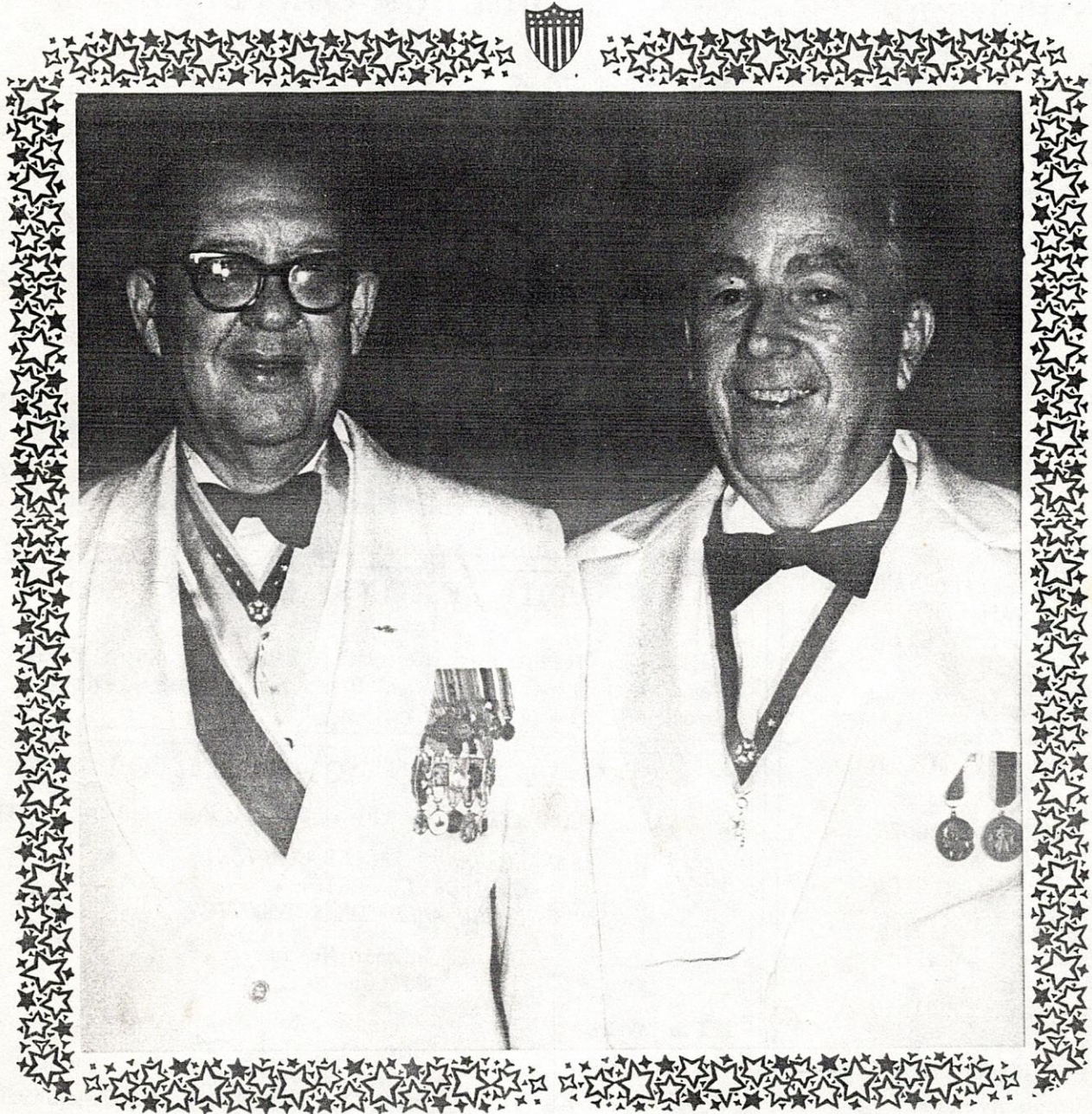


the VALLEY COMPATRIOT

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER

"OUR HERITAGE IS FROM THE PAST, OUR DUTY IS THE PRESENT, OUR HOPE IS IN THE FUTURE"



Volume 6

Number 5

August & September 1986



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.....THE FRONT COVER.....

TAMPA FLORIDA - June 9th, 1986 - Compatriot
George Sutherland Van Dorn and President -
General Clovis H. Brakebill.

THE VALLEY COMPATRIOT

The VALLEY COMPATRIOT is the Official Publication of the

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER,
CALIFORNIA SOCIETY,
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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The editorial content of the VALLEY COMPATRIOT reflects the opinions of the Editor or the authors of the various articles and is not necessarily the official position of the San Fernando Valley Chapter, C.A.S.S.A.R. except where so stated.

Meeting Notice

Per the decision of the June meeting of the Chapter's membership, the monthly meetings in JULY and AUGUST were cancelled.

September

When: 29 SEPTEMBER 1986
Where: LEON'S STEAK HOUSE
10945 Victory Blvd.
North Hollywood, Ca.
(Corner of Victory and Vineland)
Social: 6:30 P.M. until 7:00 P.M.
Dinner: 7:00 P.M. (from the menu)

Compatriot Roger E. Robertson will have a slide presentation and talk on the August/September visit of the Sons of the American Revolution to England. The recently found former home of Benjamin Franklin and the ancestral home of the Washingtons will be featured. It will be most interesting and informative as well as entertaining. Roger is a founding member of the chapter and holder of the S.A.R.'s Patriot Medal.

Reservations are not required, however, owing to the varied number of members attending the dinner meetings, the restaurant would appreciate knowing how many to expect. Please let our secretary know if you plan on attending. (Address and telephone number on facing page)

Special Notice

Owing to recent unfortunate developments in the Aerospace Industry it has become necessary to tighten security. Part of those controls is the total restriction of telephone useage. It would be greatly appreciated if you would refrain from telephoning our Secretary/Editor at his office. He is usually available at home between 6:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M. (1-805-945-9071)

The Valley Compatriot

Again we are forced to double up on our monthly newsletter. The AUGUST and SEPTEMBER issues (this issue) is herein combined. This action is necessary owing to our editors participation in the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, tour of England. He will be our of the country the last week of August and the first two of September.

In our October issue a full report of the N.S.S.A.R.'s activities in England will be provided in the Valley Compatriot. Joining Compatriot Moran is his wife Linda and Roger and Mary Lou Robertson.

Of specific interest to the SOns of the American Revolution is Washington Old Hall, the original home built by George Washington's ancestors in York, England and the last surviving residence of Benjamin Franklin, in London. Both will be visited and reviewed for you.

Compatriots in the News



August and September are very active months for the members of the San Fernando Valley Chapter. Compatriot Donald R. McDowell, a founding member of our Chapter, is also very supportive of the Society for Preservation of Drum Barracks, a Civil War site in San Pedro, California. Don employed his talents as an artist to paint a original oil of President Abraham Lincoln, and donated to that Society for display in their museum. A newspaper article on the presentation appeared in the News-Pilot, and is reproduced below.



Portrait donated

Artist Don McDowell, second from right, donated his portrait of Abraham Lincoln to the Society for the Preservation of Drum Barracks during ceremonies recently. Also present at the ceremonies

were, from left, Marga and Fred Martin, portraying Mary Todd and Abe Lincoln; McDowell; and Marilyn Lofthus, first vice president of the society. The portrait will hang in the parlor of the barracks.

BIRTHDAYS

CHARLES BARNARD	- - - - -	08-08
BERNI CAMPBELL	- - - - -	08-09
RICHARD KAMMERER	- - - - -	08-23
PAUL JORGENSEN	- - - - -	09-17

ANNIVERSARYS

WALTER and GLENN TURNELL	- - - - -	08-17-57
JOHN and EDYTHE BARTKE	- - - - -	08-28-77
CHARLES and MARGARET BARNARD	- - - - -	09-01-46
BOB and VIRGINIA EMREY	- - - - -	09-19-43
PAUL and BETTY JORGENSEN	- - - - -	09-21-40
RICHARD and HELEN KAMMERER	- - - - -	09-23-67

HAPPY BIRTHDAY AND HAPPY ANNIVERSARY TO ONE AND ALL FROM THE CHAPTER!

CASSAR Endorsements



At the June meeting of the San Fernando Valley Chapter, S.A.R. we endorsed several Compatriots who have expressed interest in running for the State Society officers. As information, the State Society has a nominating committee comprised of all living State Society former presidents. The individual Chapters within the State can recommend or endorse any member in good standing for any office. This DOES influence the nominating committee. Since the vote at the annual meeting of the State Society is made up of the six elected State Officers and the Chapter Presidents and Delegates. If a clear majority of Chapters endorse a candidate for a specific office, it is clear he will then win a majority of the votes in the election, so he is the likely compatriot to nominate for that office.

- For State President - - - - - Donald Norman Moran - - San Fernando Valley
- For State Vice President (No.)- - - Jess Wolfe - - - - - Redwood Empire
- For State Vice President (So.)- - - Arthur Barrett - - - Long Beach
- For State Secretary - - - - - Carl H. Lamb - - - - San Diego
- For State Treasurer - - - - - Paul Davis - - - - - San Diego
- For State Registrar - - - - - Arthur L. Ogilvie - - Palo Alto
- For NSSAR Trustee - - - - - Richard N. Andriano-Moore - - San Francisco

Veteran's Book Drive



Compatriot Berni K. Campbell, Chairman of the Veteran's Book Drive Committee reminds everyone that starting with our forthcoming September meeting, we will be again collecting paperback books for both the Sepulveda and Sawtelle V.A. Hospitals. We have had a whole summer to read all those books we wanted to read, and now can donate them to the V.A.! This program has received much notice from the S.A.R., and our Chapter has been in the vanguard since its inception - lets keep it that way.

Constitution Display



The Chapter has made arrangements to acquire a special display on the United States Constitution - to be used in public locations, such as banks, lobbies (secured) etc. This display will consist of three six foot tall squares on which is afixed the story of the U.S. Constitution, in full color. Arrangements have been made with one large chain of Savings and Loans that will accomodate the display as often as we like!

We have discussed the possibility of acquiring mannequins to display the color guard uniforms - it would be ideal to tie the two together - what a marvelous, attention getter it would make.

Any Compatriot who has any ideas on how we can acquire the mannequins, without paying and "arm-and-a-leg" for them please advise the chairman of the Color Guard Committee, LtC James Bellah (His address and Telephone number are on the inside cover). This display could easily be used at such major events as the S.C.G.S's Jamboree, the Los Angeles County Fair (7,000,000 visitors last year!), etc. It would be a most worthy effort for the chapter.

#PO SHEET PROTECTOR VM-11

Proclamation 5513 of July 29, 1986

National Family Reunion Weekend, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

We are a nation of families. We take pride in our families, and we value family life. The family is the most basic unit in our society. It teaches us the values of loyalty, independence, responsibility, and mutual love. We look to our families for care, support, and protection. Strong, stable families are the vital cells of a society that is healthy and free. But to remain strong, families require nurturing; their bonds must be reinforced. A family reunion is a wonderful way to strengthen and preserve those family ties.

A family reunion can be a time of growth and learning, offering us an opportunity to gain a new perspective on ourselves and others. Each family has its own history, personality, sense of accomplishment, and dreams for the future. The family reunion provides an ideal setting for renewing these shared riches of the spirit. It is a time to learn, to laugh, and to renew the ties of affection. Family reunions bridge generations and remind us of our roots. I encourage all families to use the family reunion to tap these roots again and to renew their pledge of love and concern for each other. I also ask families to reach out to those who lack the support of families and to share their love and spirit with them.

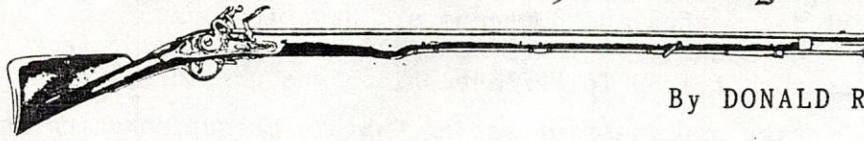
In recognition of the importance of family reunions, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 274, has authorized and requested the President to designate the weekend of August 1, 1986, through August 3, 1986, as "National Family Reunion Weekend."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weekend of August 1, 1986, through August 3, 1986, as National Family Reunion Weekend. I call upon the people of the United States to observe the occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

Ronald Reagan

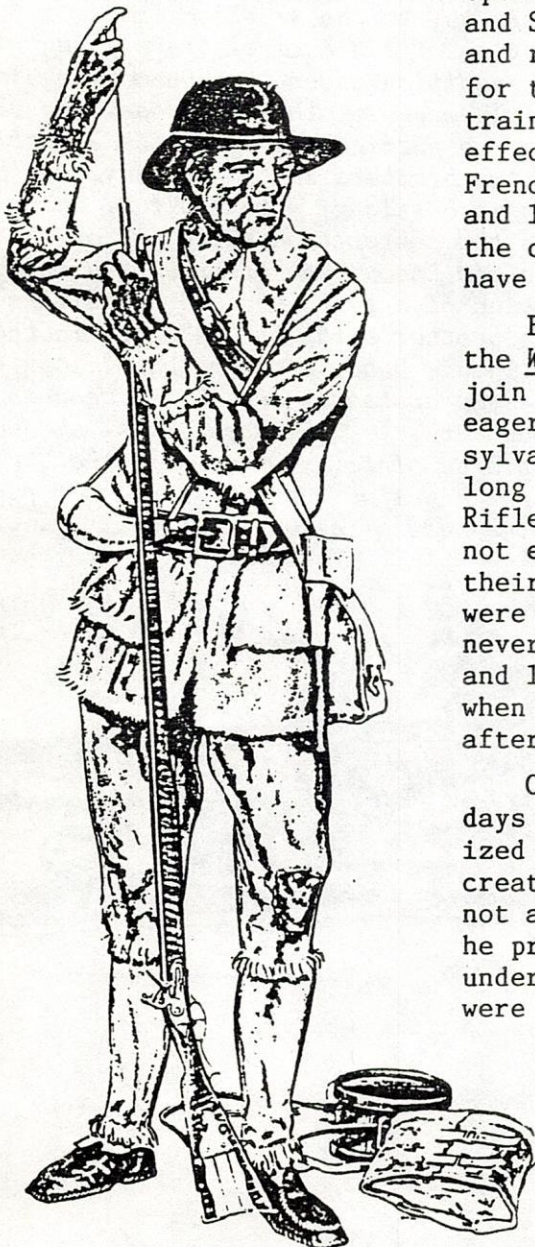
"Those Tall Men and Their Long Guns"



By DONALD ROSS McDOWELL

How did WE win the Revolution and the freedom to invent that wonderful institution called the *UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*? And for that matter, just who were WE? For sure, WE were an unlikely crew to take on the greatest military power on earth. WE were only about one third of the people living in the American Colonies, if the estimates are valid that about that proportion felt strongly enough to fight for independence, another third remained loyal to the Crown, and the balance stayed on the fence to see who was going to win. And the WE fortunately included some fervent and capable leaders who were labeled "damned rebels" by our British rulers, and would be called radical agitators today.

Most of us were tradesmen or farmers, with a very few trained soldiers serving in colonial regiments under the Crown, who, thankfully, opted for independence. Such units as Haslett's Delawares and Smallwood's Marylanders formed the center of strength and resistance in early engagements, setting an example for the newly formed Continental Line regiments received training and a baptism of fire, eventually becoming an effective fighting force. And the WE has to include our French friends who supplied us with arms and equipment, and later, in 1780, with manpower and naval support when the outlook was bleakest, and without which we could not have won.



But the subject of this treatise is another part of the WE, a breed of unique Americans who were quick to join the Yankee farmers and tradesmen in battle. These eager fighters were the backwoodsmen from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Carolinas with their deadly long guns, which much later came to be known as "Kentucky Rifles". These men did not win the Revolution, and did not even play what could be called a major role, but their contributions had a dramatic impact wherever they were present in sufficient numbers. It is probable that never more than a few thousand served at any one time, and like other militiamen, most of them joined the fight when they were needed and went home when they weren't, after short enlistments. What kind of men were they?

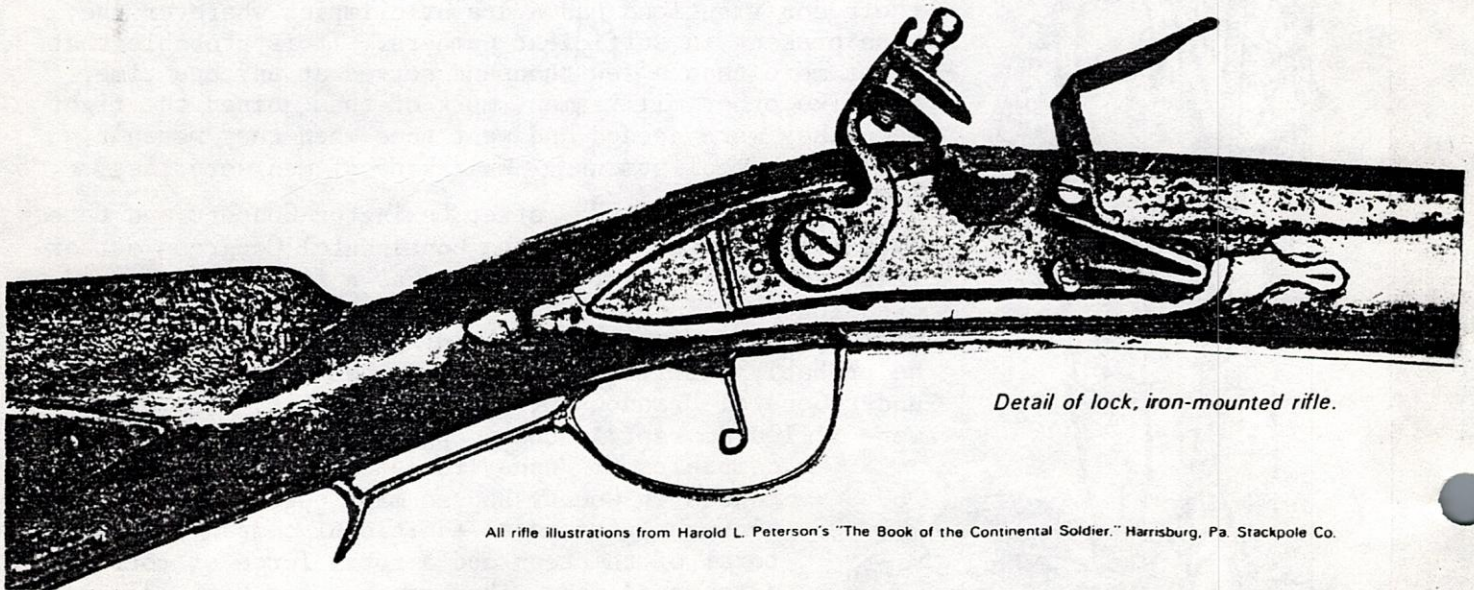
On June 14th, 1775, after Lexington-Concord and three days before Bunker Hill, the Continental Congress authorized ten companies of "riflemen" as a first step toward creating a national army. Although George Washington was not appointed Commander-in-Chief until the following day, he probably instigated this action based on his observations under General Braddock twenty years before. The quotas were filled so rapidly that Congress authorized two more companies of Pennsylvanians on June 22nd, and Lancaster County had so many eager volunteers that they formed an additional company, making a total of thirteen and a total force of more than a thousand men. They set out for Cambridge immediately, arriving three to four weeks later after

marches of 550 to 750 miles from their various staging points. There are more reliable accounts of these hardy men and their contributions than can be included here. However, the company enlisted at Frederick, Maryland, under Captain Micheal Cresap is well documented and contemporary descriptions of this unit can be applied in general to the others. A letter dated August 1st, 1775, from a gentleman in Fredericksburg to a friend in Philadelphia gives the following colorful account:

"I have had the happiness of seeing Captain Cresap marching at the head of a formidable company of upwards of one hundred and thirty men, from the mountains and backwoods, painted like indians, armed with tomahawks and rifles, dressed in hunting shirts and moccasins, and though some of them had traveled near eight hundred miles from the banks of the Ohio, they seemed to walk light and easy, and not with less spirit than at the first hour of their march. Health and vigor, after what they had undergone, declare them to be intimate with hardship, and familiar with danger"

When Captain Cresap's company arrived at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, they gave an exhibition of marksmanship for the townspeople. An eyewitness described the performance in a letter printed in the *PENNSYLVANIA PACKET* of August 28th, 1775, which said in part:

"On Firday evening last arrived here, on their way to the American Camp, Captain Cresap's Company of Riflemen, consisting of 130 active, brave young fellows; many of whom had been in the late expedition under Lord Dunmore against the Indians. They bear in their bodies visible marks of their prowess, and show scars and wounds . . . one of these warriors, in particular, shows the cicatrices of four bullet holes through his body . . . two brothers in the company took a piece of board, five inches broad, and seven inches long, with a bit of white paper, about the size of a dollar, nailed in the center, and while one of them supported this board perpendicularly between his knees, the other at a distance of upwards of sixty yards, and without any kind of a rest, shot eight bullets successively through the board, and spared a brother's thighs! Another in the company held a barrel stave perpendicularly in his hand, with one edge close to his side, while one of his comrades, at the same distance, and in the manner before mentioned, shot several bullets through it . . . the spectators, amazed at these feats, were told that there were upwards of fifty persons in the company who could do the same thing; that there was not one who could not plug 19 bullets out of twenty within an inch of the head of a ten-penny nail . . ."



Detail of lock, iron-mounted rifle.

The Loyalist Bradford brothers, Philadelphia printers, wrote the following account which appeared in the *LONDON CHRONICLE* of August 17th, 1775:

"This province has raised 1000 riflemen, the worst of whom will put a ball into a man's head at the distance of 150 or 200 yards, therefore advise your officers who shall hereafter come out to America to settle their affairs in England before their departure."

There were further accounts after the riflemen arrived at Cambridge. An August 1775 entry in the diary of Dr. James Thatcher, a surgeon in the hospital at Cambridge said: ". . . several companies of riflemen, amounting, it is said, to more than 1400 men, have arrived here from Philadelphia and Maryland, a distance of from 500 to 700 miles. They are remarkably stout and hardy men; many of them exceeding 6 feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks, or rifle shirts, and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim; striking a mark with great certainty at 200 yards distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of 7 inches diameter, at the distance of 250 yards. They are now stationed on our lines, and their shots have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who exposed themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common musket shot."

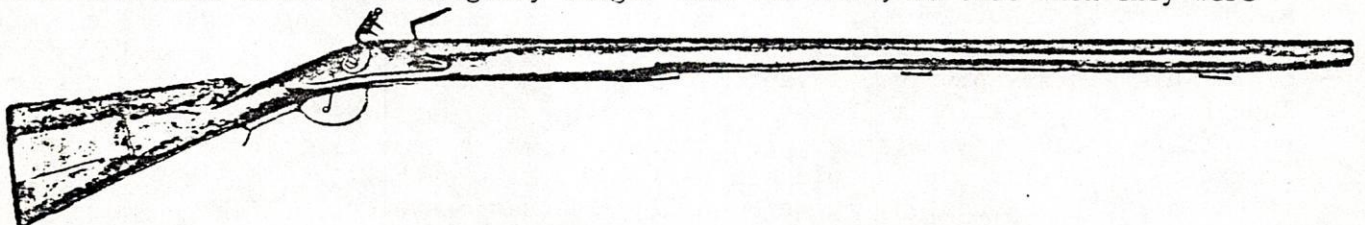
These marksmen were organized into small, independent units and ordered to pick-off British officers during the inactivity around Boston following the Bunker Hill fight. Dunlap's *PENNSYLVANIA PACKET* said on August 14th, 1775,

"The express, who was sent by Congress, is returned here from the Eastward, and says he left the Camp last Saturday; that the riflemen picked off ten men in one day, three of whom were Field-Officers, that were reconnoitering; one of them was killed at a distance of 250 yards, when only half his head was seen."

Such reports caused great indignation when republished in London. The backwoodsmen were called ". . . shirt-tail men, with thier cursed twisted [rifled] guns, the most fatal widow-and-orphan makers in the world."

Some of the accounts of marksmanship are almost too much to be belived, but can be accepted if considered as a few newsworthy successes out of many unsuccessful attempts. For instances, the *PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE* of August 21st, 1775, carried the following: "A gentleman from the American Camp says-last Wednesday, some riflemen, on Charlestown side, shot an officer of note in the ministerial service, supposed to be Major Small or Bruce, and killed three men on board a ship at Charlestown ferry, at the distance of full half a mile". Even the deadly "widow-maker" would not carry half that far accurately, and American commanders discouraged the waste of powder and ball. However, it is very probable that the free spirited backwoodsmen enjoyed the "sport", as they did their target and turkey shoots back home.

And what were those cursed twisted guns, the first truly American weapons? The curved grooves in the barrel, or rifling, was important, but "rifles" had been used by special units in European armies since the 1600's. In fact, the deadly American or long rifle, was a developement of the Jaeger (hunter) rifle introduced to the colonies by immigrant Swiss, French Huguenot, but mostly German gunsmiths who settled in Pennsylvania between 1700 and 1740. The Jaeger rifle had a barrel seldom exceeding 36 inches in length, with a bore between 65 and 70 / 100's of an inch. These rifles used soft lead balls cast slightly larger than the bore, so that when they were



THE AMERICAN LONG RIFLE / "KENTUCKY" RIFLE / WIDOW MAKER

forced down the barrel on top of the black powder, they would fill the rifled grooves and prevent the escape of gases in firing. After a few shots, powder residue would collect in the grooves, making loading difficult until the barrel was cleaned with a dampened swab. Also, the tight fitting ball was deformed during the loading.

The main clients of the gunsmiths were the frontier hunters and Indian fighters. They demanded changes in the design of their rifles to make them better suited to their needs in obtaining food and for protection. By 1750, these changes resulted in the American long rifle a precision tool essential to their survival. The barrel was lengthened to between 44" and 48" to insure complete burning of the powder, and therefore maximum velocity and the bore size was reduced by one-third to .40 or .45 calibre to save both powder and lead, scarce commodities on the frontier. These rifles were loaded by a new system which was primarily responsible for their extreme accuracy. Their bullets were cast slightly smaller than the bore. A greased or siliva-dampened patch of linen was placed over the bore, the bullet seated on this and rammed down on top of the powder. This patch served as a gas seal, it cleaned the barrel with each loading, and it avoided deformation of the ball. The results of these changes was a superbly dependable, economical firearm in which the considerable increase in velocity and accuracy more than made up for the decreased weight of the ball. A .45 calibre long rifle would deliver about three times the number of shots from the same amount of powder and lead as a .75 calibre musket.

And what about comparisons with the British, Prussian, French and American smoothbore muskets which were standard issue and the predominant weapon on both sides. In addition to the ammunition supply disadvantage mentioned above, they were not very accurate. They used a ball about .05 calibre smaller than the bore for ease in loading in a dirty barrel, which meant that the ball bounced down the barrel and left the muzzle in a slightly different direction with each shot, creating an inaccuracy which was compounded by the escape of the gas around the loose fitting projectile. The accuracy of the long rifle, in contrast, came from the patched, lightweight tight-fitting ball and the resulting high velocity which provided a flat trajectory and obviated the need for "holding over" a man-sized target up to 150 or more yards, and from the gyroscopic effect of the spin imparted to the ball by the rifled bore. It has been compared to the difference in accuracy between a thrown basketball and an expertly spiralled football.

Muskets had some important advantages over the rifle, however. Loading was fast, about four shots per minute, due to the charges being made up in paper cartridges. These consisted of a paper tube which contained powder and ball for one shot. The paper was torn open with the teeth, powder was poured into the pan, the pan cover or frizzen was closed and the remaining powder was poured down the barrel with the rest of the paper and the ball rammed down on top. The musket was designed for use against massed troops and cavalry, and was an effective weapon when it could be so used. It would deliver its one ounce ball into a man-sized target at 60 to 80 yards from a steady rest, but it was really not designed primarily for this purpose, particularly when fired hurriedly in combat from a standing or even moving position.

It is often assumed that the use of the massed formations which proved so vulnerable to our scattered, concealed riflemen was the result of a fixation with tradition and pageantry, but this is far from true. Attacks by several closely ranked waves of troops were, rather, a tactic which came about because of the recognized limitations of the smoothbore musket. The masses of infantry were not there to provide convenient targets, but to deliver a massed fire, still a military principle which is now provided by automatic and repeating weapons. Muskets were not thought of as precision military tools, and the standard piece did not even have a rear sight, but a mass of heavy lead balls thrown in the direction of a foe could do great damage. The principle can be likened to bird hunting with a shotgun; most of the pellets are wasted, but enough find the target to accomplish the mission.

Followed by a bayonet charge after a close range volley against other massed troops, the tactic was very effective. However, against scattered riflemen who stayed out of range of both the smoothbore muskets and bayonets, this kind of warfare did not apply.

Loading the long rifle was slower than the musket because powder and balls were carried separately in a powder horn and a bullet pouch. A little powder was poured into the pan, then more down the barrel, measured by the experienced eye of the rifleman. A maximum charge would be used in order to obtain maximum velocity, and no harm was done if too much powder was used, since the excess would be blown out of the barrel with the bullet. The patch would then be extracted from the patchbox in the stock, which was in some rifles an open recess, and placed over the muzzle. A bullet was placed on the patch and the whole rammed down easily with the greased patch acting as a lubricant. The additional steps took more time than the use of the all-in-one paper musket cartridge; however, some of the more experienced riflemen speeded up the loading process by keeping three extra balls between the base of the fingers on each hand for faster loading, creating odd cavities which stayed with them for life.



Brigadier General DANIEL MORGAN

Saratoga, which was only the point of final surrender of Burgoyne's Army. As the advance party of four regiments of regulars under Burgoyne's personal command broke into the clearings of the farm, they heard a chorus of eerie turkey gobblings coming from shadowy figures with fur caps in the surrounding woods south of the clearing. Then the sharp crack of long rifles broke the stillness, and within a few minutes every British officer was killed or wounded and non-coms and privates began to fall. The rest of Burgoyne's troops rushed to the rescue and the riflemen thought to be

The long rifle was also at a disadvantage in that it was not fitted for bayonet use. This was a definite handicap in close combat, since an opposing force with bayonets could cover a hundred yards or more in the time it took to load and fire two or three times. The usual tactic for the riflemen was to get off their two or three volleys, then retreat to avoid the bayonets and get time to reload and fire again.

Colonial riflemen were an important, if not decisive, element in many battles. In spite of popular assumptions to the contrary, there were no eagle-eyed sharpshooters (with long rifles) at Bunker's Hill, which was fought by New England militiamen armed with their own smoothbore muskets, familiar tools like their plows and axes, which they used effectively. However, rifles were an important factor in a historic engagement two years later. Colonel Daniel Morgan (depicted to the left) who had led one of the Virginia Companies to Cambridge in July of 1775, commanded a Corps of riflemen which opened hostilities on September 19, 1777, at the first Battle of Freeman's Farm, the start of what is often called, erroneously, the Battle of

no more than a company, melted into the woods, continuing their gobbling as they joined Morgan's main body.

The woods filled fast with tall men in fur caps, round hats and hunting shirts. The crack of rifles resumed, joined by the duller reports of muskets as Cilley's New Hampshire Continentals closed up with Morgan's men. It was a bad situation for Burgoyne, a general trained in formal war. He tried to bring his artillery into action, but the cannoners and artillery officers were picked off before their guns could be loaded. The fighting continued for more than three hours, while decimated British regiments closed up again and again, and companies shrank to platoons and platoons to squads in what was, to them, a new type of warfare. They were finally saved from complete annihilation by the arrival of a strong force of Baron von Riedesel's Germans.

The Second Battle of Freeman's Farm on October 7th, in which British General Simon Fraser was killed by one of Morgan's riflemen, finished Burgoyne's army as a fighting force, and led to the final surrender of more than 5,000 British and Germans on October 17th.

Riflemen played a prominent part in later actions in the South, notably in the indecisive engagements at Cowpens and Guilford Courthouse, but they were entirely responsible for an overwhelming victory at King's Mountain, on the border between North and South Carolina on October 7, 1780. A force of more than 1100 Tories, trained and equipped by the British and commanded by Major Patrick Ferguson, were ordered by General Cornwallis to march west into the Watauga settlements in the area of what is now the mountainous Tennessee-North Carolina border to warn the mountain people to declare allegiance to the Crown or suffer invasion, destruction of their settlements and the hanging of their leaders. Word of Ferguson's mission spread quickly, and the Watauga men, hardiest of the hardy pioneers, chose not to wait, but, rather to meet Ferguson before he came anywhere near their homes.

Companies formed rapidly under Colonels Isaac Shelby, "Nolichucky Jack" Sevier and Charles McDowell. They set out, each man with his horse, long rifle and a bag of parched corn. Along the way they were joined by Campbell's Virginians, Cleaveland with more Carolinians and other local leaders. Major Ferguson got word of this considerable force, now totaling more than 1,400 men, and decided to take refuge on King's Mountain, hoping for reinforcements. They were attacked there by 900 of the best mounted and equipped riflemen after an overnight thirty mile ride. The Tories fought well and bravely, repelling the riflemen by several bayonet charges, but the result was inevitable. Completely surrounded by expert marksmen, and with the death of most of their officers including Major Ferguson, who was hit by seven bullets. The Tories surrendered after one hour and ten minutes of intense fighting. Estimates of Tory casualties vary from 425 to 800 killed or wounded, compared to less than 100 of the mountaineers.

No account of the Kentucky rifle in warfare is complete without a mention of the Battle of New Orleans on January 8th, 1815, where about 11,000 British regulars were opposed by 3,900 American under Andrew Jackson, most of them frontiersmen from Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. The British, attacking in their customary solid formations, lost 868 killed or fatally wounded, 1251 wounded and permanently disabled and 1217 temporarily wounded, for a total of 3,336 casualties. Among those killed was the British Commander, Major General Sir Edward Pakenham, brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington.

The Americans, fighting from behind cypress log and molasses barrel redoubts, lost eight killed and thirteen wounded. It is probable that the long rifles received the name "Kentucky rifles" in this battle, indicating the men who used them, not the Pennsylvania gunsmiths who made most of them. Pennsylvania historians and gun collectors have always resented this terminology.



THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

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SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER
CALIFORNIA SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE MINUTES OF THE
MAY 26th, 1986 MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CHAPTER

1. CALL TO ORDER

Pursuant to due notice, the Chapter convened at 7:00 P.M. on Monday, May 26th, 1986 at Leon's Steak House in North Hollywood, California. Colonel George A. Eckert, Jr., President, Presiding. Those attending:

MEMBERS

Col. George A. Eckert, Jr.
Walter G. Turnell
George Sutherland Van Dorn
LtC James Bellah, II
Berni K. Campbell
Donald Norman Moran

GUESTS

Mary Van Dorn
Glenn Turnell
Röberta Storm-Robson
Linda T. Moran
Mary Campbell

2. COMMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT

President George A. Eckert, gave a review of the Tri-Annual meeting of the Society of Cincinnati, which was held in Philadelphia. George was the delegate from California. He also read the address of their president which was as meaningful to the SAR as it was to the Cincinnati.

3. APPROVAL OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN AT THE APRIL 28th MEETING

Owing to the lack of a quorum at the April meeting it was necessary to have the actions of that meeting ratified by this meeting. This motion was tabled to be reconsidered at the June meeting of the Chapter.

4. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE APRIL 28th, 1986 MEETING

This motion was tabled to be reconsidered at the June meeting of the Chapter.

5. TREASURERS REPORT

Treasurer George Sutherland Van Dorn presented the Treasurer's report for the period ending May 26th, 1986. This report shows continued financial growth and that the chapter is solvent.

6. VETERANS BOOK DRIVE COMMITTEE

George Sutherland Van Dorn presented the Chapter with the "Veteran's Administration Voluntary Service Award" which he accepted on behalf of Committee CHairman Berni K. Campbell who was out of state at the time. It was decided to publish the certificate in the Valley Com-patriot for all of our members to see.

7. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman Berni K. Campbell advised that the Chapter has received the certificate of membership for Father John Bartke. Additional applic-ations are in the works.

8. EAGLE SCOUT SCHOLARSHIP

The action on this motion was tabled pending full committee attendance.

9. PASADENA CENTENNIAL PARADE - COLOR GUARD PARTICIPATION

Secretary Donald Norman Moran advised that all was ready and it should be a very good exposure for the Chapter and the SAR.

10. CHAPTER STATIONERY

Secretary Moran advised that he would order the printing of new stationery, and it is going to be plain thereby reducing the cost of printing.

11. COLOR GUARD FLAGS

Secretary Moran advised that the Betsy Ross and California State flags have been ordered and will be available for use by the Color Guard in the Pasadena Parade.

12. JULY 4th ACTIVITIES

A general discussion was had and it appears that we are unable to get the Color Guard in any events this year. We must make these arrangements much earlier in the year.

13. R.O.T.C. PROGRAMS

Chairman Walter G. Turnell reported in depth on the Chapter's participation in the R.O.T.C. program. A feature article is to appear in the July issue of the Valley Compatriot.

14. THE VALLEY COMPATRIOT

Editor Donald Moran advised that a combined issue, May and June was finished and copies were distributed at the meeting - the general mailing was made that morning. Work continues on the July issue, which should be back to our standards.

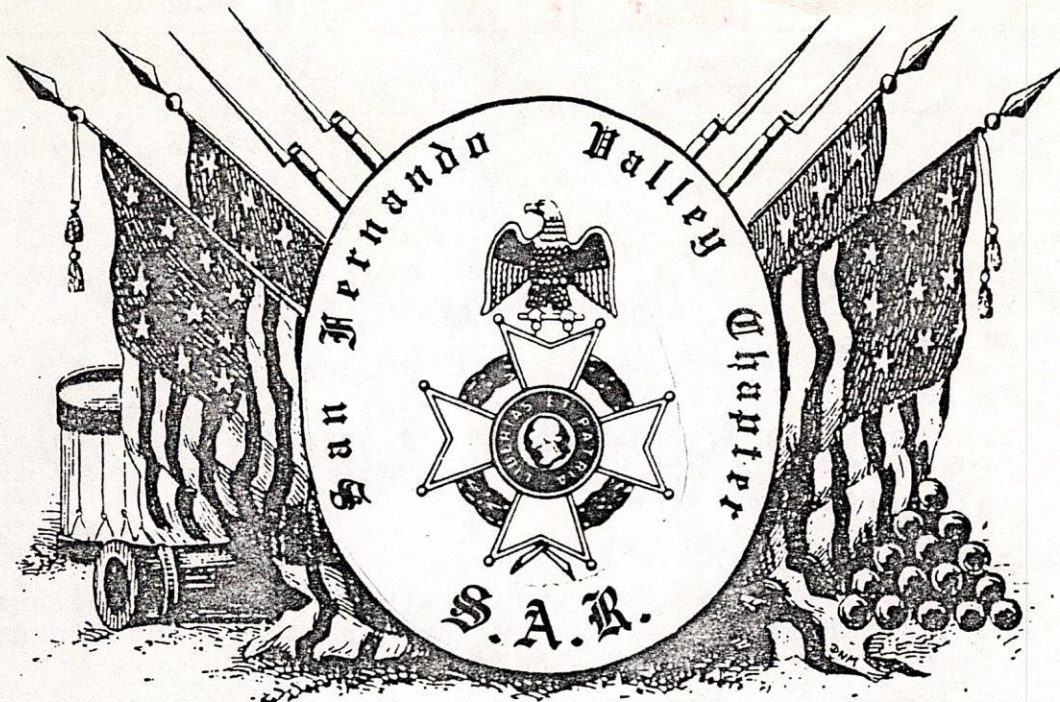
15. LOCKHEED CALIFORNIA COMPANY BOND DRIVE - COLOR GUARD PARTICIPATION

Secretary Donald Moran advised that the Lockheed Aircraft Company was having a big U.S. Bond drive, and perhaps we could work in the use of the Color Guard. It would give us exposure to some 19,000 employees and certainly obtain some publicity.

THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS before the May 26th, 1986 meeting of the San Fernando Valley Chapter, S.A.R., President George A. Eckert, Jr. declared the meeting adjourned.



Donald Norman Moran
Secretary



San Fernando Valley Chapter, S.A.R.
1248 Herzl Avenue, Lancaster, Ca. 93535

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