

THE VALLEY COMPATRIOT



January
1988

1988
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1981-1983

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SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Donald Norman Moran
Editor

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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 of the Sons of the American Revolution, unless so stated.

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THE FRONT COVER

Col. William Washington's Virginia Dragoons
Skirmishing with the British at Guilford
Courthouse, North Carolina. See story on
page 9

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ THE VALLEY COMPATRIOT ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL
 SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER
 SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
 INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS BANQUET

THE OFFICERS OF THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THE EIGHTH ANNUAL INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS BANQUET.

The Place: The Burbank Airport Hilton Hotel, 2500 Hollywood Way
 Burbank, California.

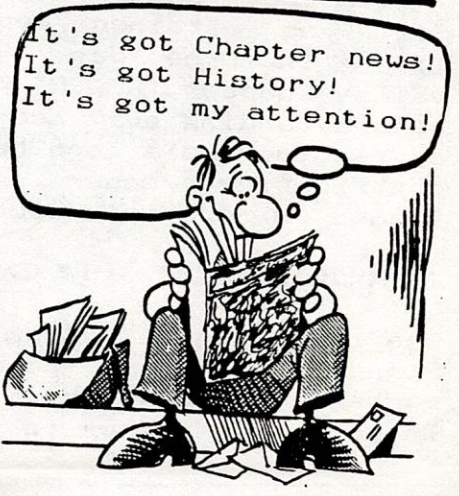
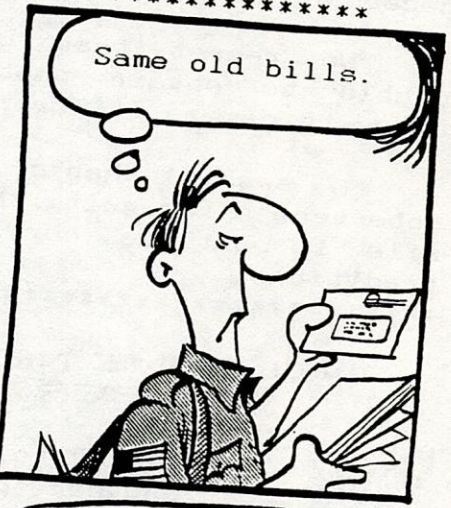
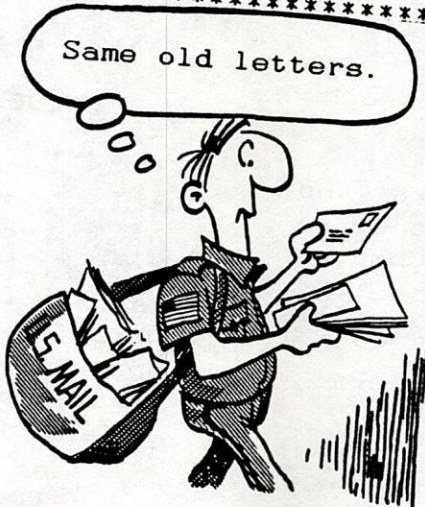
The Time: Cocktails: 6:30 P.M. Dinner: 7:30 P.M.

The Dress: Black Tie/Dress Uniform Optional.

The Cost: \$20.00 per person

The Program: Award presentations. President Roger Robertson's Farewell address, President D.F. "Bill" Semerau's Inaugural address.

Reservations required. Please notify the Chapter Secretary that you are planning to attend. Guests and Applicants are welcome.



THE GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON
 COMMEMORATIVE
 MASSING OF THE COLORS

12:00 Noon 14 February 1988

The Officers and Men of the San Fernando Valley Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution extend to you an invitation to participate in the Fifth Annual Massing of the Colors in tribute to the Father of our Country, General George Washington.

The Ceremony will be held at the colossal George Washington Monument at the Court of Liberty, Forest Lawn-Hollywood Hills, 6300 Forest Lawn Dr., Burbank, California.

The Ceremonies will include a Formal Wreath laying by the Sons of the American Revolution and with appropriate remarks by various Civic Dignitaries and prominent personalities.

The ceremony will include the stirring music of the Drums and Pipes of the Clan Donnachaidh, and with participation of the colorfully uniformed Revolutionary War color guards from the San Fernando Valley Chapter, S.A.R. and the "Delaware Regiment of Foot". The Daughters of the American Revolution will be displaying the Flags of the Revolution.



GENERAL
 GEORGE
 WASHINGTON

THE FATHER
 OF OUR
 COUNTRY

1739 -- 1799

Color Guards from various Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force Junior and Senior R.O.T.C. units, along with Color Guards from all branches of the Armed Forces. Other Organizations that will be participating are: The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston; The Society of Cincinnati; The Sons of the Revolution; The Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims; The Sons of Union Veterans; The Sons of Confederate Veterans; The Society of Colonial Wars; The Military order of the World Wars; The Veterans of Foreign Wars; The American Legion; Brigade of the American Revolution; The Boy Scouts of America and the Girl Scouts of American; The Civil Air Patrol and others

This, the Fifth Annual General George Washington Commemorative Massing of the Colors is being held to honor the memory of the Father of our Country "Who was First in War, First in Peace and First in the hearts of his Countrymen." He is this Country's greatest hero, let's honor him together.

COMPATRIOTS
IN THE
NEWS

It is to the credit of the Compatriots of the Chapter to be able to report that every member asked to serve this year as an officer agreed to do so. The expressed willingness to serve is "newsworthy".

JANUARY
BIRTHDAYS

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| THOMAS WARDEN | 01-01 |
| ROBERT STEELE | 01-12 |
| BRUCE JAGGER | 01-27 |

JANUARY
ANNIVERSARIES

BOB & LAURA MOORE 01-27-78

THE S.A.R.'s
TAX
STATUS

The Sons of the American Revolution is a Tax Exempt, non-profit Corporation. It operates under the I.R.S.'s 5013C clause thereby making all donations to the Society, whether Chapter, State or National, are TAX DEDUCTIBLE.

The I.R.S. has furnished us with a "Tax Exemption" number. It is:

95-3685784

If you have made a substantial donation to the S.A.R., you should use the supplied number when you file your Federal Tax Forms.

OUR
REVOLUTIONARY
WAR LIVING
HISTORY
SPEAKER'S BUREAU



The Chapter has established the "REVOLUTIONARY WAR LIVING HISTORY SPEAKERS BUREAU" and has already preformed at two events. The concept was introduced to us by C.A.S.S.A.R. Vice-President (south) Arthur Wm. Barrett last August.

The project fills several needs. The first, and most important is the establishment of a method to gain much needed publicity for the S.A.R. The second is to comply with the stated objectives of the S.A.R. declared to be PATRIOTIC, HISTORIC and EDUCATIONAL. Both Compatriots Berni Campbell and Jeff Towery advise that there is available television time for such presentations.

If you are a bit of a "Ham" and enjoy speaking before groups you should volunteer. All you need to do is read two books, familiarize yourself with the 18th century, and your ready. The Chapter will supply the rest

THE
SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
CHAPTER
S.A.R.
R.O.T.C. AWARDS
PROGRAM



The San Fernando Valley Chapter, S.A.R. is very proud of it's wide range of programs. Our participation in the Reserve Officer's Training Corps (R.O.T.C.) awards program is a shinning example. Under the capable leadership of the ROTC Committee Chairman, Compatriot Walter G. Turnell, the Chapter's participation in this National Society program has exceeded all expectations. The program is divided into two categories. High School and the College levels. To the High School (or Junior) ROTC we present a Bronze ROTC Medal and certificate. To the College level there is a Silver ROTC Medal and certificate Both are given for demonstrated leadership ability, soldierly bearing and overall excellance.

The Chapter felt that this program is so importance, we have enhanced it. We present a regular officer's Sword (or sabre) to the college Cadet/Midshipman in lieu of the Silver ROTC Medal. Three such swords are presented annually.

JR. R.O.T.C.
PRESENTATIONS

VAN NUYS HIGH ARMY Jr. ROTC

On May 19th, President Roger E. Robertson presented the medal to Cadet/Staff Sgt. Justin Hawke.

KENNEDY HIGH NAVY Jr. ROTC

On May 22nd the medal was conferred on Midshipman/Petty Officer 2nd Class Jamie Shulman

SAN FERNANDO HIGH
NAVY JR. ROTC

On April 24th, Compatriot James A. McKellep presented the Bronze R.O.T.C. medal on behalf of the San Fernando Valley Chapter

JAMES MONROE HIGH ARMY Jr. ROTC

On May 15th, 1987 President Roger E. Robertson presented the Bronze R.O.T.C. medal to Cadet/Sergeant Ching Tang.

DAVID JORDAN HIGH ARMY Jr. ROTC

Compatriot Walter G. Turnell provided the ROTC medal to Cadet Francisco Vasquez on May 15th.

CRENSHAW HIGH MARINE Jr. ROTC

On June 11th Compatriot Walter G. Turnell provided the medal that was presented to Cadet Charles Gilliam.

CANYON COUNTRY HIGH A.F. ROTC

On May 17th, Compatriot Donald N. Moran presented the ROTC medal to Cadet David B. Krueger.

CANOGA PARK HIGH A.F. Jr. ROTC

Col. F. Forts, Commanding the Jr. ROTC detachment at Canoga Park High made the presentation on behalf of the Chapter.

FAIRFAX HIGH ARMY Jr. ROTC

On May 28th, Sergeant-Major Donald Bishop of the Fairfax High ROTC detachment made the presentation to Cadet Major Robert D. Abelson

BELMONT HIGH ARMY Jr. ROTC

On May 22nd, Compatriot Walter G. Turnell arranged for the Presentation of the Bronze ROTC medal to Gustavo Ramirez.

THOMAS JEFFERSON HIGH
ARMY Jr. ROTC

On May 13th, Compatriot Walter G. Turnell provided the Bronze ROTC medal for Cadet PFC Saul Flores.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGH
ARMY Jr. ROTC

On May 20th, M/Sgt. Joe Pettis of the George Washington High detachment of the Army ROTC presented a medal on behalf of the Chapter.

WOODROW WILSON HIGH
ARMY Jr. ROTC

On May 8th, LtC Roger Woods, Commanding the Woodrow Wilson High School Army ROTC Detachment presented the Bronze medal to Cadet LtC Kenneth Yu.



COMPATRIOT GREGORY AND CADET SCHLIEPER OF U.C.L.A. A.F. ROTC.

CANYON COUNTRY HIGH
A.F. JR. ROTC (SUMMER SESSION)

On July 6th, Col. Lawrence A. Barrett, represented the Chapter and presented the Bronze ROTC medal at their summer encampment in San Diego.

SENIOR R.O.T.C.
PRESENTATION

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA
NAVY R. O. T. C.

On April 25th, President Roger E. Robertson presented the Naval Officers sword to Midshipman 1st Class Micheal D. Rowland.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
LOS ANGELES
AIR FORCE R. O. T. C.

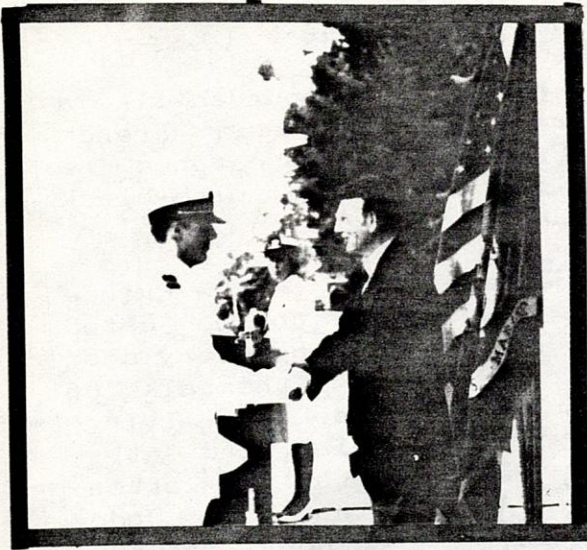
On May 30th, Compatriot Steven Gregory presented the Air Force Officers dress Sabre to Cadet Schlieper.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA
ARMY R. O. T. C.

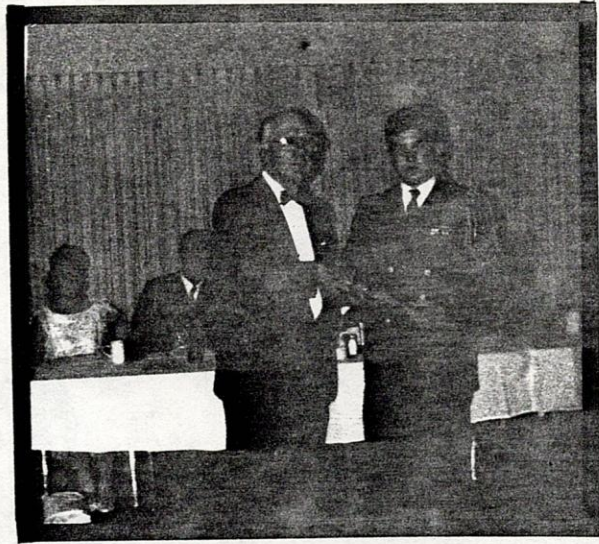
On April 25th, Compatriot Donald N. Moran presented the Army Officers Dress Sabre to Cadet Major Neil Lovering.

COMMENTS

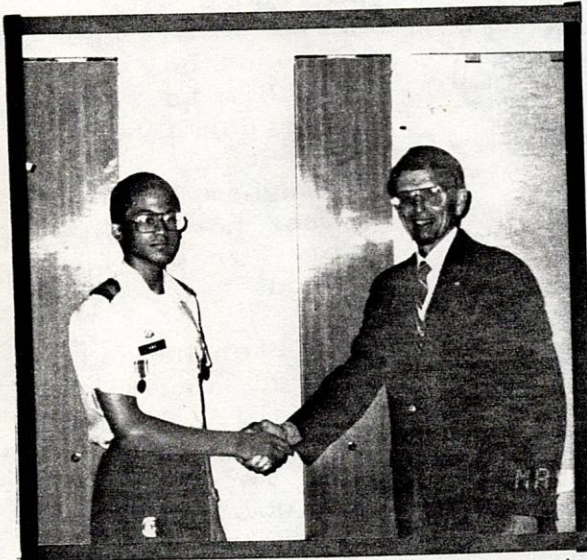
As you can see the Chapter has exceeded all expectation in supporting this very worth while program. You will also note that several of the presentations were made by the officers or non-commissioned officers of the ROTC detachment. It is important that a member of the S.A.R. attend each award program and make the presentation. Those who have done so state that it is a very rewarding experience and the young men and young women of the ROTC programs are truly worthy of our time.



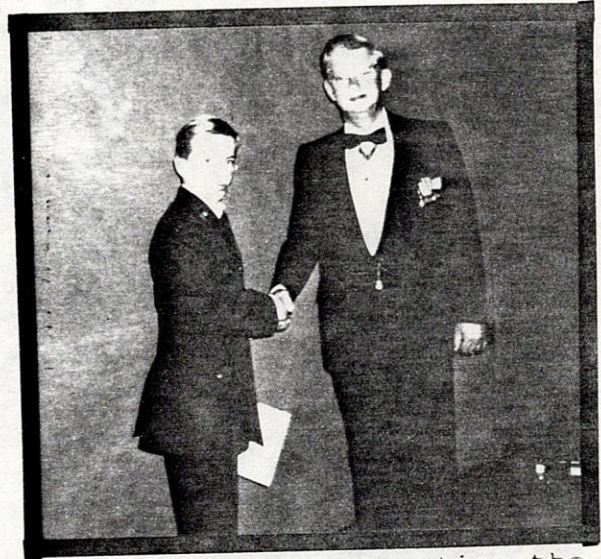
Roger Robertson presenting a sword to Micheal D. Rowland



James McKellep presenting the ROTC Medal at San Fernando High



Roger Robertson presenting the ROTC Medal to Cadet Ching Tang



Donald Moran presenting the ROTC Medal to David Krueger



Donald Moran presenting the Army sabre to Cadet Major Neil Lovering

PRIVATE PETER FRANCISCO
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR

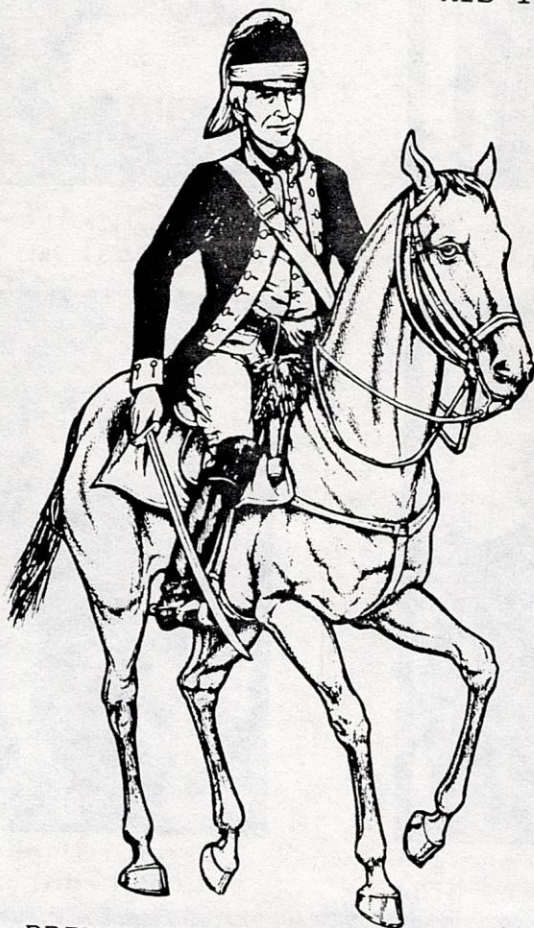
Fred J. Cook wrote "Wars are fought for the most part by anonymous men who emerge from obscurity, briefly bear the conflict's burden, and then return to their unrecorded ways. Yet every now and then one of them achieves fame in his own right."

This is the story of such a soldier. Today his heroic feats have been lost in the pages of history but in his day Peter Francisco was a real life legend. His exploits were told and exaggerated around the camp fires of the soldiers who fought in the Revolution. As incredible as this retelling may be it is supported by surviving historical records and numerous writings of respected historians.

Private Peter Francisco's story starts out quite different than the common soldiers. He was a foundling. It is believed he was the son of an aristocratic Portuguese family, that had been spirited away from Portugal because of political intrigue. At age four he was found one early June morning in 1765 at City Point (now Hopewell, Virginia). His dress was that of a nobleman's son, and his shoes were buckled with silver buckles, each forming a letter - "P" and "F". He did not speak a word of

English, but, what sounded like a mixture of Portuguese, French and Spanish. In appearance he was big for his age, with black hair and striking eyes.

He was taken to the Prince George poorhouse to be cared for. His interesting story soon was the talk of tidewater Virginia, and attracted the attention of Judge Anthony Winston, one of Patrick Henry's uncles. The Judge took charge of the abandoned boy and took him to one of his farms near New Stone in Buckingham County. It was here that Peter grew to manhood.



PRIVATE PETER FRANCISCO

young age could not recall enough family information that would absolutely confirm Judge Winston's suspicions, nor to permit the good Judge to take action to try and find his parents. The Judge decided to provide for the boy and Peter enjoyed the local status of being a ward of Judge Winston. He frequently accompanied the Judge around Virginia and to the 1775 Virginia Convention. Judge

Winston was the delegate from Buckingham County to that famous meeting. On March 23rd, 1775, Peter heard Patrick Henry's famed "Give me liberty, or give me death" speech. As with so many who heard or read Henry's fiery speech, the cause of the colonies gave birth to the spirit of patriotism.

Fourteen year old Peter had already attained his huge size. He stood 6 foot 8 inches and weighed 260 pounds. His great strength was derived from his being trained in blacksmithing. Most men of his times stood 5 foot 8 inches, hence he was a foot taller and 100 pounds heavier! Young Francisco was eager to enlist, but the more prudent Judge insisted that he was too young and asked him to wait at least a year. Peter complied with his benefactors request. But, as soon as he turned fifteen, he enlisted in the Tenth Virginia Regiment.

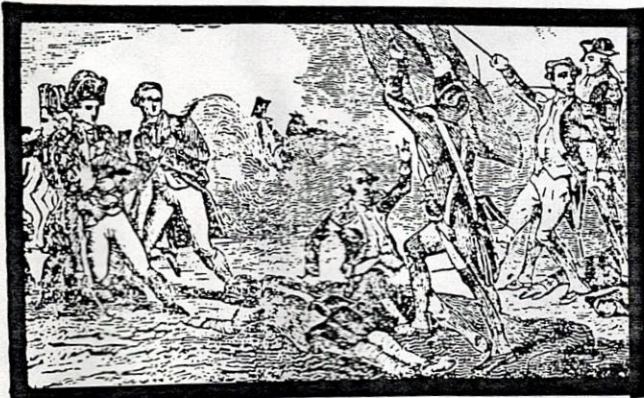
On September 11th, 1777, He was in his first battle. General Washington attempted to halt British General William Howe's march on Philadelphia. At Brandywine, a little stream south of that city, Washington formed his army. Howe out flanked him and the day was lost after a hard fought battle. The Tenth Virginia and other Regiments were left to fight a rear guard

action. To accomplish this dangerous duty, the Tenth Virginia took up positions in Sandy Hallow. Howe's troops were pursuing the beaten Continentals when they encountered the Tenth. The ensuing battle raged for forty-five bloody minutes. The casualties were exceptionally high.

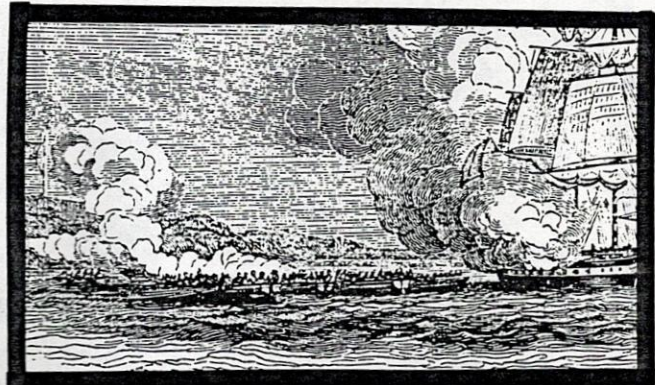
Two of those wounded were the young Marquis de Lafayette who had distinguished himself with his daring leadership on that narrow field and the other was young Francisco. Both men were treated by the same Quakers and it appears that they established a freindship that was to endure for a lifetime.

Peter's musket ball wound must not have been very serious, because on October 4th, 1777 he was again in action. This time the Battle of Germantown.

His next assignment was the defence of the island fort named Fort Mifflin. The British attack on that post was one of the fiercest of the war. The attack came from both land based artillery and from ships of the Royal Navy. The Fort was reduced to ruins in short order. Those few that survived the pounding they received were numb from shock and exhaustion. Francisco was among the fortunate few who escaped.



At Brandywine the brave Lafayette was wounded. So, in his baptism of fire, was the sixteen-year-old Peter Francisco.



The British reduced Forts Mercer and Mifflin to open the Delaware River. Francisco was among the survivors at Mifflin.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ THE VALLEY COMPATRIOT ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

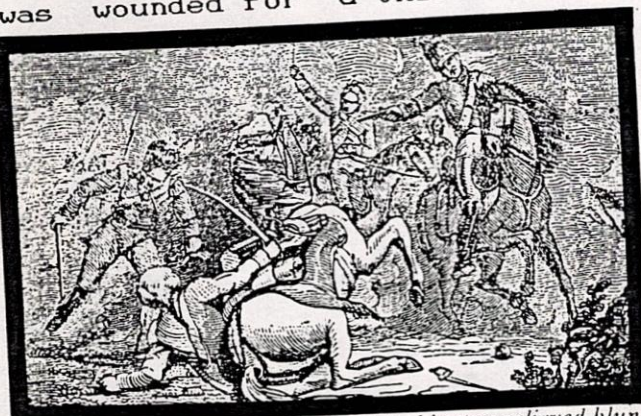
The Tenth Virginia was one of the Regiments of the Line that spent the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge, hence it is safe to assume that Peter Francisco was with among those soldiers who had to endure those hardships.

In June of 1778 the British evacuated Philadelphia in favor of New York. To save time the main Army was to march across. General Washington had no intention of letting them off so easy and maneuvered his Continental Army to intercept and destroy General Cornwallis's retiring forces. The two armies clashed at Monmouth Court House.

This battle left the Americans in possession of the Battle field, and a fortunate British Army escaped only by sneaking away in the middle of the night.

Peter Francisco was severely wounded in the battle from a musket ball. The injury was to cause him pain for the rest of his life. But, he, now twice wounded, reenlisted.

During the summer of 1779 he was in the attacking forces that launched the successful bayonet charge that carried the heavily fortified British position at Stony Point, New York. Francisco was wounded for a third time.



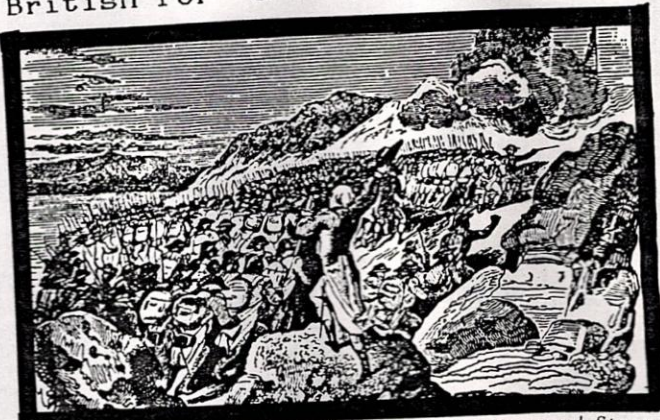
In the melee at Monmouth, where Washington relieved blundering Lee to save the day, Francisco was wounded again.

As soon as he recovered from his latest wound, Peter again enlisted. This time he joined Colonel William Mayo's Virginia Militia Regiment.

The South, which until this time had been spared the harsh realities of the war, suddenly saw the British lion fall on them with a fury they couldn't imagine. In quick succession Savannah and Charleston fell. Their was no Continental Army available to repulse the British, so Congress was assembling a new Army in the South to be commanded by the inept General Horatio Gates.

Gates took command of a force consisting for the most part of untried militia, poorly equipped and wanting for everything, including food. He insisted that his command numbered 7,000 effectives, however, his Adjutant General, Otho Williams, a competent officer, proved that the command actually numbered 3,052. For reasons that have been lost to history, Gates choose to ignore the truth and attacked General Cornwallis's superior Army. Cornwallis was amply supplied, had a large force and his men were battle hardened.

Never was a better opportunity presented to the British for a complete victory.



He was also in the van as Anthony Wayne stormed Stony Point, stopping Sir Henry Clinton's drive on West Point.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ THE VALLEY COMPATRIOT ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

An event that foretold the coming disaster occurred on the night of August 15th, 1780. The British cavalry leader, Banastre Tarleton, known for his cruelty surprised the American advance force consisting of Armand's Legion. The surprise was complete and the Legion was almost annihilated, being forced back to the position held by the First Continental Brigade. The night action complete disrupted the American advance and prepared the scene for the battle to come.

At dawn the full force of the Cornwallis's Army fell on the left flank of the American line. Peter Francisco with the Virginia Militia was stationed there. A few of the Militia had seen action before, but the majority were untried recruits. The results were predictable. The militia broke under the first crushing blow of the British regulars and fled the battle field. In their headlong flight, burst through the Continental line, throwing it into disorder. General Gates, himself, turned his mount and raced to the rear, winning the ignominious "white" feather of cowardice.

Peter Francisco and a hand full of veterans tried to stem the tide, but the situation

was hopeless. Francisco observed a small field piece which had been placed between the Virginia and North Carolina Militia that was about to fall to the British. Using his herculean strength he moved the 1,100 pound cannon to a position being held by a group of Continentals.

Francisco realized that there was nothing further he could do on the battlefield so he moved into a nearby woods to recover his strength after the excursion with the cannon. After a few minutes two of Tarleton's cavalymen loomed over him. He stood, explaining his musket was empty, and extended it sidewise in a gesture of surrender. As the cavalryman reached for the weapon, Francisco spun it around and bayoneted him. Than mounted his horse a rode off.

A short distance from his escape from Tarleton's cavalry, Peter saw Colonel Mayo, his regimental commander, a prisoner being escorted by a British officer. He charged, cut the officer down, thus freeing the Colonel. Francisco than presented the captured horse to the Colonel and both made their escape.

After the war, Colonel Mayo presented Peter Francisco with his dress sword. It is now displayed in Richmond, Virginia.



At Camden the British cut the fleeing Americans to pieces. Francisco saved his colonel—and an 1,100-pound cannon.



At Guilford, here seen in the winter, Francisco cut down eleven Britishers—and suffered a near-fatal wound himself.

After the disastrous defeat at Camden, Francisco joined a newly formed troop of cavalry under the command of Captain Watkins of Prince Edward County, Virginia. Armed with his hugh five foot sword and his own mount, he rode with the troop to join Major General Nathaneal Greene in the Carolinas.

Greene was trying to rebuild the army after the Camden defeat. To by time he was harassing Cornwallis, but avoiding a major engagement. Watkins's troop of cavalry was added to Colonel William Washington's Light Dragoons. Green was now ready to take the offensive.

Marching his Army into North Carolina to a battle site he had previously reconnoitered, General Greene awaited Cornwallis's next move. On March 15th, 1781, Cornwallis, flush with his recent victories moved against Greene.

General Greene deployed his small army into three ranks. The first rank, comprised of two brigades of North Carolina Militia under the commands of Generals John Butler and Pinketham Eaton. Their orders from Greene were to deliver two well-aimed volleys than retreat.

The second rank, some three hundred yards behind the first was manned by two Virigina brigades of Militia commaned by Generals Edward Stevens and Robert Lawson. Their orders were to inflict as much damage as possible on the attacking British than retreat.

The third and final rank was the Continental Line under the command of Generals Otho Williams and Isaac Huger. The line consisted of the Fourth and Fifth Viginia and the First and Fifth Maryland. Veterans all.

To protect the wooded flanks, Green stationed the Delaware Continentals and on



Depicted at Guilford Court House diorama is Col. William Washington's Dragoons Charging the British regulars. Peter Francisco, is shown in the left foreground with his five foot sabre ready for action.

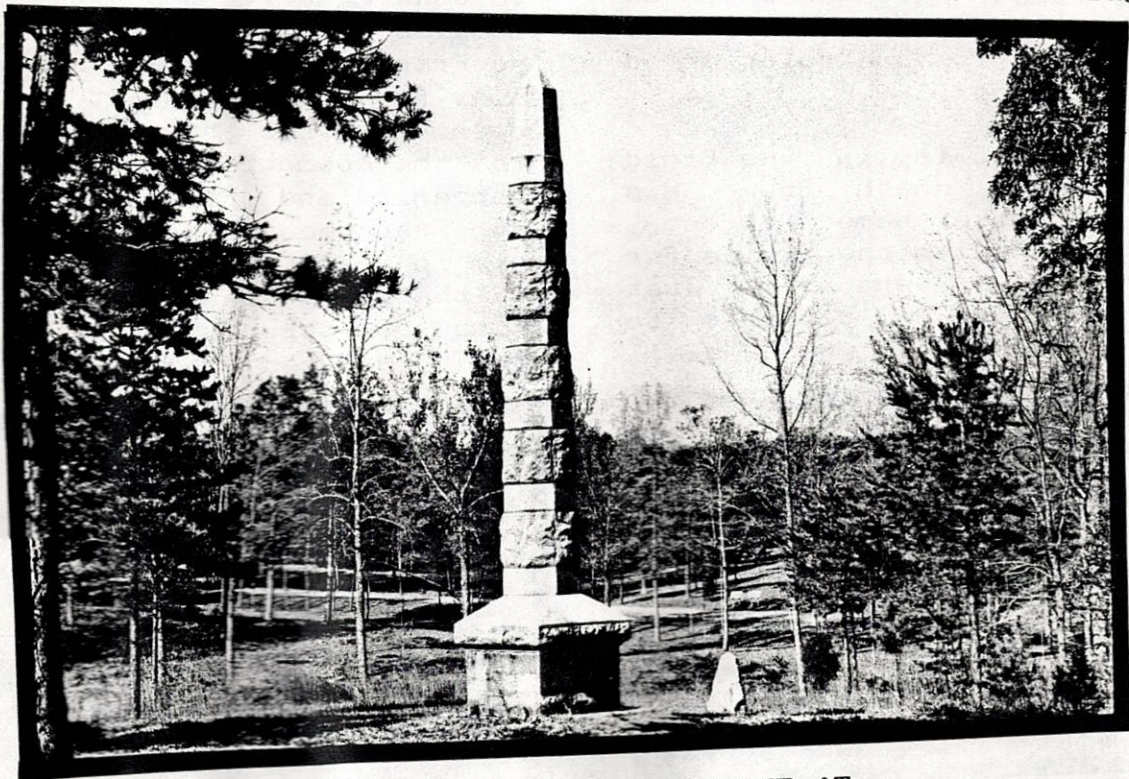
the right with Col. Williams Washington's Dragoons and on the left flank The famed Virginia Rifles supported by Light Horse Harry Lee's cavalry.

By early afternoon General Cornwallis had formed his army for the attack then start his advance. The first and second American lines performed well, inflicting much injury on the British and retreated in good order. The British reformed and again attacked driving straight through to the American center. Just as it appeared to be another victory for Cornwallis, Col. Washington and his dragoons charged. The impact on the British regiments was terrible. In the van of the Charge was Peter Francisco with his awesome five foot sabre. According to accounts Guardsmen after guardsmen fell before Francisco. Official reports indicate that eleven British soldiers died that day from the superhuman strength of Francisco's and his sabre. Benson J. Lossing, the

early historian of the American Revolution wrote that a British infantryman "pinned Francisco's leg to his horse with his bayonet. Francisco assisted his assailant to draw the bayonet forth, when, with terrible force, he brought down his sword and cleft the poor fellow's head from his shoulders!"

This was Francisco's forth wound of the War and still he fought on. The Continentals following the led of the cavalry charged the now disordered British.

Cornwallis withdrew what troops he could and was trying to reform his shattered army when Washington saw another opportunity and again ordered the charge. He was in hopes of capturing Cornwallis himself. The British regulars were seasoned troops and the quickly drew up in the famed British square to repulse the cavalry. With British bayonets forming an impenetrable wall, Washington's



THE PETER FRANCISCO MONUMENT AT GUILFORD COURTHOUSE BATTLEFIELD

cavalry charged headlong into the British square. Francisco was again wounded, this time very seriously. A bayonet penetrated his leg just above the knee and tore upward. His leg was ripped open to the hip. Somehow he managed to turn his horse and retreat. A short distance away he passed out and fell from his mount.

The battle raged on, until it was so disparate that General Cornwallis ordered his own artillery to fire grapeshot into the melee of fighting men, knowing that British as well as American soldier would be killed. Cornwallis thought this drastic act would stop the slaughter of his regiments. The tactic, inhumane as may have been worked. The Americans withdrew to their original lines and the British fell back to again try and reform their lines. Greene left the field of battle to Cornwallis, who technically was the victor. That victory was far to costly, as his army had been so badly mauled that it was no longer a fighting force.

Francisco lay in the field bleeding to death from his wound. A Quaker named Robinson, who was searching the fields for the wounded found him just barely alive. He took him to his farm and with great skill

nursed the hero back to health. However, it was sometime before Francisco was back on his feet.

His efforts at Guilford Courthouse did not go unnoticed. Colonel Washington urged him to accept a commission. General Greene presented him with an engraved razor case inscribed: "Peter Francisco, New Stone, Buckingham County, Va. A tribute to his moral worth and valor. From his comrade in arms Nathanael Greene" The razor case is presently displayed at Guilford Courthouse.

As soon as he was recovered, Francisco again volunteered his services. He was serving as a scout.

At Ward's Tavern in Nottoway County, he was surprised by nine of Tarteton's troopers. He was taken prisoner and was being guarded by one of the troopers while the other eight entered the tavern. His guard decided to take Francisco's silver shoe buckles and while he was doing so Francisco wrenched his sabre away from him and split his head open. Another troop responding to the commotion saw what was happening and fired his pistol at Francisco. The ball struck him in the side, his sixth wound of the War. Francisco sprang at time and struck him down with the captured sabre. Other



The house of Tory Benjamin Chew was an important British strong point at Germantown, Francisco's second battle.



The Cavalry action at Guilford

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ THE VALLEY COMPATRIOT ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

British troopers fell, but the story is somewhat confused and the numbers vary from telling to telling. Francisco made good his escape.

The name of Peter Francisco appears on the rolls of the American forces at Yorktown, Virginia which accepted Cornwallis surrender.

After the war, Peter met and married Susannah Anderson in 1785. She brought with her the estate of Locust Grove. Here Francisco lived out his years as a prosperous planter.

In 1824, the Marquis de Lafayette made his now famous tour of the United States. Peter Francisco accompanied the Marquis on his tour through Virginia.

Francisco was widowed twice, and was remarried each time. In 1831, at age seventy he became ill with an intestinal ailment, which nodoubt was appendicitid. He died three weeks later.

The Marquis de Lafayette wrote to his widow when he learned of his former comrade in arms had died.

The Virginia legislature passed a resolution of regret and held a funeral service in the General Assembly Hall.

In the 1890's the Daughters of the American Revolution planted thirteen "Liberty Trees" in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park. Each tree had soil from a Revolutionary War soldiers grave placed there to nourish it. For Virginia, the state's symbol, the chestnut tree was chosen and around it was placed earth from Peter Francisco grave. A fitting tribute to a soldier.

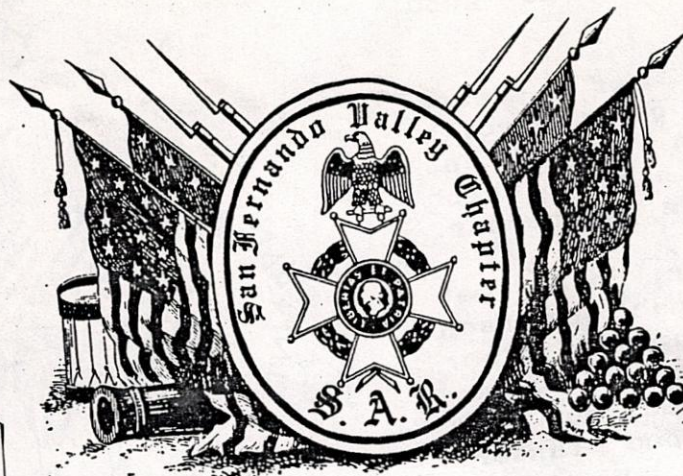
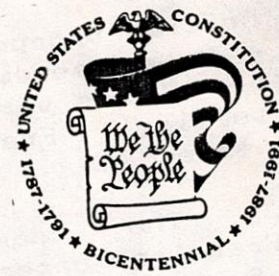
COLOR OUR GUARD



To commemorate the heroic deeds of Peter Francisco and to enhance both our Color Guard and Living History program the Chapter is adding a sixth member of the Color Guard. A Cavalry trooper from Col. William Washington's Dragoons.

Compatriot Jeffrey Lane Towery has agreed to represent Peter Francisco. Jeff's impressive statue, quite similar to Francisco's will make the representation of this Revolutionary War legendary hero all the more believable.

Additionally, we will be adding an eight foot wide banner which will simply read "San Fernando Valley Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution". It will be carried by two Revolutionary War uniformed musicians. Most musicians were young boys serving as drummers or fifers and wore buff coats faced in blue, (the opposite of our Washington Life Guards), and buff breeches and waistcoats, plus the traditional tricorne hat. This addition to our Color Guard will enhance our parade activities and insure the visual identification.



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