



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

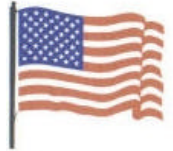
February 2010

Volume 3, Issue 2

Mother Lode Dispatch



Calling All Compatriots



February 2010 Program - Daniel Seebly

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Daniel M. Seebly was appointed director of the California State Military Museum by the Adjutant General of the State of California on July 1, 2007. The museum is the US Army Museum Activity for the California Army National Guard, and is the state's official military museum as designated by the Governor and confirmed by the California State Legislature. It is one of only three state museums not under California State Parks.

Born and raised in San Luis Obispo, Daniel is a fourth generation Californian. He enlisted in the California Army National Guard, December 29, 1976, and has served on numerous assignments since that time. Prior to his current appointment, Mr. Seebly was a senior research historian in the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for the Sacramento District of the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Daniel's Military Awards include the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, Army Achievement Medal with four oak leaf clusters, Army Good Conduct Medal, Humanitarian Service Medal with four bronze service stars, National Defense Service Medal, California Medal of Merit with oak leaf cluster, California Commendation Medal, California Meritorious Achievement Medal, California Good Conduct Medal, California Service Medal with gold redwood cluster, and several Certificates of Military Merit awarded by the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Daniel Seebly resides in El Dorado Hills, California.



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

The next meeting of the Mother Lode Chapter will be held on Tuesday, February 23, 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

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Mel Roush

Historian

Committee Chairmen

Vacant

Eagle Scout Program

Vacant

ROTC Program

Vacant

Essay Contest

Vacant

Valley Forge Program

John Krahn

Law Enforcement

Program

Vacant

Flag Certificate Program

Tom Douglas

Americanism Poster Contest

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." George Washington was born in 1732 into a Virginia planter family, and learned the morals, manners, and body of knowledge requisite for an 18th century Virginia gentleman.

George Washington served as Commander of the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War from 1775 to 1783, and as the first President of the United States from 1789 to 1797. As we reflect and celebrate George Washington's birthday on February 22nd, we are reminded of his significant role in the Revolution and in the formation of the United States, as he is referred to as the "Father of His Country".

We are actively in search of new ideas and speakers to present at our future monthly meetings. If you have any thoughts or suggestions, please don't hesitate to contact me so we may attempt to facilitate your request. Thank you for your continued support.

I look forward to seeing you next Tuesday.

In Patriotic Service,

Jim Young



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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.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LEGACY TO THE 21st CENTURY

by Robert L. Goldsmith

Let us reflect for a few minutes 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. Let us reflect on some of the events in the life of this great man whose place in history is so unique and important.

On February 22, 1732, almost 278 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 Virginia delegate, 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.

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.

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 non-commissioned officers. Appropriately, a bust of Washington forms the center of the Purple Heart and Washington's coat-of-arms is at the decoration's top.

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 great American. 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 210 years, Lee said, "To the memory of the Man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen".

The American Revolution – Month By Month - February, 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

No military encounters of strategic importance occurred in the north during the month, but on February 3rd, the "Battle of Young's House" was fought. The residence, located in Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, New York, was occupied by an American force of 450 men, consisting of troops from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Thompson of Massachusetts.

Westchester County appears to have been a hot bed of dissension between Tories and those supporting the Revolution. The Tory faction also appears to have been the origin of the plan to attack the Americans. At any rate, a British force of two British Guards Regiments, plus a force of Hessians, mounted Jagers, and 100 mounted Tories made up a force of 550 men. The Tories from Westchester County joined the British force, which had set out on February 2nd from Fort Knyphausen (formerly Fort Washington) with the intention of attacking and capturing "Young's House".

The British and American forces were not even numerically matched (450 Americans vs the British 400 foot soldiers and 150 mounted horsemen). The American force was not only inferior in numbers, but also in battle experience. The most outstanding difference was combat experience, and the addition of mounted Jagers, and the 100 mounted Tories from Westchester County, which gave the British Commander Colonel Norton an advantage not only of men, but also overwhelming mobility.

The attack on "Young's House" began when the perimeter guard force was engaged and over-run by Norton's men. Alerted by the firefight between the perimeter guard and the British, Thompson formed his troops in what appears to have been a U shaped formation around the house. Colonel Norton spread his force entirely around the house, thereby cutting off any avenue of escape for the Americans. Ward states that there was "a hot exchange of fire for about fifteen minutes". Finally, attacked from all sides, the Americans gave way. Some retreated forcing their way through the British lines, while others took cover in the house. The house was well defended, but was over-run, and all within the house were killed or captured, including the owner. The final act was to set the house afire before withdrawing the force to return to Fort Knyphausen. American losses were heavy, especially among the officers. Lt Col Thompson, the American leader, and seven of his officers were killed. In total, American losses were 14 killed, 37 wounded, and 76 taken prisoner. British losses were 5 killed and 18 wounded. While this was a setback, it was quite simply a target of opportunity, not a decisive battle, and it had no effect on the further prosecution of the war on either side.

On February 10, a Spanish Fleet, commanded by Admiral Bernardo Galvez, arrived off Mobile in what was then West Florida. General Campbell in Mobile, who had earlier had a large force of Choctaw Indians, was caught with only 18 remaining Choctaws for support. When he realized that the Spanish expedition was actually bearing down on him, he sent for additional Indians to assist in the defense. Not only was the time too short to allow for Choctaws to arrive, but previous slights, failure to honor promises, and penurious treatment in supplying the Choctaws did not leave the Indians with any sense of urgency. The Choctaws eventually arrived, only to find Mobile in Spanish hands. Admiral Galvez left a strong garrison in Mobile, and then began a move toward Pensacola for a second encounter with Campbell.

Spain was now challenging Britain for control of Florida. Britain faced the possibility of losing all of Florida unless reinforcements could be found. Britain's ability to reinforce was strained by the posting of troops and the Royal Navy in so many foreign lands and oceans in their now worldwide war. The intervention of Spain in Florida did not directly aid the American Revolution in the short term, as Clinton was acting only to control Georgia and the Carolinas. British forces assigned to Florida duty were responsible by themselves to maintain control without assistance. Eventually Spain's actions would become a factor in the loss of all the Royal Colonies from Florida all the way to Canada.

There was more bad news developing. After the failure of the American attack and siege of Savannah in October of 1779, the people of Charleston felt that Britain's next move would be against their city, and they had doubts about General Lincoln's ability to hold the city if attacked. They were right on all counts, except that their demand that Lincoln remain in Charleston to protect the city would leave Lincoln and the people of

The American Revolution – Month By Month - January, 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

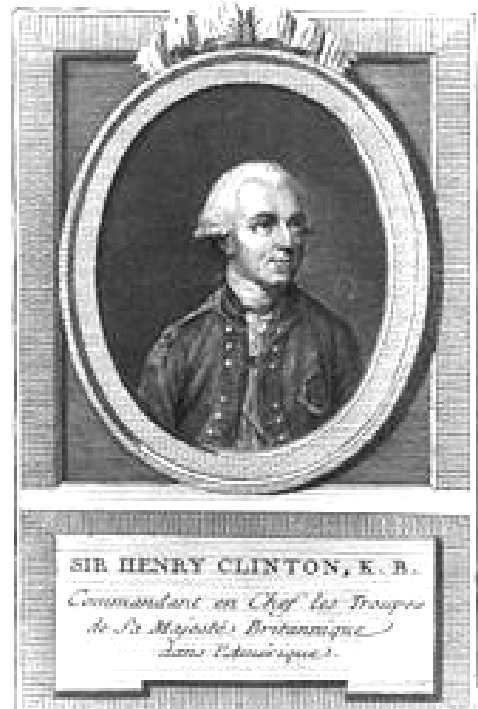
Charleston subject to siege, and to occupying a battleground. Unlike Washington, who could not be pinned down, General Lincoln, under siege by land and sea, would not be able to retreat if his position became untenable.

Clinton's spies (they are only intelligence agents if they are on your side) had informed him that of 10,000 men encamped, Washington had only 4,000 fit for combat or any other rigorous duty. Clinton also noted Lincoln's lack of ability to defeat an inferior force even with French help. He also knew that Washington, tied up in the north by winter hardships and a lack of able bodied men, was not capable of an attack on New York City, or any other major engagement, for the rest of the winter. It was Clinton's judgment that with his overwhelming land force and control of the sea that he could afford to launch an attack on Charleston and make it his base for control of the South.

Clinton prepared for his move south by appointing German General Kynphausen to command all troops in the north during his intended absence on an expedition against Charleston. On December 26, he embarked 8,500 soldiers on ninety transports for the voyage south, the destination being Charleston, South Carolina. The expedition consisted of regular British infantry, Hessians, and Tories along with artillery and cavalry detachments. He planned to journey south and capture Charleston, establishing it as a base from which he could rally the Loyalist's in the two Carolina's and subdue all of the colonies south of Virginia.

The voyage south was long and difficult leaving the fleet scattered due to storms that in one case blew a ship so far east that it reached the coast of Cornwall. The remainder of the fleet was battered and damaged to the point that it must head for the nearest port (Savannah) to at least repair each ship's sails and rigging and other storm damage before proceeding to Charleston. After 30 days en-route from New York, the first ships made landfall at Tybee Island, where the Savannah River empties into the Atlantic. The fleet once reassembled remained at Savannah making repairs until re-embarking February 10th for Charleston. The next day Clinton landed his army at St. John's Island some 30 miles south of Charleston. After debarking to establish a base camp, Clinton ordered the Royal Navy to blockade Charleston harbor. That accomplished, he leisurely consolidated his position, using the islands of St. John's and St. James as a base. He then began a slow and methodical moving of troops and equipment into a position to seal off the land side of Charleston. Instead of striking swiftly, Clinton for some reason continued to march leisurely toward the Ashley River, the last natural barrier to approaching Charleston by land. Arriving at the Ashley on the 7th of March, he dawdled there until the end of March.

The coming siege of Charleston would be a monumental disaster, the first time that an entire American army had been defeated and taken as prisoners. This was a defeat unrivalled until World War II and the loss of Bataan and the Philippine Islands.



General Sir Henry Clinton K.B.
 Commander-in-Chief of British troops in
 America. Published between
 1770 and 1780.

References: Ward's "The War of the Revolution"; Utey and Washburn's "Indian Wars"; Higginbotham's "The War of American Independence."

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.

A Patriot's Perspective

America's Moses

By Michael G. Lucas

*December 14, 2009 marked the 210th anniversary
of the death of George Washington.*

One of the fascinating parallels in history is the similarity between Moses as the deliverer of Israel and George Washington as the deliverer of America. While Moses was still a baby, God chose him for the future and miraculously protected him from being killed by the Egyptian Pharaoh. The Egyptian leader had ordered all the Jewish babies to be killed. In order to protect Moses, the Pharaoh's daughter raised him as her own son. However, before the time of Israel's deliverance, Moses was required to go through a forty year training program in the wilderness. Moses was a diamond in the rough. He was too impulsive as shown by the slaying of an Egyptian taskmaster. Like Moses, George Washington was chosen and protected for a special purpose. However, he also made too many mistakes and lacked self-control.



**Moses rescued from the Nile,
1638, by Nicolas Poussin.**

Washington, like Moses, needed maturity before taking on God's difficult mission.

The fact that God chose George Washington for a later mission became obvious when he was just a young man. In 1753, England and France were both laying claim to the Ohio Valley. The ranking Crown official in Virginia, Lieutenant Governor Robert Dinwiddie, wanted to secure the huge royal grant for his Ohio Company. The French were rumored to be fortifying river access to property claimed by his company. King George II ordered Dinwiddie to send an envoy to warn the French intruders away. As winter was approaching, twenty-one year old Major George Washington was assigned the dangerous mission of entering the Indian controlled wilderness to issue a warning to the French. While encountering numerous life threatening dangers, Washington was providentially protected. He successfully accomplished his mission and returned to warn Dinwiddie of an impending attack by the French. During the following spring, the newly promoted Lieutenant Colonel George Washington became the second in command of a unit of 159 men ordered to build roads into the wilderness and await reinforcements. Colonel Fry was to lead this mission, but due to his unexpected death at the outset of the mission, Washington

was immediately promoted to Colonel and put in charge. During the mission, Washington learned that a French party was camped nearby in the woods. In spite of the fact that France and England were not at war and he had been ordered to warn the Frenchmen away prior to any hostilities, Washington planned a surprise attack on the French party. In an exchange of fire, ten Frenchmen were killed and the rest were taken prisoner. The French were outraged, declaring that they were part of a diplomatic mission to the British by Joseph Coulon de Villiers, Sieur [Lord] de Jumonville, similar to Washington's first mission to the French. However, the British claimed that the French discovered their approach and were the first to open fire upon them. The event became known as the "Jumonville Affair", and one writer wrote that "a volley fired by a young Virginian in the backwoods of America set the world on fire."

This military campaign gave clear evidence that George Washington was being providentially selected and protected for some future purpose. Here are some of the miracles and "coincidences" during the military campaigns. (1) As stated above, the fact that Washington was put in command was a perfectly timed "coincidence". (2) During his first mission, Washington and his companion fell into the frozen river, leaving their clothes frozen solid like armor. They came close to dying but were spared. (3) Washington and his companion were being led by an Indian guide. The Indian attempted to kill them by running just ahead of them and shooting at them from point blank range. The bullets miraculously missed their mark and the men were not harmed. (4) The brother of the French diplomat vowed revenge for his brother's death. From Fort Duquesne, Louis Coulon de Villiers, Joseph's brother, led 700 French and Indians to annihilate Washington's small army. They attacked Washington at Fort Necessity, a hastily built fortification, forcing the only surrender in Washington's

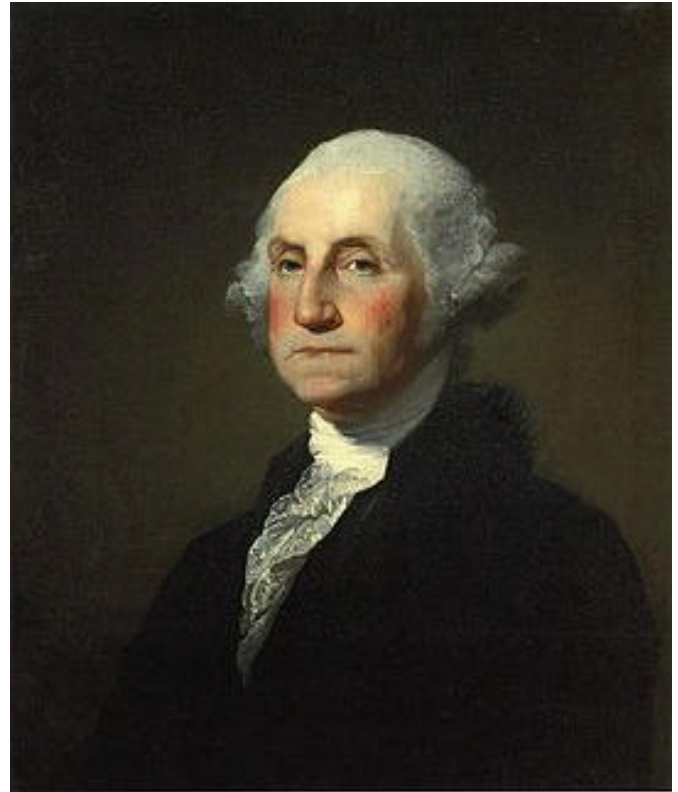
A Patriot's Perspective

entire career. Instead of seeking vengeance upon Washington, who he blamed for his brother's death, Louis Coulon inexplicably released all the British soldiers. The British could hardly believe their good fortune. His only demand was that Washington sign a confession that Joseph Coulon had been assassinated rather than killed in combat. Washington later denied the confession and claimed it was an error in translation. (5) Washington became an instrument through whom a series of events unfolded leading to the American Revolution. The attack by Washington was one of the main provocations of the Seven Years' War (also known as the French and Indian War). Later, in order to raise revenue to service the huge debt incurred by this war, Britain imposed onerous taxes and economic restrictions upon the Colonists. These taxes and restrictions led to the American Revolution. Without Washington, the American Revolution may have never occurred, much less been won. (6) Dinwiddie published Washington's journal in order to reveal the intentions of the French thereby aiding his cause. As a result, Washington became a national hero known across the Continent.

Like Moses, Washington was impulsive and lacked maturity. Washington admitted to Dinwiddie that the command was beyond his knowledge and experience. Indeed, the mission proved beyond his capability both politically and militarily. He lacked skill in negotiating delicate issues with the Indians. His attack on the French party wasn't prudent, becoming the opening shot of the Seven Years' War. Signing the confession proved to be very damaging to the British cause. Washington lacked discernment concerning the Indian guide; his companion mistrusted the guide, but Washington insisted on using him. Washington used very poor judgment in constructing Fort Necessity, which was the wrong size and poorly located. After this military campaign, Washington had to gain maturity just like Moses. Fortunately, Washington was able to receive his training at beautiful Mount Vernon rather than like Moses who received his training in the wilderness. For the next sixteen years, Washington learned political skills by holding various elected offices. He gained managerial skills by running Mount Vernon, analogous to a mayor running a city, and through his vestryman duties of his church. During this time Washington also learned to control his temper and passions.

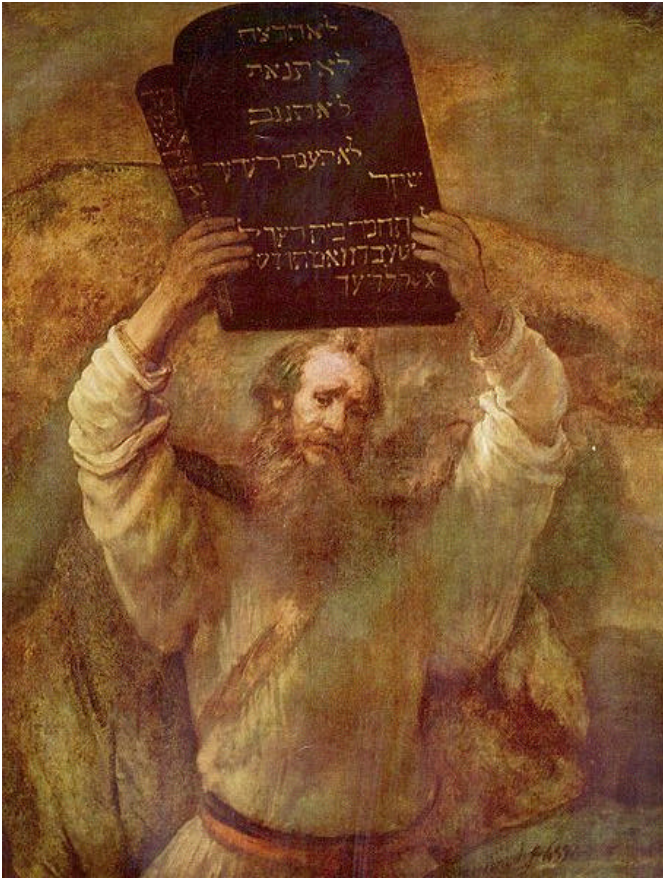
This military campaign indelibly marked George Washington for a military career. Washington learned that he was in his element during combat. In his words, *"I heard the bullets whistle and, believe me, there is something charming in the sound"*. He also learned the guerrilla tactics of the Indians, a strategy which would pay huge dividends in his later war with the British. Washington was able to supplement military skills with self-control and with political and administrative skills. He eventually became God's man to accomplish a great work. Moses received his call from a burning bush. Washington would receive his call from the Second Continental Congress. Moses and Washington both felt that they lacked sufficient knowledge and experience for the job. They both tried to avoid their calling. But Moses and George Washington learned that, even though they were inadequate for the job, they could confidently depend upon God's faithfulness. Moses declared his dependence upon God when he stated, *"If your Presence does not go with us, do not send us up from here"*. Washington acknowledged God's intervention when he wrote, *"The hand of Providence has been so conspicuous in all this, that he must be worse than an infidel that lacks faith, and more than wicked, that has not gratitude enough to acknowledge his obligations"*.

Both Moses and Washington were willing to abandon comfortable lives for the sake of those they were called to serve. Moses was raised as a grandson of Pharaoh and had access to the entire nation's wealth. Moses chose service rather than royalty, worldly power, fashion, treasures, and the pleasures of Egypt. He deliberately chose to suffer along with the people of Israel. Likewise, Washington abandoned his comfortable home at Mount Vernon and chose to suffer along with his troops for eight long years. For the sake of the nation, he willingly yielded those same pleasures that Moses forsook many years earlier.



President George Washington
February 22, 1732 - December 14, 1799

A Patriot's Perspective



Moses with the tablets of the law
by Rembrandt.

Both Moses and Washington were required to maintain their causes single-handedly, since they were abandoned by most everyone. When Moses returned from Mount Sinai he found that the nation had abandoned their God and were worshiping idols. Even his brother, Aaron, had given up the cause. Likewise, Washington at times seemed the only one who refused to abandon the cause. A number of his generals plotted his overthrow. Even the leaders who stuck with him questioned his ability. His leading field general became a traitor and sold out to the enemy. Citizens abandoned the Patriot cause in droves and swore allegiance to the British King. These two men alone delivered their nations against the world's greatest powers during periods of desperation when things were seemingly hopeless.

Both Moses and Washington were instrumental in creating systems of government that would serve their nations long after them. Moses brought Israel to the Promised Land, but was not allowed to enter. But through him, Israel was free and had received God's revelation. Likewise, Washington freed America from oppressive rule and established democracy, becoming the pattern for the world. Through these leaders, the people of all nations throughout history have been blessed.

In the case of both men, it was their character rather than their talents which distinguished them from others. Moses anguished over his poor speaking ability. "O Lord, I have never been eloquent, neither in the past nor since you have spoken to your servant. I am slow of speech and tongue". Also, Washington was not known as an eloquent speaker. When Patrick Henry was asked whom he thought was the greatest man in Congress, he replied: "If you speak of eloquence, Mr.

Rutledge of South Carolina is by far the greatest orator, but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor". *These men did not* possess the ability to mesmerize crowds with their eloquence, but it was the depth of their character which led to their success. They will be known throughout history for their courage, sacrifice, morality, leadership, empathy, patience, determination, respect for others, sense of responsibility, and humility.

Both leaders, in their final official addresses, interceded to God for the protection of their nations. Moses prayed, "May the Lord bless his land with the precious **dew from heaven** [author's emphasis] above and with the deep waters that lie below; with the best the sun brings forth and the finest the moon can yield; with the choicest gifts of the ancient mountains and the fruitfulness of the everlasting hills; with the best gifts of the earth and its fullness". As Washington resigned as Commander-in-Chief, he spoke, "I consider it as an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country, to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping".

Washington saw the striking similarity between the deliverance of Israel and America and even used some of the same wording as he wrote, "May the same Wonder-working Deity, who long since delivered the Hebrews from their Egyptian oppressors, and planted them in the Promised Land; whose providential agency has lately been conspicuous in establishing these United States as an independent nation, still continue to water them with the **dews of heaven, and to make the inhabitants, of every** denomination, participate in the temporal spiritual blessings of that people whose God is Jehovah".

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.

Mother Lode Chapter Kickoffs the SAR Americanism Poster Contest

Tom Douglas, Jim Young, and Tom Adams, assisted by Sacramento Chapter members Jim Faulkinbury and Tom Chilton, presented several kickoff programs to promote this year's SAR Americanism Poster Contest. Dressed in clothing of the day, the presenters (Jim Faulkinbury, Tom Chilton, and Tom Douglas), told their stories about the Battle of Bunker Hill to fifth grade classes at Jackson and Gold Oak Elementary Schools, Holy Trinity School, and the Wisdom Tree Christian Academy. The programs were well received, and we hope that a large number of posters will be submitted. The photos below show some of the action.



Tom Douglas tells of his experiences at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and displays a map of the area.



Jim Faulkinbury, portraying Major Caleb Gibbs, tells of Major Gibb's experiences at the Battle of Bunker Hill.



Tom Chilton, portraying Simeon Choate, displays a photo of the British Grenadiers as they prepared to march up Bunker Hill, and tells of Choate's experiences during the Battle of Bunker Hill.



Tom Adams and Tom Chilton look on as Jim Faulkinbury gives his presentation.

Photos from the January, 2010, Mother Lode Meeting



January's speaker was Tom Chilton, who gave a presentation on beekeeping, and his experiences as a professional beekeeper. The photo he is holding shows a large honeybee swarm.



Marilyn Chilton, Tom's able assistant, holds an enlarged photo of a honeybee.



Tom finished the program by putting on his protective clothing. It was a rare beekeeping day when he did not get stung at least once.

Americanism Poster Contest Presentation Wisdom Tree Christian Academy



Sharon Caputo, Tom Adams, Tom Douglas, Jim Young, and Mary Brodie, at the Wisdom Tree Christian Academy presentation.

Photo by Zak Collins,
Wisdom Tree Christian Academy student.

Minutes of the meeting held on January 26, 2010.

By Tom Douglas, Secretary

The meeting was called to order by President Jim Young at 6:30 PM. The Invocation was given, and the Pledge of Allegiance and SAR Pledge were recited. Seven Mother Lode Chapter members, one Sacramento Chapter guest, one DAR guest, one CASSAR Ladies Auxiliary guest, and one other guest attended the meeting.



After introductions, the following reports were given:

Treasurer:

Checking account: \$1504.14 available.

Savings: \$500.98 available

Registrar:

Working on two applications, Leach x3 and Purdy

Dispatch:

Tom Chilton welcomes articles from members and guests

Youth:

Tom Adams reported on participation by Eagle Scout, Knight Essay, and Poster Contest youth.

The spring meeting of the California State Society will be held in April. Gold Country Chapter member Wayne Griswold, a friend of Mother Lode Chapter, is the nominee for State Society President.

Tom Chilton presented two flags, The French Royal Banner and the Spanish State and War Ensign.

Tom Chilton gave a presentation about his hobby/business with honey bees, including "show and tell" with photos, and a beekeeper's suit and smoker.

President Young presented Tom Chilton with the Society's Certificate of Appreciation for his presentation.

After the Benediction and SAR Recessional the meeting was adjourned at 7:45 PM.

Respectfully submitted,
Tom Douglas, Secretary

Mother Lode Chapter's 2010 Calendar of Events

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

January 26 - Regular meeting at Denny's

February 23 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

March 23 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

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

April 27 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

May 25 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

June 22 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

July - No meeting

August - No meeting

September 28 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

October 26 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

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

November 23 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

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

December 28 - Regular Meeting at Denny's

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Editor-Tom Chilton
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The Mother Lode Chapter
Sons Of The American
Revolution

