



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

October 2008

Volume 2, Issue 9

Mother Lode Dispatch



Calling All Compatriots



Program - October 28, 2008

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Did you know that El Dorado County has a Department of Veteran Affairs? **Rod Barton**, Director of the El Dorado County Veteran Affairs Department, will join us next Tuesday, and plans to inform our veterans about the many services his department provides. Rod was born in 1954 in Ft. Riley, KS, and graduated from high school in Novato, CA, in 1972. He joined the Army at that time, served with the 1st Armored Division in Bamberg, Germany, for two years, and was separated from active duty in 1974 with the rank of Specialist 4th Class (equivalent to a corporal). While attending college, he was employed by the Veterans Representative on Campus (VROC) at American River College in Sacramento. He worked for VROC until February 1978, when he interrupted his college education to accept employment with the El Dorado County Veteran Service Office.



Rod returned to college at night while continuing to work for El Dorado County, and received his Bachelors Degree in Psychology from the California State University at Sacramento (CSUS) in 1985. Rod was promoted to Assistant County Veteran Service Officer in 1987, and was promoted to County Veteran Service Officer in 1993, the position he holds to this day. He was elected President of the El Dorado County Department Heads Association in 1998, and was elected President of the California Association of County Veteran Service Officers in 2000.

Rod is married to the former Marcia F. Carter. They have two adopted sons.



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



The next meeting of the Mother Lode Chapter will be held on Tuesday, October 28, 2008, at 6:30 PM, at Denny's Restaurant in Cameron Park.

President's Corner By Tom Douglas

Mother Lode Chapter Officers for 2008

Tom Douglas

President

Vacant

Vice President

Brian Sonner

Secretary

Tom Douglas, Acting

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

Fellow Compatriots,

This month we will be welcoming at least one more new member into the chapter. Gene Bell's Certificate finally arrived and we will be presenting it to him on October 28th at our regular meeting. Three other applications are at the National Headquarters, but have not been approved as yet. Hopefully action will be taken on these applications soon.

I am looking forward to attending the Fall Managers Meeting in Burlingame over the weekend of the 7th and 8th of November.

Elections for chapter officers will be held next month at the November meeting. Although our by-laws state one-year terms for our officers, it also allows for officers to extend their terms. Some of our officers have agreed to extend, but there are plenty of open offices for new members to become more involved. Those officers and members willing to serve for the 2009 year are:

President - Tom Douglas

Vice President - Tom Adams and Jim Young

Secretary - Brian Sonner

Treasurer - Tom Douglas

Registrar - Jim Young

Chaplain - Gene Myers

Historian - Mel Roush

Nominations for all offices will be accepted from the floor during the November meeting.

Dues have been arriving at a slow but steady pace. I hope to have all member dues by the end of October so that I can file the necessary paperwork and send State and National dues to the State Secretary.

As always I am looking forward to our next meeting,

In Patriotic service

Tom Douglas, President



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.

New Member - Thomas Cayle Adams



Thomas Cayle Adams was born on April 24, 1938, in Chardon, Ohio, and spent his early childhood in Northern Ohio, and his middle years in Southern California, before returning to Ohio to finish High School. He graduated from Ohio State University with a degree in Engineering, and upon graduation returned to California to work for Aerojet. He is married to Anne-Doerte Epstude. Tom and Anne have five adult children: Elke Anne Houser, Vincent Cayle Adams, Matthew Cayle Adams, Sabine Anne Adams Hall, and Bettina Anne Hart. Sabine and Bettina are members of the El Dorado Chapter DAR.

Tom joined the US Army Reserves a week after graduating from High School in 1956, served six months active duty, and 7 ½ years in the reserves, including two years of R.O.T.C. He retired from Yolo County as an Information Technology Manager in 2003. He worked for the State of California at one time, and with six private firms, mostly in the Information Technology field. Tom is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is active in his church, Holy Trinity Parish. The majority of Tom and Anne's time revolves around activities with their children and grandchildren, many who live nearby. In his private time,

Tom enjoys reading and writing.

Tom's application to join the Sons of the American Revolution was approved on June 17, 2008. His patriot ancestor was Moses Adams. Tom has written an interesting story about his search for Moses Adams, which follows:

Sergeant Moses Adams

13th Massachusetts Regiment of the Revolutionary Army Patriot to the Adams Family of El Dorado Hills

By Tom Adams

My wife, Anne, and I came to El Dorado County in 1968 when I re-joined Aerojet. We raised our children in El Dorado Hills. Our nearest relative was 3,000 miles away, so we created our family identity on the fly as we responded to our young children wanting know who we were. Part of the family lore that I passed on was that our ancestor, Cpl. Moses Adams, had died at Valley Forge. That is what I remembered reading in the "family book" belonging to a distant relative in Northeastern Ohio. Our Adams family had taken root there in the early 1800s. Our family stayed in Northeastern Ohio for the next 150 years. Occasionally, a family would leave and then return. I was the one who left and didn't return, and instead began a new branch of the Adams family in El Dorado County.

My simple explanation of Cpl. Moses Adams dying in Valley Forge sufficed until the grandchildren began to ask their parents where they came from, and I was being pressed from all sides for more information. Incidentally, one of my cousins in Ohio had married a Mormon girl, and she took hold of our family records. She breathed new life into our family story, which helped me immensely in answering some of our grandchildren's questions.

"Are we related to John Adams?" The answer is yes, we are related to John Adams, but we are not direct descendants of John Adams. John Adams was the great great grandson of a Henry Adams, who came to America in 1632, 12 years after the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. Henry, the immigrant, as he is referred to, came into Boston harbor with his wife, a daughter, and eight sons. We are the descendants of a Moses Adams, another great great grandson of that same Henry Adams. Moses was therefore a distant cousin of President John Adams and also of Samuel Adams.

Sergeant Moses Adams

By Tom Adams
(continues from page 3)

Now I began to look closer at the genealogy and dug deeper. I realized while John Adams (age 40), a Harvard educated lawyer, and Samuel Adams, (age 51), also a Harvard graduate, were signing the Declaration of Independence in 1776, their 'cousin' Moses Adams (age 27), a farmer in Western Massachusetts, was a Corporal in the 13th Massachusetts Regiment of the Revolutionary Army.

My LDS cousin had learned Moses hadn't died at Valley Forge as the family book had said. True, he would be quartered at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777, but muster records showed he had been promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and would later die on June 28, 1778, after Washington had left the encampment in pursuit of the British leaving Philadelphia for New York.

It didn't take me long to realize that June 28, 1778 was the day of the Battle of Monmouth! Had Moses died at Monmouth?

I wanted to know more. I turned to the local chapter of the DAR in El Dorado County and there I met Bonnie Battaglia, Registrar of the El Dorado Chapter, NSDAR. With her confidence, encouragement, and skill, we launched into the process of applying for membership for our two adult daughters (Sabine Hall, and Bettina Hart).

That defined our 2007 summer vacation. We went back east with our two daughters to gather information about the family. Into Northeastern Ohio we went in search of the family birth, marriage, and death records, and to visit local cemeteries for pictures of monuments. The documentation gathering was very successful – thanks again to my LDS cousin. The short story is our daughters were received into the DAR, El Dorado Chapter, in December 2007.



That's me (Tom Adams) with my two daughters and four grandchildren moments after we found the grave stone monument of Charles Adams, grandson of our Patriot, Sgt. Moses Adams.

L-R: Front row: Eden Hart, Connor Hart, and Nolan Adams-Hall,
Back row: Bettina Anne Hart, Tom Adams, Mason Adams-Hall, and Sabine Adams-Hall

Sergeant Moses Adams

By Tom Adams
(continued from page 4)

My wife and I went on to Valley Forge, and then on to the Monmouth Battlefield in New Jersey. Coincidentally, we had been married in New Jersey 40 year earlier when I was on contract at Fort Monmouth – 20 minutes from the Battlefield State Park. It was this experience that awakened me to the reality of our family story. Seeing Moses' name come up on the Kiosk at the Valley Forge Visitors Center, seeing his muster records at the David Library of the American Revolutionary at Washington's Crossing, walking the historic grounds, and talking to the researchers, brought the America Revolution into my heart.

Following is a portion of Moses Adams' record, found in the Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution, page 63, Volume 1:

Adams, Moses, New Marlborough. Corporal, Capt. Moss Soul's co.. Col. John Fellow's regt, which marched April 21, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Sandisfield and New Marlborough. Service 17 days; also, muster roll dated Aug. 1 1775; enlisted May 8, 1775; service 3 mos. 1 day; also, company return dated Oct 7, 1775; also order for bounty coat or equivalent in money, dated Camp Dorchester, Nov. 1 1775; also, return of men enlisted into Continental Army from Capt. Collar's co., Col. Ashley's regt.; enlistment 3 years or during war; joined Capt. Noah Allen's co. Col. Edward Wigglesworth's regt.; also, Sergeant Capt. Allen's co.' Col. Smith's (late Wigglesworth's) regt.' Continental Army pay accounts from services June 21, 1777 to Jun 28, 1778; reported died June 28, 1778; also muster rolls for March and May, 1778, dated Valley Forge; also, muster rolls for June 1778, dated Camp Greenwich.

(Notice that he joined the Militia two days after the battles of Lexington and Concord.)

After looking at the abstract above, the researcher at Monmouth said that because of Moses Adams' experience, he very well might have been chosen to be in one of the "picked" battalions that fought that day. There were casualty numbers: 69 killed, 37 died of heat-stroke, but there are no names, no cemeteries.

Now I was anxious to learn about the Sons of the American Revolution for myself, our two adult sons, Vince and Matt, and one day our grandsons. I now had more questions. The two elder Adams cousins signed the Declaration of Independence and went on to live illustrious lives serving their country, and deservedly gaining immortality. But the young soldier Moses died somewhere between Valley Forge and Monmouth in the service of his new country, and nobody knows him.

Did Moses Adams die at Monmouth?

Where was Camp Greenwich, his last muster roll?

Was his family in Philadelphia while he was in Valley Forge? (My cousin found a record stating the first born son died of yellow fever there)

What happened to his young wife, Ann Willard, and their remaining two young sons (ages 5 and 2)? There is no record she received the widow's pension. And, how did our family end up in Ohio? Why aren't we still in Massachusetts? Didn't she take her little boys home? Was it because of the war?

On June 18, 2008, I and my two sons, Vince and Matt, were admitted into the Mother Lode Chapter of the NSSAR. ... We need to go back east again, and this time we'll stop in Louisville, Kentucky, and then head for Massachusetts.

Tom Adams



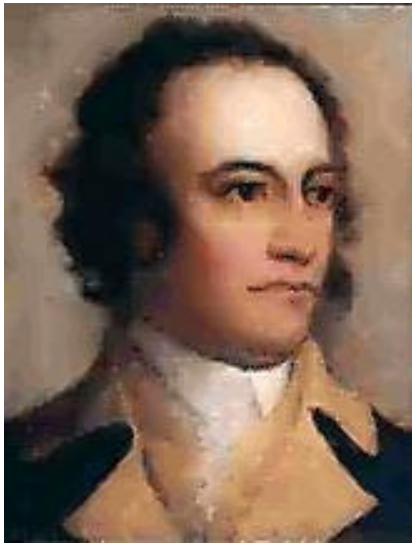
The American Revolution – Month By Month - October 1778

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

The Alliance with the French was not only a blessing to the new nation, but also a vital necessity to the continuation of the Battle for Independence. Washington recognized that France could do without the Americans on their side, and any extra effort to make the relationship last would have to come from the American people and their leaders. There were many good French officers in the Continental army, especially in the engineers and artillery. These established officers were not his problem. It was the hungry and seemingly unending horde descending upon him demanding command of troops based upon their desire for command.

Washington learned that fiery tempered General Sullivan had contributed innocently to d'Estaing's upset by treating d'Estaing in a manner the Admiral saw as

less than respectful. Washington attributed this to the American spirit, which saw all free men as equal and free to speak their mind unhindered by rank or public office. Considering the many discourtesies from foreign officers, especially the French, Washington found it was a necessary but bitter pill to swallow when he apologized to



General John Sullivan

d'Estaing for Sullivan's actions. He then advised officers and commanders to ignore French discourtesies for the benefit of the Army.

If Washington thought that ended his problems with the French, then he was mistaken. The settlers of the English colonies in North America had always seen France as their mortal enemy as well as the enemy of their Mother Country. That feeling of enmity had increased through the French and Indian War, and the attendant Indian raids led by Frenchmen. It did not dissolve with the separation from the Mother Country.

There had been great national expectations from

the combined expedition to Newport. When d'Estaing sailed from Newport to Boston harbor for refitting, his men soon found that the Revolution had not changed the colonists feeling toward France; d'Estaing's abandonment of American forces at Newport hardened those feelings countrywide. At first workmen in Boston refused to work on refitting the French ships. Washington, with some difficulty, convinced local leaders that it was imperative that they cooperate and maintain good relations with the French. Even so, while refitting the fleet in Boston, a French officer was killed defending a French bakery. Washington has said that little of his time was spent on real military matters; the majority of his time was being spent placating people and begging for arms, ammunition, basic necessities, and even food for the army. He must have wondered if the hard won treaty with the French was to be broken over a few loaves of French bread. Was it these, as well as later experiences, that led him as President to warn the American people "to beware of entangling foreign alliances?"

October saw a repeat of September's savage massacre of Lt. Col. Baylor's 3rd Light Dragoons. This time the blow fell on Little Egg Harbor in New Jersey. Privateers were a real thorn in the side of the British, and Little Egg Harbor was a haven for privateers. The British decided to do something about it. They sent two row galleys and four small-armed vessels by sea. In addition, they sent a land force of 300 men of the 70th Regiment under Captain Patrick Ferguson, as well as the Tory, 3rd New Jersey Volunteers. Ten large privateers, twelve houses, and several magazines of supplies were burned.

Many French officer volunteers in American service had long held a grievance against the American Command. [See footnote] Complaining that they were not accorded the commands and authority which they deserved, they were arrogant, frequently deriding American officers, and protesting what they considered their ill treatment. One such, a deserter, was a French Captain from Count Casimir Pulaski's Legion (an independent command) who informed Ferguson that the Legion was encamped 8 or 10 miles from Little Egg Harbor. (I cannot find this town on today's map but it must still exist as it was recently mentioned on television.)

The American Revolution – Month By Month - October 1778

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

Late in the evening of October 14, Ferguson embarked for the camp's location. Arriving at the encampment he set up a blocking force to prevent anyone from escaping. At 4 a.m., in the depth of darkness, he surprised the Legion infantry asleep in three houses, bayoneting fifty of the force including two loyal French officers, Lt. Col. Baron de Boze and Lieutenant de La Borderie. Pulaski, when alerted, immediately brought up his Dragoons, and with the surviving infantry drove Ferguson off. In his retreat, Ferguson took up the planks of a bridge, denying Pulaski any immediate pursuit. Pulaski, after overcoming the water obstacle, belatedly followed Ferguson, but was only capable of capturing a few prisoners. While not overly effective, it must have been satisfying to capture even one of the attacking force in spite of the obstacles thrown in the way.

Another incident, which appears to have happened in this time frame, introduces Sir Banastre Tarleton to the American scene. Tarleton set off from New York with a formidable force of 360 men, including the infamous Simcoe and his Queen's Rangers. He had

two goals in mind.

First, was to arrest Major Ebenezer Lockwood, a local patriot who resided in the small village of Poundridge, 20 miles east of White Plains. He also planned to defeat and capture Col. Elisha Sheldon and his command of 90 men of the 2nd Continental Dragoons, who were encamped in the near vicinity. Initially Sheldon was driven

retreating forces for several miles. By this time Minutemen of the local militia had arrived on the scene, and with Sheldon on the offensive, gave Tarleton a taste of the humiliating British retreat from Concord, Massachusetts, in 1775. The force remaining in Poundridge had burned the church and several homes, including Lockwood's. Although the casualties were almost all on the American side, it was uplifting to both the Continentals and Militia that despite their casualties they still held the field of battle.

The British army in America had made burning and the bayonet their weapons of choice. This lent weight to Washington's words. "Nothing short of Independence, it appears to me, can possibly do. A peace on any other terms would, if I may be allowed the expression, be a peace of war. The injuries we have received from the British nation were so unprovoked, and have been so great and so many that they can never be forgotten." If this treatment was supposed to instill cringing fear in the Patriots, then it failed as they became more determined than ever. General Howe, while in Philadelphia, had ordered, or at least condoned, the unlimited massacre of helpless militia. This, followed by continued acts of massacre under Clinton, certainly justifies Washington's words.

References: Ward's "The War of the American Revolution", "George Washington In His Own Words" Harrison & Gilbert Editors, Lancaster's "The American Revolution."

Note* "Our troops being already formed and fully officered, and the number of foreign gentlemen already commissioned, and continually arriving with fresh applications, throw such obstacles in the way of any future appointments, that every new arrival is only a source of embarrassment to Congress and myself, and of disappointment and chagrin to the gentlemen who come over . . . To place them [foreign officers] at the head of companies, over officers that have been at great trouble, pains, and expense, in raising men, would be both unmilitary and unjust." – George Washington, 1777.



Sir Banastre Tarleton

from his position. Leaving a small force in Poundridge, Tarleton's main body followed Sheldon's

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Report on the Fall Leadership Conference in Louisville, Kentucky

by Jim Faulkinbury

Since I was appointed to the NSSAR Genealogy Committee for 2008-2009, I attended my first Leadership Conference which was held in Louisville on September 26-27, 2008. Wayne Griswold, CASSAR VP North, and I went together leaving on the afternoon of the 25th and arriving early in the morning of the 26th. We stayed at the Brown Hotel in Louisville which is the usual host hotel for these conferences.

To get a feel for what the committee meetings were like, I first attended Wayne's committee meeting for the Newsletters & Periodicals Committee as a visitor. After that meeting I attended my Genealogy Committee Meeting. One of the roles of the Genealogy Committee is to make decisions on issues brought up by the NSSAR genealogy staff regarding how to handle special situations. Two issues were presented by the Genealogist General, Joe Dooley. The first involved what to do if the patriot ancestor was a documented deserter but later received bounty land for his service in the Revolutionary War. The committee decided that in the case where a deserter received bounty land or a pension for his service, the government must have determined that he had returned and faithfully continued to provide patriotic service warranting the pension or bounty land, and thus the service was qualified for membership. The second issue involved the dates that qualified as patriotic service by the Spanish soldiers who were stationed in the Presidios, such as those in California and Texas. The NSSAR has been using the dates from July 1779 to the end of the War in 1783. Recently the DAR has moved the start date to an earlier date. The exact date wasn't known by any of the attendees but it was decided to find out what the DAR date is and conform to the same dates for qualifying SAR service. Another issue discussed regarded the length of time pended applications would be kept before being dropped. A recommendation was made to hold them for 5 years after the "pended date" before they were completely dropped. It was also announced that the SAR Form 910 has now been updated online to add the family membership program for youth members.

Following that committee meeting, I attended, as a visitor, the Information Technology Committee at the request of Secretary General Ed Butler who would like to appoint me to that committee next year. This committee listened to a presentation by a consulting firm on their needs analysis for consolidating the various independent databases used for membership, donors, merchandising, events management, administrative functions, etc. into a single database structure that could support all of the reporting needs of the Society.

Wayne and I then made a trip to the NSSAR Headquarters Building where I had the opportunity to see the SAR Museum holdings. That evening I participated with the Color Guard in presenting the colors for the evening banquet. The keynote speaker for the banquet was Hugh Howard, author of "Houses of the Founding Fathers".

On Saturday, we both attended a seminar on "What Every Successful Newsletter Editor Should Know" and then went to the SAR luncheon. A special opportunity was available during this conference. The Speed Museum in Louisville was one of three cities allowed to house an exhibit from the Yale University Art Gallery. This is the first time ever that the collection of Yale's Art Gallery has been on display outside of the University grounds since there had been a stipulation that the holdings would never be removed from the campus. Since the Gallery is being remodeled, a court decision allowed the collection to be sent to Louisville, Birmingham, Alabama, and Seattle, Washington before being returned to Yale once the remodeling is completed. The collection is now in Louisville and is magnificent, covering four galleries of American art works from the late 1600s to the 1880s and including the works of John Trumbull, artist and aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington. The highlights included his famous paintings of the American Revolution and his portrait of "Washington at Trenton". Other items of special interest to me included a teapot made by Paul Revere and a hand colored original copy of his print of the Boston Massacre. Following our trip to the Speed Museum, Wayne and I returned to the Brown Hotel for the formal banquet that night. Once again, I participated with the Color Guard in the retiring of the Colors. The next day we returned home. All in all, it was a great experience.



Jim Faulkinbury in front of a display at the NSSAR Headquarters.



Original 13 Star American Flag on display at the NSSAR Museum.

Photos from the September 2008 Meeting



Cecilia Wolary displays the torch she carried during the 1984 Olympics.



President Tom Douglas presents Cecilia Wolary with the SAR Certificate of Appreciation.



Charlotte Wiard, Cecilia's sister, and Lee and Cecilia Wolary



President Tom Douglas presents Tom Adams with his SAR Membership Certificate.



L-R: Wayne Griswold, Tom Adams, and Tom Douglas



Gene and Mary Lou Bell.



L-R: Jim Young and Tom Adams.

Minutes of the meeting held on June 24, 2008.

by Brian Sonner, Secretary

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 previous meeting were approved as presented.

2. Reports:

a. Treasurer's Report: There is \$384 in the checking account and \$500 in the savings account.

c. Registrar's Report: Mr. Gene Bell's application for membership was forwarded to National. Applications for Tom Adams, Vince Adams and Matt Adams were approved by National and their Certificates are en route.

d. Historian's Report: There was nothing to report.

3. Unfinished/Ongoing Business:

a. Brian Sonner volunteered to act as permanent Secretary until the next election. He was nominated and seconded. He was elected to the position.

b. The National Congress will be in Sacramento July 4 – 9.

c. The new name tags have been ordered but have not been picked up.

d. Tom Chilton brought two Revolutionary Flags to the meeting: The Sons of Liberty Flag (13 red and white stripes, and the Philadelphia Light Horse Flag (yellow with blue and white stripes in upper left corner with coat of arms in center).

4. Guest Speaker: The guest speaker was retired FBI agent Paul Shields. He had a long and interesting career with considerable experience in counterespionage work targeting the Soviet Union and Chinese organized crime.

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

Brian C Sonner, Secretary



Thought for Today

"A democracy is always temporary in nature; it simply cannot exist as a permanent form of government. A democracy will continue to exist up until the time that voters discover that they can vote themselves generous gifts from the public treasury. From that moment on, the majority always votes for the candidates who promise the most benefits from the public treasury, with the result that every democracy will finally collapse due to loose fiscal policy."

Attributed to Alexander Tytler (1747-1813)

Minutes of the meeting held on September 23, 2008.

by Brian Sonner, Secretary

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 previous meeting were not approved because copies were not available. The minutes for the June 24 meeting will be included with the minutes from this meeting in the next newsletter for review and approval at the next meeting.

2. Reports:

a. Treasurer's Report: There is \$559.54 in the checking account as of 9/22/2008, and \$500 in the savings account.

b. Registrar's Report: There are three new prospective members: Edward Shaffler, Greg Post, and Bob Schander. Bob Schander is a transfer from the San Diego Chapter.

c. Historian's Report: There was nothing to report.

3. Unfinished/Ongoing Business:

a. The membership roster was passed around for proof reading and correction as necessary. A copy will be emailed to all members.

b. Name tags were passed out.

c. A motion was made and passed to increase the new member fee from \$25 to \$35 to cover fees, rosette, name tags, and dues.

d. The Fall Manager's meeting will be in Burlingame, California, on November 7 and 8. This is where the State Society conducts its business. Anyone may attend, if interested.

e. Tom Chilton brought two flags for review: The Bennington Flag, also known as the Vermont Flag, 1777, and the Bedford Court House Flag, 1775.

f. The National Membership Certificate was presented to Tom Adams. He discussed the history of his ancestor, Moses Adams.

4. New Business:

a. Mother Lode Chapter elections will be held at the November meeting.

b. Chapter dues are considered delinquent after 1 December, per the Chapter Bylaws. Members should pay at the November meeting. Dues/membership cards were handed out.

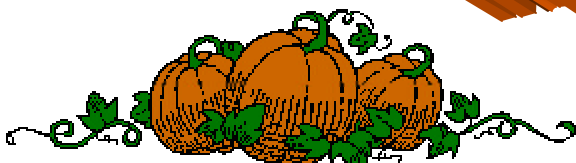
c. The December meeting will be Wednesday, 17 December, to eliminate conflicts with the Christmas Holidays.

d. Wayne Griswold recommended members submit a letter of endorsement for Larry Magerkurth for the position as Treasurer General for 2009-2010. Letters should be submitted to Bruce A. Wilcox, 1103 Bella Vista Drive, Alexandria, VA 22307.

4. Guest Speaker: The guest speaker was Cecilia Wolary. She was a participant in the 1984 XXIII Olympiad Torch Run. She brought the torch she carried along with the certificate and pictures of the event.

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

Brian C Sonner, Secretary



Happy Halloween



2009 Entertainment Books are Available for the Sacramento Area

The Mother Lode Chapter will again be selling 2009 Entertainment Books for the Sacramento area this year. For those of you who are familiar with the books, you already know that if you go out to eat two or three times at any of the fine dining restaurants listed in the book, you will most likely save the cost of the book. After that, it is all gravy!! There are some really great restaurants on the list this year including Fulton's Prime Rib in Old Sacramento, the Slocum House and La Boheme in Fair Oaks, La Provence in Roseville, and the Scott's Seafood Grill in Sacramento.

But there is more!! There are coupon savings for golf, movie theaters, fast food restaurants, \$20 savings at Safeway, and a host of other things.

The books cost just \$40 each. In combination with the Sacramento Chapter, if we sell ten or more books, the chapters make \$8 per book sold. You can pick up your copy at the September, October, or November chapter meetings. Call Tom Chilton at 933-6576 for more information.



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

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Sons Of The American
Revolution

