



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

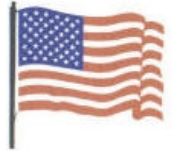
January 2010

Volume 3, Issue 1

Mother Lode Dispatch



Calling All Compatriots



January 2010 Program

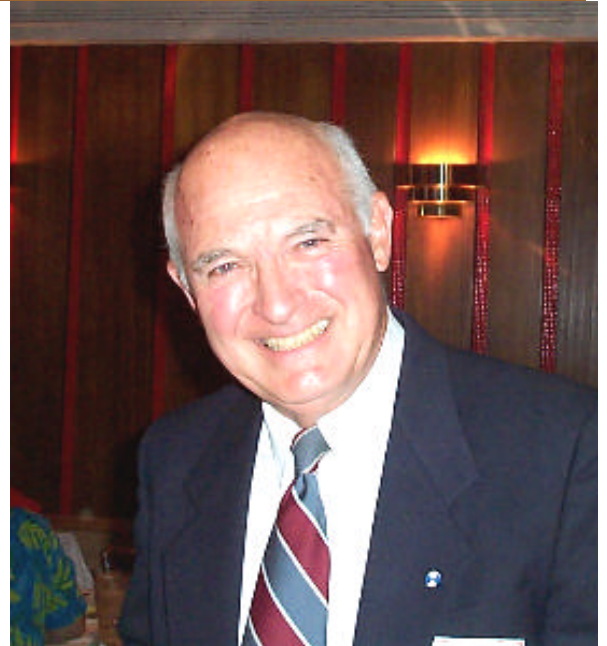
Inside this issue:

January's Program	1
President's Corner	2
Roush Family during the Revolution War	3
The Revolution - Month by Month - Jan., 1780	4
The Revolution - Month (continued)	5
Obituary Floyd James Shadwick	6
A Patriot's Perspective Don't get mad, get even!	7
A Patriot's Perspective (continued)	8
Photos from the December Meeting	9
More photos from the December Meeting	10
Minutes of the meeting of December 17, 2009	11
Mother Lode Chapter's 2010 Calendar of Events	12

Did you ever wonder how far a honey bee had to fly in order to produce a pound of honey? Or why bees swarm? Or why a graduate Chemical Engineer would take up the hobby of beekeeping that would later turn into a small business? **Tom Chilton** will have all of those answers, and more next Tuesday night.

A graduate of Purdue University, Tom spent several years working in West Virginia before accepting a position with Aerojet in 1959. In the mid 1970's, as a diversion from the stresses of his work, Tom looked for a new hobby. His ancestors have been keeping honey bees for at least 175 years, and so he decided to buy five hives of bees. He and his had father kept honey bees while he was growing up in Indianapolis, and the money earned selling honey during that time helped to pay for his college education. His beekeeping skills came back quickly.

The hobby quickly got out of hand, and he soon had over 225 hive of bees, and a large flat bed truck, which he used to move them. The beekeeping operations came to an abrupt end in 1986, when Tom accepted a position with Aerojet in Bordeaux, France. He still is active in beekeeping, helping his daughter, Cindy, who has two hives in Salem, OR.



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

The next meeting of the Mother Lode Chapter will be held on Tuesday, January 26, 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
- Tom Adams**
Executive Vice President
- Vacant**
2nd Vice President
- Tom Douglas**
Secretary
- Roy Tougaw**
Treasurer
- Jim Young**
Registrar
- Gene Myers**
Chaplain
- Tom Chilton**
Newsletter Editor
- Mel Roush**
Historian

Committee Chairmen

- Vacant**
Eagle Scout Program
- Vacant**
ROTC Program
- Vacant**
Essay Contest
- Vacant**
Valley Forge Program
- Vacant**
Law Enforcement Program
- Vacant**
Flag Certificate Program
- Tom Douglas**
Americanism Poster Contest

Happy New Year Compatriots! I hope all of you enjoyed the holidays. I wish everyone and their families a healthy and happy new year. As I write this first column as our new President, I am confident that 2010 will be a year of growth for the Mother Lode Chapter. I would like to extend my thanks and appreciation to those who have taken time out of your busy life to contribute to our many endeavors. The continued dedication by such a small group is amazing.

There is a lot of work to be done as we continue our Chapter and Society's objective of promoting the history and ideals of the American Revolution. As we seek new members in the community, remember that potential members are in our churches, supermarkets, civic clubs, athletic events, and in our workplace.

Led by Compatriot Tom Adams, the Americanism Elementary School Poster Contest was presented to Jackson Elementary School and Holy Trinity School in El Dorado Hills. The topic this year is "The Battle of Bunker Hill". The purpose of the contest is to stimulate interest in American History in support of the fourth and fifth grade curriculum. We have had positive reviews as the students learn the subject of art and history during their participation in the process.

The Mother Lode Chapter is proud to sponsor John Beach in support of the Eagle Scout Recognition Program.

I look forward to another productive year, and I thank all of you for your continued support. I look forward to seeing you on January 26th.

In Patriotic Service,

Jim Young

*Jim Young can be reached at 530-622-6389,
or at: jwyong1776@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 Roush Family During the Revolutionary War

John Adam Rausch immigrated to America in 1736, and soon settled in Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. He and his wife, Susannah Schlern, are thought to have had twelve children, nine boys and three girls.

John Adam Rausch was born in 1711, and was too old to serve during the Revolutionary War, but he did supply rations and other equipment for the Continental Army. Old records found in Shenandoah Valley show that he also contributed wheat and flour for the Colonists in Boston. He owned a mill on Mill Creek, and most likely milled the wheat and flour as well.

What is unique about this family is that family lore tells us that all nine sons and three son-in-laws served their Country during the Revolutionary War. Unfortunately, we only know the names of eight of their sons. They were:

Philip Roush (1741-1820) served as a Private in the Northampton Militia.

John Roush (1742-) served as a Captain in the Shenandoah Militia.

Balser Roush (1745-1845)

Jacob Roush (1746-1830) served as a Private in Barbour's VA Regiment.

Henry Roush (1752-1831) served as a Private in John Tipton's Company.

Daniel Roush (1754-1832)

George Roush (1761-1845) served as a Private in 1779, 1780, and 1781.

Jonas Rouse (1763-1850) served as a Private in Capt. Awl's Co. of Col. Burt's Virginia Regiment.

Their son-in-laws who served were:

Alexander Waddell, husband of **Eleanor Roush**, served in the Shenandoah Valley Militia.

Lewis Zerkle, husband of **Maglалene Roush**

John Nease, husband of **Elizabeth Roush**, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Mel Roush has good reason to be proud of his Roush ancestors for their contributions that helped make our country free!!



Philip Roush's tombstone shows his service during the Revolutionary War.



Mel Roush is a descendant of Philip Roush. He received his approved Supplemental Application for Philip Roush at the November meeting.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - January, 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

1779 is over, devolving for the most part not as a war of battles, but as a war of logistics and attrition. Washington is bedeviled by both, and Clinton only by attrition of his forces by deployment to other theaters of war. There have been major battles, but there has been no decisive victories for either side. To the casual observer, the war seems almost at a stalemate. Each side has problems. Clinton's only problem being the draining off of troops for Britain's role in a worldwide conflict. The Revolutionary Army, lacking almost everything including capable generals, will, at Charleston, South Carolina, establish a record for men that surrendered that will not be matched by the United States Armed Forces for another 175 years.

There have been plots and counter plots within the patriot Congress, and to a lesser degree in the military. The advent of General Greene on the scene will be both discouraging and encouraging. Discouraging because he seems continually to be beaten in battle. Encouraging because he emerges with his army loyal and whole with new Continentals and militia constantly rising up to join in the fray. Guerilla warfare by Morgan, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, and others were effective in harassing, and on occasion, severely beating some portion of Cornwallis' Army. War in Europe had reached such a state that battles were fought with great formality where an army was either victorious or destroyed in a one-day battle. Americans could neither afford such a gamble, nor were they sufficiently sophisticated to even engage in such a one day gamble. Their only thought is best expressed by George Washington who said, "we must win or become serfs of Britain". With such an understanding, for the Patriots, it was a fight with no holds barred to win any way that they could. .

Every British commander in the Revolutionary War strived to effect a confrontation that would destroy an army that could not be reborn or replaced. With the exception of some battles like the second Battle of Charleston, no British General was able to destroy a main army in the field. The American Army was like the will-o-the-wisp who disappear into the night and, like the Phoenix, to rise again from the ashes of defeat. General Nathaniel Greene probably expressed it best as "We fight, get beat, rise, and fight again". General Lord Cornwallis must have wondered, if he was consistently winning, why was he unable to destroy the enemy. In fact, after Guilford Court House, it was said that one more such victory and Cornwallis' Army would cease to exist.

While weather stopped almost any conflict in the north, the south was alive with small actions. Schlessinger notes as of January 1, 1780, that American Patriots were involved in guerilla actions in the vicinity of Augusta, Georgia. I find no documentation to expand upon his brief statement. However, war in the south was productive due to guerilla tactics employed by local Patriots throughout the area. While in no way engaging in any major battles, such tactics kept the Southern British Army on edge and occupied chasing shadows.

With no capability to find the hidden guerillas to punish, the British turned even more to their Indian allies for help against the Americans and the Spanish in the Gulf and Florida regions. They courted the Cherokee, who existed from Pennsylvania to what in time would become Alabama. The Cherokee (one of the five so-called civilized tribes) were not easily recruited, as they had become Europeanized, living in European style houses, and copied the European culture. They were dependent on trade with Britain to maintain this life style. While they previously traded with the French and now the British, they had become less warlike. In other years they had felt the sting of the settlers wrath in earlier clashes, and were aware that if Britain did not win they would suffer disastrous consequences if they participated in the war.

The Cherokee had also seen the fickleness of the British in their dealing with the Choctaw. In the fall of 1779, General John Campbell at Mobile had called in Choctaw Indians to defend that city against a probable attack by Admiral Galvez. The attack was not forthcoming, and the Indians were poorly treated to the point that when Galvez did appear, only 18 Choctaws were present. Campbell hurriedly called for Indian support, but by the time they appeared, Mobile had fallen. The Indians realized that they were caught in a no-win situation.

Meanwhile, Washington and his army at Morristown are buried in four to six feet of snow, with drifts as high as 12 feet. Some men are still in tents, which must have been more like living in igloos than tents. Supplies were still limited and camp fever raged. The army was dwindling away due to death, disease, and desertion.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - January, 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

The smaller garrisons were not as much impacted. It was easier to provision and care for a smaller number of men in a concentrated area. Life was also healthier in small encampments.

Major Patten of the Delaware Regiment wrote home on January 17th of the desperate situation at Morristown, stating that a soldier's rations for five days amounted to one half pound of salt beef and a half pint of rice. Previously against a "live off the land" policy, Washington found that he could no longer afford such generosity. The supplies were there and could be had for hard currency, but not Continental dollars. Unable to make purchases with Continental dollars and a failure by the states to supply sufficient foodstuffs to supply his troops, Washington was faced with total disaster. On January 9th, he issued an order dividing New Jersey into 11 districts, allotting each a fixed amount of foodstuffs to be supplied for the men and forage for the horses. An officer was appointed to receive each district's contribution. If it were not given voluntarily, Continentals would take the allotment by force if necessary. The army was saved because the system worked without alienating the people of New Jersey. In fact, the people of New Jersey over subscribed to their allotment, showing their faith in the Revolution and eventual victory.

Considering the bitter cold and accumulation of snow, it is difficult to understand the launching of a military sortie against the British on Staten Island in the month of January, 1780. But that is exactly what happened. It seems almost an impossible task. Imagine obtaining 500 sleighs and the horses to pull them, not to mention the stress on the lead horses to thrash through four to six feet of snow, creating a track for the remainder to follow. Having grown up in snow country and driven both horse drawn sleighs and work sleds in deep snow, it is difficult to understand how this was accomplished. However it is a historical fact that General Lord Stirling (see note) managed to transport 2,500 men in one hundred sleighs through the snow and across the ice to attack the British on Staten Island. Failing to surprise the enemy, the expedition became more of an annoyance than a threat to the British. No record appears of British losses, but Stirling lost six men killed.

Stirling retraced his steps at a cost of 500 men "slightly frozen." It is surprising that such an action would even be considered due to the hardships involved. It shows the esprit de corps of Continentals that they would prosecute such an endeavor even under such adverse conditions.

Congress, during this time, is considering and acting upon steps necessary for establishment of a functioning political body. On January 15th, a Court of Appeals was established. Congress also dealt with protection of the settlements beyond the Appalachian Mountains by authorizing and founding Fort Nashborough on the Cumberland River. Present day Nashville, Tennessee, grew from the completion and garrisoning of Fort Nashborough on January 28, 1780.

Paul Jones, having returned to Lorient, left his ship and proceeded to Paris, where he went about things in his usual dashing and romantic manner. Undefeated in battle, his glory will fade due to petty jealousies, lies about his activities by Captain Landais, and intrigues by him under Charles Lee's tutelage as well as the machinations of Commodore Gillan of the South Carolina Navy, but more of Paul Jones in its time.

NOTE: General Lord Stirling claimed the title of Earl by right of survival after the death of the previous Earl of Stirling. American born and a Patriot, he was denied the title by the King, but insisted on using the title as a form of protest. He should not be confused with the British Colonel Sterling mentioned elsewhere.

References: Schlessinger's "Almanac of American History"; Wards "The War of the Revolution"; Morison's "John Paul Jones"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution"; Utley and Washburn's "Indian Wars"; Galloway's "The American Revolution in Indian Country."

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.

Floyd James Shadwick - Obituary

By Tom Chilton

Floyd James Shadwick, former CASSAR Secretary, passed away on Saturday, December 26, 2009, after a long illness. I first met Jim in 2001 when we both attended the CASSAR spring meeting. While seeing Jim only twice each year when attending the CASSAR meetings, we became good friends. We often spoke on the phone and communicated by email. The CASSAR Secretary's position carries a lot of responsibility, and I considered Jim to be one of the "movers and shakers" of the organization.

While working with Jim, I watched as he took on additional responsibilities. He worked tirelessly for the CASSAR. I was shocked to learn in the fall of 2007 that Jim had been hospitalized with a urinary tract infection, his blood sugar was at 20 (normal is 80 – 120), and that it was questionable as to whether or not he would survive. Survive he did, and he was able to resume his duties as CASSAR Secretary.

However, from that time on his strength and health declined. The doctors could not determine what was causing this decline until he was finally diagnosed as having Parkinson's disease in addition to his diabetes. In the spring of 2008, Jim started transferring some of his CASSAR Secretary duties to others, and he did not run for office in 2009.

Jim was born on September 6, 1944, in Fort Worth, Texas. He was dyslexic, but this did not interfere with the performance of his duties. He was a veteran of the Viet Nam war, and was exposed to "agent orange" while serving there.

Jim's application to join the Orange County Chapter Sons of the American Revolution was approved on March 25, 1994. He served as President, Secretary, and Treasurer for the Orange County Chapter, and was an active member of its Color Guard.

In the words of CASSAR President Lou Carlson, "... Jim was a devoted Compatriot, a military veteran, father and grandfather, and a faithful friend. In his passing, our Society has suffered a great loss."

Jim is survived by Susan, his wife of 42 years, his daughter, Wendy Lynn Shadwick Newton, his son-in-law Rodney Newton, and his granddaughter, Brooke Leanne Newton. Jim was my friend – I will miss him!



Jim Shadwick played taps on the electronic bugle at the 2007 Spring Memorial Service.



A Patriot's Perspective

"Don't Get Mad, Get Even"

By Michael G. Lucas

An often quoted German proverb states, "Don't get mad, get even." Even though on the surface it sounds vengeful, history has proven its wisdom. I'd like to interpret its meaning by combining it with a French proverb, which says, "Success is the best revenge." I think we can usually bring about maximum justice not by remaining angry, but by moving on successfully. We may have been undeservedly abused by our enemies, but we don't have to remain in a defeated state. We can move on and, by our success, turn the tables on our enemies. We can transform negative experiences into motivation for success. Following are the stories of three distinguished patriots who did not deserve their enemies' abuse; they responded by not getting mad, instead they got even.



Daniel Morgan accompanied British General Braddock's army as a wagoneer in the French and Indian War. During the march, Morgan responded sharply to an insulting British officer. The officer tried to run him through with his sword.

Daniel Morgan

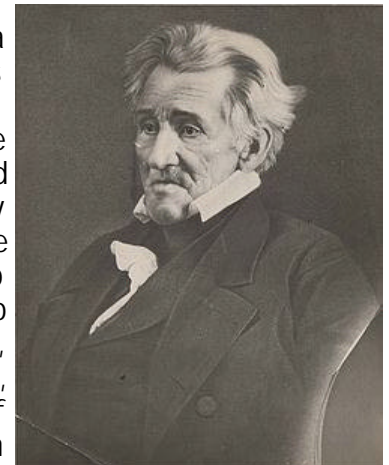


Morgan defended himself and punched the officer. For this action Morgan was condemned to receive five hundred lashes on his bare back. After four hundred and fifty, Morgan passed out and the punishment ended. The officer knew all along that he was in the wrong. He later apologized, but well after the damage was done. It wasn't uncommon for a man to die under the lash. Morgan's back was left a mangled mess. Daniel Morgan may have been beaten, but he was not defeated. Once the scars healed, he possessed a valuable visual aid that would eventually prove useful to him. Later in the Revolutionary War, General Daniel Morgan fought the British at Cambridge, participated in the attack on Quebec, and fought at Saratoga. He played a major part in defeating the British at Freeman's Farm and Bemis Heights. Morgan devised the cunning plan to defeat British Colonel Banastre Tarleton at Cowpens, which has been widely viewed to be the tactical masterpiece of the entire war. In 1755, Morgan was beaten, but later he won victory over his enemies. **Daniel**

March 4, 1797 - March 3, 1798

Morgan didn't get mad, he got even.

In late 1780, Tarleton's well-trained and well-armed Tories took control of a settlement on Waxhaw Creek in the Carolinas. The Tories unleashed ruthless atrocities upon the Patriots after Colonel Abraham Buford refused to surrender. None of the soldiers were spared. The old men, small children, and women were herded into a meetinghouse. One of Tarleton's dragoons saw a fourteen year old boy among the captives. He demanded that the boy clean his boots. The boy refused, claiming that he was a prisoner of war and should be treated as such. The Tory drew his sword and aimed for the boy's head. The boy used his arm to protect his head. He was seriously wounded and bleeding profusely, but even so he was forced to march to Camden where he was imprisoned. This young boy, named **Andrew Jackson**, was beaten but not defeated. Thirty five years later, General Andrew Jackson won a smashing victory over the British in the Battle of New Orleans, the final major battle of the War of 1812. He had been beaten earlier, but had finally risen to victory against his enemies. **Andrew Jackson**



Andrew Jackson
1767 - 1845

didn't get mad, he got even.

A Patriot's Perspective

"Don't Get Mad, Get Even"

By Michael G. Lucas

On January 29, 1774, **Benjamin Franklin** was accused before the Privy Council in London of being a "true incendiary" and a "prime conductor" in the agitation against the British government. Franklin was accused of illegally obtaining copies of Massachusetts Governor Thomas Hutchinson's letters which provided the British with advice on how to restrict America's liberties. Franklin was falsely accused because he received the letters anonymously and he was not the one who leaked them to the press. The sixty-eight year old Franklin, wearing a blue Manchester velvet suit, was humiliated, laughed at, and accused of being a thief. For an hour Franklin listened to a tirade so severe that most of it was deemed unfit for print. Franklin, throughout the entire unjustified censure, never uttered a word or showed any emotion. Walter Isaacson, in his *Benjamin Franklin An American Life*, states, "Silence had often been his best weapon, making him seem wise or benign or serene. On this occasion, it made him look stronger than his powerful adversaries, contemptuous rather than contrite, condescending rather than cowed." The next day he was stripped of his deputy postmaster position, even though he had made the colonial system efficient and profitable. Later, however, Benjamin Franklin became one of the key players in the success of the Revolutionary War. He spent eight years in France as Ambassador to King Louis XVI. Franklin leveraged his international fame to make important connections. He patiently built a bridge of trust between himself and the French government. He finally forged an alliance with the mighty French government on behalf of the struggling colonies. Finally, on February 6, 1778, Franklin appeared before King Louis XVI to sign papers of alliance. To make a statement, Dr. Franklin wore the same Manchester velvet suit he had worn when he endured the tongue lashing before the Privy Council four years earlier. Franklin typically wore his brown coat and Silas Deane inquired about it. Franklin responded, "To give it a little revenge. I wore this coat the day Wedderburn abused me at Whitehall." Afterwards, he retired the suit and never wore it again. He had succeeded in bringing France into the war and in extracting loan after loan for America. Franklin had tipped the scales in the favor of America. His appearance at Versailles was the beginning of the end for the British in America. Now with France as an ally, American victory was finally achievable. Yale historian, Edmund Morgan, called it "the greatest diplomatic victory the United States has ever achieved." **Benjamin Franklin didn't get mad, he got even.**



Benjamin Franklin
1706 - 1790

Many of our patriot founders received undeserved abuse, but they didn't let it stop them. By not wallowing in self-pity, they were able to remain focused on building a nation. In the years ahead, Americans undoubtedly will face new challenges from their enemies. Like Daniel Morgan, Andrew Jackson, and Benjamin Franklin, Americans will be the victims of undeserved attacks. But I am confident that each new generation of Americans, like those early Patriots, will not waste effort getting mad. They will confidently recover with success over their enemies. They won't get mad, they'll get even.

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 Sacramento Chapter's Courier.

Photos from the December, 2009, Mother Lode Meeting



L-R: Wayne Griswold, Mel Roush, Jim Young, Tom Douglas, Roy Tougaw, Tom Adams. John Krahn is seated.



President Jim Young presents Past President Tom Douglas with a "Gold Miner" memento for his service to the Mother Lode Chapter.



President Tom Douglas presents the SAR Certificate of Appreciation to Joy Krahn.



President Tom Douglas presents the SAR Certificate of Appreciation to Joyce Douglas.



President Tom Douglas presents Jim Young with his approved Supplemental Application Certificate for his patriot ancestor, William Cornell .



President Tom Douglas presents the SAR Certificate of Appreciation to Brian Sonner.

More Photos from the December, 2009, Mother Lode Meeting



Connor and Eden Grace Hall, grandchildren of Tom Adams. Both are members of the CAR.



Tom Adams tells about the Adams Family.



L-R: Tom and Marilyn Chilton, Tom Douglas, Jim Young, and Wayne Griswold.



Joyce and Tom Douglas.



Tom Adams helps Connor and Eden Grace Hall with their Christmas gifts.



CASSAR Exec. VP Wayne Griswold swears in the new officers for the 2010.

Minutes of the meeting held on December 17, 2009.

By Brian C. Sonner

1. The Meeting was called to order at 6:30 PM by President Tom Douglas. After the Invocation, Pledge of Allegiance, and SAR Pledge, the minutes for the November 2009 meeting were approved as presented. There were 8 chapter members, 2 associate members and 8 guests present. The guests included Sandy and Mervin Purdy. Mervin is a descendent of Silas Purdy and has submitted his application for membership. Connor Hall and Eden Grace Hall were introduced to the Chapter by their grandfather, Tom Adams. They are members of the CAR.

2. Reports:

- a. Member concerns: Jack Kloeckner and Ken Gibson
- b. Treasurer's Report: The current balance in the checking account after payment of dues to National and State Society is \$1508.14. The savings account balance is \$500.92.
- c. Registrar's Report: We currently have 20 Members.
- d. Historian's Report: Nothing to report.
- e. Youth Program: Tom Adams introduced his grandchildren and commented on the revolutionary period costumes they were wearing as CAR members.



3. Unfinished/Ongoing Business:

- a. CASSAR Executive VP Wayne Griswold swore in the new officers for 2010:

President: Jim Young
Second VP: Tom Adams
Secretary: Tom Douglas
Treasurer: Roy Tougaw
Chaplain: Gene Myers
Historian: Mel Roush
Committee Chairman: John Krahn

- b. Tom Chilton presented information about two flags from the Sacramento Chapter collection:

- 1) Sons of Liberty Flag
- 2) Philadelphia Light Horse Troup, called the 1st Army Flag

4. Induction/Awards:

- a. Jim Young received documentation/certificate for an additional supplemental-William Cornell.
- b. Joy Krahn received a Certificate of Appreciation from President Douglas.
- c. Joyce Douglas received a Certificate of Appreciation from President Douglas.
- d. Brian Sonner received a Certificate of Appreciation from President Douglas for serving as chapter secretary for two years.
- e. Brian Sonner received a 30 Year membership pen from President Douglas.

5. President Douglas passed out numbers for members to draw prizes that had been prepared by Mrs. Joyce Douglas. It was an enjoyable experience and added to the festive nature of the season. President Douglas thanked the Chapter members for their support over the past two years as the Mother Lode Chapter has grown and prospered.

6. After the Benediction, the singing of "God Bless America", and the SAR Recessional, the meeting was adjourned.

Brian C Sonner, 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

Editor-Tom Chilton
916-933-6576



Thomas A. Douglas
PO Box 475
Shingle Springs, CA 95682-0475
**TO THE POSTMASTER
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED**

The Mother Lode Chapter
Sons Of The American
Revolution

