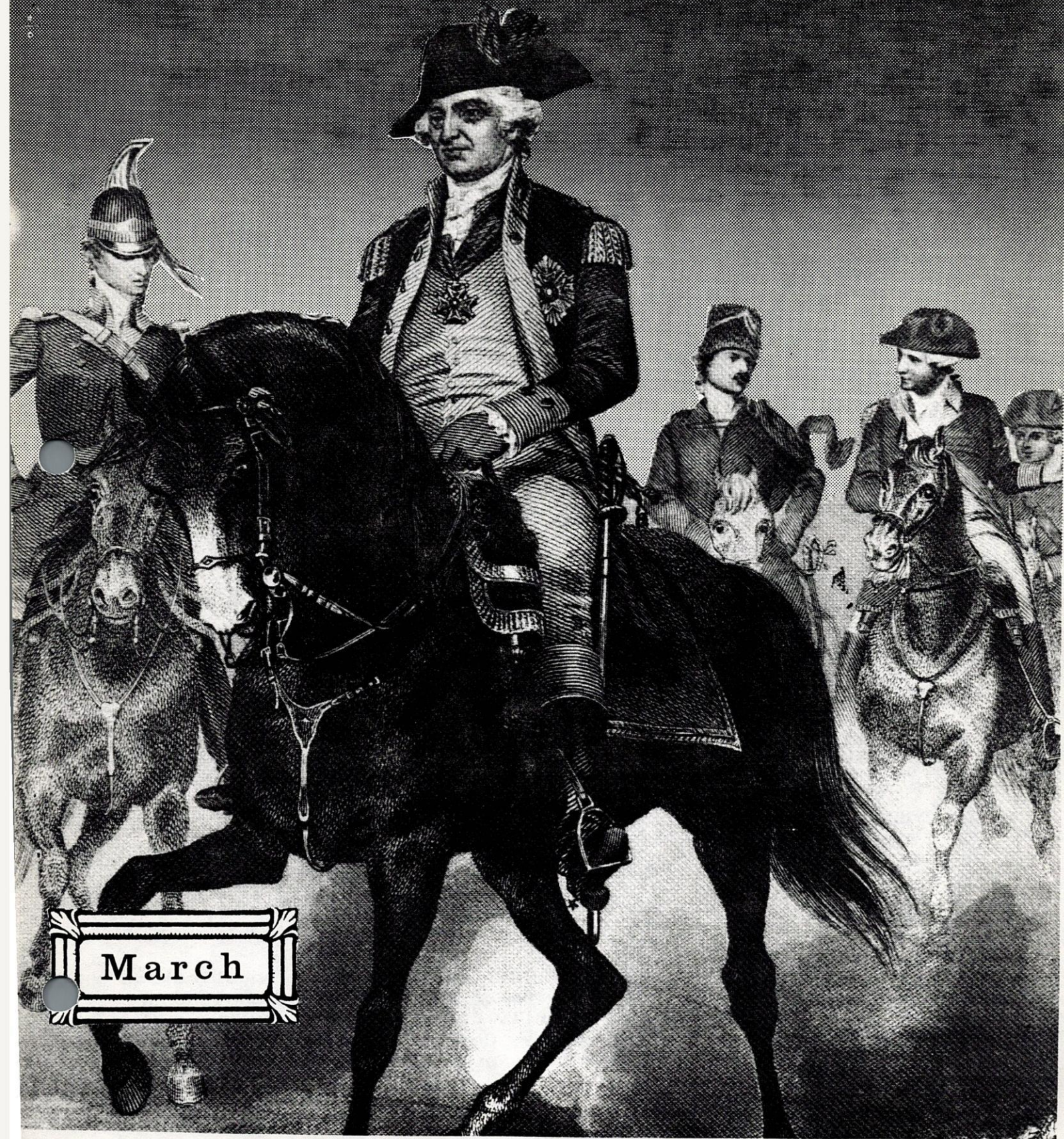


THE VALLEY COMPATRIOT



March

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 1986
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VAN DORN
 1985
LtC JAMES BELLAH, II
 1984
DONALD NORMAN MORAN
 1981-1983

THE VALLEY COMPATRIOT

Volume VIII

Number 3

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THE FRONT COVER

The Baron von Steuben
 The Drill Master of the American Revolution



THE VALLEY COMPATRIOT
 is the official newsletter of the

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

Donald Norman Moran - Editor
 1248 Herzal Avenue. Lancaster, California 93535

The editorial content of this publication reflects the opinions of the editor or the authors and is not necessarily the official position of the San Fernando Valley Chapter, California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, unless so stated.

MEETING NOTICE

THE CHAPTER'S
MONTHLY
LUNCHEON

SATURDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1988



At 12:00 Noon on Saturday, March 26th, 1988 the regular monthly meeting of the San Fernando Valley Chapter will be held at a this new location:

BAGE'S FAMILY RESTAURANT
16605 SHERMAN WAY
VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA
(East of Balboa Avenue)

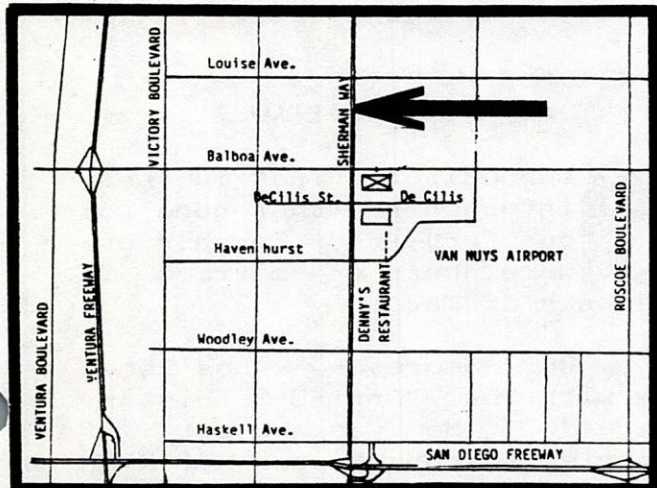
PROGRAM

CHIEF OF POLICE
DAVID J. THOMPSON

The City of Glendale's Chief of Police, David J. Thompson will be our guest speaker.

At the November meeting of the Chapter it was unanimously approved that Chief Thompson be presented with the S.A.R.'s Law Enforcement Medal. The presentation will be made by President D.F. Semerau at the luncheon.

Please make reservations with the Chapter's Secretary.



OUR CHAPTER'S
PERMANENT FUND

THE DONORS

THE FUND

Anonymous	
Fr. John Bartke	
Berni K. Campbell	
Robert C. Emrey	
Col. Thomas D. Gillis	
Audel H. Hicks	
Donald R. McDowell	
James A. McKellep	\$4,245.00
Donald Norman Moran	\$\$\$\$\$
Norman Philip Moran	\$\$\$\$\$
Charles M. Pitchford	\$\$\$\$\$
Roger E. Robertson	\$\$\$\$\$
D.F. "Bill" Semerau	\$\$\$\$\$
Jeffery L. Towery	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
Walter G. Turnell	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
Walter H. Walley	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
Augustus de Zerega	\$\$\$\$\$

Contributions to the Chapter's Permanent fund are Tax Deductible and an excellent way to assist the Chapter in continuing it's many programs. The interest earned on the permanent fund in 1987 was equivalent to twenty (20) members, without the usual membership related expenses. Please consider making a contribution to this fund and help assure that our Chapter continues the goals of the S.A.R.

1889 - 1989
A CENTURY OF
COMMITMENT



TO OUR NATION'S
HERITAGE

OUR VETERAN'S BOOK DRIVE



hairman BERNI K. CAMPBELL reports that 1988 is off to a great start. Already paperback books are being collected and he will be making deliveries to all three Veterans hospitals - Sepulveda, Sawtelle and Wadsworth.

Your donations are needed so bring your paperback books (no hard bounds) to the next meeting.

OUR ROTC PROGRAM



ur R.O.T.C. program is still growing. We have contacted six additional Junior R.O.T.C.'s and will nodoubt be participating with them. This will bring up the number of schools we support to TWENTY High School R.O.T.C.s!

The most effective presentations are those where a representative of the Chapter gives the medal and certificate, therefore, we will need more presenters. If you are interested, please contact the Chapter Secretary.

LIVING HISTORY SPEAKER'S BUREAU



ur recently established "Living History Speaker's Bureau" is off to a good start. We have two of these presentations already scheduled. We can greatly enhance this program that fulfills our Society's stated objectives: Patriotic, Historic and Educational by adding additional speakers. It's easy, it's fun, and it serves to fulfill a need and benefits everyone. Additionally the Chapter furnishes everything you'll need.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH N.S.S.A.R. CONGRESS



or several years the San Fernando Valley Chapter has sent a large delegation to the annual NSSAR's Congresses. President Semerau has encouraged our continuation of this tradition. To make his job easy, the Congress this year will be one of the best ever.

It will be held at the Sheraton Premiere Hotel at Tysons Corner, Virginia (Just south of Washington, D.C.) The District of Columbia Society, S.A.R., has made marvelous arrangements for our stay in the Nation's capitol. These many activities are to numerous to list herein, however, Compatriot Win Williams, editor of the SAR Magazine devoted three full pages to the Congress (pages 8, 9 and 11 of the Winter 1988 Magazine).

Since attending a NSSAR Congress as a delegate is Tax deductible, consider the many advantages.

And President Bill Semerau would like to break Former-President James Bellah's Chapter record setting delegation of THIRTEEN.

COMPATRIOT'S IN THE NEWS



ur editor finds it very interesting that none of our forty-four Compatriots were born or married in the month of March.

Our Secretary has been busy with the "Anti-U.S. History program". He was Guest of interviewer Frank Haines of KVEN Radio and discussed the subject indepth for more than a half hour



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON
COMMEMORATIVE
MASSING OF THE COLORS



The San Fernando Valley Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution sponsored the Fifth Annual GEORGE WASHINGTON COMMEMORATIVE MASSING OF THE COLORS at the impressive 60 foot tall George Washington monument at Forest Lawn's Hall of Liberty in the Hollywood Hills.

The Chapter's membership turned out to handle the many details necessary to making such an event a success. Those Compatriots were: LtC James Bellah, II. Col. George A. Eckert, Jr. Audel H. Hicks, James A. McKellep, Donald N. Moran, Roger E. Robertson, D.F. Bill Semerau, Jeffrey L. Towery.

The participants formed at the Hall of Liberty under the direction of President D.F. Bill Semerau of the Chapter. Of specific interest was the participation of the "MASSED COLOR GUARD OF THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY, S.A.R." with uniformed representatives from the Harbor Chapter, the Long Beach Chapter, the San Diego Chapter, the San Fernando Valley Chapter, the South Coast Chapter, and the Dallas, Texas Chapter.

For the First time the Society of Cincinnati was represented by Colonel George A. Eckert, Jr. with the Society's flag being carried by uniformed members of the Delaware Regiment of Foot, Brigade of the American Revolution.

Another first was the participation of a Color Guard manned by three members of the Children of the American Revolution.

After forming at the Hall of Liberty, the Massed Colors marched to the martial music furnished by the Brigade of the American Revolution to the George Washington Monument. There they formed a spectator array of patriotic color with their flags flowing gently in the breeze.

Chapter President D. F. "Bill" Semerau opened the ceremony with a welcoming address, then introduced Chaplain James Bellah, II, who gave a very moving invocation.

Colonel George A. Eckert, Jr. a former president of the Chapter, who was representing the Society of Cincinnati was the next to address the crowd of spectators.

C.A.S.S.A.R. President, Donald Norman Moran addressed the audience with a brief speech on George Washington's contributions to our Country.

Chapter President Bill Semerau and C.A.S.S.A.R. President Donald Moran then placed a beautiful floral wreath at the base of the George Washington Monument.

With the Massed color guards presenting the colors, the Delaware Regiment of Foot fired a twenty one gun salute, in honor of General George Washington.

The concluding part of this very moving ceremony was the individual tribute paid by each of the Color Guards, which marching up to the Washington Monument and rendered a their separate salutes.



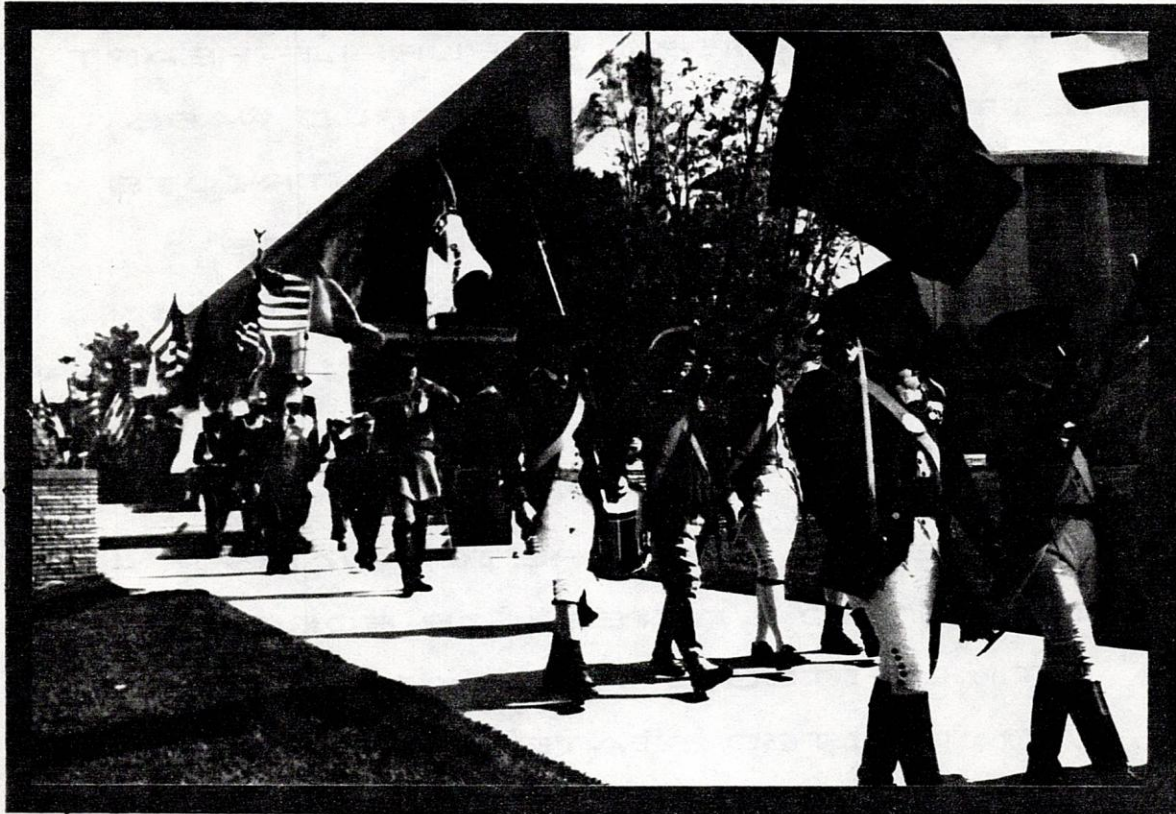
STATE PRESIDENT DONALD MORAN ADDRESSING THE AUDIENCE AT THE MASSING OF THE COLORS. THE COMBINED COLOR GUARDS OF THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY PROVIDING THE BACKDROP: l-r: DENNIS MORRIS (Dallas, Texas Chapter); RAY BARRETT (Long Beach); JAMES DAVY (U.S. Navy); RALPH CANGSON (South Coast); JIM LEWIS, (South Coast); ART BARRETT (Long Beach); ROGER E. ROBERTSON (San Fernando Valley), and President D.F. "BILL" SEMERAU.



SOME OF THE COLOR GUARDS AT THE MASSING OF THE COLORS. GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL ARMY R.O.T.C. IN THE FOREFRONT



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT FOREST LAWN SURROUNDED BY THE MASED COLOR GUARDS OF NUMEROUS ORGANIZATIONS HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS AND MEMORY OF OUR COUNTRY'S GREATEST HERO, GEORGE WASHINGTON. A WREATH OF RED, WHITE AND BLUE FLOWERS WAS LAID AT THE BASE OF THE MONUMENT BY SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER, S.A.R. PRESIDENT D.F. SEMERAU AND CALIFORNIA SOCIETY, S.A.R. PRESIDENT DONALD NORMAN MORAN.



THE DELAWARE REGIMENT OF THE BRIGADE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE SOCIETY OF CININNATI MARCHING TO THE MONUMENT

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



The AMERICAN LEGION

The ANCIENT and HONORABLE ARTILLERY
COMPANY of BOSTON

The BRIGADE of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The CALIFORNIA MILITARY RESERVE

The SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI

The SOCIETY of COLONIAL WARS

The CHILDREN of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The FORT TEJON HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The LADIES AUXILIARY,
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The MAYFLOWER SOCIETY

The MILITARY ORDER of the LOYAL LEGION

The MILITARY ORDER of the PURPLE HEART

The MILITARY ORDER of the WORLD WARS

The ORDER of the FOUNDERS and PATRIOTS

The ORDER of the STARS AND BARS

The SONS of CONFEDERATE VETERANS

SONS of the UNION VETERANS of the CIVIL WAR

The SONS and DAUGHTERS of the PILGRIMS

The SONS of the REVOLUTION

The VETERAN'S of FOREIGN WARS

THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The UNITED STATES ARMY

The UNITED STATES NAVY

The UNITED STATES MARINE CORP.

PARTICIPATING COLOR GUARDS



THE MASSED COLOR GUARD OF THE CASSAR

Arthur Wm. Barrett, Ray Barrett, Ralph A. Cangson, James Davy,
James Lewis, Dennis Morris, Roger E. Robertson,

THE DELAWARE REGIMENT OF FOOT

D. Hawley, J.C. Polinsky, R. Polinsky, D. Wiedner

THE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI

G. Hunter, J. Teahan, J. Townsley, D. Lanz

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Jeffrey L. Towery

G. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL ARMY ROTC

J. Aguilar, Z. Cardovnel, M. Orr, T. Smith

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Christina Morris, Scott Morris, Vivian L. Moran

JOHN F. KENNEDY HIGH SCHOOL NAVY ROTC

J. Levinson, K. Mata, R. Ruano, E. Turner,

JOHN MUIR HIGH SCHOOL A.F. ROTC

H. Barrios, R. Flores, D. Gonzales, V. Valdez

SAN FERNANDO HIGH SCHOOL NAVY ROTC

MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART

Bob Graf, Del Hicks, Emilo Mazza, Frank Ramero

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS POST 10040

John Graves, Harry Heffner, Jackie Kelton, Keith Rwna

UNITED STATES MARINE CORP

Sgt. M. Winn, Sgt. R. Young

UNITED STATES NAVY

P. McAlpine

CANYON COUNTRY HIGH SCHOOL A.F. ROTC

J. Cedillo, B. Hurley, D. Kruger, A. Murray, B. Oseas

CIVIL AIR PATROL

FAIRFAX HIGH SCHOOL ARMY ROTC

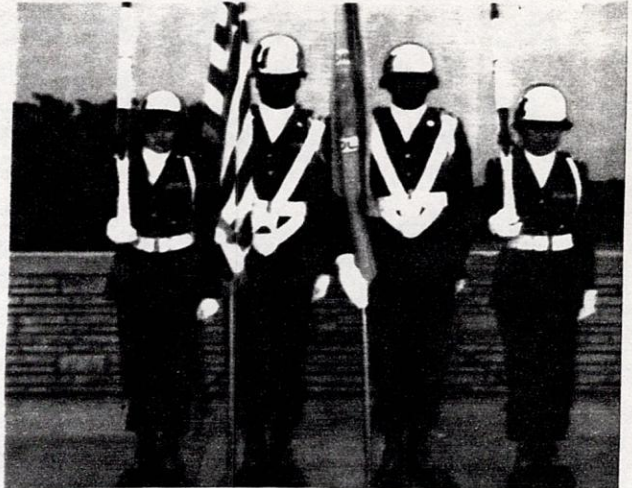
A. Canjura, J. Cnamorado, W. Fischback, III, J. Sims

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
NAVY ROTC

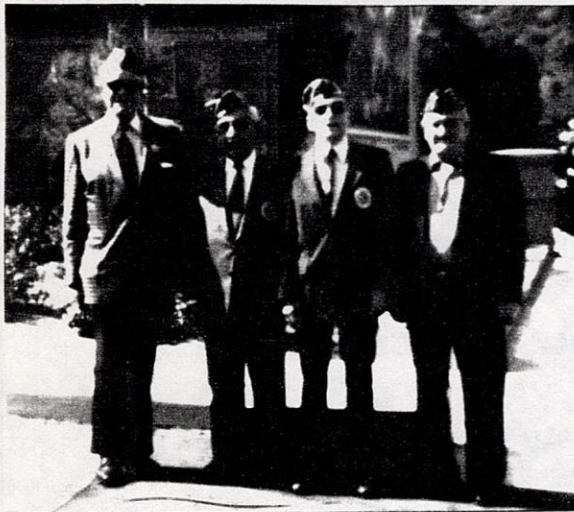
S. Saumstark, B. Foster, C. Hildeman, J. Taylor, N. Uemura



SAN FERNANDO HIGH NAVY ROTC



GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGH ARMY ROTC



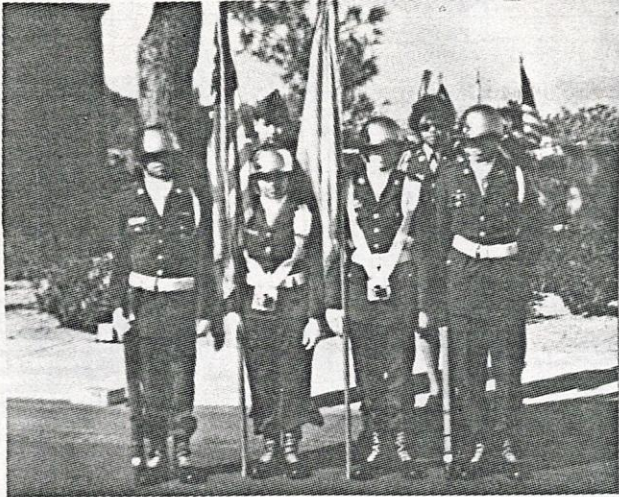
THE ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART



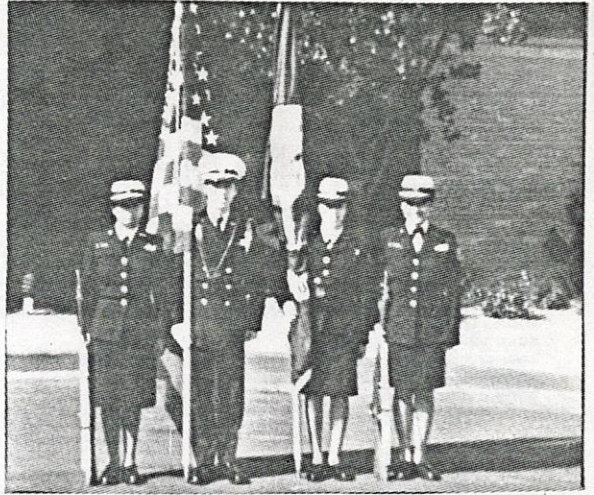
THE DELAWARE REGIMENT FIRING
THE TWENTY-ONE GUN SALUTE



CANYON COUNTRY HIGH SCHOOL
AIR FORCE JR. ROTC.



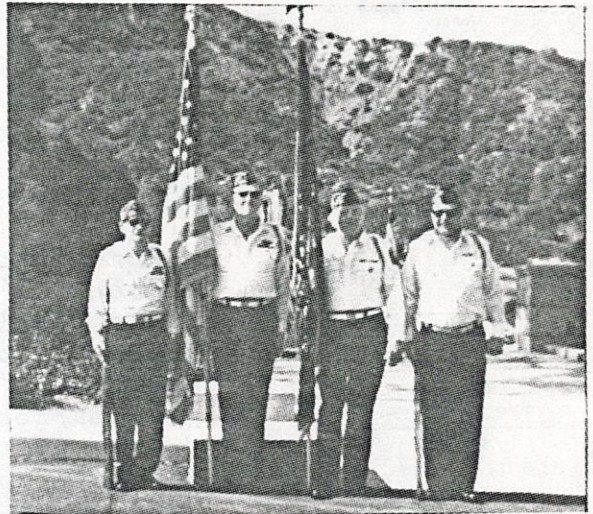
FAIRFAX HIGH SCHOOL ARMY ROTC



KENNEDY HIGH SCHOOL NAVY ROTC



THE COMBINED COLOR GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINES



VETERAN'S OF FOREIGN WARS



THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION COLOR GUARD

The SONGS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



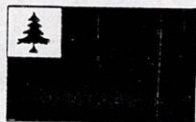
Grand Union



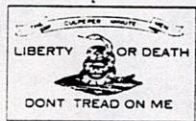
First Navy Jack



Gadsden



Continental



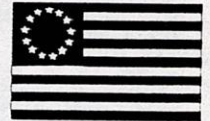
Culpeper



Bunker Hill

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 Arthur Wm. Barrett, State Vice President
 Roger E. Robertson, State Chancellor,
 LtC James Bellah, II, State Chaplain,
 Charles Conyers, State Editor



Betsy Ross



Bennington

THE DALLAS, TEXAS CHAPTER

Compatriot Dennis Morris

THE HARBOR CHAPTER

Compatriot Micheal C. Boesch



Philadelphia Light Horse

THE LONG BEACH CHAPTER

Compatriot Arthur Wm. Barrett
 Compatriot Ray Barrett
 Compatriot Charles Conyers



Taunton

THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER

Compatriot James Bellah, II
 Compatriot George A. Eckert, Jr.
 Compatriot Audel A. Hicks
 Compatriot James A. McKellep
 Compatriot Donald Norman Moran
 Compatriot Roger E. Robertson
 Compatriot D.F. Bill Semerau
 Compatriot Jeffery L. Towery



Rhode Island Regiment

THE SOUTH COAST CHAPTER

Compatriot Ralph A. Cangson
 Compatriot James L. Emerson
 Compatriot T. Rogness Johnson, Jr.
 Compatriot James D. Lewis



Fort Moultrie

Lt takes a number of people and organizations to put on a program such as the MASSING OF THE COLORS. The Chapter wishes to thank the following individuals in particular: Donald Roberts of Forest Lawn; Sergeant Major Donald Bishop who assisted in organizing the Color Guards. Master Chief James Davy who volunteered to serve in the SAR Color Guard, Compatriot Carl H. Lamb of the San Diego Chapter, which furnished two of the uniforms worn by the S.A.R Color Guard. Compatriot Charles Conyers and Ladies Auxiliary President Linda R. Moran who were our photographers.

THIS PUBLICATION IS SENT TO YOU UNCENSORED BECAUSE OF OUR CONSTITUTION

THE DRILLMASTER OF THE REVOLUTION
THE
BARON VON STEUBEN

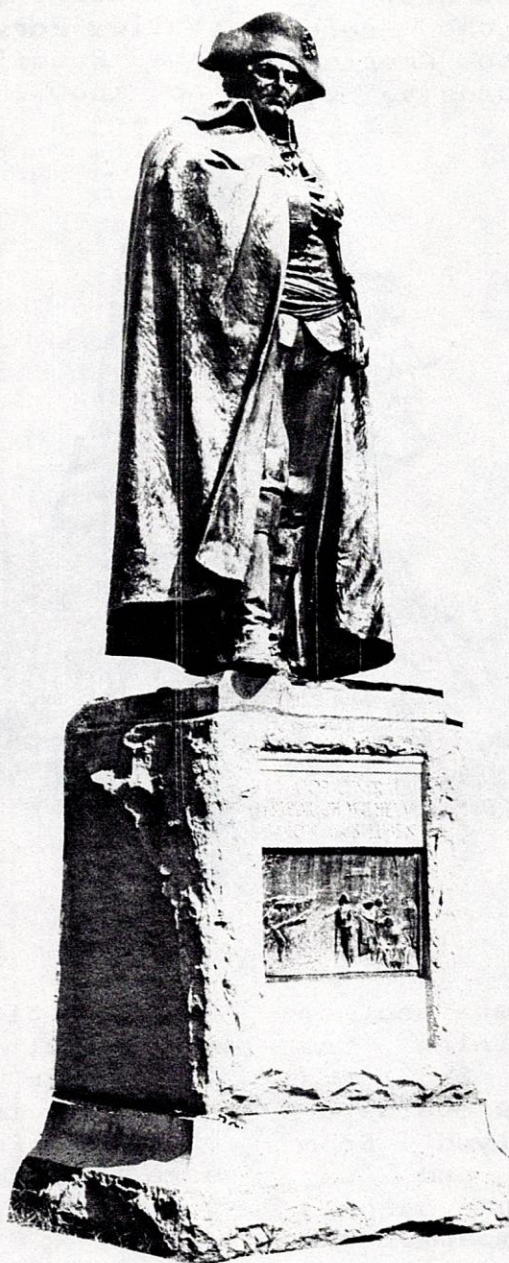
The Drillmaster of the American Revolution was, of course, Major General, the Baron Friedrich von Steuben. Inspector General of the Continental Army. He was born at the Magdelburg fortress, the citadel of Prussia, his father a Lieutenant of Engineers being stationed there. Shortly afterward the family was assigned to Russia. until Friedrich was ten years old. His grandfather, Augustin Steube was a minister in the Reformed Church added the "von" to the family name about 1708. Freidrich's father was the first to have added the "n" to the end of thier name. Friedrich was baptised Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin von Steuben, but he too changed his name to: Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand von Steuben.

At ten years of age, just back to Prussia from Russia, his father enrolled him in the Jesuits School at Breslau. By the time he was seventeen he was commissioned in the Prussian Army, serving in the Infantry as a staff officer. Having proven his capabilities, he was soon promoted to the General Staff and performed a number of secret military-Diplomatic missions to

Russia. His efforts were rewarded by his being assigned to the headquarters staff of Friedrich the Great. The training he received was to prove invaluable to the American Cause of

Liberty. Friedrich the Great had created a General Staff that oversaw the entire operation of the Prussian Army. This highly specialized training equiped von Steuben with skills that were unheard of in both the French and British armies at that time.

For reasons lost in obscurity, Captain von Steuben was discharged from the army at age thirty-three. The following year (1764) he became hofmarschall (Chamberlain) at the petty court of Hohenzollern Hechingen. It was at this time that he attained his title of Freiherr (Baron). In 1771 he was the only courtier to accompany his prince to France. In 1775 they were both back in Prussia. von Stueben was badly in debt and had to seek employment. He tried to sell his sword to the armies of France, Austria and Baden, but none were at war and had no need for foreign mercenaries. It was at this time that he met a friend of Benjamin Franklin who was in Paris, France



THE BARON VON STEUBEN
MONUMENT OVERLOOKING
THE PARADE GROUNDS
AT VALLEY FORGE

von Steuben immediately went to Paris, arriving in the summer of 1777. He received a favorable endorsement from the French Minister of war, the Count de St. Germain. The Count fully appreciated the value of von Steuben Prussian training and knew it would serve the American cause effectively.

Benjamin Franklin had Pierre Augustin Caron, better known as "de Beaumarchais", the French agent supplying aid to America, to advance travel funds to von Steuben, which he did. Ben Franklin personally penned a letter of introducing the Baron von Steuben to General George Washington. Von Steuben thusly equiped set sail on September 26th from Marseilles. He arrived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire on the December 1, 1777.

Upon arriving in America the Baron immediately went to Boston, where he spent several weeks. He was lavishly entertained during his stay there. George Washington was informed of yet another foreign nobleman joining the American cause, but in this case, he to, knew the value of the training received from Friedrich the Great and was equally impressed by the Baron's letter to him. Unlike most of the European volunteers, who wanted more than their experience warranted the Baron wrote: "Your Excellancy is the only person under whom, after having served the King of Prussia, I could wish

to pursue an art to which I have wholly given up myself." But, Washington was justifiably concerned that von Steuben was of the same ilk as so many of the foreign officers, who refused to make any concessions to the unique Americans. However, von Stueben's offer to serve Washington without either pay or rank was most reassuring.

Washington rode out from his Valley Forge headquarters to meet the Prussian volunteer. We do not know what Washington's first

impressions of von Steuben was, but it soon became apparent that Washington knew he was exactly what the Continental army needed. However, Washington was warned that the Baron was a fraud, and was really the son of poor parents, and that both his titles of Baron and Lieutenant General were bogus. In truth the Baron never held rank above that of Major in the Prussian Army. The Lieutenant General rank was an

honorary title bestowed on him by a thankful minor German prince. Like our "Kentucky Colonel" title, it is somewhat misleading, but is perfectly legitimate. The same applied to his title of Baron.

Washington dismissed these negatives as soon as he discovered that the Baron von Stueben was an able drillmaster, and will-ingly did the drilling himself, whereas, it was usually





MAJOR GENERAL, THE BARON VON STEUBEN PERSONALLY DRILLING THE CONTINENTAL ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE.

accomplished by a Sergeant. The Baron quickly realized that the independent thinking Americans were quite unlike their European brothers in arms. He wrote to a friend: "The genius of this nation is not in the least to be compared with the Prussians, the Austrians, or French. You say to your soldiers, 'Do this', and he doeth it, but I am obliged to say 'This is the reason why you ought to do that,' He discovered that the American soldier was 'born using the musket' and generally were good marksmen, contrary to the European soldier. It was for this reason that Americans failed to deliver an effective volley fire. In the European system, the soldiers were ordered: "Present firelocks" than "Fire!" For the Americans Von Steuben added the command "Take Aim". The result was that our men were more comfortable with the commands and therefore learned to deliver a precise and deadly volley.

George Washington appointed Von Steuben Inspector General and as Washington put it, Von Steuben

"confessed that he could not afford to serve without pay." Washington understood and arranged for a resolution of the Drillmaster's financial problems.

Washington expanded his Life Guards by one hundred men and the Baron personally drilled them so that they could serve as an example to the the rest of the Army. Since he spoke no English the Baron memorized the commands he was to give, but when the men failed to comply, he would swear at them in German, than French. On one occasion, it is said, that in total frustration, he turned to his aids, he said: "My dear Walker, and my dear Du Ponceau, come swear for me in English, These fellows won't do what I bid them!" Von Steuben retained only what was essential, eliminating more than half of the Prussian manual of arms. He trained the men to do easily what they could previously could not do at all. He overcame the general rejection of the use of the bayonet, which gave the British a decided advantage in close action. The

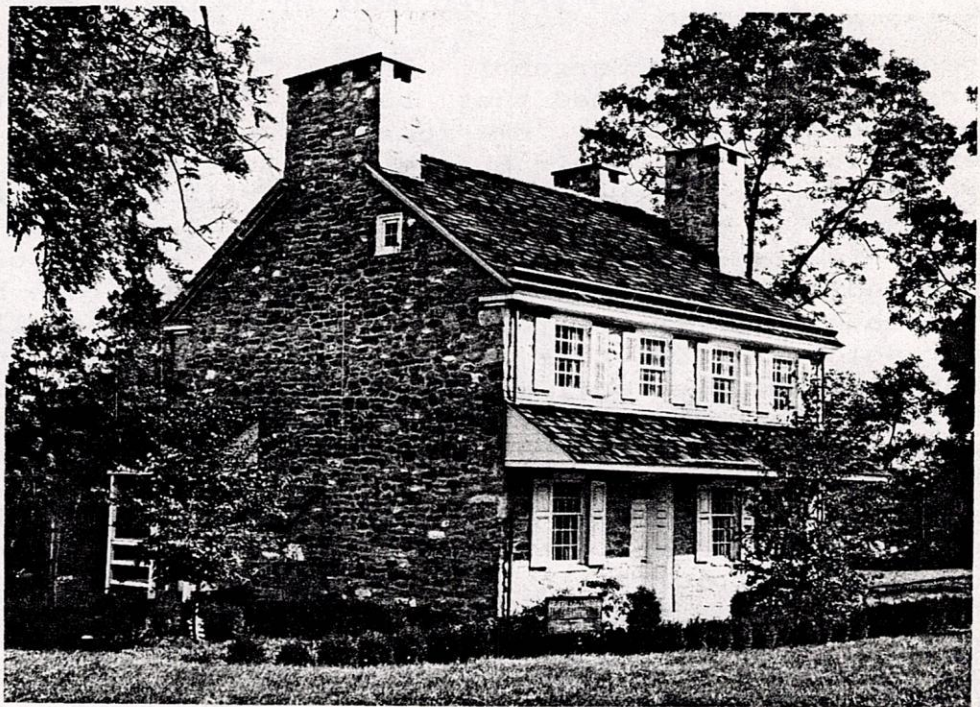
Americans became very proficient with this deadly weapon and would for the first time, be able to stand up to the British regulars on an equal basis.

The spring of 1778 brought about formalized French support, and the evacuation by the British of Philadelphia. When learning of this, Washington sent the Marquis de Lafayette, 2,200 men and five guns to harass foraging parties, seize outposts and gather information on the British plans. On May 18th, Lafayette left Valley Forge, crossed the Schuylkill at Swede's Forge, and took up a position on Barren Hill. The British had learned of this expedition and immediately made plans to annihilate the Continental force. British Major General James Grant led a 5,000 man attack force, with fifteen pieces of artillery. Grant's plan was to cut off the Americans under Lafayette from the American Army at Valley Forge, thereby assuring the destruction of the American force.

When Lafayette learned he was going to be attacked by a much larger British force, he retreated. The new drill proved to be the single most important factor that contributed to the safe evacuation of Barren Hill. Heretofore the Americans moved in long single files, Indian style, taking the great chance of being discovered and more importantly, being very vulnerable to attack. Thanks to Vonm Steuben's drilling, this time they retreated by platoons,

four abreast, quickly, quietly, and in good order.

On June 28th, Washington moved to attack the evacuating British Army which had elected to march across the Jerseys rather than by ship. It was here, during the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey that the value of von Steuben shined brightest. The British found that they were trading volley for volley, bayonet charge for bayonet charge with the Americans. They were now doing battle with soldiers who were almost as well disciplined as themselves, and they were being out soldiered at every turn. The American forces marched onto the field of battle wheeled in line of battle as well



VON STEUBEN HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE

as any European army. To the complete surprise of the British, the American Continental Line regiments delivered volley after volley with deadly precision. Then to complete the surprise, a devastating bayonet charge. The British regulars were thrown back in disorder.

The Battle for Monmouth Court House was hard fought and was not a clear victory for Washington as the British Army did manage to escape. But it was clear to all who observed the battle, The Baron Von Steuben had shaped a professional fighting force. George Washington now truly had a real army. It was the beginning of the end of English rule in America.

During the winter of 1778-1779 the Baron completed his Military handbook. "The Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States". This manual became known as the "Blue Book".

Von Steuben went to the Southern Department and assisted Greene and Lafayette in their operations against Cornwallis. He became ill and took sick leave on June 19th, but was again serving his adopted Country in the Yorktown Campaign, where he was given command of one of General Washington's three divisions. This was the closest he ever came to his deepest desire to command Americans in combat. His contributions to the Army in siege warfare proved to be invaluable.

Following the defeat of Cornwallis he assisted Washington on planning the defences of the United States. At the wars end, he was dispatched to Canada to accept the surrender of the British frontier posts. He was discharged from active duty on March 24th, 1784.

The Pennsylvania legislature made him an American Citizen in March of 1783, and New York did likewise in July of 1786.

The Baron established his home in New York City and became a prominent and very popular citizen. But, unfortunately, he soon was in serious financial

problems. He had anticipated receiving a sum of \$60,000 for his military service. Instead, Congress awarded him a pension of \$2,500 a year. In June of 1790 Alexander Hamilton and some other friends arranged for a mortgage on his 16,000 acres awarded him in 1786.

The Baron lived out his years by spending his summers on his Mohawk Valley farm (which is near modern Remsen) and his winters in New York City. He never married and left his property of his wartime aids, William North and Benjamin Walker.

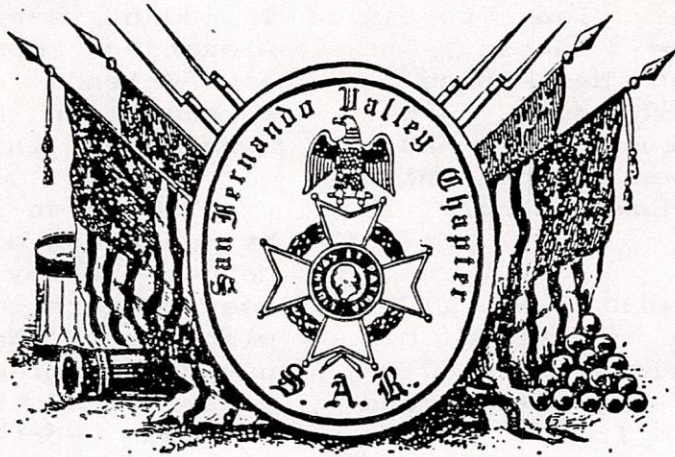
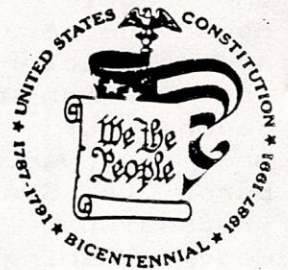
Douglas S. Freeman wrote of the Baron's contributions: "he made a sound system of drill and inspection a part of the organism of the armed forces and he contributed in a dozen other ways to the fighting power of Washington's troops. If Washington rightly is venerated as the father of the American Army, Von Steuben was its first teacher.

The United States bestowed every honor they could on the Prussian Drillmaster of the Revolution

**OUR OWN BARON
VON STEUBEN**



t the Valley Forge NSSAR Congress our Color Guard consisting of Roger E. Robertson. Arthur Barrett, Bill Taylor. Paul Davis and Donald Moran were drilling together for the very first time. It became obvious we needed help. We drafted the California Delegation senior ranking military man, Colonel Richard Locke, President of the Redding Chapter to be Drill Master. Since then, Dick has affectionately been nicknamed: "BARON VON STUEBEN".'



The San Fernando Valley Chapter
SONS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1248 Herzel Avenue, Lancaster, Calif. 93535

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