have prevented his father's death and the level of his mother's current medical state

This will be a very informative and helpful presentation to our membership. Please make every effort to attend this meeting.

☆☆☆☆☆

Tam O'Shanter Restaurant - - - 2980 Los Feliz Blvd. Los Angeles  
12:00 noon - - wives and guests always welcome - - \$15.00 per person

## THE LIBERTY TREE and VALLEY COMPATRIOT

The "Liberty Tree and Valley Compatriot" is the official Newsletter of the Sons of Liberty Chapter, S.A.R. The opinions express herein are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the National Society, California Society or of the Sons of Liberty Chapter. Donald N. Moran Editor, Mrs. Virginia Emrey, Assistant Editor



## IN MEMORIAM

### ROGER E. ROBERTSON

02 Nov. 1919 - 21 Sept. 2000

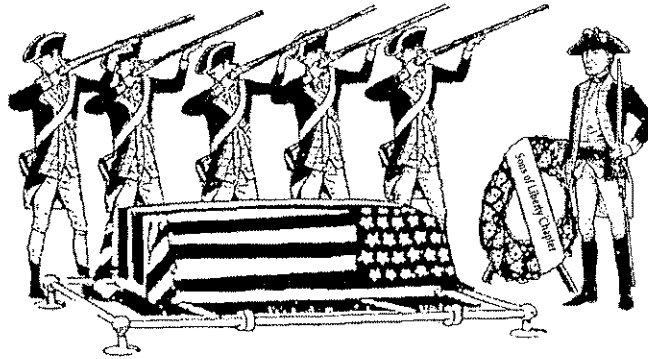
Roger was not only a founding member of our Chapter but one of the moving forces that got it started. He served as our Chancellor, and Chapter President.

His interest in the Society covered all levels. He was a life member of our Society and served as State Chancellor, during a particularly trying period. He demonstrated his genius by rewriting the State Bylaws, a major source of problems for the Society, and successfully got the revisions approved. Said bylaws are officially known as the "Robertson Bylaws".



ROGER E. ROBERTSON

For his services to the S.A.R. Roger received the Patriot, Meritorious Service, Silver Good Citizenship, Treaty of Paris and English Congress medals. Roger is survived by his wife Marylou, sons Ned and Glen and daughter Debbie, their spouses and several grandchildren.



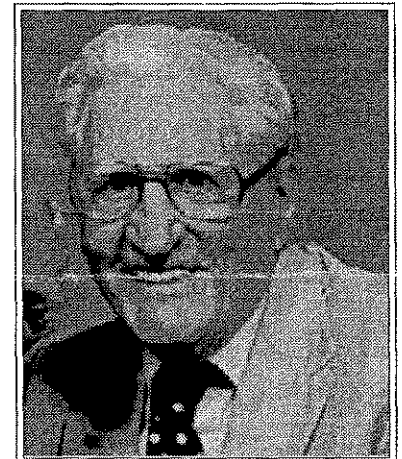
### WALTER H. WALLEY

01 Feb. 1914 - 18 Sept. 2000

Walt was one of our earliest members, joining on December 12<sup>th</sup>, 1983. He was a descendant of Colonel Daniel McFarland, who commanded a Virginia Regiment of Rangers.

Walt was a man of action. When he discovered that the Chapter and the Society had very limited provisions for helping Compatriots who were having problems paying their annual dues, he, with the Chapter's approval, established the "Corinthian Fund", which he fully funded every year. This fund helped retain many of our members. After the devastating Northridge earthquake, Walt's fund helped us retain fourteen members!

Walt also was a strong supporter of our Chapter's Color Guard and was most generous in helping to fund it.



WALTER H. WALLEY

He was a regular at our meetings even though he resided in Las Vegas, Walter retired to Waterville, Ohio, and is survived by his wife of 51 years, Dorothy.

## ATTENTION

## COMPATRIOTS

Your 2001 Annual Dues Notice was enclosed in the October issue of this newsletter. Please review the dues notice and remit your check and any donations you care to make as soon as possible. Your support of the Sons of the American Revolution is essential to the preservation of our National Heritage. We are one of the leading organizations in this all important effort.



## NATIONAL COLOR GUARD CHANGE OF COMMAND CEREMONY

At the National Trustee's Meeting, held in Louisville, Kentucky, September 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>, the National Color Guard Committee held its' first Change of Command Ceremony.



COLOR GUARD COMMANDER GARRETT F. JACKSON AND FORMER COLOR GUARD COMMANDER, CAPT. DAVID J. GRAY, USNR

Captain David J. Gray, who has served as the Color Guard Commander since 1990, turned over command of the National Color Guard to our Color Guard's honorary Sergeant Major, Garrett F. Jackson. Garrett also serves as our State's Vice President - North.

## VALLEY FORGE

The National Park Service at Valley Forge has added a list of the known soldiers that served there during the terrible winter of 1777-1778 on there website - Key word: Valley Forge National Park.

They requested that our Chapter supply them a list of the members of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard who served there. It is a point of great pride that our Chapter is helping with our Societies stated objectives, declared to be Historic, Patriotic and Educational.



## OUR CHAPTER PARTICIPATED IN 3 LIVING HISTORY PRESENTATIONS

The Chapter participated in three living history programs at the Baxter Springs Middle School in Kansas. The presentation was made to three separate 8<sup>th</sup> grade history classes.

Assisting Compatriot Donald N. Moran in the presentation was a young man from Baxter Springs, Mitch Hemphill. He has assisted us before and for his help the Chapter awarded him the SAR's Bronze Good Citizenship medal. The presentation is depicted to the right.

We were astonished to learn that these were the beginning days of first history class these 12 and 13 year old students have had -- to say the least, know very little of American History. Our Living History presentation usually encourages questions and answers - there were very few! This was very disturbing.

Another very discouraging event occurred while visiting the mid-west. We learned that a local college library was holding a book sale. Always looking for reference books to enhance our personal library we attended in hopes of finding a book or two. We found 10 that we didn't have (which were purchased) and 3 dozen we already had. This raised the question "Why was this college library discarding so many Colonial/Revolutionary War books." An inquiry was made and we were told this was to make space for new books and the selection was made by the usage factor, how often they're checked out.

We then visited the history section of this library. In said history section there were several tiers (six shelves of 15 to 20 books) devoted to history. One half tier was devoted to local history, One and a

half tier devoted to African American history, one half tier to Latino history, two tiers to Native Americans, five tiers to world history and ONE tier to traditional American History! It must be said that there was a substantial biography section.

In the traditional American History tier, there remained twenty-two books on the colonial



MITCH HEMPHILL ACCEPTING THE SAR'S BRONZE GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEDAL FROM COMPATRIOT DONALD NORMAN MORAN

and Revolutionary War eras. The library was selling off three fourths of its collection on that time period!

The librarian advised that the books are checked out by students. Hence, it is all too obvious what subjects they are studying and what what subjects are being ignored!

It is hoped that this trend in our institutions of higher learning are reversed, and multiculturalism/political correctness takes a back seat to our real history. But, if it is not, just where will future students find the needed research materials? We also noted that a great number of our literary classics, like William Shakespeare, et al, were being sold!

We discussed this situation with several educators and graduate students, and the findings there are even more alarming.

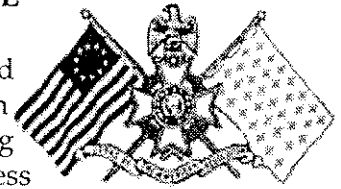
We will report on that in-vestigation in the next issue of *The Liberty Tree*.



## THE WASHINGTON - ROCHAMBEAU TRAIL

A great deal of effort and money is being expended to create what has been officially named "*The Washington-Rochambeau Trail*". This is the route taken by General George Washington from the Hudson Highlands in New York and General, the Comte de Rochambeau from Newport, Rhode Island on their march to Yorktown and the defeat of General,

Lord Charles Cornwallis and a British Army trapped in Virginia. This effort is being met with unbelievable success with all the involved local communities, the States, the Federal Government and organizations like ours. Locations that were involved are being identified, marked, and designated "Historic sites".



### THE MARCH TO VICTORY - THE FRENCH

The decision to leave the siege lines surrounding New York City (Manhattan Island), and march on Lord Charles Cornwallis, encampment at Yorktown, Virginia, was one of the most brilliant strategic moves of the entire war. The American Army was stationed in the Hudson Highlands in the and siege lines above Manhattan, while the French Army, under the command of the Comte de Rochambeau, with 6,000 French Regulars was based at Newport, Rhode Island.

This march, of over 550 miles, with the threat of a British sortie from New York against the flank, was an incredible achievement.

The two Armies had to march on roads not worthy to be called roads.

They had to march through swamps, ford numerous bridgeless rivers and risk an attack against their flank by the British Army in New York.

From the summer of 1780, the French Army had been waiting in Newport for an opportunity to attack the British. In May a communication was received from Admiral De Grasse, that his fleet and some 3,000 additional French soldiers were coming up from the Caribbean to support whatever action was determined by General Washington and the Comte Rochambeau. On June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1781, the French Army broke camp at Newport, and moved to Providence. On the 18<sup>th</sup>, they started their march to Yorktown and into history.

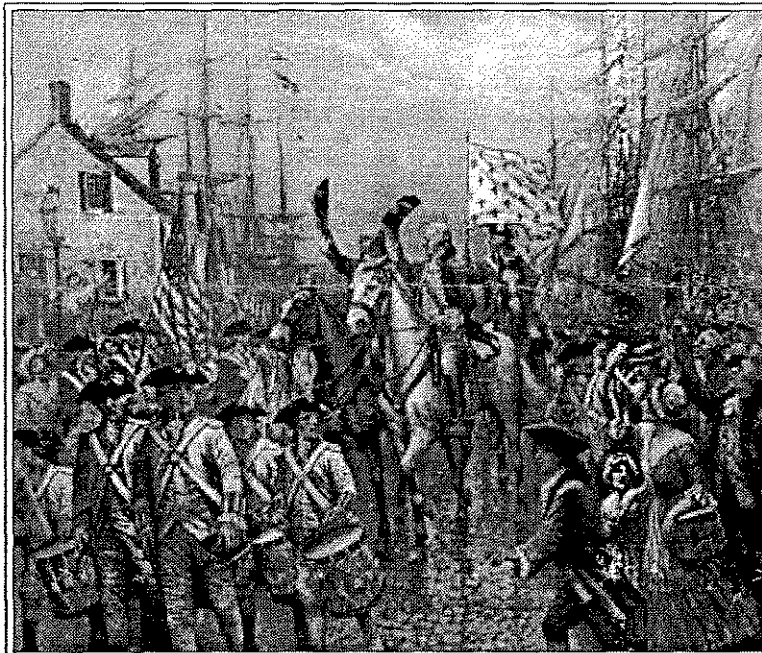
The Legion of the Duc de Lauzun and the Light

Infantry were ordered to march on a route south of the main army to prevent an attack by the British, who still had control of Long Island Sound. Neither General Washington nor Comte de Rochambeau were sure that

Sir Henry Clinton would consider himself their target and take a defensive posture, or go on the offensive.

Rochambeau divided his army into four divisions and moved across central Connecticut, each one day behind the division in front of them. The artillery was divided among the four divisions and a convoy of supply wagons was likewise divided.

In the beginning, marching through Rhode Island and Connecticut,



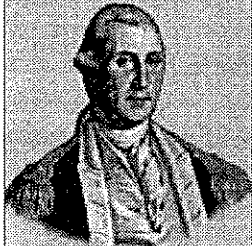
THE COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU AND THE FRENCH ARMY ARRIVING IN NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND ON JULY 10<sup>TH</sup>, 1780

was relatively easy. The journals kept by several officers noted the beauty of the countryside and the warmth of the people. One such diary reported "*the band played outside the camp and we danced on the green.*" For the artillery, the last to arrive, and having dragged, pulled and manhandled the big guns over the roads, were far more fatigued than the infantry still made the same observations. The Count of Clermont-Crevecoeur noted: "*Enchanted to find charming young ladies in our midst. Our Generals and Colonels had the musicians play each evening and invited the girls to dance. Thus we relaxed from the fatigues of the day.*"

From what is now Middlebury to Newtown the going was absolutely horrendous. The



## THE GENERALS



GENERAL  
GEORGE WASHINGTON



ADMIRAL, FRANCOIS  
COMTE DE GRASSE



GENERAL  
SIR HENRY CLINTON



MAJOR  
GENERAL  
HENRY  
KNOX



horses could not drag the heavy cannons. The American teamsters, hired by the French, commandeered oxen from the local farmers. This helped, but the going was still tough.

Once the French reached Westchester County, New York, they skirmished with Colonel Oliver De Lancey, the Loyalist leader. But, it was not the Loyalist that presented the worse obstacles, it was the roads. Captain Louis-Alexandre Berthier, another French diarist wrote of taking a work party of two hundred men to repair the roads near Peekskill. They worked from midnight until ten in the morning to make the road passable.

As the French Army marched across the countryside, the Americans lined the roads to view the splendidly uniformed troops. They freely gave fresh bread, jams, jellies and cheese. Several diaries noted that to quench the thirst of the troops, the colonists provided abundant amounts of cider, buttermilk and a rum, which was made from distilled cherries.

A month after leaving Providence, Rhode Island, July 24<sup>th</sup>, the French arrived at Phillipsburg (near present day Tarrytown). Major General Benjamin Lincoln with 800 crack American Troops launched a surprise attack against the British outpost at Kings Bridge, and raided Fort Tryon and Knyphausen. These attacks absolutely convinced Sir Henry Clinton that the combined American/French Army was about to fall upon New York. He was so convinced of this that he refused to send reinforcements to Lord Cornwallis, who had lost much of his Army in the battles of Kings Mountain, Cowpens, Guilford Courthouse and other engagements, thus setting the stage for the final American victory.

There were very few negative incidents among the French soldiers on this march. No recorded complaints by the local colonists, and only one record of desertion. Two French soldiers deserted near Dobbs Ferry. They were recaptured, and one was hung, the other pardoned.

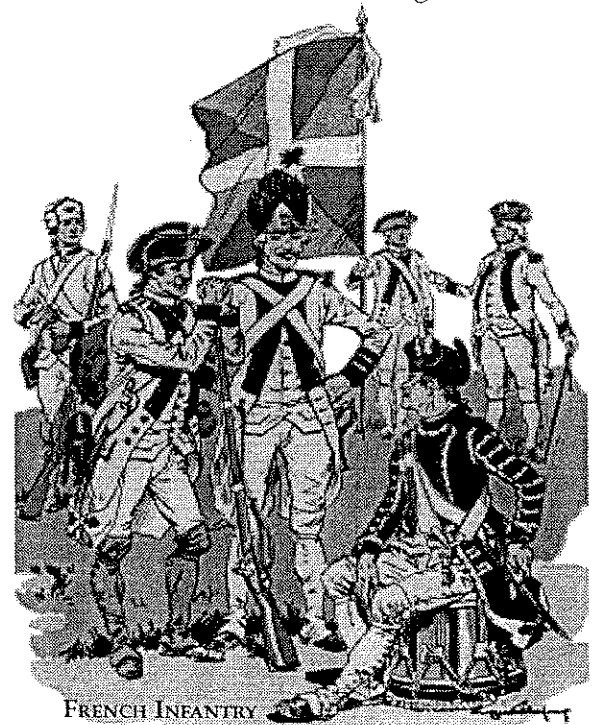
Washington and Rochambeau sat

watching the British fortifications at New York until August 14<sup>th</sup>, when word was received from Admiral de Grasse that he was heading north and would attack Chesapeake Bay - Yorktown.

It took six days for the French Army to march the forty miles from Phillipsburg to Peekskill. It rained in torrents, and turned all the roads into quagmires. The supply wagons and all important Artillery could hardly be moved.

There were too few boats to ferry the Armies across the Hudson. The going was extremely slow. Some of the French officers wondered why the powerful British Fleet did not send frigates up the Hudson to stop the crossing. Washington could have answered that question. The British had learned that the Americans use of fireboats and the devastating affects of shore based artillery made such a venture extremely dangerous and doomed to failure.

Spreading dis-information to foster the fear of an imminent attack on New York, Washington spread the rumors that the combined armies were heading for Staten Island in New York Harbor. The Americans went so far as to set up phoney encampments on the New Jersey shore, to further convince Clinton that he was still the target.



FRENCH INEANTRY

Washington and Rochambeau's forces marched on the roads near the Watchung Mountains. For three days the British spies reported that both Armies and French Admiral De Grasse seemed to be heading for a point on the lower Hudson River. On the afternoon of the third day, the main Armies headed for Princeton, leaving only a small force to maintain the deception.

The march across the Jerseys was much easier than that of the march in New England. The roads were better and the summer heat had given way to milder weather of the Fall. It was not until Clinton received word that the Allied Armies were approaching Philadelphia that he realized that Yorktown was their destination, and even then he was still afraid it was a diversion and he was still the target.

As the French Army entered Philadelphia, it spruced up, and marched smartly through the streets of the American Capitol. The Comte Clermont-Creveceur noted in his diary: *"The streets and the line-of-march were crowded with people who were absolutely amazed to see such a fine army. The prejudices the British had aroused in them against our country were soon dispelled, for they saw superb men. They could not conceive how, after a long and tiring march over frightful roads, we could be in such good condition, or how we could have brought so much artillery in our train"*.

For two days there were reviews of the troops and other celebrations in Philadelphia giving the soldiers a chance to rest. The roads between Philadelphia and the Head of the Elk, where some of the army would board ships, were excellent. The Armies were about to march 25 miles a day, instead of the 5 to 10 miles a day they made enroute to Philadelphia.

George Washington took advantage of being so close to his beloved Mount Vernon and rode down to his 'farm' for the first time in five years. While there the Comte de Rochambeau joined him.

Since only small craft could navigate the waters near Head of the Elk, the majority of the troops were marched to Annapolis or Baltimore, where they boarded ships for the two hundred mile trip to the Yorktown area.

Those troops that had boarded vessels at the Head of the Elk, had a terrible trip down the bay. It took eighteen days to travel the 200 miles. These vessels were so small there was no facilities for cooking, so the men lived on cheese and biscuits the whole time. Those troops that marched to Baltimore and Annapolis to board their ships made the trip in five days and from the surviving reports enjoyed the restful cruise.

On September 26<sup>th</sup>, 1781, almost three months after they departed Providence, Rhode Island, the bulk of the Allied Armies landed on the shores of the James River.

While all this was going on, Sir Henry Clinton ordered the British fleet to sail from New York and rescue the trapped Lord Cornwallis and his army. The British fleet encountered Admiral De Grasse's fleet on September 5<sup>th</sup>, at the Chesapeake Capes and a fierce sea battle ensued. It was indecisive, but the French inflicted a great deal of damage on the British, causing them to break off the action and limp back to New York. The rescue effort failed.

With his fate all but sealed, Lord Cornwallis dug in for the siege he knew was coming. Still hoping for either rescue or reinforcements, Cornwallis would hold out for another month, finally surrendering on October 21<sup>st</sup>, 1781.

Donald Norman Moran

## THE GENERALS



THE COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU



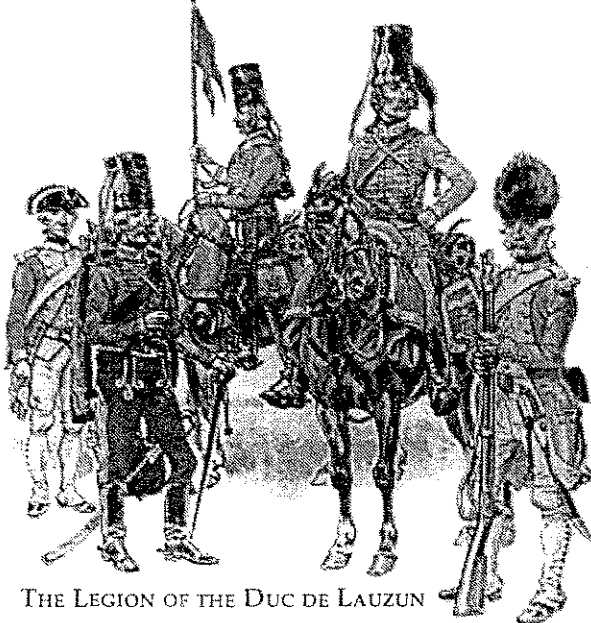
THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE



GENERAL, LORD CHARLES CORNWALLIS



MAJOR GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN



THE LEGION OF THE DUC DE LAUZUN

**AMERICAN TEAMSTERS, WAGON OWNERS AND OTHER  
THAT ASSISTED THE FRENCH MARCH TO YORKTOWN**

The Comte de Rochambeau brought to America several Regiments of crack French troops, but very few workers, relying on America to furnish these very necessary support personnel. When the decision was made to march on Yorktown, a distance of 550 miles, it was necessary to hire as many wagons as possible to haul the army's supplies. It was also necessary to employ teamsters to drive them and to assist with the artillery.

The following list of Americans who served the French army was compiled by Commissary-General Jeremiah Wadsworth, who acted in that capacity for Rochambeau. This list is important to the SAR as it is another source of the names of patriots that serve the cause of the American Revolution.

The original list is found in the manuscripts division of the New York Historical Society, It was written by a Frenchmen, hence the spelling of non-French names was done phonetically and some first names were not given.

TEAMSTER	WAGON OWNER	TEAMSTER	WAGON OWNER	TEAMSTER	WAGON OWNER
<b>1<sup>ST</sup> BRIGADE</b>		<b>COMMANDER - M. DE CHASTELLUX</b>		<b>COMMANDER - M. DE BEVILLE</b>	
<b>COMMANDER - COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU</b>		Phillipe Broadback . . . . .	Phillipe Broadback	Isaac Johnes . . . . .	John Mahon
Michael Quekard . . . . .	William Ogdens	John Bordin . . . . .	John Bordin	<b>COMMANDER - M. DE TARLE</b>	
George Smith . . . . .	George Smith	John Huver . . . . .	John Huver	John Bhetty . . . . .	William Bhetty
John Demass . . . . .	James Macdolon	Jonathan Pugh . . . . .	Jonathan Pugh	<b>6<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE - BOURBONNAIS REG'T</b>	
William Head . . . . .	William Head	Phillipe Frence . . . . .	Phillipe Frence	John Hotsabiller . . . . .	Jacob Hotsabiller
Benjamin Head . . . . .	William Head	<b>COMMANDER - M. DE MENONVILLE</b>		Jacob Sholl . . . . .	Nicholas Sholl
John Short . . . . .	Daniel Olembery	Thomas Holland . . . . .	Daniel Seguin	Jacob Sigaller . . . . .	George Lina
Benjamin Denny . . . . .	John Rays	<b>COMMANDER - M. DE GENIE</b>		James Finnely . . . . .	Ed. M. Guine
cook: . . . . .	Marie Deusau	John Mins . . . . .	John Mins	Andreas Black . . . . .	William Black
<b>2<sup>ND</sup> BRIGADE</b>		James Hackre . . . . .	James Hackre	Henry Hass . . . . .	Christopher Tig
<b>COMMANDER - M. DE TARLE</b>		Geo. Sazanbecker . . . . .	William Beavers	Richard Wilson . . . . .	Edward Smith
George Sulk . . . . .	Dannote	<b>COMMANDER - M. LE GRAND PREVOT</b>		Edward Dodd . . . . .	John Smith
Francois Bamber . . . . .	Dannote	Thomas Scott . . . . .	Thomas Scott	Samuel Glass . . . . .	Joseph Glass
James Donwoday . . . . .	Dannote	<b>COMMANDER - M. DE BEVILLE</b>		Thomas Brown . . . . .	Jonathan Smith
John Gefferson . . . . .	Col. Udnay Hay	Robert Right . . . . .	Robert Right	Elias Kent . . . . .	Jonathan Smith
M. de Blanchard . . . . .	Com. des Guerres	Christian Meninger . . . . .	Michael Meninger	William Florence . . . . .	Daniel Moors
John Meconnal . . . . .	William Frost	George Eod . . . . .	William Smith	Charles Luker . . . . .	Barnet Hoos
M. de Villemauzy . . . . .	William Frost	John Bourges . . . . .	Josia Mophette	George Florence . . . . .	George Florence
William Pollard . . . . .	John Reynald	<b>COMMANDER - M. DE CALLOT</b>		William Black . . . . .	Black man (?)
M. de Granville . . . . .	George Rays	Mathew Baker . . . . .	John Davis	cook: . . . . .	Phillippe Shery
Thomas Mercer . . . . .	George Rays	guide: . . . . .	William Patrison	Chief leader . . . . .	Phillippe Helphinston
Zach. Lawderback . . . . .	James Meckdonol	guide: . . . . .	Joseph Pharod	<b>7<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE R</b>	
M. Coste . . . . .	Senior doctor	cook: . . . . .	Ketty Bermen	<b>OYAL DEUX PONTS REGIMENT</b>	
Samuel Winter . . . . .	George Rays	chief leader: . . . . .	William Meclalor	George French . . . . .	Holsafield
M. Robillard . . . . .	Senior Surgeon	<b>5<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE</b>		John French . . . . .	Holsafield
John Jacob . . . . .	George Rays	<b>COMMANDER - COUNT VIOMEUIL</b>		John Ringer . . . . .	William Lane
cook: . . . . .	Lewis Parker	Adam Brantherau . . . . .	Joseph Broadhurt	George Scot . . . . .	William Lane
chief leader . . . . .	James Nichols	Joseph Dean . . . . .	James Hunt	Auden Staot . . . . .	Johnson
<b>3<sup>RD</sup> BRIGADE</b>		Andreas Davis . . . . .	James Hurt	John Kilhead . . . . .	Andrew Kilhead
<b>COMMANDER - M. DE BAULAY</b>		Martin Porter . . . . .	John Helm	Samuel Albernalty . . . . .	Samuel Albernalty
<b>PRINCIPAL TREASURER</b>		<b>COMMANDER - M. DE CHOISY</b>		James Hanneschau . . . . .	Samuel Albernalty
Stephen Silvay . . . . .	William Polaere	Lewis Couner . . . . .	William Park	Michael Long . . . . .	Henry Strop
Thomas Tatum . . . . .	George Matthew	Peter Seley . . . . .	David Clark	John Mount . . . . .	Relphe Moogens
William Randol . . . . .	James Sklet	William Hope . . . . .	Benjamin Smith	Ennery Freytag . . . . .	Ennery Freytag
Joseph Vaclot . . . . .	George Bealer	Robert Boed . . . . .	John Macklin	James Staout . . . . .	James Staout
Jeremia Archer . . . . .	Edward Smith	Nicholas Heart . . . . .	Andrew Stewart	Thomas Lester . . . . .	Samuel Elbow
Joseph Cooley . . . . .	John Donleson	<b>4<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE</b>		John Wilson . . . . .	Benet Woodare
Henry Kelly . . . . .	Robert Kucker			Saint Strout . . . . .	Charles Sexton
Samuel Right . . . . .	William Lukers			cook: . . . . .	Paulli
				chief leader: . . . . .	William Moore





# THE LIBERTY TREE AND VALLEY COMPATRIOT

Volume XIX, No. 11

The Sons of Liberty Chapter

November 2000

**TEAMSTER**

**WAGON OWNER**

**TEAMSTER**

**WAGON OWNER**

**TEAMSTER**

**WAGON OWNER**

**8<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE - SOISSONNAIS REG'T**

John Right . . . . . James Ware  
 Walter Hoper . . . . . Andrew Ware  
 William Bradley . . . . . Robert Cattelet  
 Phillippe Croserone . . . . . John Gilkeson  
 John Wetten . . . . . John Wetten  
 Peter Gerdin . . . . . Peter Gerdin  
 John Camel . . . . . John Camel  
 Feldon Scattin . . . . . John Ashby  
 James Cabet . . . . . George Chamblin  
 John Neal . . . . . Thimothy Couner  
 Robert Mennabb . . . . . James Gifford  
 John Tost . . . . . David Clark  
 Daniel Straot . . . . . Callingham  
 Patric Couner . . . . . Callingham  
 Hugh Drahm . . . . . Hugh Drahm  
 cook: . . . . . Marie  
 chief leader: . . . . . Peter Cattelet

**9<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE - SAINTONGE REG'T**

Jacob Hurly . . . . . Edward Fuegars  
 Daniel Keren . . . . . Edward Fuegars  
 Thomas Leak . . . . . Edward Fuegars  
 Andrew Demott . . . . . Edward Fuegars  
 James Cavel . . . . . Michail Smith  
 Richard Meclare . . . . . John Smith  
 Thomas Meconnack . . . . . Ths. Meconnack  
 Bennet Walts . . . . . Benjamin Mooris  
 Patrick Cunningham . . . . . P. Cunningham  
 Willaim Mecue . . . . . Mathew Brown  
 Robert Redman . . . . . John Miller  
 Mozes Johntson . . . . . John Baly  
 Jacob Yates . . . . . Jacob Yates  
 John Lockwood . . . . . Joseph Broadhuse  
 James Read . . . . . Joseph Broadhuse  
 cook: . . . . . William Mock  
 chief leader: . . . . . Mathew Brown

**10<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE**

Franchis Hanneson . . . . . Waggon Continental  
 John Servay . . . . . Benjamin Brouster  
 Patrick Heggins . . . . . Patrick Heggins  
 Andrew Coquelo . . . . . Andrew Conquelo  
 John Bakely . . . . . John Guilford  
 John Breadfort . . . . . Andrew Tanner  
 John Fisher . . . . . Andrew Tanner  
 Peter Sambel . . . . . Capt. Scot  
 Charles Sprout . . . . . Capt. Scot  
 Benjamin Necyre . . . . . Coquelo  
 Patrick Couner . . . . . Capt. Scot  
 Jeremiah Crook . . . . . Henry Washington  
 John Crook . . . . . Henry Washington  
 James Mecouen . . . . . Moris Mundrey  
 cook: . . . . . Daniel Hardy  
 chief leader: . . . . . Thomas Scott

**11<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE - ARTILLERY**

Thomas Cockrel . . . . . Hennery Willeson  
 William Grigsby . . . . . John Hadack

John Burns . . . . . William Lire  
 Daniel Mecdonnel . . . . . John Spencer  
 Thomas Witkins . . . . . Samuel Love  
 Michel Wichel . . . . . Michel Wichel  
 Joseph Trumblin . . . . . Thomas Shepard  
 George Devison . . . . . Robert Woldweck  
 James Meray . . . . . James Meray  
 Abraham Hammond . . . . . Richard Meterre  
 Gordon Kelley . . . . . Zeachel Harrison  
 Robert Bargis . . . . . Robert Bargis  
 Robert Baburn . . . . . John Kinsi  
 James Rankin . . . . . James Rankin  
 cook: . . . . . Sara Hamilton  
 chief leader: . . . . . Elijah Milton

**12<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE**

**HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION**

John Thomas . . . . . Joseph Broadhart  
 William Edward . . . . . Joseph Broadhart  
 John Rice . . . . . Joseph Broadhart  
 Henry Kingland, father . . . . . Joseph Broadhart  
 John Smith . . . . . Joseph Broadhart  
 Henry Kingland, son . . . . . Joseph Broadhart  
 Absolon Smith . . . . . Joseph Broadhart  
 John Smith . . . . . Nathaniel Hunt  
 Benjamin Cook . . . . . Acharias Heggins  
 Jacob Sulkelon . . . . . Boardhart  
 George Singhouse . . . . . James Hunt  
 Andrew Davis . . . . . James Hunt  
 William Porter . . . . . William Porter  
 Jacob Baker . . . . . William Porter  
 Petter Pecker . . . . . Petter Pecker  
 William Felherby . . . . . Petter Pecker  
 John Derrau . . . . . John Serrau  
 John Mash . . . . . Charles Sexton  
 Francis Wilson . . . . . Francis Wilson  
 Sean Staout . . . . . aux Marechaux  
 John Hixeson . . . . . William Quick  
 John Harting . . . . . George Park  
 cook: . . . . . Moses  
 leaders: . . . . . Boardhart and Daniel Moore

**13<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE**

**COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT**

James Haven . . . . . James Haven  
 John Lukers . . . . . Josiah Rays  
 Joseph Hart . . . . . Samuel Caphett  
 George Rays . . . . . William Rays  
 George Negre . . . . . William Fedbotham  
 David Gaven . . . . . David Gaven  
 Samuel Senson . . . . . Samuel Helbe  
 John Howard . . . . . Charles Gazeoue  
 Ezechiel Ennes . . . . . Josias Rays  
 Adam Lee . . . . . Adam Lee  
 Petter Jacob . . . . . Petter Jacob  
 Daniel Mehalf . . . . . John Belly  
 Phillippe Petter . . . . . John Belly  
 John Kline . . . . . William Smith  
 Daniel Ellomaug . . . . . Daniel Ellomaug

**13<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE continued**

Samuel Lickle . . . . . John Guikeson  
 Absaoln Brown . . . . . Benjamin Rankins  
 James Thomas . . . . . William Line  
 Jeremia Garner . . . . . Jeremia Gerner  
 cook: . . . . . Marie Sampson  
 leaders: . . . . . Josiah Rays and Benjmain Smith

**14<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE**

**DEPARTMENT OF MEAT SUPPLIES**

Francois Bamber . . . . . Villeroy  
 Frederick Doctreman . . . . . Villeroy  
 Thomas Bell . . . . . Villeroy

**FODDER DEPARTMENT**

John Louis . . . . . Charles Sexton  
 Minton Norton . . . . . Minton Norton  
 Thomas Jonston . . . . . Thomas Jonston

**MAGAZINE OF THE KING'S STOCK**

Patrick Mervienne . . . . . Cornalius Skinner  
 Isaak Skinner . . . . . Timothee Jekson  
 Michael Roash . . . . . John Mash  
 Mathew Hickson . . . . . William Hickson  
 John Davis . . . . . Micheal Sherode  
 William Phillips . . . . . Benjamin Comminge  
 Samuel Phillips . . . . . Cornalius Skinner  
 John Willeson . . . . . Robert Willeson  
 Esachiel Carter . . . . . Esachiel Carter  
 Abraham Adam . . . . . John Reynold  
 Petter Moggs . . . . . Edward Smith  
 William Hollover . . . . . John Edmondson  
 Edell . . . . . John Donolson  
 William Mackeland . . . . . John Conrad  
 cook: . . . . . James Triplet  
 leaders: . . . . . John Edmondson  
 . . . . . and Cornelius Skinner

**BRIGADE OF WHEELWRIGHTS AND SHOEING-SMITHS ATTACHED TO THE WAGON TRAIN**

Nathaniel Campfield . . . . . Wheelwright  
 Amons Necker . . . . . Wheelwright  
 Nicholas Bovee . . . . . Wheelwright  
 Richardf Freeman . . . . . Wheelwright  
 Thomas Gibson . . . . . Wheelwright  
 Moris Cow . . . . . Wheelwright  
 Thomas Bowman . . . . . Wheelwright  
 Connant Coues . . . . . Shoeing-smith  
 John Adam . . . . . Shoeing-smith  
 Friderick Carter . . . . . Shoeing-smith  
 Gabriel Penney . . . . . Shoeing-smith  
 cook: . . . . . John Hembleton  
 leader: . . . . . James Guilford

Compiler's note:

There are no details on this report - everything that was listed is shown above.





# GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON - ANGLER

## FISH TREMBLED AT THE SOUND OF HIS NAME

by Donald Norman Moran



Most of the biographers of George Washington's life mention that he displayed a boyhood love for sports, particularly athletics. He did not give up these activities in his later years, but only limited them as his aging body required. He was known as one of the greatest horsemen in the colonies, and his fondness for fox hunting bordered on being a passion. But, no one has pointed out that he was an ardent fisherman! Buried in various musty archives is a record of this interest.

Few will dispute that there would be no United States of America without Washington. Duty was always first with the Father of our Country -- but he was still a man and loved his diversions.

As President of the 1787 Federal Convention in Philadelphia he presided over one of the greatest collection of minds ever assembled. That duty had to be extremely difficult. After two months a special "Committee of Detail" was created to prepare and report the results of the deliberation in the form of a Constitution. The Convention then adjourned on Thursday, July 26<sup>th</sup>, to reassemble on Monday, August 6<sup>th</sup>. It was reported in the Philadelphia newspapers that on July 30<sup>th</sup>, 1787, Washington went to Valley Forge to visit his former headquarters. He stayed at Moore Hall, which was the mansion owned by the late William Moore, three miles from Valley Forge.

But visiting his old haunts was not his only objective. In his own words, taken from his diary, George Washington wrote: "Monday, 30<sup>th</sup>, July. In company with M<sup>r</sup>. Govern<sup>r</sup> Morris went into the neighborhood of Valley Forge to Widow Moore's a fishing at who house we lodged".

"Tuesday, 31<sup>st</sup>, July. Before Breakfast I rode to Valley Forge and over the whole cantonment & works of the American Army in the winter of 1777-1778 and on my return to the Widow Moore's found M<sup>r</sup>. & M<sup>rs</sup>. Rob<sup>t</sup> Morris. Spent the day there fishing & lodged at the same place."

Wednesday, August 1<sup>st</sup>, Returned ab<sup>t</sup> 11

o'clock with the above company to Philadelphia".

"Friday August 3<sup>d</sup>, 1787. Went to Trenton on a Fishing Party with M<sup>r</sup>. & M<sup>rs</sup>. Rob<sup>t</sup> Morris & M<sup>r</sup>. Gov<sup>r</sup> Morris. Dined and lodged at Col<sup>o</sup>. Sam Ogden's - In the evening fished".

During his Presidential Tour of New England, in 1789, Washington travelled as far north as Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Viewing the Atlantic Ocean was too much to resist. In a small boat, President Washington tried his hand at salt water fishing. The entry in his diary read: "On Monday, November 2<sup>d</sup>, 1789,

Having lines, we proceed to the fishing banks a little without the harbor and fished for Cod; but it not being proper time of the tide, we only caught two, with w<sup>ch</sup>, about 1 o'clock, we returned to town."

There is evidence that Washington caught one of the cod himself. South Carolinian John Drayton, who was visiting Portsmouth made the following statement in a letter home: "When the President of the United States was here, instead of wedding the seas as the Doge of Venice does, he may be said to have received a tribute from it; for, I am informed, he caught a codfish himself, when indulging in one of these parties".

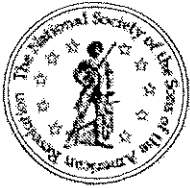
During his Presidency, a dispute arose between Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson and Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton. President

Washington took the two on a fishing trip on the Delaware River. He refused to row them ashore until they resolved their differences. It worked, at least temporarily. A fishing trip? A delightful political ploy.

One can not help but wonder how many fishing trips George Washington made before the war, during the war and while in office, let alone after he retired, that were not recorded.

Was the lack of details, as to the number and size of the fish caught, the result of not catching any, or was telling 'fish stories' a taboo in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Or, could it be that the Father of our Country could not tell a lie?





*The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution*  
*California Society*  
*The Sons of Liberty Chapter*



## THE MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER 21<sup>st</sup>, 2000 MEETING

The Monthly meeting of the Sons of Liberty Chapter was held at the Tam O'Shanter Restaurant, in Los Angeles, on Saturday, October 21<sup>st</sup> 2000. President Berni K. Campbell presiding:

In attendance were members: Bradley Adams - Lee Bishop - Kenneth Burdick - Berni Campbell - Patrick Flanagan - Elliott Graham - Bruce Gujda - Glenn Gujda - Greg Gujda - Mark Gujda - Timothy Gujda - Jim McKenzie - Donald Moran - Victor Springer - and Kenneth Walker. Our Guests were: Jennifer Bishop - Mary Campbell - Virginia Emrey - Bruno Gujda - Martha Gujda - Roxanne Gujda - Linda Moran - Paul Potter and Chase Woods

The invocation was given by our Chaplain, The Reverend Victor Springer - the Pledge of Allegiance by Donald Moran, the SAR Pledge by Lee Bishop.

### INDUCTION CEREMONY

The Chapter sponsored a special S.A.R. member induction ceremony.

First Vice President Glenn J. Gujda administered the S.A.R.'s induction ceremony to his two brothers, Gregory and Mark.

The Gujda family participated en masse. Bruno and Martha Gujda, their parents, (Martha, a D.A.R. Regent), along with Roxanne, Mark's wife, and a fourth brother, Bruce, a member of the Thomas Jefferson Chapter, S.A.R. (Oakland, California), his son Timothy, and grandson Chase Woods, and Paula Potter watched the ceremony.

### MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

It was moved by Compatriot Lee Bishop and Seconded by Compatriot Elliott Graham that the meeting minutes of the September meeting be approved as published. The motion carried.

### TREASURER'S REPORT

The Treasurer's report for October was presented by Secretary Donald Moran. The balance in our Checking account is \$2,663.87



PRESIDENT BERNI CAMPBELL PRESENTING COMPATRIOT ELLIOTT GRAHAM THE SAR'S CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

### PERMANENT FUND REPORT

The Permanent Fund is at \$16,122.25, The Walter G. Turnell ROTC Fund is at \$10,971.53.

### ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY

The Chapter is pleased to report that Mrs. Virginia Emrey, as again volunteered to host our annual Christmas Party at her beautiful home in Glendale.

The date: **Sunday, December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2000.**

The time **1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.**

The Address: **171 Wonderview Drive, Glendale**

**Bring your favorite hor's d'oeuvre**

### PROGRAM

**Compatriot Elliott S. Graham**  
Historian, Sons of Liberty Chapter, SAR

Compatriot Graham presented a very interesting Second Amendment review, citing the written opinions of the Founding Fathers, and what their intentions were when they wrote the Amendment. He went further to explain what the consequence could be if the Second Amendment was overturned. It was most informative.

### ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2000, meeting Chapter, the meeting was adjourned.

Donald N. Moran, Secretary

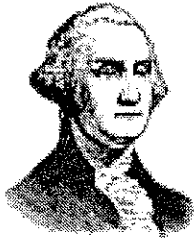


# THE LIBERTY TREE AND VALLEY COMPATRIOT

Volume XIX, No.11

The Sons of Liberty Chapter

November 2000



## A Thought to Ponder

" . . . . I must beg the liberty to suggest to Congress an idea which has been hinted to me, and which has affected my mind very forcibly. That is, that at the discharge of the men engaged for the war, Congress should be pleased to suffer those men, noncommissioned officers and soldiers, to take with them as their own property, and as a gratuity, the arms and accoutrements they now hold. This act would raise pleasing sensations in the minds of those worthy and faithful men . . . . This act, at a comparative small expense, would be deemed an honorable testimonial from Congress of the regard they bear to those distinguished worthies, and the sense they have of their suffering virtues and services, which have been so happily instrumental towards the security and establishment of the rights. Liberties and independence of this rising empire. These constant companions of their toils and dangers, preserved with sacred care, would be handed down from the present possessors, to their children, as honorable badges of bravery and military merit; and would probably be bro't forth, on some future occasion, with pride and exultation, to be improved, with the same military ardor and emulation, in the hands of posterity, as they have been used by their forefathers in the present establishment and foundation of our National independence and Glory."

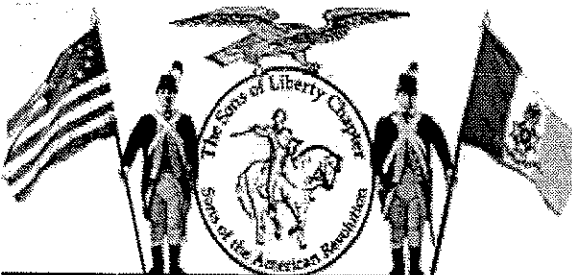
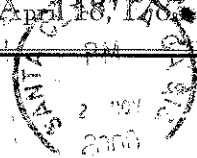
George Washington to the President of Congress - April 18, 1783

## The Year at a Glance

- Nov. 2<sup>nd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> . . . . . State Board of  
Manager's Meeting  
Fremont, California
- Nov. 18<sup>th</sup> . . . . . Monthly Meeting
- Dec. TBA . . . . . Annual President's  
Christmas Open  
House

## 2001

- Jan. 20<sup>th</sup> . . . . . Annual Installation  
of Officers
- Feb. 18<sup>th</sup> . . . . . George Washington  
Massing of the Colors
- Feb. 18<sup>th</sup> . . . . . George Washington  
Birthday Ball
- Mar. 17<sup>th</sup> . . . . . Monthly Meeting
- Apr. 21<sup>st</sup> . . . . . Monthly Meeting
- May 19<sup>th</sup> . . . . . Monthly Meeting
- June 16<sup>th</sup> . . . . . Monthly Meeting



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Address Correction Requested

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