

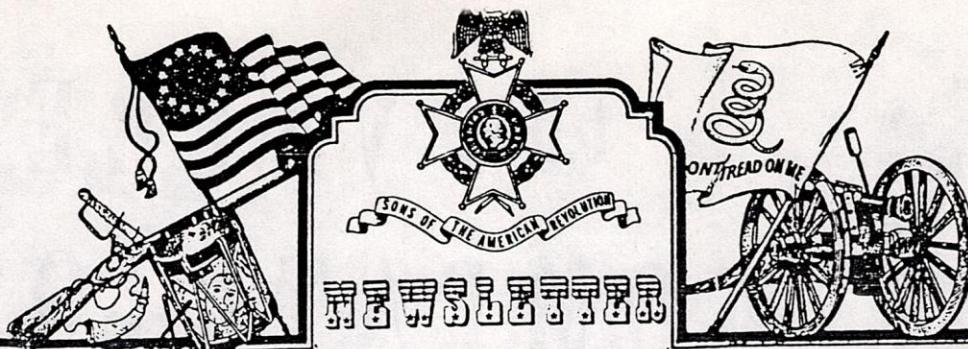
# the VALLEY COMPATRIOT

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER

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



Volume 6  
Number 7  
November 1986



NEWSLETTER

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER

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THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER, S.A.R.'s INTER-SERVICE CONTINENTAL COLOR GUARD ON PARADE.

THE VALLEY COMPATRIOT

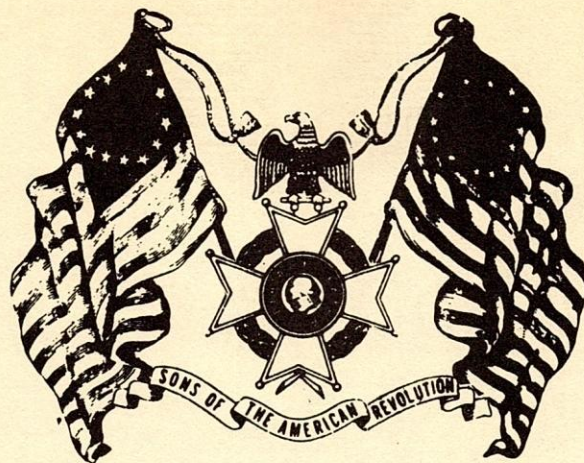
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SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER,  
CALIFORNIA SOCIETY,  
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Donald Norman Moran  
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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.



# 2nd Annual Meeting Western District, S.A.R. 27 December 1986

Sponsored by: Leland B. Hawkins, III  
vice president-general, N S S A R

Hosted by: San Fernando Valley Chapter, S.A.R.

Time: 6:30pm - Cocktails 7:30pm - Dinner

Place: Burbank Airport Hilton Hotel  
2500 Hollywood Way, Burbank, Ca.

speaker

Clovis H. Brakebill  
president-general  
N S S A R

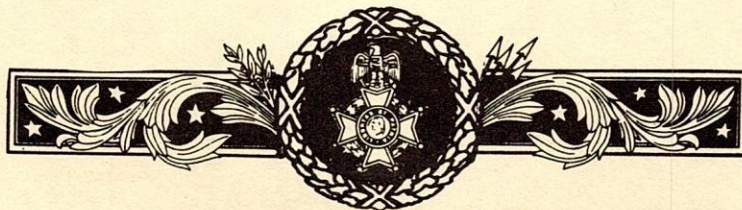


Reservations

\$ 20.00 per person

Dress: business suit

Make check payable to: San Fernando Valley Chapter  
Send to: Donald R. Moran, 1248 Herzl Avenue  
Lancaster, Ca. 93535



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**Meeting Notice**

When: 24 NOVEMBER 1986

Where: LEON'S STEAK HOUSE  
10945 Victory Blvd.  
North Hollywood, Calif.

Social Hour: 6:30 P.M.

Dinner: 7:00 P.M. from the Menu.



*Note: APPLICANTS, WIVES AND VISITORS ARE MOST WELCOME AND ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND.*

Election of the 1987 officers will take place at this meeting. Our By-laws state that the Nominations Committee will submit a slate of officers for consideration, however, any member in good standing in the Chapter can be nominated from the floor for any office in the Chapter.

Preparation must get underway for the 2nd Annual Western District Meeting, which the San Fernando Valley Chapter, S.A.R. is hosting on December 27th, 1986. Additionally, we must do some planning for our own annual installation of officers banquet scheduled for January 24th, 1987 and the forthcoming Annual Meeting of the California Society, S.A.R. which we are hosting on March 13th, 14th and 15th.

Reservations are not required, however, owing to the varied number of members that attend the monthly dinner meeting, the restaurant would like to know how many places to set. Please let our Secretary know if you plan on attending. (Address and telephone number is on the facing page.)

**Report of the Nominations Committee**



The Nominations Committee of the San Fernando Valley Chapter, California Society, Sons of the American Revolution is comprised of all the Chapter's former Presidents and the present President. The senior former-President shall serve as Chairman. At the Present time this Committee is comprised of President George A. Eckert, Jr. (1986), Former President George Sutherland Van Dorn (1985), Former President, James Bellah, II (1984) and Former President Donald Norman Moran (1981-1983). This Committee proposes the following Compatriots for the 1987 year:

- for Chapter President - - - - - ROGER E. ROBERTSON
- for Chapter First Vice President - De WILLO "Bill" SEMERAU
- for Chapter Second Vice President - ROBERT C. EMREY
- for Chapter Secretary - - - - - DONALD NORMAN MORAN
- for Chapter Treasurer - - - - -
- for Chapter Registrar - - - - - BERNI K. CAMPBELL
- for Chapter Chancellor - - - - - BRUCE A. JAGGER
- for Chapter Chaplain: - - - - - LtC JAMES BELLAH, II
- for Chapter Genealogist - - - - - STEVEN W. GREGORY
- for Chapter Historian - - - - - JEFFREY L. TOWEY

**Color Guard**



At the October 27th, 1986 meeting of the Chapter a motion was approved which will volunteer the services of the Chapter's revolutionary War uniformed Color Guard to participate, UPON REQUEST, to the extent requested, by the family of any of our Compatriot at said Compatriot's funeral. This can be done either in addition to or in lieu of the traditional military guard of honor.

## Veteran's Book Drive



hairman Berni K. Campbell advised that the Chapter has delivered another 350 paperback books to the Sepulveda Veteran's Hospital and the the collection of books for future deliveries continues to be high. Compatriot Bill Semerau advised that he has amassed several thousand books for delivery to Compatriot Campbell. This large amount was the result of Bill negotiating a deal with a local book seller. Additional efforts are being made in the area to enhance our Veteran's book drive efforts.

## "I Never Heard of the S.A.R."



ow often have you heard the statement: "I never heard of the S.A.R., I have heard of the D.A.R." This is our identity problem - we just do not get our name into the public eye. That was the primary reason for the establishment of the Color Guard. We have great plans for enhancing the name of the S.A.R. by using the Color Guard in ever increasing numbers of public events. In addition to the traditional parades, we are volunteering the services of the Color Guard to dedication ceremonies, and to present the National Colors at televised ball games, i.e. the Dodgers, Angeles, etc. (Nationwide T.V. coverage!).

Much attention is being given to this being the BICENTENNIAL of the United States Constitution - hence we have a much greater opportunity than ever before to get the S.A.R. into the media.

There still remains a few details to be worked out, but that is being handled and should shortly be concluded. WE STILL REQUIRE A FEW ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT for the Color Guard to be museum perfect. As you know, we have secured two (2) replica long rifles for their use, however, they, the Washington Life Guards, should be carrying the Brown Bess Musket. Your Secretary has discovered a source for these weapons in England. The cost is \$135.00 each - about \$300.00 less than any previous find. We NEED those Muskets.

The newly revised national Tax laws are a concern to many of us, hence, a donation to the Color Guard will still be deductible and will help you with your 1986 income taxes.

## CASSAR Meeting Report



ompatriot George and Mary Van Dorn, Roger and MaryLou Robertson and Donald and Linda Moran attended the Fall Meeting of the California Society, S.A.R. Board of Managers, held in Santa Rosa. It was a very well run meeting, very well attended, and we'll have to really roll up our sleeves to do a better job in March. The meeting was chaired by State Preident, Cdr. Richard N. Andriano-Moore, and was "on schedule" a real accomplishment. Among the many things discussed and acted upon were the revision of the State's Bylaws, Roger Robertson being Chairman of the Bylaws Committee, resolving the problems of the unfunded portion of our Life Membership fund - which will be increased to \$1,000.00 in March. Also approved are several programs developed by individual Chapters that will enhance the S.A.R.

The State's Board of Managers unanimously nominated Compatriot Charles A. Vencill for the National Office of Registrar-General. Chuck would do excellent in that position and we will do all we can to support his candidacy.

It was a very successful meeting and we are pleased to report that the State Society is moving forward with many positive things planned for the near future. A strong State Society translates into stronger Chapters and better SAR programs.

**Compatriot's in the News**



ur founding Chaplain, Rev. JUD WILEY and his wife LYSLE have been elected to a three year term as Chaplains of the Executive Board of the National Presbyterian Mariners at their 48th annual meeting at Fort Collins, Colorado. The "Mariners" is an organization of some 32,000 Presbyterian couples. Jud and Lylse will be responsible for worship, vespers and other duties at the National Meetings and to bring spiritual perspective to the Executive Board.

Compatriot DONALD R. McDOWELL has been advised by Compatriot Winston C. Williams, Editor of the SAR Magazine, that his article "Those Tall Men and Their Long Guns" Will appear in a future issue of the National Magazine.

Compatriot DONALD NORMAN MORAN was advised at the Board of Managers meeting in Santa Rosa that he has received the nomination for State President. The following week end, Don addressed the combined meeting of the Butte, Redding and Sacramento Chapters held in Chico, California.

NOVEMBER BIRTHDAYS

ROGER E. ROBERTSON - - - - - 11-02  
 EUGENE H. DICK - - - - - 11-08  
 STEPHEN GREGORY - - - - - 11-23

**Jefferson on Franklin**

When Thomas Jefferson arrived in Paris as United States Minister to France and presented himself to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the latter said, "You replace Monsieur Franklin?" "I SUCCEED him," replied Jefferson. "No one can replace him."



THE DRAFTING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE:  
 left to right: TOM JEFFERSON, ROGER SHERMAN, BEN FRANKLIN, ROBERT LIVINGSTON, JOHN ADAMS

## Who Were WE in the American Revolution

By: ROGER E. ROBERTSON

"Those Tall Men and Their Long Guns" by Donald Ross McDowell in the August-September 1986 Valley Compatriot was an outstanding article, and an inspiration to learn more of our history. It came out at the time of the S.A.R. pilgrimage to Great Britain, for meeting with the United Kingdom Society of the S.A.R. in London, and visiting George Washington's ancestral homes, Washington Old Hall and Sulgrave Manor. All of these happening served to bring into focus the question why WE, only about one-third of the people living in the American Colonies felt strongly enough to fight for independence. Just who were WE? Yes, a goodly part were "Those Tall Men and Their Long Guns," but what factors motivated that strong feeling and what prepared the riflemen to be such effective fighting men?

The S.A.R. pilgrimage to the land of the English Crown whom WE were fighting, a chance stumbling on a quotation of George Washington, the ease with which history is made vivid by visiting towns that preserve their medieval structures, old castles, books and pamphlets purchased along the way, the sight of many sheep grazing in the fields, all of these seemingly unrelated items were to contribute to another look at just who were WE. As it developed, much of the answer lay in looking at the history of "Those Tall Men and Their Long Guns" in the decades before the American Revolution and the history of their ancestors, going back 100 years or more.

First let's look at the period from 1717 when large migrations of Europeans started to burst the seams of the colonial civilization along the coast of America. The largest numbers came from the German Rhineland and from Ulster in North Ireland. Many of them entered by the ports along the Delaware. From that river, through Pennsylvania, on south through the Carolinas the advance of the Germans, the Ulstermen and assorted Europeans in smaller numbers proceeded over the next half century.

In 1717 the enticements to the Pennsylvania Colony were attractive to discontented inhabitants of the Old World, i.e., a fair government in a land miraculously productive. Earlier, in 1682, William Penn's fellow Quakers from England had founded Philadelphia and soon settled in the attractive surrounding regions. Penn then quickly turned attention to attracting others. Germany was still recovering from the economic devastations of the Thirty Year's War (1618-1648). Great numbers of Mennonites, Dunkards, Amish and others began to come in 1683, settling first at Germantown. In the decades that followed, a few immigrants came from Scotland, Ireland and some from Northern Ireland, enough that the word spread. However, the Scots were more likely to migrate the 25 miles across the channel to Northern Ireland for a generation or more before making the greater migration to the American colonies. Whether they were the earliest settlers, the Puritans from England, the Dutch, the Huguenots, the Scots, or the later Scotch-Irish, the Germans or other Europeans, the settlers came because of the enticements of the new land and usually to escape from hardship of one nature or another in their homelands of Europe. In the half century or more preceding the American Revolution, great numbers came from both Western Germany and Northern Ireland. Let's look at how this led to Those Tall Men and Their Long Guns.

On disembarking, only the indentured servants, who could not otherwise pay their passage, lingered in the city. The immigrants had come to be farmers. They pushed on to the frontier, then a scarce forty miles away, to establish new farms, rather than to buy more expensive tracts in existing neighborhoods of Quakers and earlier Germans. Side by side came the new Germans, now chiefly Lutherans, and the Scotch-Irish, chiefly Presbyterians. Pennsylvania then saw the alternating and parallel movement of two peoples, the Germans going to a part of the valley, the Scotch-Irish to another. The next years' arrivals advanced beyond the settlements to repeat the process. Soon they crossed the Susquehanna and the rhythm repeated. By 1732 the same process was to repeat itself in western Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley of

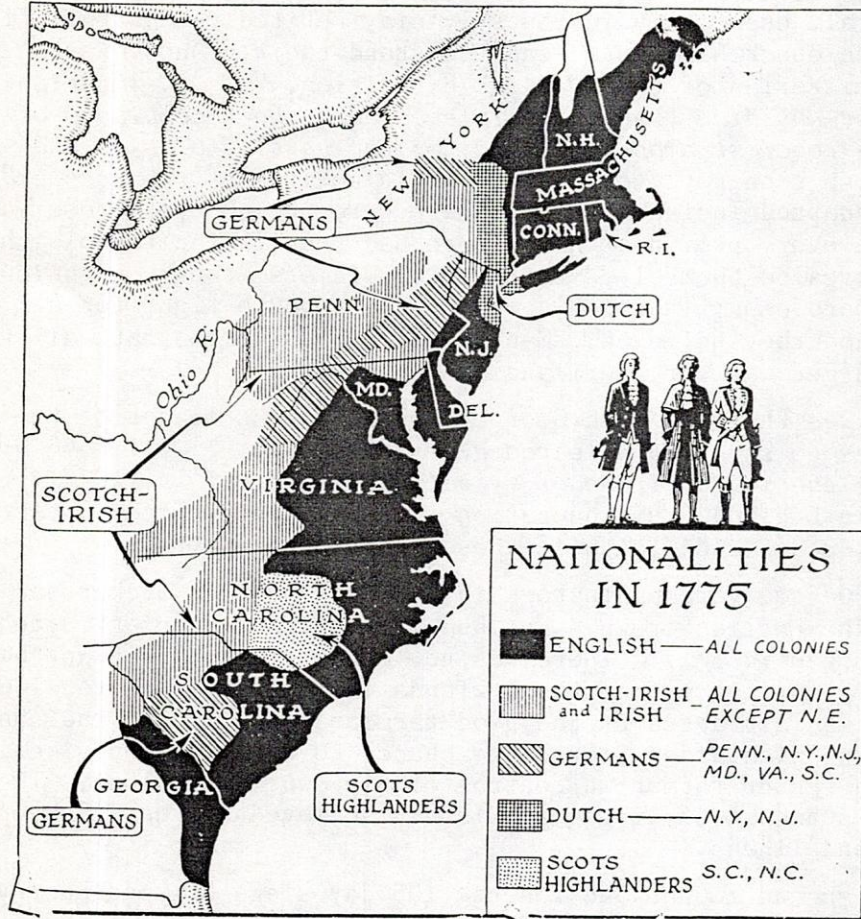
Virginia. After 1750 it carried south into the back country of the Carolinas.

Contact between these two peoples was minimum. Language being a barrier as well as religion, cultural attitudes and social heritage. Temperamental traits were so divergent. The Germans were orderly, industrious, carefully frugal, rarely had trouble with the Indians, not interested in politics above the local level. In contrast the Scotch-Irish were regarded as quick-tempered, impetuous, inclined to work by fits and starts, reckless, too much given to drinking. Their interest in politics at provincial level soon became active, even tempestuous. Their fame as Indian fighters was to become almost as notable as their reputation for causing

trouble with the Indians. In Pennsylvania there were three distinctly marked races that remained remarkably unmixed, English, German and Scotch-Irish.

The provincial Secretary for Penn's Colony, James Logan, himself born near Belfast in Ulster had invited his countrymen to come. In 1720 he wrote "At the time we were apprehensive from the Northern Indians. I therefore thought it might be prudent to plant a settlement of such men as those who formerly had so bravely defended Londonderry and Inniskillen [Enniskillen] as a frontier in case of any disturbance . . ." Penn's Colony had no military, or militia.

Logan's good opinion of the Scotch-Irish changed shortly. In 1730 he wrote "a settlement of five families from the North of Ireland gives me more trouble than fifty other people." and further ". . . If they continue to come they will



make themselves proprietors of the province." He was correct. In 1756 the Quakers lost control of the Assembly. Logan found the Scotch-Irish "troublesome settlers to the government and hard neighbors to the Indians."

If impetuosity was a dominant trait among many Scotch-Irish so also was their restlessness. In contrast, the Germans, once they found a home, tended to remain fixed. Many of the Scotch-Irish who moved down the Great Valley into Virginia and thence to the Carolinas had settled first in Pennsylvania. They were the pioneers of the colonies, the frontiersmen.

Two counties in the Valley of Virginia, Augusta and Rockbodge, claim to be the most Scotch-Irish counties in the present United States. While the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania is one seedbed of Scotch-Irish, the central part of Virginia is another. Its stock came from transplanted Ulstermen who moved from, or at least through Pennsylvania.

Why did thousands of immigrants move south down the inland valleys? Many were newly arrived from overseas, but the bulk of the people moving down to the Carolinas were transfers from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, a few Swiss and Welsh, large numbers of Germans, but more Scotch-Irish than all the others put together. Thousands were making a second, third or even fourth complete move. Also a second generation was growing up with the normal compulsion of young men to make their own way. Land on the frontier was cheaper and the Scotch-Irish seemed attracted to the frontier. Agents of the Proprietors helped by going north to sing the praises of the Carolinas.

The French and Indian War (1754-1763) did much to establish the reputation of frontier. Germans, in general, especially in Pennsylvania, retired rather than fight Indians. Scotch-Irish on the other hand were ready to stand their ground. As Winthrop Sargent put it, as a later historian of the Braddock Expedition, ". . . *Impatient of restraint, rebellious against anything that in their eyes bore the resemblance of injustice, we find these men readiest among the ready on the battlefields of the Revolution.*" The Scotch-Irish soon got over the Old World notions of the "proper" way to fight, they quickly adapted Indian methods. Here were the core of Those Tall Men and Their Long Guns. In every province where there had been Indian trouble the Scotch-Irish fighters had revealed themselves to be able soldiers, rough, ingenious, adaptable, ready to endure hardship. They could be counted upon to fight for all they were worth in a cause in which they believed. Many were soon to demonstrate all their fighting qualities in the larger war for American Independence.

These were the qualities that prompted George Washington, as leader of the American Revolutionary forces to say "*If defeated everywhere else, I will take my last stand for liberty among the Scotch-Irish of my native Virginia.*" As we visited Washington ancestral homes in England, this quotation stood out in my mind. What was it that caused Washington to place such faith in these frontier fighters?

Looking further back we see various factors in the Scotch-Irish background that engendered their hatred for the English crown. Why had many of them been attracted to emigrate in the tides that began in 1717? There was no Thirty Years War in Northern Ireland. They had been migrating there from the lowlands of Scotland for over 100 years. Continued migration was attracted by the good farmlands in Ulster, the chance to get away from the marauding Highlander Scots, the chance to escape a feudal existence, the chance to become a tenant farmer in control of his own leased land. They enjoyed a relatively higher standard of living in Ulster, achieved by raising sheep and flax and exporting woolens and linens.

In 1689 the Scotch-Irish had fought and won the 105 day siege of Londonderry, effectively stopping James II and his French and Irish supporters in their drive to regain the throne from William of Orange. They had fought for the Crown of England, and what was their reward? Part of the reason they eventually forsook the Crown lay in a series of economic, political and religious setbacks they had endured as English laws responded to the whims and religious background of successive kings and queens and to the economic advantage of the English.

The Navigation Act in 1660 placed Irish ships on a par with those of England and the Colonies and enumerated articles that could be traded directly with the Colonies. These provisions were gradually removed. The Staple Act of 1663 limited the list of indentured servants, horses and provisions. In 1671 direct importation of colonial goods to Ireland was prohibited. Ulster had developed the raising of sheep and flax and the manufacture of woolens and linen. Almost as a reverse reward for their stopping James II in 1689, ten years later the Woolen Act prohibited the exportation of wool of wool cloth to other than England and Wales. The competition of Irish cloth had been felt by English wool interests and the law put a stop to it. This setback was not immediately disastrous because the linen industry had been developing in

in Ulster. It did however make Ulster a one industry province, more susceptible to variations in weather and the ups and downs of one principal crop.

The economic straw that sparked the 1717 migration to America was called rack-renting. Leases were generally for 31 years, an inducement to the migration from Scotland. In that time the Ulster farm lands were developed and became worth more. When leases expired, the highest bidder might bid several times the rent on the expiring lease. Sometimes the new owners would be a group of Irish tenants, although leasing to the Irish had been illegal for much of the time and in much of Ulster during the reign of James I, some pockets of tenants had remained. Others had been hired workers and had accumulated enough to join a group and bid high for their native land, As those whose leases were about to expire observed what was happening, they too joined the migration to America. Later while a Scotch-Irish who left might be clearing frontier lands in Pennsylvania, his Irish successors might be abandoning their newly leased land obtained at an impossible rental. The slightest misfortune reduced the profit below the point of subsistence. Rack-renting had caused whole villages of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians to migrate to America. The owners of the land in Ulster were likely to have been absentee, living in England. It mattered not to them if the Scotch-Irish left and the Irish or new immigrants from Scotland tried and failed to make a living with the higher rents. They simply looked for yet a third tenant. All of this did nothing to endear the Scotch-Irish to the English Crown.

There were other factors contributing to the strong feelings of These Tall Men and Their Long Guns. They had come to love religious freedom and representative government. Their ancestors for almost 200 years preceeding had experienced many trials and hardships, involved in religious differences. While the Scots and the Scotch-Irish developed as Presbyterians, the process was not smooth. The English Crown and her subjects at various times tried to impose the religions of Roman-Catholic, Anglican, and yes, Puritan, even in the colonies.

On this latter point we look at the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Several ship loads of Scotch-Irish reached Boston August 4th, 1718, probably six to eight hundred persons. They imagined they had come to a land of liberty. Instead they found they would not be admitted to citizenship in any of the Puritan communities without first connecting themselves with the state church of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Accordingly few of the Scotch-Irish were permitted to remain in Boston but were permitted to settle on the frontier and establish new communities of their own. Massachusetts at the time had suffered from incursions of the Indians and its frontier line was in need of defenders. The main body of the group the next year established Londonderry in an area that was to become part of New Hampshire. During the American Revolution Londonderry, New Hampshire, had the distinction of providing a greater number of fighting men supporting independence than any other single town in the thirteen colonies. They had not forgotten.

As the Lowland and Highland Scots had fought one another at times in Scotland, so did they do battle with one another during the American Revolution in the Colony of North Carolina. The Lowland Scots had migrated via Ulster in Northern Ireland to Pennsylvania and down the inland valley through Virginia to the frontier of North Carolina. As with other Scotch-Irish along the frontiers, they were strong supporters of independence from the English Crown. They defeated a large body of Highland Emigrants who had come to the coastal area of North Carolina and remained loyal to the Crown.

Historians have been puzzled over the Loyalism of the Highlanders. They were sorely defeated on their home ground by the British in 1745. Subsequently the British effected a conciliation. Woolen and linen mills were installed in several locations.

New English language schools were to be found all over the Highlands. The 800 miles of roads which were built destroyed the isolation of the Highlanders. A decade before the American Revolution, Highlander regiments served England with distinction during the Seven Years War (1756-1763), in America called the French and Indian War. The Americans were fully aware of the Loyalism of the Highlanders in New York, Virginia and the Carolinas at the time of the Revolution. So many Scottish people were faithful to the King that the word Scotch was becoming a term of reproach in America. Not so with the Scotch-Irish in the back country.

The Highlanders mustered in Cross Creek in February 1776. Only 31 years after their rebellion in the British Isles, they were the best friends George III had in the colony of North Carolina. The patriots were aware of the Loyalist plan to march to the mouth of Cape Fear, to rendezvous with the British forces from Boston. Patriot forces from the back country, largely Scottish-Irish, descendants of Lowlanders, defeated the Highlanders at Moores Creek Bridge. From concealed positions, Those Tall Men and Thier Long Guns swept the bridge with their fire. The Bridge had been prepared by removing the floor boards and greasing the sleepers. The Highlanders, untrained and only half of them with firearms, panicked and fled from the scene. About 50 were killed and 880 were captured. The attempt of the Highlanders to come to the aid of the British Crown had failed.

More of the answer of why these people and their ancestors had learned to abhor the English Crown lies in looking at history back 200 years preceding the American Revolution. It's easy to become immersed in history while in Great Britain, almost without trying. Preceding the S.A.R. group pilgrimage, my wife Mary Lou and I took a side trip to Kent to view authentic English Tudor style architecture. A Chiddingstone the best example was a building now housing a post office and small store, a home purchased by Sir Thomas Bullen about 1520. Sir Thomas would hardly be worth mentioning in history except for the fact he gave two of his daughters to the King, one of whom became the Mother of Elizabeth I. The elder, Mary, became Henry VIII's mistress and bore him a son. Anne Bullen (Boleyn) became Henry's second wife, Queen of England, bore him a daughter, Elizabeth. Elizabeth was aged 3 when her Mother was beheaded and for a time was in grave danger. However, following the deaths of her half brother, Edward VI (not the illegitimate son) and her half sister Mary, who died in 1558, Elizabeth I reigned as Queen until her death in 1603.

Henry VIII had separated the English church from the Roman Church. His daughter Mary I, a Roman Catholic, tried to reestablish the Church, became known as Bloody Mary for her persecutions. More than 300 persons were burned at the stake during her brief reign. His daughter, Elizabeth I, reestablished the Anglican Church and by some of her acts, was to help complete the establishment of the Church of John Knox, later to be known as the Presbyterian Church, in Scotland. Elizabeth reluctantly consented to the execution of another Mary, Catholic Mary Queen of Scots in 1587, which caused Philip II of Spain to send the Spanish Armada against England. After defeat of Spain, England entered a golden age.

What does this have to do with the riflemen of the American Revolution? Well, it saw the establishment of a church with representative government in Scotland, which was to make its way eventually to the frontiers of America and provide at least one factor in their support of fighting for independence. Also, it was Elizabeth who cleared Northern Ireland, giving the Scots a stepping stone, to become the Scotch-Irish who migrated to America.

Following the week of the S.A.R. group activities, we joined Donald and Linda Moran for a larger look at Britian, including a sweep through the Lowlands and Highlands of Scotland. Again history picks up. James VI became King of Scotland when his mother, Mary Queen of Scots gave up that throne before she was beheaded. He became James I of England and Scotland when his cousin Elizabeth I died in 1603.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER  
CALIFORNIA SOCIETY  
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE MINUTES OF THE  
SEPTEMBER 29th, 1986 MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CHAPTER

1. CALL TO ORDER

Pursuant to due notice, the Chapter convened at 7:00 P.M. on Monday, 29 September, 1986 at Leon's Steak House in North Hollywood, California. Col. George A. Eckert, Jr, President, presiding. Those attending were:

MEMBERS	GUESTS
Col. George A. Eckert, Jr. Robert B. Warwick LtC James Bellah, II James McKellep Reginald Humphrey Dr. Glen Robertson Roger E. Robertson Donald Norman Moran	Linda T. Moran Kitty Warwick Roberta Robson Claire C. Robertson Mary Lou Robertson

2. INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBER

Col. Eckert introduced *Compatriot* REGINALD HOLT HUMPHREY who is a descendant of Isaiah Brown, who served as a Lieutenant in the Massachusetts Militia. Compatriot Humphrey transferred from a nearby Chapter and has long been active in hereditary Society work. He is the immediate past Governor of the Society of Founders and Patriots and a welcome addition to our Chapter.

3. MINUTES OF THE JUNE 30th, 1986 MEETING

IT WAS MOVED by LtC James Bellah and SECONDED by Robert Warwick that the Minutes of the June 30th, 1986 meeting of the Chapter be accepted as submitted. THE MOTION CARRIED.

4. REPORT ON THE COLOR GUARD

LtC James Bellah reported that owing to transfers within the State Military Reserve our present staffing of the Color Guard has encountered some difficulties, however we were re-assured that it would be resolved by the time of the Guards next appearance, the "Kirkin' of the Tartans" in November.

5. COLOR GUARD EQUIPMENT

Compatriot Donald Moran reported that while in England he scouted around for a source for additional equipment for the Color Guard and found a supply of BROWN BESS MUSKETS at the unbelievable price of \$125.00 each, plus transportation costs. The addition of these weapons will complete the Color Guard and make them Museum Quality! A request for donations will be in the November Valley Compatriot.

6. VETERAN'S BOOK DRIVE

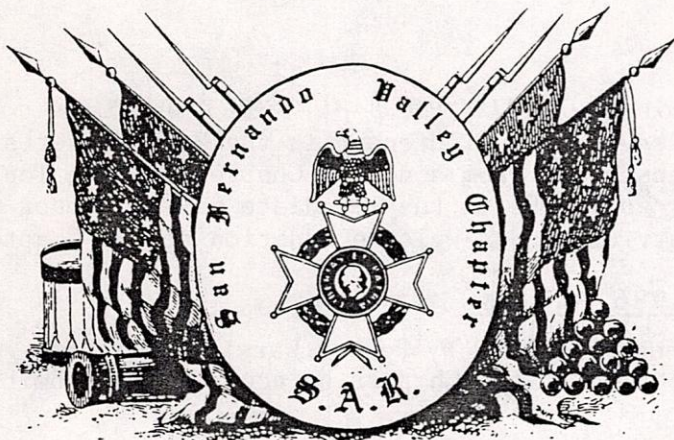
Chairman Berni K. Campbell was unable to attend the meeting and give his report, however, Compatriot Bill Semerau, also unable to attend, dropped off 150 books! Attending members contributed another 50. The books will be delivered to Compatriot Campbell for distribution to the VA hospital.

7. PROGRAM - "THE S.A.R. ON TOUR IN ENGLAND"

Compatriot Roger E. Robertson presented a slide show and narrative on the August/September tour of the British Isles by members of the S.A.R. The presentation included a few days prior to the tour and the week after, while Roger and Mary Lou, joined by Donald and Linda Moran separately toured England, Scotland and Wales. The "show" was excellent and all there relived the enjoyment of the tour. Special attention was given to those places of particular interest to the S.A.R. - Washington Old Hall, Sulgrave Manor, Benjamin Franklin's London home, etc.

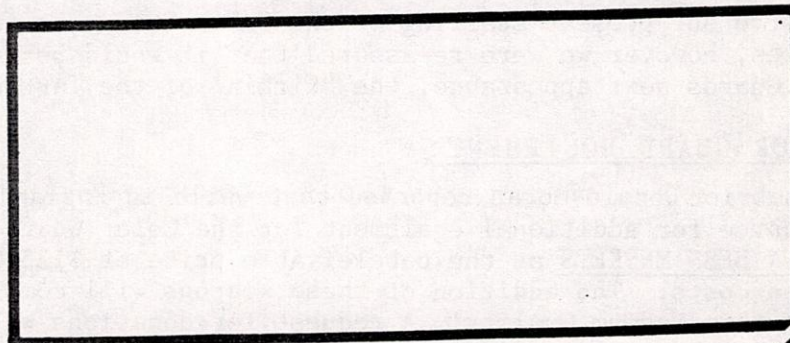
THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS before the September 29th, 1986 meeting of the San Fernando Valley Chapter, S.A.R. President George A. Eckert, Jr. declared the meeting adjourned.

*Donald Norman Moran*  
Donald Norman Moran  
Secretary



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

To:



First  
Class

Dated Material

