



A MONTHLY PUBLICATION BY THE MOTHER LODGE CHAPTER OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

April 2010

Volume 4, Issue 4

Mother Lode Dispatch



Calling All Compatriots



April 2010 Program

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- Mother Lode Chapter's 2010 Calendar of Events

- 1 Newly elected CASSAR
- 2 President Wayne Griswold
- 3 will share his thoughts on
- 4 the Spring Membership
- 5 Meeting held in Sacra-
- 6 mento April 9-10 at the
- 7 Embassy Suites hotel in
- 8 Sacramento. President
- 9 Griswold will also speak
- 10 on his wishes for the up-
- 11 coming year for the Cali-
- 12 fornia Society of the Sons
- of the American Revolu-
- tion.



President Wayne Griswold receives a gift gavel from Past President Lou Carlson



A light moment of transfer



**Denny's Restaurant
3446 Coach Lane
Cameron Park, CA.**

The next meeting of the Mother Lode Chapter will be held on Tuesday, April 27, 2010, at 6:30 PM, at Denny's Restaurant in Cameron Park.

The President's Corner by Jim Young

Mother Lode Chapter Officers for 2010

Jim Young

President

Vacant

1st Vice President

Tom Adams

2nd Vice President

Tom Douglas

Secretary

Roy Tougaw

Treasurer

Jim Young

Acting Registrar

Gene Myers

Chaplain

Tom Douglas

Newsletter Editor

Mel Roush

Historian

Committee Chairmen

Vacant

Eagle Scout Program

Vacant

ROTC Program

John Krahn

Essay Contest

Vacant

Valley Forge Program

John Krahn

Law Enforcement Program

Vacant

Flag Certificate Program

Tom Douglas

Americanism Poster Contest

Fellow Compatriots and friends:

Spring is trying to surface. I don't know about everyone, but I'm excited for the rain to be on its way out. In the mean time, although the weather was a bit on the chilly side, the CASSAR Annual Spring Meeting was a success. The Gold Country Chapter did an outstanding job ensuring everyone's needs were met. The Embassy Suites provided spacious meeting rooms as well as adequate space for our Memorial Service. The Sacramento River and Old Sacramento was a perfect venue for both scenery and activity.



Northern California is well represented with new State Officers. Wayne Griswold was installed as Society President and Tom Chilton was installed as State Registrar. Congratulations to them both as we look forward to a very productive 2010-2011.

In Patriotic Service,

Jim Young

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or at: jyoung1776@directcon.net
Mother Lode Chapter Sons of the American Revolution Tax ID #26-1428350*

Editors Note: The statements and opinions expressed herein are solely those of the author(s) and do not necessarily state or reflect those of the Editor or of the California or National Societies, Sons of the American Revolution.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - April, 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

Thus far the year of 1780 had not gone well in the War for American Independence. April would certainly not improve the situation. At the beginning of the month, we find Gen. Lincoln with his troops in and around Charleston with defenses of the city firmly established, but no match for Clinton's combined sea and land forces. To get a better picture of the siege, we need to understand the terrain. Charleston in 1780 much resembled a sore and swollen thumb sticking out in what appears to be a bay. The city was attached to the mainland by a slender strip of land known as the Neck. To the south of Charleston and the Neck lay St. James Island, Clinton's base camp. Running west to east along the south side of the Neck is the Ashley River with the Cooper River running along the northern side of the Neck. The city and Neck were well fortified, but the area east of the Cooper River was secured only by cavalry units. This was Lincoln's only line of retreat if there was to be one.

It was to be a busy month. On April the eighth, 8 British frigates made a run past Ft. Moultrie with little or no damage to either the fort or the attacking fleet. On April the 10th, General Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot (Royal Navy) jointly demanded the surrender of Charleston and all American troops and equipment. Lincoln countered that he would surrender only if all troops, arms, and supplies were guaranteed safe passage from the city. Clinton declined the terms and the siege was on in earnest.

On April 13th, enemy batteries along the Neck and from James Island began a bombardment on Charleston, which not only visited much destruction on the city, but also started many fires which potentially could do more harm than the structural damage occasioned by the bombardment.

While General Clinton was the Commander-in-Chief of all operations, day to day tactics were relegated to General Lord Cornwallis, who owed much to his cavalry commander Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton, a dedicated and successful butcher, who would be the death of many patriots. Tarleton, up to this point in the campaign, was hindered by the loss of all of his horses on the long ocean trip south. Horses that he obtained after landing below Charleston were inferior to what was required for successful cavalry operations. Tarleton had been humiliated by an encounter with Lt. Col. William Washington's cavalry command in February, and he seethed with revenge. British intelligence had told him the location of Washington's command. At three AM on the 14th, he struck Washington's encampment killing or capturing most of the command. More significant was the capture of cavalry mounts, wagons loaded with supplies, and the teams to haul them. Tarleton was now supplied with the wherewithal to pursue the rebels. The next day, after receiving reinforcements, Tarleton moved on to take every thing north of the Cooper River closing Lincoln's last route of retreat. Lincoln was trapped !



Lt. Col. William Washington

1752– 1810

British ground forces slowly moved toward the American defenses across the Neck. On the 19th, they were within yards of the American lines. At that point, Lincoln called his officers together to consider the situation. It was proposed to him that at least the Continentals be gotten out of the city, and to a more likely place where they could defend themselves or be used against the British. Lincoln procrastinated, thus setting up the beginning of his ignominious defeat.

On the 19th, Lincoln called a meeting of both civilian and military leaders in which he proposed to surrender based on the same terms which had previously been refused. The civilian leaders adamantly refused to surrender. On the 20th, he again convened a council to consider a surrender and was again refused by the civilian leaders. On the 21st, Lincoln, without benefit of the civilian leaders, made an offer to surrender, which was immediately refused.

The siege went on. Americans made a bayonet charge against the enemy defense lines on the Neck. A few men were captured, but there was no significant result of the foray. Meanwhile, British ground forces were slowly closing in on Charleston capturing outposts on land while the Royal Navy subdued Fort Moultrie.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - April, 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

We must get back to Jones, who, after his arrival at Lorient, quickly set up the work to be done on Alliance while he was away in Paris. He expected Franklin to find money to pay the crew and for the expenses for the repairs for the Alliance. He also wished to expedite the sale of the prizes captured on the cruise around the British Isles. Arriving at Paris, he made official calls, and then went on to find quarters near Franklin at Passy.*

Jones' stay at Passy not only placed him close to Franklin but also gave him the opportunity to socialize with members of the royal court. He was lionized, particularly by the ladies, and even given an audience with the King. Morison doubts that the audience amounted to much since most audiences with King Louis the 16th amounted only to the attendee expressing their admiration and greatness of the King, who in a bored manner smiled and acknowledged the praise with a nod of the head. By April 20th, Jones was ready to return to Lorient, but his departure was delayed time and again.

Jones not only was leading the good life while in Paris, but was also receiving progress reports from Lorient and directing the continuing and time consuming repairs and improvements needed for the Alliance. As though his social and political duties in Paris were not enough, the American Congress Board of Admiralty notified Franklin to send the Alliance home as soon as possible. The Board also required that it transport passengers, among them Arthur Lee and Ralph Izzard of South Carolina. The Alliance was also to take on a cargo of arms, munitions, and uniforms. All were badly needed by Washington for his men, who were still standing watch with out sufficient clothing, as well being short arms and ammunition to ward off an attack on the winter quarters or for spring operations.

The Alliance was a warship, not a cargo vessel. Not only did it not have the room to accommodate the specified cargo, but if it were put aboard the Alliance, there would not have been room left over to man the guns, if attacked on the way back across the Atlantic. Add to this the impossible furnishing of quarters demanded by the high ranking passengers. In addition to all of the above was the personal baggage, possessions, and personal servants acquired by them during their stay in Europe. Arthur Lee, in addition to his voluminous baggage and servants, had acquired a large carriage which he insisted must be transported on the Alliance for his use in the states.

You can imagine the furor when this requirement was given to the, at best, short tempered Jones, not to mention the restrictions on the fighting capability of the ship. Morison notes that American frigates were built with less space than was desired for it to defend itself or to pursue an enemy. A situation that, he says, existed well into the 19th century. Jones protested being burdened with the passengers and military cargo, stating that much of it would have to be stored on the gun decks, leaving no room for combat. Jones at first flatly refused to transport the passengers and their servants and associated possessions, giving the always quarrelsome Arthur Lee a large bone to pick upon in his continuing daily attacks on both Jones and Franklin.

There was trouble brewing in Lorient. The crew of the Alliance had not been paid since leaving America. They were paid one month's pay on April 22nd, which only whetted their appetite for full payment for crew duty, and payment of funds from sale of the prizes even though none had been sold. The question of pay was growing to be a serious morale factor but there was to be more important things for Jones to cope with.

* Franklin described Passy as "A neat village on high ground and one half mile from Paris."

References: Schlessinger's "Almanac of American History"; Wards "The War of the Revolution"; Morison's "John Paul Jones"; Carl Van Doren's "Benjamin Franklin"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution."

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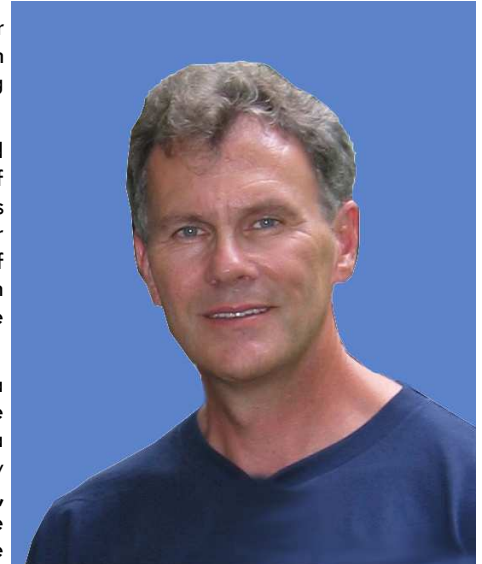
A Patriot's Perspective America's Educational Heritage

By Michael G. Lucas

All during the year, but especially during these last few months, a number of our chapter members have been busy in the classrooms across the area, sharing America's story of freedom and independence. The SAR's emphasis on education follows the example set by our Founding Fathers.

Education in America has been emphasized from its earliest days. The Puritans stressed education in order to promote Bible reading. Harvard University, the oldest institution of higher learning in America, was named for Puritan minister John Harvard, one of the school's earliest and greatest benefactors. Harvard migrated from England to America for a better life and chance to worship freely. He only survived about a year before he died of consumption. On his deathbed he bequeathed half his sizeable estate and his large collection of books to a new fledgling college in Cambridge, Massachusetts. A year later the Massachusetts General Court renamed the school Harvard University in his honor.

Literacy became so high in colonial America that John Adams wrote, "A native of America who cannot read or write is as rare an appearance...as a comet or an earthquake." At the time of the American Revolution, it is estimated that literacy among white males in America ranged between 70-100% versus 48-74% in England. In fact, the literacy rate in New England was about 90%, the highest in the world. Our Founding Fathers, with few exceptions, were products of education. Over half of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were college graduates. Just as it had played a major role in their own accomplishments, the Founders viewed education as essential for the success of America. For example, Thomas



Jefferson wrote that "no other sure foundation [education] can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness". Compulsory public education started in America decades before it did in England.

Many of our Founding Fathers left rich legacies of education as well as independence. On Thomas Jefferson's tombstone are listed the three things for which he was most proud. Most people would assume that being President of the United States would certainly have been included, but it wasn't. Jefferson was prouder of having founded the University of Virginia than his Presidency. Benjamin Franklin founded the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. Benjamin Rush founded Dickinson College. In order to help it survive, George Washington in 1796 provided an endowment of \$20,000 to Liberty Hall Academy, known today as Washington & Lee University. Alexander Hamilton was one of the first trustees of the institution now named Hamilton College.

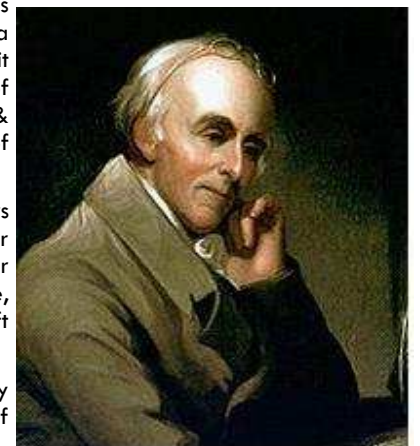
Following are the stories of two lesser known Revolutionary leaders who were major benefactors of prestigious universities bearing their names today. These institutions are Rutgers University, named after Colonel Henry Rutgers, and Brown University, an Ivy League college, named after shipping merchant John Brown. These two patriots left legacies of education while championing the cause of independence.



Col. Henry Rutgers

Henry Rutgers graduated from King's College, now Columbia University, in 1766 and immediately became an advocate for American independence. He went on to serve as a Captain at the Battle of White Plains and later served as a colonel in the New York militia. His home served as a barracks during the British occupation of New York in 1776. Colonel Rutgers would

continue to play a role in the defense of America after the Revolution, presiding over a meeting to organize American forces in New York in anticipation of a British attack in the ensuing War of 1812. Colonel Rutgers served several terms in the New York legislature. Rutgers devoted much of his fortune to philanthropy. Rutgers' donation to Queen's College in New Brunswick, New Jersey, later renamed for him, helped it survive at the time when it was suffering considerable financial difficulties and had been forced to close.



Dr. Benjamin Rush

Continued on page 7

Notes From the Spring Leadership Meeting

March 5th and 6th, Louisville, Kentucky

by Jim Faulkinbury, CASSAR Secretary

I once again attended the semi-annual Leadership Meeting in Louisville leaving on March 4th and returning on March 7th. Compatriot Jim Young, President of the Mother Lode Chapter, also attended with me flying on the same flights. This meeting was particularly important for both of our presence since we are members of PG Butler's "Traveling Museum Committee" headed by CASSAR Exec VP Wayne Griswold who was unable to attend due to illness. PG Butler had arranged for the committee to meet with the Remnant Trust, currently headquartered in Louisville, to negotiate arrangements to include some of their treasures with the SAR treasures that would be used in the traveling exhibition. The Remnant Trust's holdings include a 1576 copy of the Magna Carta, a Dunlap Broadside of the Declaration of Independence, a 1st edition of Thomas Payne's "Common Sense" and many other original documents and 1st editions.

On Thursday, I missed the IT Committee meeting of which I am a member because Jim Young and I had made the arrangements to meet with a representative of the Remnant Trust at that time. As we went into the meeting, it became clear that they were willing to support us and, in fact, will be exhibiting some of their treasures at the grand opening of the new Center for Advancing America's Heritage during the Fall Leadership Meeting this coming September. However, they explained that although their collection is provided by benefactors, the funding to administer their operations and staffing is provided by fees generated by the exhibits. The proposal we had did not provide sufficient reimbursements to maintain operations while several of their key items were on exhibition for a 2-3 year period. Currently they negotiate with universities around the country and handle the contractual arrangements, receiving up to \$45,000 for each exhibition. They need about \$250,000 annually to sustain their operations. Since they already handle the arrangements for exhibitions in a fashion similar to what we were proposing using a traveling museum service, I suggested the possibility of the SAR loaning our treasures to accompany their exhibits as an alternative. This suggestion was well taken and arrangements were made to setup further negotiations with NSSAR staff and a tour of the SAR Museum so they could evaluate the potential. If successful, the SAR could share in the exhibition fees. PG Butler was advised of this possible change and was receptive. Currently the NSSAR staff are looking into this arrangement.

Following that meeting, I attended the National Genealogy Committee meeting of which I am also a member. The minutes of the September meeting were approved. It was announced that a Bylaw change was now necessary to conform to the decisions previously reached regarding the use of DAR Record Copies. After a discussion following Tim Peterman's motion and Marston Watson's second, the recommendation to present the Bylaw change to the Bylaw Committee was approved by an 11-4 vote. The next issue was the policy on AWOL soldiers. If information that the patriot was AWOL is found, but he subsequently received a pension or bounty land, then he should be accepted as having satisfactory service. PG Butler called for a committee to look at the circumstances since "desertion" often only meant a missed Roll Call. The vice-chairman requested 3 members of the committee to volunteer as a sub-committee for a review of this issue for the next Leadership Meeting. Next on the agenda was an appeal from a prospective member whose application had been denied by both the NSSAR genealogy staff and the Genealogist General. The appeal claimed that the SAR should accept the applicant's grandmother's statement that a person with known service was the same person as the applicant's ancestor even though the first and middle names were different and no other documentation of that fact was available. Based on the information provided, the appeal was denied by the Genealogy Committee.

The genealogy staff then presented their methodology for fast-tracking applications. Susan Acree goes through all of the applications submitted during the month they are currently looking at. She will pull out those that look like they can be approved within a 20-25 minute review and will handle those. The others will go to other members of the staff for review. Once Susan has finished the fast-track applications for the month, she will help with the remaining balance. Once all are processed, the staff then moves on to the next month's applications. It was noted that December 2009 had the highest number of applications ever logged as a result of the fee change that took place in January 2010. Under "new business" it was noted that the Form 912 needs a better description of what is acceptable in family histories and published town/county histories. Another call was made for a 3-man sub-committee to look at this and present a proposal at the Fall Leadership Meeting. I volunteered to be a member of this sub-committee. Joe Dooley then presented a couple of policy statements to formally recognize several of actions that were previously approved by the Genealogy Committee but never implemented in the online policy statements. One of these was the use of the book "Maine Soldiers and Sailors...". Since there was more than one policy change, but the Committee didn't have the proposed policy, Joe withdrew the proposed changes and agreed to draft a complete policy statement for presentation at the Fall Leadership Meeting. Next a proposed policy was presented to allow signers of the Cumberland Compact as having qualifying public service. Once again a call was made for a 3-man sub-committee to review and recommend a policy for the Fall Leadership Meeting. The final item was what to do with Spanish soldiers who were in the Galvez fleet to attack the British at Pensacola. A hurricane forced the fleet to turn back and most of the fleet was destroyed in the storm with the loss of about 6,000 Spanish soldiers of the 7,800 on the expedition. A policy was adopted to include anyone in that fleet as having qualifying service even though they never made it to Florida.

Notes From the Spring Leadership Meeting March 5th and 6th, Louisville, Kentucky by Jim Faulkinbury, CASSAR Secretary

Continued from page 6

PG Butler then made a proposal to have trained volunteers to review supplemental applications rather than the using the genealogy staff. He thought that supplementals were easier to process, but it was pointed out that supplementals are usually more difficult. The proposal was defeated. The final vote was on the Tennessee Amendment to accept any application approved by the DAR and several other organizations as sufficient documentation. The proposal was unanimously defeated and the Tennessee delegation indicated that rather than vote on it at this meeting, they would bring it up at the 2010 Congress for a vote by the general membership.

At the general sessions, some of the key points were the announcement of the 2010 class of Minutemen including CASSAR's Stan DeLong. The Nominating Committee announced their decisions for 2010-2011 National officers including CASSAR's Larry Magerkurth as the Secretary General and Chuck Lampman as Historian General. PG Butler talked about the 2010 Congress in Cleveland saying it was going to be family friendly with activities for the children in attendance. He talked about the Wounded Warrior program and how he would like to get SAR Chapters more involved.

Treasurer General, Larry Magerkurth announced that the new SAR Library would be completed in August 2010. The Bylaws Committee presented 5 proposals for the Trustees to consider for the 2010 Congress: 1) the changes to the Bylaw regarding acceptance of DAR applications to match the policy changes already made, 2) to not include Jr. Members in computing the 50-year emeritus status, 3) to reject the Tennessee Amendment, 4) to allow for posthumous membership of candidates killed in hostile action while on active military duty, and 5) to increase the size of the independent Audit Committee.

Some of the other activities I participated in included the SAR 1000/George Washington Fellow's breakfast where CASSAR member, John Dodd was recognized as a member for his contribution to the CAAH. I also had the opportunity to become a charter dual member of the Spain Society. For the Saturday Banquet, our entertainment was a re-in-actor portraying Gen. George Rogers Clark.

(End))

A Patriot's Perspective America's Educational Heritage

By Michael G. Lucas

Continued from page 5

John Brown was one of the first patriots who defied the power of the British Navy and the authority of King George III. In 1770, after the Seven Years' War, the Royal Navy was sent to America to enforce customs collection and cargo inspection. Rhode Island had a reputation of widespread smuggling. John Brown arranged for his fastest ship to enter the Narragansett, Rhode Island Bay, as if attempting to smuggle cargo. Just as he expected, the British ordered the ship to stop and be searched. Brown's ship had a crew intimately familiar with the surrounding waters. The American ship, Hannah, quickly fled with the British ship, Gaspee, in pursuit. The Hannah led the Gaspee into uncharted waters and it soon ran aground. After dark, the Americans, led by Abraham Whipple, quietly approached the British ship, captured the crew, and plundered its cargo. It then torched the Gaspee. It was later reported that Brown was the last to leave the deck, determined to prevent anyone from removing anything that could implicate the parties involved. It was a reckless act of rebellion, but fortunately a subsequent British investigation never could uncover the perpetrators. After American independence was achieved, the Brown family funded and organized much of the construction of the buildings of Brown University.

We are most fortunate in America that we inherited a heritage of education. Scripture says, "The truth shall make you free". It's difficult to perpetually enslave a people who are literate and have access to the truth. Slave owners knew that literacy would have a liberating influence; therefore, slaves were usually prohibited from learning to read or write. As late as in 1964, Brazil was still attempting to keep peasants subservient by keeping them illiterate; an educator was even arrested and exiled for teaching them to read. An educated populace will ultimately find a way to achieve freedom. Our heritage of education has not only increased our prosperity but it has helped safeguard us against tyranny.

(End)

(About the Author: Michael Lucas is a retired electronics engineer and accountant, and is the editor and webmaster for the Gold Country Chapter SAR. Because of the influence of the SAR, he developed a love of American history and enjoys sharing it. He has graciously given his permission to reprint his articles in the Mother Lode Chapter's Dispatch)

Photos from the March 23, 2010 Mother Lode Chapter meeting



Vice President Tom Adams conducts the March meeting



Guest Speaker Melinda Peak explains artifacts from a dig as Gene Myers looks on



Melinda Peak explains more artifacts



VP Tom Adams presents Ms. Peak with a SAR Certificate of Appreciation



Roy Tougaw and Mary Lou Bell



Gene Bell prepares to vote on a poster

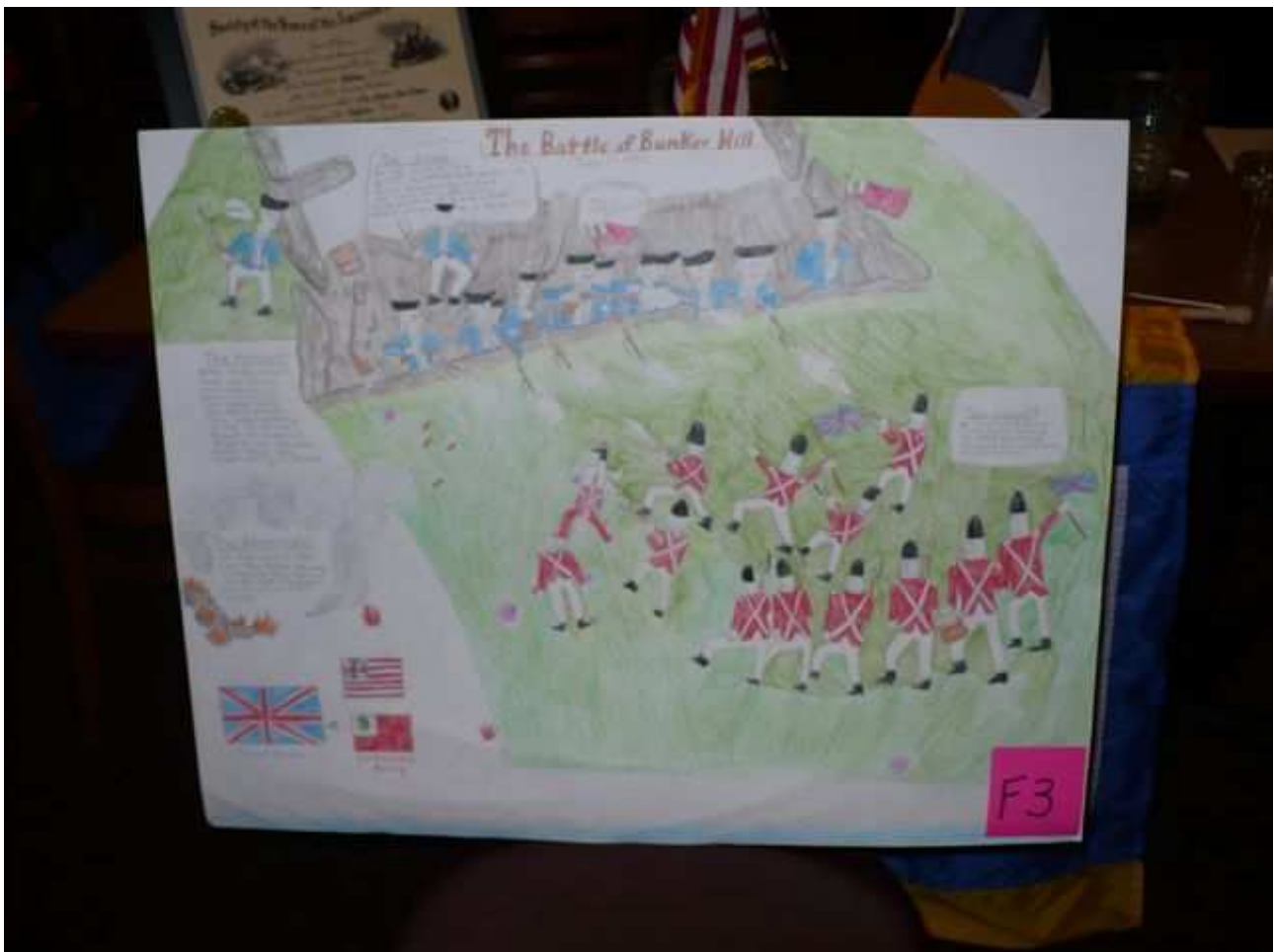
More pictures from the March 23rd Mother Lode Chapter meeting



John and Joy Krahn examine posters for voting



The three top vote getting posters



Mother Lode Chapter poster receiving the most votes



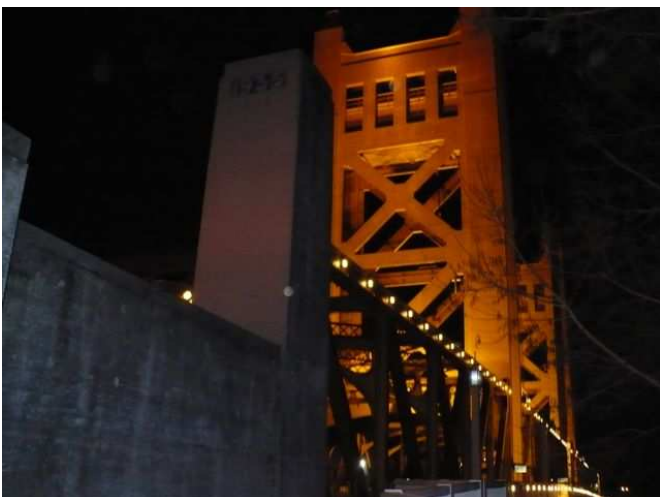
Head table at the 135th Spring Meeting of the CASSAR Membership during the Community Service Luncheon held at the Embassy Suites Hotel in Sacramento April 9-10



Mother Lode Chapter President Jim Young and wife Dacia



Wayne Griswold (Son of President Griswold) and wife Sally



Tower Bridge at night



Mother Lode Chapter Secretary Tom Douglas and wife Joyce

Minutes of the meeting held on March 23, 2010.

By Tom Douglas, Secretary

The meeting was opened at 6:30 PM by Vice President Tom Adams. After the Invocation, Pledge of Allegiance and SAR Pledge, the minutes of the February meeting were approved as presented. There were six members and five guests in attendance.

Reports:

Secretary; Tom Douglas reported we spent \$289.00 on supplies (certificates, essay contest medal, supplemental stars and membership rosettes).

Treasurer; Roy Tougaw reported there was a balance of \$1507.00, less the \$289.00 used for supplies leaving us with a balance of \$1218.00 in the checking account and a balance of \$501.00 in the savings account.

Registrar; No report

Historian; No report

Newsletter; No report

Youth activities; Tom Adams covered the chapters participation in the Knight essay Contest, Americanism Poster Contest and our future participation in the Valley Forge Teacher Program. VP Adams explained the process for our voting on the posters entered in the poster contest for this year "The Battle of Bunker Hill".



During the meal, members and guests were able to study the posters at their leisure and then vote for the posters they liked. VP Tom Adams prepared ballots that made the voting process fairly simple.

We had a presentation from Melinda Peak as a site specific specialist in archeology. After her presentation she was given a certificate of appreciation from VP Adams.

The votes for the posters were tallied and the results were as follows:

School winners; Holy Trinity-Jake Hannold

Jackson-Matthew Maloney

Chapter winner; Matthew Maloney

After the Benediction, SAR Recessional and the singing of "God Bless America" the meeting was adjourned by VP Adams at 7:45 PM.

Respectfully submitted,
Tom Douglas, Secretary

Mother Lode Chapter's 2010 Calendar of Events

January 22 - Poster Contest presentation at Jackson and Holly Trinity Schools in El Dorado Hills and Cameron Park

January 26 - Regular meeting at Denny's

February 23 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

March 23 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

April 9 & 10 - CASSAR Annual Meeting
Embassy Suites Hotel in Sacramento

April 27 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

May 25 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

June 22 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

July - No meeting

August - No meeting

September 28 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

October 26 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

November 12 & 13 - CASSAR Fall Manager's Meeting
Location to be determined.

November 23 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

December 11 - Wreaths Across America
Sacramento Valley National Cemetery in Dixon

December 28 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION
BY THE
MOTHER LODE CHAPTER OF
THE SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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The Mother Lode Chapter
Sons Of The American
Revolution

