



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

February 2009

Volume 3, Issue 2

Mother Lode Dispatch



Calling All Compatriots



February's Speaker - Brian Sonner

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Captain Brian C Sonner entered the U S Coast Guard in 1966 and attended OCS. His initial tour of duty was aboard the USCG Cutter Winnebago followed by a tour in Vietnam in USCG Squadron Three, aboard the Cutter Bering Strait. As with most Coast Guard Officers, he had a subspecialty. With a MS in Finance, he rotated through financial management jobs when he was not afloat. After an afloat tour aboard Cutter Tamaroa, he was assigned as Comptroller for USCG Activities Europe, based in London, England. His next assignment was as Chief, Accounting Systems at the Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington DC. From there he attended the Naval War College in Newport Rhode Island, followed by an assignment as Commander, USCG Group, St Petersburg, Florida. The next tour was as Chief, Law Enforcement Division, 7th Coast Guard District, in Miami, Florida. Captain Sonner finished his 30 year career in Alaska, first as Chief of Operations, and finally as Chief of Staff, 17th Coast Guard District.



Brian will give a brief history of the Coast Guard, and then answer questions about his 30 years of service on the front line.



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

The next meeting of the Mother Lode Chapter will be held on Tuesday, February 24, 2009, at 6:30 PM, at Denny's Restaurant in Cameron Park.

Presidents Corner by Tom Douglas



Fellow Compatriots and Friends,

Since our last meeting, Tom Adams and I, along with Mother Lode Associate Member/Sacramento Chapter member, Tom Chilton, and Sacramento Chapter member, Jim Faulkinbury, have visited three schools to present the Paul Revere Poster Contest. There were three classes at Jackson Elementary in El Dorado Hills with about 90 5th graders, Holy Trinity 5th grade with 32 students, and finally three 5th grade classes at Brooks Elementary, also in El Dorado Hills, with 90 students. Two of the teachers are going to make class projects for the poster contest and others are going to give time and/or extra credit for students that want to participate. This is going to be a big increase from the three posters we received last year. My thanks to Tom Adams for scheduling, and Tom Chilton and Jim Faulkinbury for their first person presentations that held the youngsters attention for the entire time we were there.

We will be judging the posters at the March meeting so I can take the winners to the California Society Spring Managers Meeting in April. If we get a large number of posters, we will probably have a pre-judging by a few members to pare the number down to a more manageable number for the entire chapter to judge.

I had the privilege of submitting to the California Society our first Chapter winners in the Eagle Scout and Knight Essay contests. Sarah Ann Potter, Knight Essay, and Morgan Toney Schlesinger, Eagle Scout, will receive their chapter prizes after the state winners are announced.

I am looking forward to continued growth in Mother Lode Chapter's participation in all of the youth programs.

In Patriotic Service,

Tom

Tom Douglas can be reached at 530-677-3905, or at tommyd@directcon.net

- Mother Lode Chapter Officers for 2008**
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Essay Contest
- Vacant**
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Flag Certificate Program
- Tom Douglas**
Americanism Poster Contest

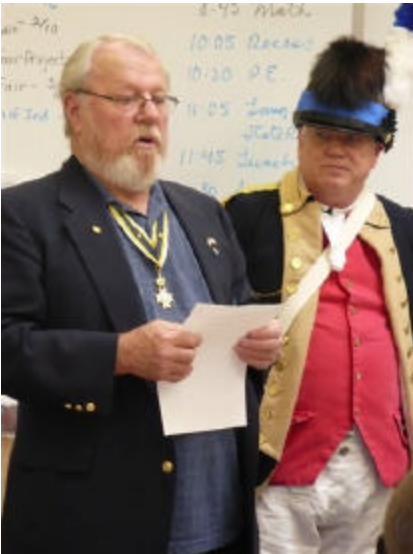
Editors Note: The statements and opinions expressed herein are solely those of the author(s) and do not necessarily state or reflect those of the Editor or of the California or National Societies, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mother Lode Chapter Kicks Off the SAR Poster Contest

On January 28th, and again on February 3rd, Tom Douglas and Tom Adams, along with Jim Faulkinbury and Tom Chilton of the Sacramento Chapter, introduced the Poster Contest to students in the fifth grade. On January 28th, they visited the Jackson School in El Dorado Hills, and on February 3rd, they visited Holly Trinity School in Cameron Park, and Brooks Elementary School in El Dorado Hills.

Tom Douglas started the program by introducing Captain Caleb Gibbs (Jim Faulkinbury). Captain Caleb, dressed in the uniform of Washington's Life Guard, told the students of his experiences with Paul Revere, with whom he was a friend. Captain Caleb Gibbs then introduced William Dawes (Tom Chilton), who was dressed in typical clothes of the Revolutionary War era. William Dawes told of his experience with the British taxes, why he supported the Sons of Liberty, and what he did on the night of April 18, 1775, when he saw the light in the tower of the old North Church in Boston.

Tom Douglas and Tom Adams then explained the SAR Poster Contest, its rules and prizes. The presentation was well received at all three schools, and we expect to see a large number of posters at the March meeting. Mark March 24th on your calendar, as that is the date of the March meeting at which time we will judge the posters. The winning poster, representing the Mother Lode Chapter, will be taken to the CASSAR meeting in Costa Mesa, where it will compete with other entries from around the state. The winner in this competition will be entered in the NSSAR competition.



President Tom Douglas reads the contest rules as Captain Caleb Gibbs (Jim Faulkinbury) looks on.



William Dawes (Tom Chilton) tells why he supports the Sons of Liberty



Captain Caleb Gibbs (Jim Faulkinbury) tells how he knew Paul Revere.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - February 1779 by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

On February 3, 1779, American forces, led by Gen. Wm. Moultrie, defended Port Royal, SC, against an attack by British forces, under the command of General Prevost. General Prevost had 3,000 trained veterans and an unknown number of Tory irregulars. The two armies, unequal in total numbers, were further skewed by men available for duty, since many of the Colonists lacked training or experience. The odds were even more uneven considering that 1200 men of Moultrie's force were not fit for duty and were more of a liability than an asset. Moultrie's total force consisted of 3,600 men, a mix of 1,100 Continentals, with the remainder being militia. With only 2,400 men fit for duty the odds became even more uneven. Of this force only a few of the Continentals had been in combat, and the rest were untrained and had never been tested in battle. It was assumed that the trained Continentals with the support of the combat veterans, could be depended upon, but it was doubtful that the militia would be reliable against trained regulars of the British Army.



Major General Benjamin Lincoln

While both armies wished to cross the river, only the British troops had the means to do so. Using naval ships for transport, Prevost landed about 200 men under Major Gardiner to seize Port Royal Island, located about 30 miles north of Puryburg. General Benjamin Lincoln sent Gen. Wm. Moultrie, with 10 Continentals, to alert militia in the district. Three hundred Charleston Militia, with three field pieces, responded. Moultrie first occupied the town of Beaufort, then fortified both sides of the only road through the impenetrable swamps, which Gardiner had to use to reach Beaufort. When Gardiner advanced within range of the ambush, the Americans opened fire with considerable effect, including a hit on the only field piece in Gardiner's command. The British then took cover in a woods while the Patriots were left on open ground. The battle raged until the Americans exhausted their ammunition. When Moultrie was about to give the order to withdraw the American force, it was discovered that Gardiner's force was already in retreat. Following up the unexpected advantage, light cavalry pursued the vanishing British, taking a few prisoners. Moultrie lost 8 killed in action, and 22 wounded. A captured lieutenant estimated that Gardiner had lost half of his force in the battle. No doubt the cost to Britain was heavy, but a body count either was not made, or not recorded. At any rate, Ward doubts the lieutenant's estimate as being accurate. In any event, the battle was a success, as no further attempts were made to secure South Carolina for some time.

On June 26, 1776, the Battle of Sullivan's Island near Charleston, South Carolina, had been an outstanding victory for the Patriots. After that time, there was no serious attempts by Britain to subdue the South until the arrival of British forces at the mouth of the Savannah River in December 1778. This new strategy of conquering the South Colonies was based on the advice of exiles who exaggerated the number of Loyalists, and who claimed the south would welcome the British. These exiles exaggerated the anticipated ease with which Britain could separate the entire South from the Revolutionary Movement. The invasion of Georgia was based solely on the advice of the above exiled Loyalists. The real aim of the expedition was not so much to subdue Georgia, but to provide a spring board to retake South Carolina. The attack on Georgia was to achieve an easy victory to accommodate the King's ministers, namely Lord George Germain, and to still Parliaments objection to the war. There were two faults to this plan. First, the Loyalists in Georgia were supportive of the King, but few were willing to lose their property or die for him. Secondly, the Cherokee and Creek Indians did

The American Revolution – Month By Month - February 1779 by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

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not rise up against the states, as was expected. The Cherokee Nation had been badly beaten and their villages burned, in 1760 and 1761, and they were not anxious to repeat the previous mistakes. The Creek Nation did not support Britain at all, and were mostly neutral until the last years of the war. The Indians did not have to be concerned about the Americans. However, the Spanish under Bernardo Galvez in Mobile and Pensacola were a constant threat in the event of any weakening of the Indian Nation's power.

The Loyalists in the back country of Georgia and South Carolina were encouraged by the easy victories which had been attained in Georgia. To take further advantage of the situation, Lt. Col. John Hamilton, with 200 mounted Tories, was sent to the back country to gain more recruits. Hamilton, a veteran of Culloden which was disastrous to Scottish hopes and an end to the aspirations for the house of Stuart, was a wealthy man, influential with the Scots in the area, and highly regarded in social and political circles. Col. Boyd, a North Carolina Tory, raised 700 men, mostly Scots, and began a march to Georgia to join with Hamilton. Boyd's march not only followed the usual live off the land tactics of the time, but set a precedent for Sherman's later march through Georgia.

The forces of Col. Andrew Pickens of South Carolina, and a force of South Carolina Militia, was joined by 300 Georgians under Capt John Dooley. They were instructed to defeat and prevent Boyd's further depredations on the countryside. Crossing over from South Carolina into Georgia, Capt Anderson and few men were left at Cherokee Ford to prevent Boyd from crossing. Attacked by Boyd, Anderson fought well but was forced back by superior numbers. On learning of the break-through, Pickens pursued Boyd finding him at Kettle Creek. Boyd was caught unawares, but fought well. After a hard fight and Boyd's death, the battle ended with 300 of Boyd's men fleeing. Some pushed on to join Cambell at Augusta, while others simply went home. Boyd's force lost 40 killed in action, many wounded, and 75 were captured and taken to South Carolina. Pickens lost 9 killed in action, and 23 wounded. After the loss of Georgia, the victories at Beaufort and Kettle Creek was a shot in the arm for the military as well as local patriots. Success in this battle resulted in the arrival and recruitment of many men for the forces of Major Gen Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts, Commander of the Southern Department with headquarters at Purysburg, South Carolina, which is located on the Savannah River about 15 miles from Savannah.

To the west, George Rogers Clark was about 180 miles from Vincennes when he learned of its recapture by Hamilton. Hamilton felt secure at Vincennes, and felt that there was little danger of Clark attacking due to extreme weather which resulted in deep snows and flooding by rivers and streams. Clark began the long march to Vincennes on February 6 with 127 men. The march was made under unbelievably harsh conditions. They braved Indians, floods, ice and snow on their journey, at times walking through water up to their armpits. Remarkably they made it, arriving at Vincennes with 150 men on February 25th.

Clark had previously convinced most of Hamilton's Indian allies to go home, leaving Hamilton with only half his force. To top it off his men captured an Indian party and tomahawked them in full view of the fort. Clark made a grand show of force by giving different flags to be displayed as if there were a 1,000 men surrounding the fort. Hamilton, facing what appeared to be a vastly superior and brutal force, agreed to surrender. After his men laid down their arms, Hamilton demanded to see Clark's entire force. When he was shown the small force to which he had surrendered, he was furious, but there was nothing to do but hand over his sword. Clark, by that act, validated Virginia's and the new nation's claim to all the land from the western mountains to the Mississippi River.

References: Encyclopedia Britannica; Ward's "The War Of the American Revolution"; Pretts "The Battles That Changed History"; Schlessinger's "The Almanac Of American History"; Lawson's "The American Revolution."

Not for sale or republication. The American Revolution, Month by Month series was written by Compatriot Andrew J. Stough, III, and is published solely for the benefit of the members of the Gold Country Chapter, California Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Permission to republish this series has been granted to the Mother Lode Chapter, SAR. The original text has been slightly edited by Compatriot Thomas Chilton.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LEGACY TO THE 21st CENTURY

by Robert L. Goldsmith

I would like to take a few minutes to reflect on George Washington, the man who gave so much for his country. Without his leadership, it is doubtful our nation would be as it is today.

On February 22, 1732, almost 277 years ago, George Washington entered this world. He was born to a Virginia planter's family where he learned morals, manners, and the body of knowledge required of an 18th century Virginia gentleman. George was only a boy when his father died, but he grew up fast. When he was 14, against the wishes of his mother, he wanted to go to sea, but he soon found work and remained with his family.

In his early years, he pursued two intertwined interests, military arts and western expansion. At the age of 16, he helped survey Shenandoah lands. Washington never attended college, but was one of the most prolific readers and accomplished writers of all American Presidents. He had excellent handwriting, and as a boy he practiced copying "the rules of civility and decent behavior in company and conversation." The rules, which numbered 110, were his model for good behavior and manners when he was growing up.

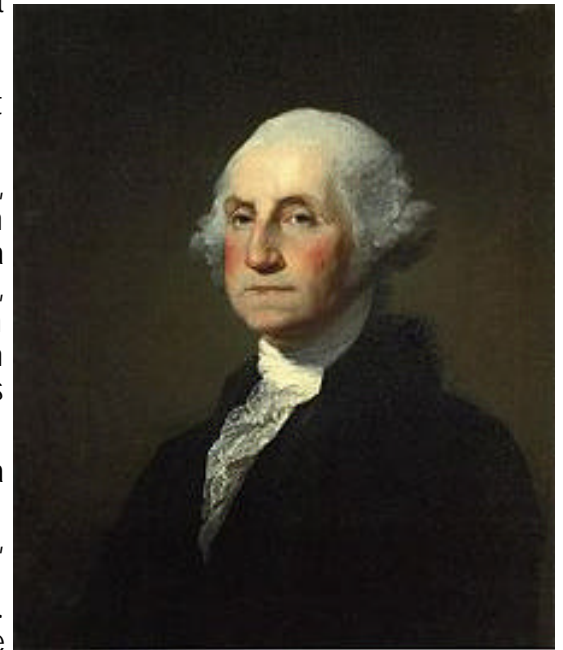
Commissioned as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1754, he fought the first skirmishes of what later became the French and Indian Wars. The next year, as an aide to General Edward Braddock, he escaped injury although four bullets ripped his coat and two horses were shot from under him.

From 1759 to the outbreak of the American Revolution, Washington managed his lands around Mount Vernon and served in Virginia's House of Burgesses. Married to a widow, Martha Dandridge Custis, he devoted himself to a busy and happy life, but, like his fellow planters, Washington felt himself exploited by British merchants and hampered by British regulations. As the quarrel with the mother country grew acute, he moderately, but firmly, voiced his resistance to the restrictions.

When the second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia in May, 1775, Washington, a delegate from Virginia, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. In July, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he took command of the poorly trained continental troops and embarked upon a war that was to last six grueling years. Finally, in 1781, with the aid of the French allies, he forced the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia.

The Order of Purple Heart for Military Merit, an American honor commonly called the Purple Heart, is the oldest military decoration in the world in present use, and it was established by order of General George Washington. It is the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. Surviving records show the honor was granted to only three men during the Revolution, all of them noncommissioned officers. Appropriately, a bust of Washington forms the center of the Purple Heart and Washington's coat-of-arms is at the decorations top.

Though Washington longed to retire to his beloved Mount Vernon, he soon realized that the nation under the Articles of Confederation was not functioning, so he became a prime mover in the steps leading to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787. When the new Constitution was ratified, the Electoral College unanimously elected Washington as President in 1789. His presidency lasted for eight years, but his longed-for retirement at Mount Vernon lasted less than three years before he died in 1799.



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LEGACY TO THE 21st CENTURY

by Robert L. Goldsmith

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Washington's life was the best example of unselfish leadership our nation has ever known. All of his qualities were founded on the basis of pure morality. By his example, he taught us that men of integrity and sound moral principles make the best leaders of armies. In Washington's famous farewell address on his retirement from public life, he emphasized that the responsibility for America's destiny rests upon its citizens. He urged Americans to forge a nation of high principles and to cultivate peace and harmony with all.

Now more than ever American needs men like George Washington, men with patriotism, honesty, courage, and, most of all, character. Much more could be said about this great man and American to us in the 21st century. However, there could be no greater tribute than the words of Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee. In a resolution presented to the House of Representatives in December 1799 on the death of Washington, a tribute that appropriately has been paid to Washington time and time again over the last 200 years, Lee said: "To the memory of the Man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"



SAR Color Guard School Presentation

by Peter Darnall, a member of the Sacramento Chapter

The Sacramento Country Day School lies nestled in the leafy suburbs of East Sacramento. It was Tuesday, January 14th. The late morning sun had broken through the grey overcast and by noon the skies were clear.

A small group of men had gathered in the school parking lot and was speaking in low voices. They were armed and made no attempt to hide their weapons. The hilt of a sword flashed briefly in the pale sunlight. The long barrel of a rifle stood out in bold relief from a colorful uniform. A few women in long dresses joined the group and joined in the conversation. On a given signal the group proceeded across the sidewalk and entered the main door of the school.

I had seen the whole activity take place from the security of my parked car. Probably less than two minutes elapsed from the time the first men met on the pavement until the small group disappeared behind the school door. I got out of the car and made my way across the parking lot to the school, not knowing what to expect once inside.

A polite receptionist greeted me with a smile. "You must be with them," she said. "The library is just down the hall. The students will be coming in a few minutes."

One of the men I'd seen in the parking lot a few minutes ago was standing in the hall. Dressed in the uniform of a Revolutionary War officer, Jim Faulkinbury took my arm and introduced himself: "I'm Captain Jim. Come on in and meet the members of our group. The show will begin in a few minutes."

The library had been transformed into an auditorium. Rows of chairs had been arranged facing a makeshift stage. Paraphernalia from the Revolutionary War era had been laid out on tables. Historic flags stood proudly in the background. I took a seat along the sidelines as the students began to file in. These students were from the Middle School (grades four and five) and had been studying the Revolutionary War Era. Soon the seats were filled and, after a few minutes, a loud voice silenced their whispered conversations. Heads turned to see the man in uniform standing by the door.

"I'm looking for a spy . . ." Striding to the front of the room, Sgt. Dart (Dart Winship), clad in the uniform of a New York Militia member, turned to face the seated students and spit out the words, "a British Spy!" The contemptuous tone of his words and his colorful uniform captured everyone's attention. "There she is," he shouted, pointing to a woman seated with the students: "Arrest that woman now."



"Minuteman" Dart Winship

The arrest of the "British spy" from the audience - actually a school faculty member - caught the student audience by surprise. Sgt. Dart ordered the accused individual confined to quarters for the duration. The surprised woman was escorted to a special chair near the front of the room.

The first school presentation of the New Year for the Sacramento Chapter of The Sons of The American Revolution School Guard was off to a dramatic start.

The Color Guard of the Sacramento Chapter of the SAR first performed as a unit in the Fair Oaks Fiesta Parade on May 1, 1999. Their colorful presentation drew the attention of the judges and they won first place for the best marching unit. Several members of the unit wear authentic reproductions of the uniforms worn by the Massachusetts 4th Regiment. Others appear in clothing representative of Revolutionary War period.

In 2000, several members on the Color Guard, along with some of their wives, organized what would become the School Guard. Today, three members of the Color Guard, along with two ladies from the Sacramento Chapter DAR, continue this tradition, putting on an 80 minute historical program for 5th grade students in local area schools. The programs have been very successful and the group is normally booked up for months in advance. Members dressed in revolutionary era full military uniforms or civilian dress introduce themselves to the audience using the name of the character they are portraying. This "first person" presentation quickly draws the students into the spirit of the presentation.



"Captain" Jim Faulkinbury

Editor's Note: You might wonder why I am including this story in the Mother Lode Dispatch. Jim Young's daughter, Leslie, attends the Country Day School, and helped with the presentation.

SAR Color Guard School Presentation

by Peter Darnall

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My grandson, Griffith, had participated in SAR presentation at his school a few years ago and remembered it well. "The guns and knives were great," he recalled at a recent family dinner. The message of the performance went well beyond a display of weaponry, however. He remembers the discussions in class following the SAR program that brought the story of the Revolutionary War into sharp focus. He now rates history as his favorite subject, and has become an avid viewer of The History Channel of Cable TV.

Needless to say, I was very impressed!

The Revolutionary War greatly affected the lives of civilians as well as military combatants. The role of civilian heroism is often played down or is overlooked completely in grade school instruction.

Verona Mhoon had the students sitting on the edge of their chairs with her reenactment of a bloody encounter with a group of British soldiers experienced by her character, Nancy Hart. Armed only with her blunderbuss "dinner-getter," Nancy held a group of five British soldiers at bay while her daughter sought help from the local militia. Verona ended her story with the blood curdling statement: "Then we killed them - killed them all."

The unasked question "why" seemed to linger in the mind following Verona's description of the slaying of the British soldiers. Few grade school teachers would have dared make such a presentation. What effect, I wondered, did this incident have on the students? .

I didn't have long to wait for my answer.

A question and answer period followed the last of the scenarios. The first question was directed to Verona Mhoon. The question reflected a comprehensive knowledge of the conditions prevalent during the Revolutionary War Era. In fact, I remember almost the same question appearing on a midterm exam in a college history course:

"Was your town under British control?" Verona answered that it was.

The students nodded to each other. They understood completely. This was a time of war. A war fought on American soil against an overwhelming adversary.

Nancy Hart could not have let any of the British soldiers live. The response from the British would have been swift. Nancy and her entire family would have been executed.

The program ended with The Pledge of Allegiance. Everybody stood at attention and recited the words from memory. Perhaps the phrase "Under God" received a special emphasis. It was a very special moment.



"Nancy (Verona Mhoon) Hayes" with her "dinner-getter."



Students reciting the Pledge of Allegiance.



"Doc Tom" and "Doc Jim" treat a wounded soldier.

"Molly (Helena Hurst) Pitcher"

Leslie Young, Jim Young's daughter was awarded a SAR Certificate as a descendant of an American Patriot.



Photos from the January 27, 2009 , Meeting



January speaker Marian Smith



President Tom Douglas presents Marian Smith with the SAR Certificate of Appreciation



President Tom Douglas presents Brian Sonner with his Charter Member Certificate



President Tom Douglas presents John Krahn with his Charter Member Certificate



President Tom Douglas presents Julia Adams with the NSSAR Certificate of Appreciation for her participation at the 118th NSSAR Congress.



President Tom Douglas presents Gene Myers with his Charter Member Certificate

Minutes of the meeting held on January 27, 2009.

By Brian Sonner

1. The Meeting was called to order at 6:40 PM by President Tom Douglas. After the Invocation, Pledge of Allegiance, and SAR Pledge, the minutes for the previous meeting were approved. There were 9 members, 2 associates and 4 guests present.

2. Introductions: Tom Adams introduced his Granddaughter, Julia Adams.

3.. Reports:

a. Treasurer's Report: There is \$913.14 in the checking account on 12/31/2008 and \$500.68 in the savings account.

b. Registrar's Report: Ed Sheffler has begun the process for membership.

c. Historian's Report: Mel Roush described the National Veterans Memorial project which his cousin is spearheading. The Memorial will be located in Elberfield, Indiana. The project is requesting donations of \$1 from every American.

d. Newsletter: Tom Adams wrote an article for the newsletter "Fort Laurens: Ohio's only Revolutionary War Fort".

4. On going business

a. Tom Douglas and Tom Adams visited Twelve Bridges School, where Wayne Griswold and other Gold Country Chapter members made a 45 minute presentation, which included Revolutionary War artifacts and recalling Paul Revere's famous ride. The presentation was to introduce the 5th graders to this year's Poster Contest. The presentation also included giving children a copy of the Declaration of Independence.

b. Tom D. submitted entries for the Knight Essay and Eagle Scout contests to the California State Society . Chapter winners will receive cash awards.

5. Tom Adams volunteered to spearhead the Chapter efforts related to youth programs.

6. Flag Presentation: Tom Chilton brought two flags from the Sacramento Chapter collection. (a.) 1st Continental Regiment, 1776, 1st Pennsylvania Militia (b.) French Royal Banner

7. Presentations: Julia Adams received a Certificate of Appreciation from NSSAR for singing the National Anthem at the 118th NSSAR Congress in Sacramento. Membership Certificates were handed out to Charter Members John Krahn, Gene Myers, and Brian Sonner.

8. Speaker: Marian Smith, of Elder Options Inc., gave a presentation on her efforts to "improve life as we mature" in the Georgetown area. Information can be obtained at www.KFOK.org. She discussed the need to balance fitness in the areas of attitude, physical exercise, and nutrition.

9. After the Benediction, SAR Recessional, and singing God Bless America, the meeting was adjourned.

Brian C Sonner, Secretary



134th Annual CASSAR Meeting

The Orange County Chapter SAR invites you to attend the 134th Annual Meeting of the Membership of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to be held on April 16-19, 2009, at the

Wyndham Hotel, Orange County Airport

3350 Avenue of the Arts Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Hotel telephone: (714) 751-5100 Reservations: (866) 747-2635

The room cost per night is \$99 for a single or double room, \$115 for an Executive Suite, or \$159 for a Deluxe Suite (all plus tax). Self-parking is complimentary. Room reservations must be made directly with the hotel. When you reserve your room, please specify that you are part of the SAR group. Reservations must be made no later than March 31, 2009. Thereafter, reservations will be taken on a space and rate availability basis.

The registration fee is \$120 per person. It covers **Friday and Saturday luncheons**, and the **Saturday evening banquet**. After March 31, 2009, the registration fee is \$130.

For more information, or to download a registration form, go to www.sar.org, click on "Membership", and "District and State Web sites". On the CASSAR web site, click on "Upcoming Events", and the "Annual Spring Meeting" link. The Wyndham Hotel can be viewed at: <http://www.wyndham.com/hotels/SNAOC/main.wnt>.

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

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**TO THE POSTMASTER
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The Mother Lode Chapter
Sons Of The American
Revolution

