



EAGLE CHAPTER CHRONICAL OF THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (CASSAR)-

February 2018

CHRONICAL VOLUME 1 NUMBER 2 *Some*

Websites NSSAR—www.sar.org;

CASSAR – www.californiasar.org;

Eagle Chapter – www.sareagle.org; DAR – www.dar.or



A Chronicle for the Eagle SAR Chapter of the CA. State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution –

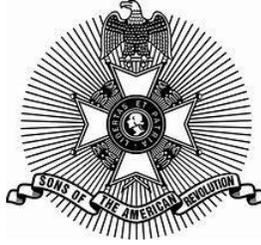
OUR HISTORY, YOUR STORY, YOUR AWARDS AND YOUR MEMBERSHIPS IN THE EAGLE SAR CHAPTER, IS YOUR HISTORY



Our next meeting will be held at the Pala Mesa Resort in its fireside room, at 2001 Old Highway 395 (just off I-15 Scenic Corridor in Escondido, California, 9 AM February 3rd.

LET US BE PREPARED FOR THE PRESENTATION BY OUR OWN HELEN MURPHY ON HEWICK PLANTATION and

Shaping Virginia History: The moment you see and hear the spectacular history entrance into the Hewick Plantation Presentation by Helen Murphy; the presentation will likely stay in your memory for years to come for the Hewick Plantation embodies the true southern heritage.



Eagle Chapter Agenda

California Society, Sons of the American Revolution

Saturday, February 3, 2018 – Pala Mesa Resort, Fallbrook CA

- 1. Eagle Court; Silver Good Citizenship medal; quilts of valor; SAR/DAR medal of appreciation; DAR Luiseno Chapter: Frank Kebelman, John Huegel**

- 2. Cards and cards: Veterans Day and Christmas on behalf of the SAR: Ed and Julia Morris**

- 3. Recognition and award**

- 4. Color Guard uniforms and supplies: Cost, style, recommendations, sources, types:**

- 5. Monthly Speakers, Subjects, Volunteers needed: June through December**

- 6. Focus of our recognition and support e.g. First responders. Agencies, Individuals, ROTC, etc.: Suggestions from all present**

- 7. Update on mailing list(s) with new-applicant contact information: Fay and Bill Bishop**

- 8. Media Liaison needed for Union Tribune and identifying other local media: all present**

9. SAR Newsletter competition: explore guidelines and criteria; determine feasibility:

10. The New England Historical Genealogy Society and online video courses:

<https://www.americanancestors.org/education/learning-resources/watch> **Bruce**

11. Largest free ancestral search engine on the internet: Bruce

http://www.genealogyintime.com/tools/genealogy-search-engine.html?awt_m=JulrC0fLBwk.Vy&awt_l=J.AJ8

12. The Hewick Planation, 1678 – Shaping Virginia History: Helen Murphy née Hewick



**Our Newest Eagle Chapter President John Huegel,
Congratulations John**

A Message from our New Eagle Chapter President John Huegel regarding Uniforms:

I have attached various websites for sourcing, ordering and purchasing uniforms and clothing that can be used in the color guard.

The last two are both eBay and the second of these two is a sub-search using “coat” as a search tool under the larger category.

Please remember there are options beyond the regimental uniform coat; if you look at past issues of the SAR magazine, you’ll notice hunting shirts/coats and even shirts and civilian coats.

If you like we can add this to the agenda items at the next meeting in February. Just let me know.

***Sincerely,
John***

https://www.thequartermastergeneral.com/store/index.php?route=product/category&path=59_3&page=3

<http://www.townsend.us/>

<http://www.jarnaginco.com/revwarframe.html>

<http://www.colonialuniforms.com/>

https://www.ebay.com/b/Revolutionary-War-Reenactment-Reproduction-Collectibles/156378/bn_3117318?_sop=10

https://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html?_from=R40&_trksid=p2499334.m570.l1313.TR12.TRC2.A0.H0.Xcoat.TRS0&_nkw=coat&_sacat=156378

An Introduction to Uniforms of the American Army – per wayne rogers and others:

Little thought was given to military dress by the American farmers and townsmen who first formed themselves into companies of Minute-men to be ready for duty at a moment's notice, or even by those men who formed part of the regular militia. Officers and men wore their ordinary citizen clothing. Each man had to provide himself with a musket or rifle of some sort, and though many had regular shoulder-belts and cartridge-boxes, or waist-belts and boxes of odd patterns, made of leather or canvas, more carried the powder 'horns and bullet pouches used in hunting. As a badge of rank, the officers wore a short hanger or sword, but of no regular patterns, or perhaps some had acquired a gorget or teaspoon, but all the officers were armed the same as their men, with muskets or light fusils, which they always carried when on duty.

No mention is made of uniforms worn by any Americans on the nineteenth of April 1775, although it is possible that there were present veterans of the French and Indian wars, wearing the red or blue faced with red of the colonial troops in British service.

At the battle of Bunker Hill, we again find only citizen clothing worn by the Americans, with one exception, that of the Wethersfield company of Connecticut, commanded by Captain John Chester, which was uniformed in blue, turned up with red. But his men, loath to expose themselves by their dress, put hunting frocks and trousers over their other clothes, so it is probable that even this uniform was not seen at the battle.

[REFERENCES: Drake's Historic Fields and Mansions of Middlesex, 248; John Chester's letters of July 22, 1775, in Frothing Ham's Siege of Boston, 391.]

[American Farmers Forming at Concord](#)



[SOURCE: *Uniforms of the Armies in the War of the American Revolution, 1775-1783*. Lt. Charles M. Lefferts. Limited Edition of 500. New York Historical Society. New York, NY. 1926.]

UNIFORMS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Charles Mackubin Lefferts (1873-1923) devoted the greater part of his life to historical research in the study of the uniforms worn by the contending armies in the War of the Revolution which he delighted painting in water colors. Although he never took lessons in the art of drawing or painting he had a natural ability which enabled him to do credible work as an examination of his work will show. Because of his love of historical accuracy and indefatigable labor, in 1926 the New York Historical Society was able to present the collection included in this area of our web site depicting the uniformed men of the American, British, French and German armies who took part in the American Revolution. For almost thirty (30) years Lt. Lefferts devoted almost his full-time energies to this work, searching the archives in Great Britain, France and Germany, and every known source in the United States.

Patiently he read the Revolutionary orderly books, diaries, old newspapers, and histories for every scrap which would throw light on his subject and wherever any part of a Revolutionary uniform or other military accoutrement could be seen he visited, to get the record, and many such items he copied into his paintings. It is this detailed search which interested Lt. Lefferts and makes his work unique, for nowhere else can all the American and British Provincial uniforms herein shown and described be seen. The illustrations were published for the first time by the New York Historical Society. The original compilation was the work of Dorothy C. Barck of the Library staff.

The dress of the American Army was the last to be studied and painted by Lieutenant Lefferts. A problem different from that of the minutely regulated European uniforms, it required patient and long-continued searching through state and continental records, diaries, letters, orderly books, and particularly newspapers for descriptions of deserters. He was unable to complete his research or to summarize the results of his investigation; but he did make a wide survey and gather much new material. His knowledge was embodied in the following twenty-six paintings of American soldiers with the descriptive texts, where he emphasized the general use of the hunting

shirt, and the fact that a blue coat faced with red, not buff, was the most representative American uniform of the Revolution.

Very little has been written about Revolutionary clothing. The best account is Asa Bird Gardner's "The Uniforms of the American Army," including both state and continental troops, in the Magazine of History (August, 1877), I, 461-492. The latest study of "The Continental Army Uniform" is by John C. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief, Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, in Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine (November, 1920), LIV, 629-639, reprinted in The Spirit of the Revolution, 117-138. It is based on the Washington Papers in the Library of Congress, which Lieutenant Lefferts knew contained a mass of new and invaluable material, but which he did not have an opportunity of reading through, as he had planned. Uniform of the Army of the United States, 1775-1889 (published by the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army), contains six colored plates of uniforms of the Revolutionary period, by Henry A. Ogden, and extracts relating to uniforms from orderly books, legislative proceedings, and other sources. Additional drawings by Mr. Ogden are reproduced in color in Avery's History of the United States, volume VI, which contains a wealth of illustrative material, including pictures of British, French, and Hessian soldiers.

Brown was the first official color for Continental uniforms, and was adopted by the Continental Congress on November 4, 1775, after consultation with Washington and the New England governors. Regiments were to be distinguished by facings of different colors. (Journals of the Continental Congress, Ford, ed., III, 323.) This recommendation, however, was not completely carried out, and the troops were never all in brown, because some of the early organizations had already chosen other combinations, and regiments consulted their own preferences in choosing uniforms. Early in the war, blue was the officers' favorite color for their own dress, and by the end of 1778, blue was the color preferred by the men, as was shown by the attitude toward a shipment of blue and brown coats from France. (Letters of Henry Burbeck, New York Herald, June 15, 1913; Fitzpatrick, Spirit of the Revolution, 130.) A good example of a blue officer's coat is that of Colonel Peter Gansevoort, of New York, preserved in the National Museum at Washington, D. C. It is faced with red and lined with white. Dark blue faced with scarlet was the

recognized uniform of the Continental Artillery as early as March 1777. ([Boston] Continental Journal, March 13, 1777.)

For notes on the uniforms of state troops, see Lieutenant Lefferts' descriptions accompanying the plates.

Washington's General Order of October 2, 1779

On March 23, 1779, the Continental Congress, in an ordinance regulating the clothing department, authorized Washington to prescribe the colors and cut of the uniforms of the respective states and regiments. Washington complied in the General Order of October 2, 1779, which fixed blue as the color for all branches of the service, and for all the state regiments in the Continental Line, with distinctive differences in linings and facings.

For artillery and artillery artificer regiments, the uniform was ordered to be blue, faced and lined with scarlet, with yellow buttons, the coats to be edged, and the buttonholes to be bound, with narrow lace or tape. The light dragoons were to wear blue faced and lined with white, with white buttons. The blue coats of the infantry regiments were all to be lined with white, and have white buttons, and states were distinguished by different colored facings, as follows: the New England states, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, white facings; New York and New Jersey, buff facings; Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, red facings; North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, blue facings and buttonholes edged with narrow white tape. (Varick Transcripts of Washington's General Orders, Library of Congress.)

All Continental troops were not at once clothed according to this order, and some of them probably never were, but officers were requested to conform to it, and the men were to be furnished the standard uniform in so far as supplies would permit. Lieutenant Lefferts confined his study to what was worn prior to this regulation. The artillery uniform and the blue infantry coats with the four distinctive state facings are shown in plates IV and V of Uniform of the Army of the United States.

The picturesqueness of the rifle dress worn by the expert marksmen of the Carolinas, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania has made it well known, but the very general use of the hunting shirt by all the American troops is not generally recognized. Lieutenant Lefferts wrote: "The rifle dress or hunting frock was preferred by Washington

and was worn by most of the army throughout the war. It was the field dress of almost the entire army. The hunting shirt was made of deer leather, linen, or homespun, dyed in various colors, in the different regiments, such as tan, green, blue, yellow, purple, black or white. They were all the same pattern, but some had capes and cuffs of different colors. With the hunting shirts were worn long leggings or overalls, also preferred by Washington in place of breeches and stockings. They were made of linen or duck undyed, or of deer leather, and later in the war were furnished in wool for the winter. They were shaped to the leg and fastened at the ankle with four buttons and a strap under the shoe."

A contemporary picture of the hunting frock, with a description of it, was published in Leipzig in 1784, in the Historisch-genealogischer Calender oder Jahrbuch, which contains also colored representations of Washington's Mounted Life Guard, the Independent Company of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a Pennsylvania infantryman. These are reproduced in Avery's History of the United States, VI, 167, 171, and the text was translated by Isaac J. Greenwood in Potter's American Monthly (January, 1876), VI, 31-33.

Washington recommended hunting shirts as part of the clothing bounty to be provided by the Continental Congress, and as the most practicable garment for troops not supplied with uniform coats. He pointed out the several advantages of the rifle dress in his General Order of July 24, 1776: "No dress can be cheaper, nor more convenient, as the wearer may be cool in warm weather and warm in cool weather by putting on under-cloaths which will not change the outward dress, Winter or Summer -- Besides which it is a dress justly supposed to carry no small terror to the enemy, who think every such person a complete marksman."

The Continental Congress included rifle frocks in the clothing bounty given non-commissioned officers and privates, and the states also supplied them to their troops. They were widely used for field and fatigue service to save the uniforms from hard wear. Hunting shirts were not considered uniforms, but were a substitute when coats could not be procured. Their general use was such, however, that they were practically service uniforms, or field dress. Early in the war, they were apparently the only uniform of the regular Virginia troops in Continental service, and were required to be worn by both officers and

men, all dyed the same color in each regiment. The hunting shirts of at least the 6th Virginia Regiment, in 1775 and 1776, were differentiated to show rank, with small white cuffs on the sergeants' shirts, dark cuffs on the drummers) , and fringe on the officers', while the men's were plain. (Journals, Continental Congress, V, 855, VIII, 717; Journals New York Provincial Congress, I, 385; Maryland Archives, I, 135, 146, 157; Memoirs of Lafayette (N. Y., 1837), 19; Willard, Letters on the American Revolution, 171; Washington's General Order of May 6, 1776, in Force, American Archives, 4th ser., VI, 426; Force, 4th ser., IV, 92; Orderly Book of American Army at Williamsburg, Virginia, under General Andrew Lewis (privately printed, Richmond, Va., 1860), pages 13, 14, 78.)

The hardships of the American troops from lack of clothing; the insufficiency of supplies of cloth and other essentials, and the difficulties of efficiently organizing the making and distributing of the garments; the importance of importations from France; the welcome stores of British uniforms captured at St. Johns, Saratoga, or at sea, and the various expedients to disguise them to prevent confusion; these are related subjects which have not yet been studied adequately by historians of the Revolution. It must be remembered that Lieutenant Lefferts was interested in what the troops wore when they were supplied with uniform dress, but he did not overlook the fact that the obtaining of clothing was the chief problem confronting American leaders, and that it was of secondary importance to them whether it was brown or blue, coat or hunting shirt.

Some Sources of Examples of Uniforms in the American Revolution

[American Farmers Forming at Concord](#)

[Sherburne's Continental Regiment, 1778 - 1780](#)

[Moylan's Light Dragoons, 1779](#)

[Second Canadian Regiment of Infantry, 1776](#)

[Fourth Connecticut Regiment of Infantry Continental Line](#)

[Second Regiment of Connecticut Light Horse Militia, 1777](#)

[Haslet's Delaware Regiment, 1776](#)

[First Georgia Regiment of Infantry Continental Line, 1777](#)

[Smallwood's Maryland Regiment, 1776](#)

[Second Maryland Regiment of Continental Infantry, 1777](#)

[Fourth Independent Company of Maryland State Troops, 1776](#)
[Second Massachusetts Regiment of Continental Infantry, 1777](#)
[Massachusetts Regiment of Artillery, 1775-1776 -- Knox's Artillery](#)
[Second New Hampshire Regiment of Infantry, 1777 Continental Line](#)
[Third New Jersey Regiment, 1777 Continental Line](#)
[Third New York Regiment, 1775, Continental Line](#)
[Captain John Lamb's New York Artillery Company, 1775](#)
[Third North Carolina Regiment of Infantry, 1778 Continental Line](#)
[First Pennsylvania Battalion, 1775 - 1776](#)
[Pennsylvania State Regiment, 1777 - 13th Pennsylvania Line](#)
[Rhode Island Train of Artillery, 1775](#)
[Second Rhode Island Regiment of Infantry, 1779](#)
[Second South Carolina Regiment of Infantry, 1776](#)
[Green Mountain Rangers, 1776](#)
[Lt. Ira Allen's Green Mountain Rangers, 1775](#)
[Virginia Light Dragoons, 1776](#)
[Independent Companies, 1775](#)
[Miscellaneous Organizations, Continental Army, 1776](#)
[Commander-in-Chief and Line Officers, 1779](#)
[Continental Infantry, 1779-1783](#)
[Continental Artillery, 1777-1783](#)
[Light Infantry, 1782](#)
[Infantry and Artillery, 1783](#)
[Sir William Howe, Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in America](#)
[British Seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons, 1775-1783](#)
[Musicians of the British Fourth Regiment of Foot, 1778](#)
[Grenadier Company, Fifth Regiment of Foot, 1776](#)
[Light Infantry, British Tenth Regiment of Foot, 1775](#)
[Drummers, British Tenth Regiment of Foot, 1775 - 1783](#)
[Royal North British Fusileers](#)
[Light Infantry Company, British Fortieth Regiment of Foot, 1776](#)
[British Forty-Second Regiment of Foot, 1776](#)
[British Forty-Third Regiment of Foot, 1775](#)
[Grenadiers, British Fifty-Second Regiment of Foot, 1775](#)
[Butler's Rangers, 1777](#)
[De Lancey's Brigade, 1776 - 1783](#)
[De Lancey's Refugees, the "Cowboys", 1780](#)
[Emmerich's Chasseurs, 1776](#)

Johnson's Royal Greens of New York, 1776
Queen's Rangers, 1776-1783
Grenadiers, Gatinois Regiment of Infantry, 1781
Saintonge Regiment of Infantry, 1781
Saintonge Regiment of Infantry, 1779-1783
Field Yager Corps of Hesse-Cassel, 1776-1783
Hesse-Cassel and Brunswick Regiments, 1776-1777
**Grenadier Regiment Von Rall, and Fusileer Regiment Alt Von Lossberg
of Hesse-Cassel, 1776**
Fusileer Regiment Erb Prinz of Hesse-Cassel, 1776

More Uniforms of the American Revolution

**Independent Company Organizations: Goot-Guard, Virginia Riflemen,
Minutemen, 1774-1775**
**Privates of Light Infantry and Drummer: 10th, 14th and 42nd British
Foot, 1775-1783**
**Privates and Officers of De Lancey's Brigade and of Johnson's Royal
Brigade of New York, 1776-1781**
**Privates of von Rall's and von Sprecht's Regiments and Field Jager
Corps, 1776-1783**
**Privates in Field and Parade Dress, Smallwood's Maryland Regiment,
1776**
Continental Artillery, 1777-1783
Privates of 2nd and 4th Connecticut Regiments, 1777
**Privates, Continental Line with Artillery Officers Second
Massachusetts Regiment, 1777**
**Sir William Howe, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army with 4th
Regiment of Foot, 1775-1778**
**Gatinois and Saintonge Regiment of Infantry in Parade Dress, 1781
Commander-in-Chief, and Staff, 1799-1802**
Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery 1799-1802
Continental Navy, 1776-1777

•



New Eagle Officers being installed from Right to Left: David Ott, Bill Bishop, Robert Matin, and Buce Plummer, with Past President Frank Kebelman present and CASSAR State President Jim Fosdyck installing. Congratulations David, Bill, Robert and Bruce

Carol Anderson presenting on the house at Fallbrook, Calif.

Chapter was held at the Pala Mesa Resort, Fallbrook, CA on 6 January 2018 with 24 attendees, including State President Jim Fosdyck and his wife, Un Hui.

Karen Huegel presented each member with a Chapter name tag, a most helpful tool in learning fellow members.

**CASSAR EAGLE CHAPTER
MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING HELD ON
Saturday, 6 January 2018
by *William Bishop***

The regular meeting of the CASSAR Eagle

The meeting was called to order by newly-elected President John Huegel with the outgoing Chapter President Frank Kebelman in uniform serving as the Color Guard. Steve Wright gave the invocation, the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag and the SAR Pledge were recited by the attendees.

Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as emailed to all members.

President Kebelman introduced the CASSAR President Jim Fosdyck and his wife, Un Hui, then each member introduced himself and his guest. Two prospective members, John Murphy and Christopher Gunung were present. The meeting was recessed for breakfast.

When the meeting was reconvened, outgoing President Frank Kebelman asked the newly elected officers to come forward to be sworn in. State President Jim Fosdyck investured and swearing in of the following officers:



Left to Right:

Vice President - Americanism

David Ott

Secretary

Bill Bishop

Treasurer

Robert Martin

Registrar

Bruce Plummer

CONGRATULATIONS!!

The President (John Huegel) was sworn in separately to the other officers, then, the gavel was presented to him by the State President.



**John Huegel being installed and presented with gavel as President of the Eagle Chapter by CASSAR President Jim Fosdyck. Again
Congratulations John**

The following were absent from the meeting and were not installed .

Vice President – Membership

Ed Morris

Vice President - Programs

Wayne Rogers

Un Hui was asked to come forward for the presentation of Quilts of Valor to Bruce Plummer and Robert Martin, that she would make:

Quilts of Valor were presented to Bruce Plummer and Robert Martin.



President Elect James Fodyck, wife Un Hui Yi and Faye Bisho,p with Registrar Buce Plummer was presented the Quilt of Valor and being wrapped in an outstanding mosaic Quilt of Valor



Un Hui Yi. Faye Bishop and Carol Anderson with Treasurer Robert Martin surrounded with an amazing designed Quilt of Valor



Outgoing President Frank Kebelman presented Faye Bishop with another medal, the *Lydia Barragh Medal* and Certificate, in addition to the previous Daughters of Liberty medal that she recently received.

***The Lydia Barragh Medal* may be awarded by the incumbent Chapter President to the lady who has provide significant service to him during his term. The medal will recognize the assistance of ladies who work behind the scenes supporting SAR programs**

The medal is gold in color and bears on the obverse a colonial women passing military information to a conial officer mounted on horsback somewhere on a country road .

President John Huegel called for Officers Reports:

Treasurer Robert Martin reported the Bank balance at the beginning of December was \$4,065.69. Two checks were written to distribute the dues, National \$735.00 and State \$420.00, leaving a balance of \$3,048.46.

Secretary Bill Bishop reported the 2018 Reconciliation Report has been submitted to the State Secretary, both National and State dues distributed, the Chapter had retained 21 full members, 9 dual members and 2 associates. Two members had asked to be dropped and one dual member was dropped for nonpayment of dues.

Webmaster David Ott is still giving thought to how he could best post ancestor bios on the website; he'll reach a decision soon. He stated the California Society had come out with guidelines about listing email addresses for officers, and the designated contact should be the only one with an email address.

Registrar Bruce Plummer has received five names of prospective members from the State Secretary, Frank Kebelman had forwarded some and there is a total of fifteen in the works.

Frank Kebelman pointed out that the inquiries being passed to Eagle Chapter in 2018 will help the chapter grow; thanks to Jim Fosdyck.

President Huegel asked those members of a DAR Chapter to give update on their activities. Fay Bishop, Helen Murphy, Carol Anderson, and Mary-Anne McCullough made statements regarding the DAR activities.

Julia Morris will give a report at the next meeting on the Christmas Cards for Veterans project she spearheaded.



Carol Anderson talked about and presented photographs of the historic marking of the Pittinger House in Fallbrook, its History and Christmas Decorations..

John Huegel talked about color guard uniforms, showing photos of uniforms made by some of the companies on the internet.

State President Jim Fosdyck talked about Color Guards, uniforms for wide range of costs, and reported that Mark Kramer of the Riverside Chapter is the State Color Guard Commander. He said that the banner should always be carried in front of color guard.

Mr. Fosdyck also said the Chapter should send a representative to State Conference which will be in April at Concord, CA and the National Congress in 2019 will be in Orange County, CA. They had brought two medals, which they are selling as fundraisers for the National meeting to be held in California.

President Huegel asked for volunteers to give programs in the coming year. Those volunteering were Helen Murphy and David Ott. Frank Kebelman thought he could do a program on the Eagle Scouts, and now they are accepting girls in the Eagle Scout Program. Carol Anderson suggested Storyteller Sandy Jenkins.

President Huegel brought up newspaper items and Frank Kebelman will pursue publicity for the Chapter. Any news releases should be sent to SAR Magazine, as well as ancestor bios, said Jim Fosdyck.

The Chapter's Color Guard would participate in the Massing of the Colors at Hollywood Hills Forest Lawn in February, the Sunday nearest to Washington's Birthday.

The next Eagle Chapter meeting will be February 3.

After recitation of the SAR Recessional, Steve Wright gave the benediction and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Bill Bishop, Secretary

Those present were:

Bob and Carol Anderson

Bill and Fay Bishop

Jim Fosdyck and Un Hui

Bill Frederick and Helen Murphy

John and Karen Huegel

Frank Kebelman

Ernie and Mary Anne McCullough

Robert and Pam Martin

David Ott

Bruce Plummer and Anne Christy

Ray Raser

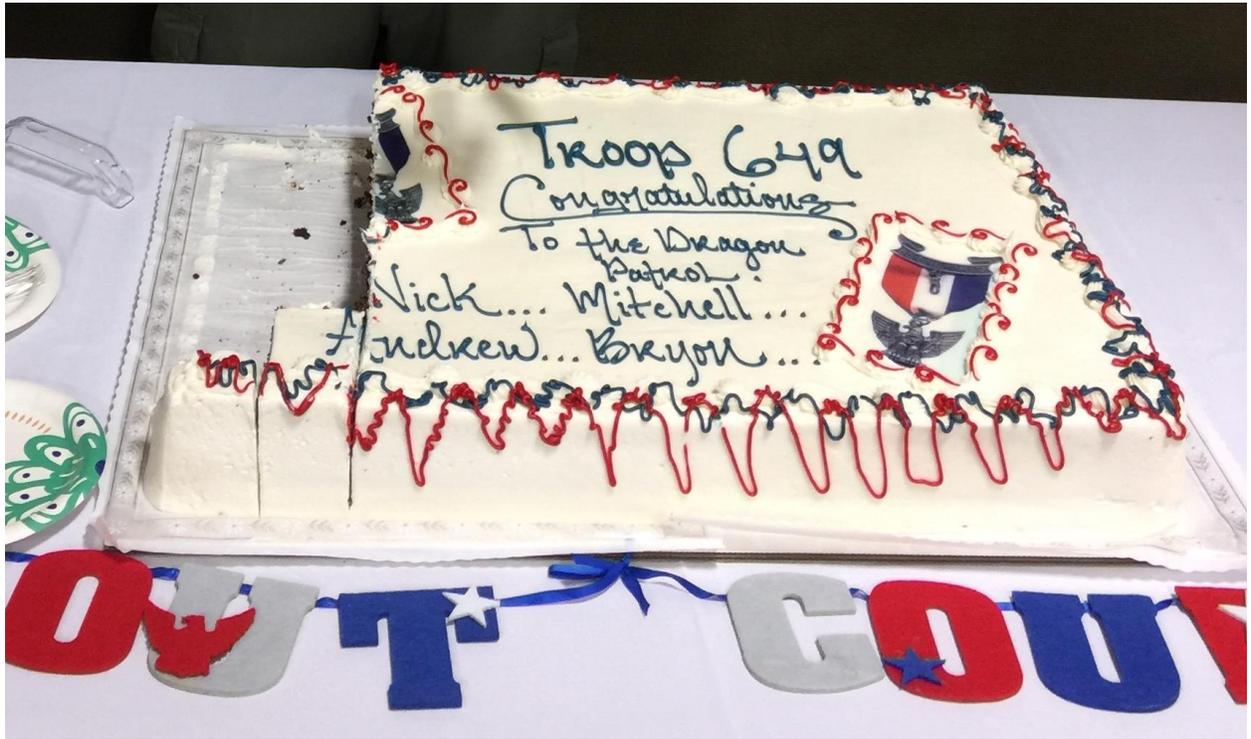
Ed and Jane Stutler

Steve Wright

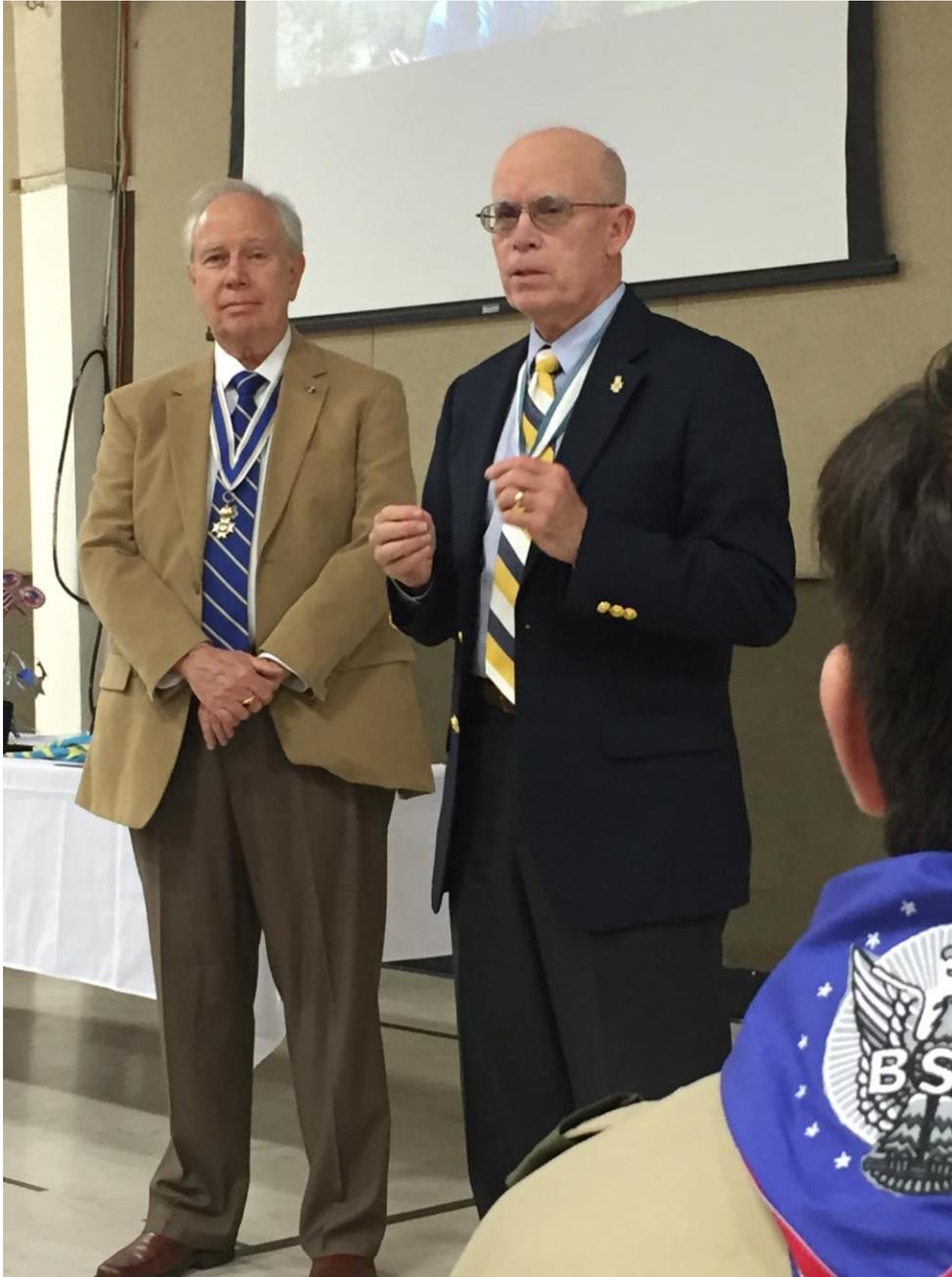
Prospectives John Murphy and

Christopher Gunung

Presenting Eagle Certificates to Four 4 Boy Scouts in Escondido at Troop



Four Eagle Scouts medals on Uniforms



President John Huegel and Frank Kebelman of the Eagle Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Silver Good Citizenship Award to Chuck Atkinson January 20th.

Saturday January 20th, The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution awarded its highest honor to non members by presenting Chuck Akinson the Society's Silver Good Citizenship Medal. Mr. Atkinson was awarded at the Veeran's Association of North County Oceanside during the American Legion post 146 meeting. The medal was awarded for 'exemplary' leadership and dedication in supporting the needs and requirments of military veterans in the Southern California area VANC is one of the most unique veterans resource center in the United States providing coordinated access to almost40 veterans support organizations. Mr. Atkinson, President of VANC is a 27 year Veteran who served in the Coast Guard reserves, Marine Corps and Air Force reserves. Atkinson was the commander of the American LegionPost 146 for seven years and was named Veteran of the Year by the City of Ocean side in 2014.



Pictured with him left to right are James Fodyck, President of the California Society of the American Revolution; Chuck Atkinson President of VANC; John Huegel President of the Eagle Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Frank Kebelman, Lt Colonel USMC retire, Sons of the American Revolution past President of the Eagle Chapter.



Quilt of Valor Awarded January 2018 in Oceanside



Un Hui Yi, CASSAR Prresident Jame Fosdyck. Chuck Atkinson, Joh Huegle and his wife, and e Frank Kebelman, Sons of the American Revolution

**MASSING UPON “MASSING OF THE COLORS-3rd” Sunday, Feb 18, 2018
at the Forest Lawn Cemetery, Burbank, Calif.
Be there by 2 PM or earlier” *BY WAYNE ROGERS***



Our Steve Clugston from the Eagle Chapter as George Washington

The MASSING OF THE COLORS IS the largest celebration of its kind in the western United States, in 2017 it is the 35th annual celebration of George Washington's birth sponsored by the Sons of Liberty Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution! This event was held at 3:00 PM, Sunday, February 19, 2017, at Hall of Liberty, Forest Lawn Hollywood Hills, 6300 Forest Lawn Drive, Los Angeles. All participants were requested to arrive at least an hour early.

Previous Massings of the Colours has had a great success. Over 600 people and fifty colour guards participate each year, including over ten

of our brother SAR Chapters. Many greater Los Angeles area high school and college colour guards take part in this celebration.

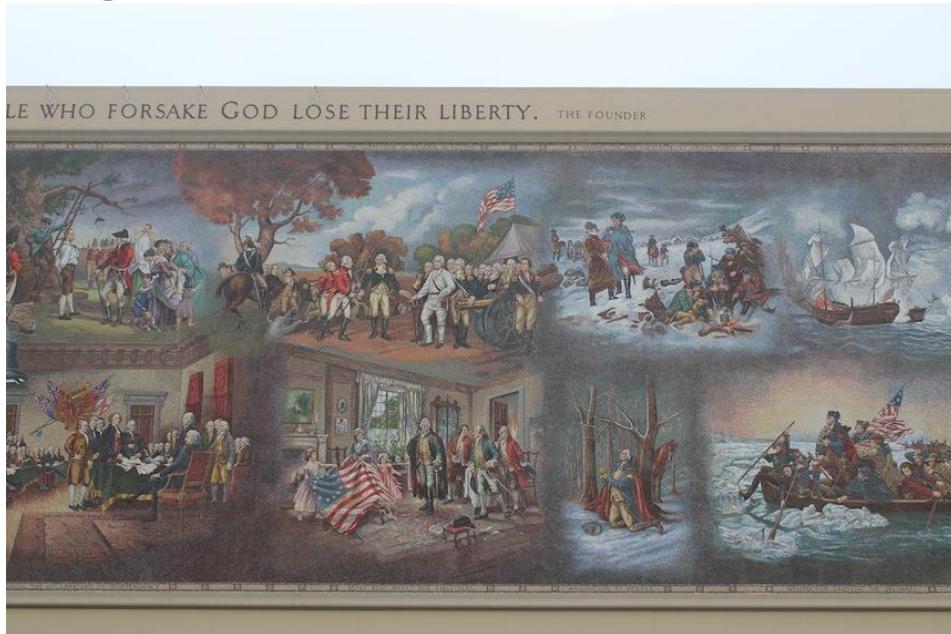
Forest Lawn might initially seem a strange place for this event, but it offers an area that showcases a collection of American architecture and artworks that honour our country. There's the world's largest historical mosaic, The Birth of Liberty, a faithful reproduction of Boston's Old North Church, and larger-than-life-sized bronze statues of Washington and Jefferson. There is a free 26-minute movie about the American Revolution as well.

Since the inception of the Chapter, the CASSAR Eagle Chapter has been represented at the Massing of the Colors at the Forest Lawn Memorial Park Hollywood Hills, which was established in 1952. This year was the 35th year of this event, which is the largest celebration in the west of George Washington's Birthday. Over 600 people and fifty color guards participate each year.



The Birth of Liberty Mosaic is an interesting creation in that it is 162 feet long and 28 feet high, the largest historical mosaic in the United States. It is composed of ten million pieces of Venetian glass and

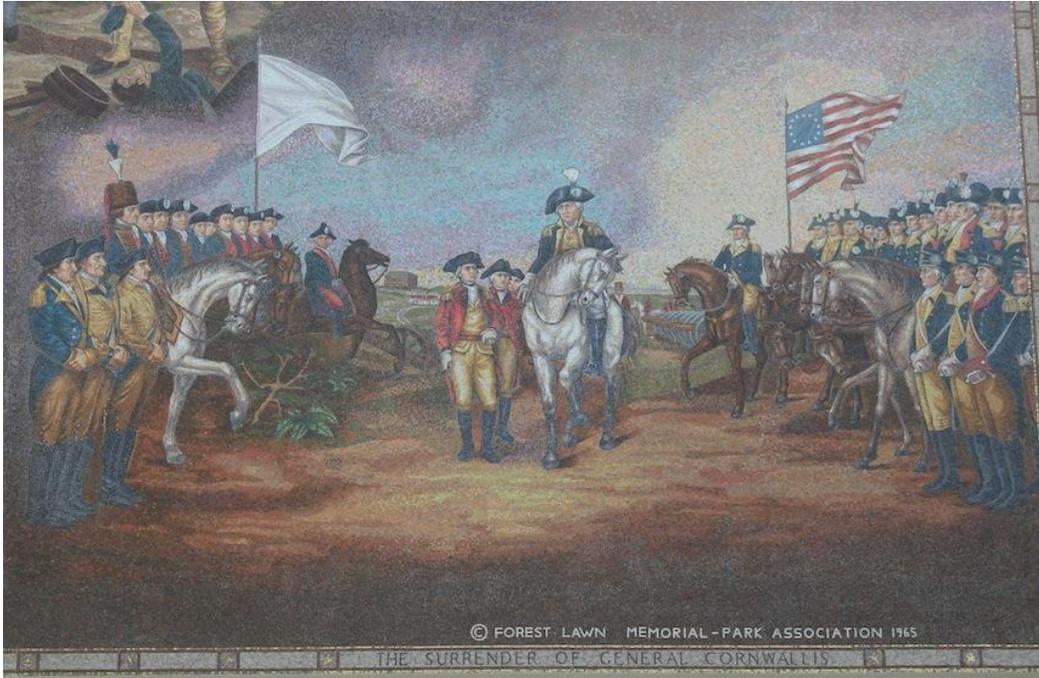
depicts twenty-five scenes from early American history from 1619 through 1787.



An Enlarged Portion of the Overall Mosaic.



General Washington Crossing the Delaware.



The Surrender of General Cornwallis



Betsy Ross

Makes Our 1st Flag



North Church at Massing of the Colors, Forest Lawn, Burbank, California

Welcome to the all-new Patriot Research System (PRS) for the Sons of the American Revolution. (<http://sarpatriots.sar.org>)

January 15, 2018

posted by Wayne Rogers

The SAR Patriot Records Committee is pleased to announce the launch of a new website: the Patriot Research System (<http://sarpatriots.sar.org>), which will replace the existing Patriot Index system (<http://patriot.sar.org>).

We believe the new site provides a substantial improvement in both usability and data capabilities. We hope you enjoy and find this new site to be very useful to you.

Announcing the Patriot Research System 2

Noteworthy Updates and Information New and Updated Search Capabilities Instead of just searching for Patriots, the new site allows searching within several different categories from the main page: • Patriot • SAR Member • Descendants (limited data) • Biographies

Additionally, search options are available for the last name, which include: • Exact matching • Begins With • Contains • Sounds Like (e.g. soundex)

These last 2 options help significantly in finding a record when names could be spelled in several ways

Enhanced Biography Support and Reporting

This new site supports: • Multiple Biography entries per Patriot record. • The ability to use rich-text formatting for the biographies going forward, which will significantly improve formatting of that data. • Because of the enhanced formatting capabilities, it is now much simpler (and encouraged) to include footnotes and references to other source materials for a given patriot. • Better ability to credit the appropriate Chapter with submission given the leverage of SAR HQ data (noted below in more detail). **Unlimited Headstones** The site now supports effectively unlimited number of Headstones per Patriot record. (previous site limited to 2) **Browser navigation works as expected** the website is based on standard web technologies, so the browser interaction (hitting return to submit forms, the back button, etc.) all work as expected.

Additionally, there are many more hyperlinks to navigate throughout the website, including links directly to DAR GRS entries where applicable. Mobile Friendly We've made significant efforts to make this site mobile friendly (tablets / phones).

Announcing the Patriot Research System 3

Visualization of Information In the old system, all data was associated solely to a Patriot record. You navigate to that Patriot record to see associated data. This was extremely limiting in terms of both search and presentation capabilities. This new system can view relationships between membership and patriots from either direction

For example, viewing a member to see associated Patriot records.

Patriot record searches make it obvious which records have applications, biographies and headstones associated. Full data from Filmmaker All data in the previous <http://patriot.sar.org> site has been migrated to this new system in their entirety. The caveat is that if there was bad/incorrect data within the old system, that same data is likely still an issue in the new site. An example that we've heard is that date formats are inconsistent. That's because of issues within the old system, and now that we are on the new system, we will be able to address those kinds of issues going forward.

That said, this new system provides us significant abilities to find bad data, leverage better ways to ensure good data gets entered, and so forth. Additionally, this positions us to be able to extend/enhance other pieces of functionality going forward.

Announcing the Patriot Research System 4

Leverage Data from NSSAR HQ We added the ability to import data from HQ for several components: • Member information – non-privileged data (Names, National#, and Society/State) • All known

associations of Members and their proven Patriots (this includes supplemental info) • Info on all the Societies/States and their Chapters

This is based on the same information as the current membership database (member info).

Going forward, we can utilize future data imports to make the data within this site much more current than the old system could ever have been. While the National data does not associate a Member to a Patriot P#, we still can see and utilize that relationship and make it available to be seen. These entries are marked unindexed on the site.

By leveraging the SAR HQ data, we significantly improve the overall data quality on this site and gain access to significantly more data. While not all applications are indexed to specific Patriot Records, this new data import provides more than 24,000 additional applications in the SAR Patriot Research System than was in the previous Patriot Index system. The last data import was from Jan 8, 2018 and included all new members to that point in time, providing very current information.

Significantly improved data relationships

While not visible to the general user, we have significantly updated the internal data relationships between data. Therefore, we can do so much more with regards to information presentation to users and makes it easier to add accurate data going forward. Record Copies Still not available online (no change in that regard), however, it should be significantly easier to find appropriate information and record copies. Designed for Future SAR IT systems Application architecture was designed with an eye towards the overall IT projects and how we could leverage that data in the future. The programming/development is like what is used in the larger SAR IT projects. From a data capability, ideally, instead of receiving exports of data from NSSAR HQ, we would either directly access the same information, or leverage

a set of APIs providing the same information to this site in a programmatic method.

This NSSAR is a new system (above) for doing patriot research.

Above is a link for all members to sign up and begin to do additional supplemental searches or help others become new members of the SAR.

We are one step closer to an interactive system much like that of our sister organization of the DAR.

Try it out and play with the system, our dues are hard at work and this is just one shining example

Years come, and years go this will be the fifth year (April 2013) anniversary of the Eagle Chapter.

It is young Chapter compared with the San Diego chapter which is nearly 100 years old, and the Riverside chapter with is about 80 years old. Many or most of the original members are no longer with us. But that is not unusual. When I became president of the Riverside SAR Chapter it had tremendously diminished, and it really wanted nothing to do with State CASSAR. Its color guard has changed immensely over the years. At one point there were only three of us at the Riverside National Cemetery on Memorial Day. The Eagle Chapter Color guard started five years ago, with about four original members, to adopt the Captain Stephen Buckland Artillery name, but we have got no artillery to parallel this name

We have had the oration and Eagle Scout state champions already. We have sponsored a a boy scout unit as Riverside Chapter has previously. I have been in both chapters when this existed. The Riverside Chapter was started, orginated with a Boy Scout leader, and with me, as an Eagle Scout and previous leader.

We virtually won the best small chapter in the first three (3) years of our existence. Last year(in 2017 for 2016) Delta Chapter, another young chapter like us won the best small Chapter award.

This last year we have about the greatest % of new SAR members per Chapter capita. And this coming year it looks great. In the Riverside Chapter, I proved nearly 30 patriots. This record may be beaten ‘ potentially’ by either Ed Stutler or Bill Fredericks whom I brought into the Chapter. We have people who are very interested in genealogy as I and Bill Holland and David Leonard in the Riverside Chapter, and I and Bill Bishop, Jerry Sayre, and Bruce Plummer in the Eagle Chapter, and Ray Raser in the San Diego Chapter, We have a great newsletter because of Ray Raser and I in the Eagle Chapter and because of Ed Saint-Germain and I in the Riverside Chapter. The 30 -40 page Chapter newsletters has taken more time, contributed hours per month than any of other position or person in both of those Chapters, except for starting and founding a Chapter. It has been a dedication of love for those chapters.

Genealogy comments per Registrar Bruce Plummer: ‘After reviewing the Patriot Research System web site, (<http://sarpatriots.sar.org>), I think it may be of some use in identifying a previous Patriot, which might cut down on the research time in proving lineage connectivity. In my opinion, because it’s SAR related, it’s certainly worth including as an agenda item, as a tool to use for new applicants, as well as existing SAR members for supplemental submissions’

Per Bruce Plummer, Some handy do’s and don’ts when compiling proof documents in support of a SAR Application:

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>> 1. Each page of proof documentation must be printed on a separate sheet of letter size paper. Submission of supporting DAR records on legal size must be reprinted on letter size paper.

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>> 2. Do not use staples. or paper clips within the documentation

package. Only a single large paper clip to hold the entire package together should be used. Do not use Post-it or similar notes, or flags stuck to pages. Do not use divider pages to separate the generations (the generation numbers should be identified on the page only).

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>> 3. Use a red ink pen to underline and mark each generation in the upper right hand corner of each supporting document. Do not use highlighters, or markers on documentation to indicate important text. Underline pertinent text with a fine-line pen or pen

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>> 4. Do not combine 2 documents onto one page, or back-to-back.

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>> 5. Ensure all documents are legible. If a document is fuzzy or faint, it'll delay processing at higher review levels.

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>> 6. All documentation (birth, marriage and death certificates) listed on the SAR application must accompany the SAR application.

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>> 7. Each piece of documentation must contain the entire image of the document. If a pertinent section is difficult to read, a partial blow-up of that section may be printed not the reverse side of the page. All documents should be orientated properly (portrait or landscape) to maximize readability.

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>> 8. Do not make any annotations to submit documents since documents must be taken as face value as written.

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>> 9. Census records. The entire census age must be shown so that data can be evaluated in context. The census images should be printed in the correct orientation for that census year (usually porter for 1850-1880 and landscape for later census years).

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>> 10. Tombstones used as supporting evidence must be inscribed with the date of the subject's death and include a readable photograph of the stone or marker.

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>> 11. Unacceptable Documentation:

>> User submitted family trees found on ancestry.com. rootsweb.com, etc.

>> LDS Ancestral File

>> US and International Marriage Records from ancestry.com

>> Illegible documents

>> Unpublished transcriptions of wills or other legal documents posted online.

>> Quotes from sources regarding military service posted in online family trees.

>> Photographs with names or other information to show lineage.

>> Unsourced newspaper articles.

Costs for Applications and Supplementals

**NEW MEMBER APPLICATION FEES, DUES NSSAR Fee \$80.00
NATIONAL, STATE, NSSAR Dues \$35.00 AND CHAPTER CASSAR Fee
\$20.00 Chapter Dues Varies**

The National Society offers a discounted application fee to additional family members applying for membership at the same time and under the same lineage as the first applicant listed above. Reduced fees apply to the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th family member and all family applications must be submitted in the same package as that of the original applicant.

**NSSAR Fee \$30.00 THE NSSAR FAMILY NSSAR Dues \$35.00
DISCOUNT CASSAR Fee \$20.00 Chapter Dues Varies**

**SUPPLEMENTAL APPLICATION FEES SUPPLEMENTAL NSSAR Fee
\$60.00 APPLICATION CASSAR Fee \$10.00**

**JUNIOR MEMBER APPLICATION FEES, DUES NSSAR Fee \$80.00
JUNIOR MEMBER Nat'l Dues \$5.00 APPLICATION CASSAR Fee n/a
Chapter n/a**

**MEMORIAL MEMBER APPLICATION FEES, DUES NSSAR Fee \$430.00
CASSAR Fee \$20.00**

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP ADVANTAGES • Junior members receive California and National member numbers that remain with them throughout their adult life. • Junior member dues are significantly lower than regular member dues (see table next page). • Junior members automatically become regular members after their 18th birthday simply by paying full dues, even if their membership lapsed during the intervening years. • May join under the family plan mentioned above. Could also be eligible for the reduced fee when using an acceptable, previously approved DAR or SAR application

While the new <http://sarpatriots.sar.org> appears to be usefully, there is one case where it would fail as follows: *For example, my original qualifying founding ancestor to the SAR, Jonathan Chandler, who is listed under this web site is no longer considered a patriot by not being in NSSAR cited book by SAR: This book can be found on-line at <https://archive.org/details/navalrecordsrev00congrich> “Naval Records of te American Revolution 1775-1788”) If the Privateer is not named in this book they are not considered patriot nor acceptable proof of military*

Reference: er the NSSAR Genealogist General -Email #34 to State Points of Contact from NSSAR Genealogist General, John Sinks 26 December 2017

Privateer Service. Naval Records of the American Revolution (1906) includes a 280-page section on bonds for letters of marque, organized alphabetically by ship. The records give the state and the names the owners, bonders, witnesses, and sometimes the master and mate of the vessel. Although bonders and witnesses are not mentioned in the policy dealing with privateers, Genealogy Committee Chairman Faulkinbury and I agree the acts performed were essential for issuing letters of marquee and they were acts of patriotic service for the Names of individuals can be found in the index. This volume can be found on-line at: <https://archive.org/details/navalrecordsrev00congrich> "Naval Recods of te American Revolution 1775-1788"

So while my original qualifying patriot to the SAR is now rejected, he still remains a conection of my past line to the future, and I have faith that he honorably served this beginning country:



Jonathan was born 1762 and he belonged to the Congregational Church of East Harford, Connecticut where I found his first vital statistics. Both Samuel and Jonathan were Commissioners of Public education, farmers and self-employed in East Hartford Connecticut. He lived there until 1789-1801, at age of 27-29 years of age.

In Oct. 1, 1781, he married Sarah Easton of Connecticut, who was born Oct. 25, 1762, and died March 22, 1840. Their children were Samuel, who was born Dec. 10, 1781; Oliver E., who was born Sept. 16, 1783; Jonathan, Jr., who was born Dec. 27, 1785; Walter, who was born June 3, 1788; Horace, who was born June 3, 1792; Joel, who was born May 16, 1794; Abel, who was born Feb. 1st, 1797; Sally who was born Feb. 14, 1800; Harry who was born August 9, 1802; and Hiram, who was born Nov. 14, 1809. He lived in East Hartford Conn, until in 1789-1801



when he removed to Pitcher, Chenango Co., NY. About 1801.

Jonathan was initially a privateer and was only 15 years of age when he entered war in 1777. He went off to sea in the spring and would returned each fall, to winter at home until the following year, when he would go out again...

Jonathan Chandler of East Hartford Conn was on board the captured ship Raven and imprisoned o the Jersey Prison Ship, He survived and provides a firsthand account of their ordeal aboard the Jersey Prison Ship. In Chandler's rejected pension (as a Privateer), the then Colonel Jonathan Chandler, a hero of the War of 1812 as well, indicated that *"with no change of linen the deponent was almost literally covered with lice and was sick and suffered everything but death* and after remaining there about 6 months. He was exchanged out as a POW and carried to Hartford the next Spring. He was unable to labor at all in consequence of the horrendous sickness and hardship he endured, which out of 92 prisoners taken, only 21(survived)that left the prison ship, and amongst those that died were his cousin, Captain (Stephen Buckland), and his misfortunes aboard the Jersey Prison Ship and his hope that before long he would be patrolled:

The Jersey Prison ship was built to hold no more than 500 during its operational days as a frigate, the Jersey and others like her routinely kept upwards of 700 to 1000 prisoners on board.

Jonathan Chandler also of East Hartford Conn was on board at the same time when the ship Raven was captured and was imprisoned on the prison ship Jersey. . He survived and provides a firsthand account

of their ordeal aboard the Jersey. In Chandler's rejected pension (as a Privateer), the then Colonel Jonathan Chandler, a hero of the War of 1812 as well, indicated that he was sick and suffered everything but death and after remaining there until about 6 months, when he was exchanged and carried to Hartford for the next Spring. He was unable to labor at all in consequence of the sickness and hardship he endured which out of 92 prisoners taken, only 21 (survived) that left the prison ship,.

After the Rev War, Jonathan Chandler and his wife Sarah left East Hartford, and went west to Pitcher, New York in Chenango County.

Col. Jonathan Chandler came from East Hartford, Conn., soon after 1801 and settled at the Corners which perpetuate his name, even up to today about a mile above the village, on the place now occupied by his grandson, William Ransom Chandler, where he died July 30, 1844, aged 82½ years. He took up a large tract of land in that locality and was interested in the mill property now owned by George H. Andrus, a half mile above Pitcher village, consisting of a saw and grist-mill, the latter of which was built by him at a very early day, among the first in this part of the country. The mill property remained in the hands of the family till 1847, when it was purchase by I. B. Allen. The grist-mill, a stone structure was rebuilt by his son Jonathan Jr., in 1841-'42. Mr. Chandler was probably the first postmaster in the town. He was also engaged in mercantile business. His store, a frame building, and Hotel stood near his residence.

In his rejected revolutionary pension (because privateers were not considered of the military at the time) he made a declaration in 1832 he stated that a record of his birth was in the possession of his sister who lived in the same town he did. The sister is not named in the declaration, but later found within Pitcher, New York, leading to his listing in the East Hartford Connecticut Congregational Church where his birth is indicated.

On his brother's pension Matthew, , Jonathan declared himself of Pitcher in the county of Chenango and the state of New York, and sworn says that he is the brother of Matthew Chandler the named applicant for a pension – and that early in the spring of /the year 1781 – the said Matthew enlisted in the State Troops of Connecticut for a year was gone from home in the service for a year at least – the deponent did not see him in the service but knows of his enlistment & that he went away in the service & was gone for a year & was believed by all (an insert I can't read) to be in the service for the whole of that time – that such enlistment was in East Hartford in Connecticut where this deponent & the said Matthew then resided – Deponent further said that the said Matthew enlisted under Capt. Bissell, Sworn before me this

27th day of July 1832

Jonathan Chandler

Between 1812 and 1817 Jonathan Chandler rose from a Captain to a Major in the Chenango County militia. By the Time he died he retired as a Colonel of the Militia... A Colonel in 1812 would be a General in today's military.

He was in a Militia Major, who came to Sackett's Harbor on a call from General Brown who was being over whelmed and attacked by the British. He was later promoted to Colonel of the militia.

In the War of 1812 Jonathan Chandler was a Militia Major, and helped save his younger son Joel with his old Rev. comrade from a British assault at Sackett's Harbor, NEW York, with the help of another old revolutionary soldier. In this War of 1812 Jonathan Chandler helped save Sacket's Harbor (also spelled as Sackett's. It was a naval battle fought on July 19, 1812 and in 1813, between the American and British naval forces that resulted in the American forces repelling the attacks from their town and their naval shipbuilding yard located there

The Chandlers Corners, is about three-fourths of a mile north-east of Pitcher, that contained a grist mill, a saw mill, a blacksmith shop and eight dwellings, containing a store, hotel, mercantile business, a farm and ashery and its first post master.



This building (now a house) was the hotel that he built with a tavern in it.

Jonathan Chandler was an industrious person and very enterprising. His residence looked like a small plantation designed house but

without any slaves.



This house probably was constructed in the 1820-30s.

The cemetery where Jonathan is buried is between Chandler's Corners and Pitcher, New York.





Wayne Rogers at Jonathan Chandler's tombstone. Chandler was a privateer in the Revolution, and was prisoner aboard the Jersey Prison Ship, after being captured aboard the Raven. Jonathan Chandler's pension requests were rejected because he was a privateer and not a soldier or sailor per se. He claimed to have seen all manner of death in one of his rejected pensions.

Jonathan is buried in the Hinman Cemetery. This Cemetery was originally named Chandlers Corners Cemetery by the people who settled the area. The Church located next to the Cemetery was later moved to Pitcher and the Cemetery took on the name of the farm where Cemetery was located. The Hinman Cemetery is in Pitcher on the East side of County Road 26, just North of its junction with the Hakes-Calhoun-Davis Road. It is a Cemetery of roughly rectangular shape, approximately 150x164 feet. The earliest known burial is 1803 and the latest 1916. Jonathan was buried in it in 1844.



His gravestone is marked as Colonel, but he was not a Colonel in the Revolution, but a Colonel later in the Militia after the Revolutionary War and after the War of 1812.

Now the NSSAR genealogical committee does not want to accept any Privateers who do not appear in their 'book' on-line at <https://archive.org/details/navalrecordsrev00congrich> "Naval Records of the American Revolution 1775-1788". If they are not in their book they are deemed not to be Patriotic. **Everything must be what is deemed to be 'bureaucratically' correct.**

Since Jonathan Chandler was my originating patriot for membership into the SAR and is not longer accepted as a privateer per the NSSAR genealogical committee. My membership ID number becomes suspended for anyone else in my family. This is nothing new; because if we go back in history, we learn that PRIVATEERS were rejected from receiving revolutionary pensions because they were not considered to be part of the military at the time. **similarly rejected they are not now considered of the military patriots at this time**

'Those who do not look upon themselves as an link connecting the past with the future do not perform their duty to God and the World' a paraphrase of quote by Daniel Webster



Wayne Rogers with Compatriots (three Vietnam Era Veterans including two purple heart recipient, one retired LA Dectative, and one life member) at the Sons of the Revolution and Military Order of Loyal Legions of the United States at the Rose Bowl, Brookside Gold Club Restuarnat in Pasadena California on January 27th, 2018. Wayne Was also installed as a Genalogist (registrar) for the Sons of theRevolution in the State of California. Wayne is also registrar for CA MOLLUS, also.

Remembering the Revolutionary WAR

We are all heirs of the American Revolution, but the number of Americans who understand this is declining.! Historical literacy is

failing and what American history is being taught encourages young American to identify themselves foremost by gender, race or social class, and to regard our history as a tale of victimization and oppression. There have been plenty of both in our history, but Americans from George Washington to Abraham Lincoln to Martin Luther King, have appealed to the example and ideals of the Revolution to combat in justice and build a more perfect Union for All Americans. You know the challenges we face, so as members of the Society of American Revolution, join the American Revolution Institute or participate in your local community.

Revised Eagle Chapter Calendar by VP Programs Wayne Rogers. The following list of events and activities is provided to assist Eagle Chapter compatriots & their family members in the planning of personal calendars for hereditary patriotic events. If you have an activity you would like to add to this list, please me at roger-wayne1@hotmail.com

MONTH	DATE/DAY	TIME	ACTIVITY
S May 12	Tuesday	5-7PM	Wayne Rogers present JROTC San Marcos HS
May 27	Saturday	10:30 AM	Memorial Day at Fall brook Oddfellows cemetery- Jerry Sayre.
May 30th	Tuesday	5 PM	Wayne Rogers-Memorial Day at RNC
June 3 rd		9:00 AM	Wayne Rogers- presentation on Tracing Huguenots and Democracy
July 1	1 st Saturday	10 AM	Ocean Side- Independent Parade
July 2 nd	Sunday	2 PM	Celebrate America Concert at Presb. Church 2001 S, El Camino Real Blvd Oceanside Color guard and declaration of

			Independence
July 4	Tuesday	10 AM	Temecula Parade
August 5	1st Saturday	9 AM	David Ott- Firearms
September 9	2nd Saturday	9 AM	Wayne Rogers, Tracing Huguenots.
September 16	Saturday	8 AM	Discovery Faire, Menifee, CA Wayne made two  presentations
September 17	Sunday		Constitution Day, Bill, Faye Bishop, Wayne Rogers, Steve Clugston
October 7	1st Saturday		Frank Kebelman - Logistics John Huegel
October 9			Wayne Rogers- TVGS -Open House with Steve Wright.
November 4	1st Saturday		John Huegel - Odyssey
Nov 4-5 Nov 11			CASSAR at Harbor, CA Murrieta VA Parade
December 2	1st Saturday		Xmas Chapter Meeting 9AM with CASSAR President James Fosdyck and Un Hui Yi
December 2nd	1st Saturday		Fallbrook Parade, 5PM With Past Presidents Wayne Rogers. Jerry Sayre and Incoming President John  Huegel
January 6. 2018	1 st Saturday		Installation of Officers and Videos of Parades.
January 20th	3rd Saturday		Presentation of Silver Good Citizenship Medal to Chuck

			Atkinson by CASSAR Pres. James Fosdyck.
January			Presentation of 4 Eagle Scouts in Escondido
January			Presentation of Quilt of Valor in Carlsbad, Calif. by CASSAR Pres. James Fosdyck and wife
February 3, 2018	1st Saturday		Presentation by Helen Murphy on <i>Hewick Planation</i>.
February 18, 2018	3rd Sunday		<u>Massing of the Colors:</u> Burbank Ca. Forest Lawn, gather before 2 pm, paraded be gins at 3 PM
March 3rd , 2018	1st Saturday		Gerard and John Huegel will both present and deal with contemporary revolutionary firearms
April 7, 2018	1st Saturday		Bruce, with a Presentation on his travels and genealogical investigations
April 20, 2018	Friday (need to contact earlier)	1800 Hr.,	JROTC. Vista HS, 1 Panther Way, football stadium Wayne Rogers
May 4, 2018	Thursday (Need to contact earlier)	1700 hr.	El Camilo HS, 1700 Truax theater
May 3rd, 2018	Thursday	1700 Hr.,	Oceanside HS 1700 Truax Theater
May 5th 2018	1st Saturday		A guest speaker, Sandy Jenkins performing "Storytelling"
June 2nd, 2018	1st Saturday		David Ott is: volunteering to speak on the Boston Tea Party
July 4th			Temecula 4th of July Parade

Revised Schedule by VP Programs Wayne Rogers



Our next meeting will be held at the Pala Mesa Resort in its Fireside room, at 2001 Old Highway 395 (just off I-15 Scenic Corridor in Escondido, California, 9 AM February 3rd. The presentation will be our own Helen Murphy on Hewick Planation and *the shaping of Virginia***