



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

June 2010

Volume 4, Issue 6

# Mother Lode Dispatch



Calling All Compatriots



## June 2010 Program

Inside this issue:

June's Program	1
President's Corner	2
The Revolution - Month By Month - June 1780	3
The Revolution - Month by Month - June 1780 (cont.)	4
A Patriot's Perspective "Remembering their Sacrifices"	5
A Patriots Perspective (cont. )	6
May 25, Youth Awards	7
May 25, Youth Awards	8
Mother Lode Partners with Sacramento Chapter On CAR project	9
CAR project continued	10
Minutes of the meeting of May 25, 2010	11
Mother Lode Chapter's 2010 Calendar of events	12



Mother Lode Chapter member Bob Conover, shown with wife Marcia, will present to the membership his knowledge on black powder firearms and display the complexities of the 18th century weapon. He will demonstrate with a replica of a 1763 Kentucky long rifle.

Bob has been an instructor of firearms of all types for thirty years. He is an instructor with the NRA and a member of the El Dorado Rod and Gun Club.

Note Day and Date change

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

The next meeting of the Mother Lode Chapter will be held on Wednesday, June 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

**President**

Jim Young

**1st Vice President**

Vacant

**2nd Vice President**

Tom Adams

**Secretary**

Tom Douglas

**Treasurer**

Roy Tougaw

**Registrar**

Jim Young (acting)

**Chaplain**

Gene Myers

**Dispatch Editor**

Tom Douglas

**Historian**

Mel Roush

### Committee Chairmen

**Eagle Scout Program**

Tom Douglas

**ROTC Program**

Vacant

**Knight Essay Contest**

John Krahn

**Valley Forge Program**

Vacant

**Law Enforcement Program**

John Krahn

**Flag Certificate Program**

Vacant

**Americanism Poster Contest**

Tom Adams

Fellow Compatriots and friends:

Summer officially begins on June 21st, yet it feels as though it's already here. For the month of June, it was suggested that we try an alternate meeting time/date as we have members that are unable to attend the evening meetings. We will conduct the June meeting at 11:30 A.M. on Wednesday, June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2010 at the same location as always; Denny's Restaurant, Coach Lane in Cameron Park.

It is our desire to reach out to all members so that they may have the opportunity to attend as well. We hope to see everyone there.

As a reminder, we will not be meeting during July and August and will resume our monthly meetings on Tuesday, September 28, 2010 at 6:30 P.M. At that time, we will discuss future events, programs, and perhaps an alternate meeting schedule.

**In Patriotic Service,**

**Jim Young**



*Jim Young can be reached at 530-622-6389,  
or at: [jyoung1776@directcon.net](mailto:jyoung1776@directcon.net)  
Mother Lode Chapter Sons of the American Revolution Tax ID #26-1428350*

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

## The American Revolution – Month By Month - June 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

At this point let me regress to cover a battle that should have appeared in an earlier newsletter. In February 1780, the 1st, 2nd and 4th Carolina militia regiments, supported by ranger volunteers and minutemen totaling over a thousand men, were ordered to stop a Scottish force marching south to reinforce Clinton at Charleston. On their route, the only available way across a large creek was a bridge with the Carolina militia regiments blocking the Scots from any further movement to the south. The Scots, immigrants and irregulars with combat experience in their homeland, felt confident in their ability to force a passage across the bridge. On February 27th, they confidently charged the bridge at Cross Creek. [The Cross Creek battle site is given by Ward as present day Fayetteville, NC.] The Scots were quickly defeated and scattered. In the battle 30 were killed, and their leaders and 850 soldiers were captured along with their weapons and their supply train. The Carolina regiments total loss was 2 men killed. By this action a considerable reinforcement destined for Clinton at Charleston was blocked.

After the fall of Charleston, Britain was in total control of the southern colonies. In the cities and larger towns of the Carolinas and Georgia there was authority and law, but outside the towns there was no law. This allowed civil war between Loyalists and Patriots to continue apace. Actually, it was more than a civil war and a war to control the area, but it was an opportunity for neighbors of both persuasions to extend their holdings and possessions at the expense of anyone incapable of holding their own possessions. Even more, it was an opportunity for revenge for an affront of any sort, or at least what the aggressor saw as an affront, or perhaps simply a dislike due to race, creed, or national origin.

In 1780, Britain was willing to burn out, kill, or imprison any who were obviously Rebels, including whole towns and the inhabitants thereof. This was a different situation. Previously such action was taken against a town or city where it was known or thought to be in league with or sympathetic to the Rebel Cause. To begin with, the three colonies were too vast and there was not enough personnel to police the entire area at one time. Second, there was no distinguishing who was really loyal to the King or was a Rebel in Tory clothing. Third, depopulation of the southern colonies would leave Britain with a wild and useless territory, inviting Indians to fill the void. If the problem was not solved, it appeared that communal war between the inhabitants would depopulate the countryside without any help from Britain.

The problem apparently was solved by the appearance of organized bands of Patriots using guerilla tactics to restore a balance of power and put an end to internecine warfare. The guerilla's chief weapon was their irregular nature. Devoid of logistical problems, they could strike anywhere and at any time. Their underlying and enduring strength was an undying belief in the idea of freedom, and the will and stamina to continue the fight over a prolonged period of time.

By June of 1780, Washington was still encamped at Morristown. Food and clothing were still scarce and the dollar so devalued that it was worthless to purchase supplies. On June 8th, Clinton turned over control of the southern army to Cornwallis, and returned to New York with 4,000 men. When informed that Washington had only 4,000 ragged, and starving soldiers at his disposal, he decided that he could, with impunity, take some actions against the Continentals.

On June 23rd, an engagement at Springfield, New Jersey, occurred between the Continentals under General Greene, and British regulars and Tory forces. The Springfield engagement was preceded by a British feint up the Hudson River, which was designed to draw Washington away from the real target, Elizabethtown, New Jersey. While Washington's force was drawn away to counter Clinton, General Knyphausen moved from Staten Island toward Elizabethtown. General Nathaniel Greene (left at Morristown to cope with any new events in the

area) learned of a British movement from Staten Island towards Elizabethtown. Greene immediately moved to block Knyphausen who, dividing his forces, send a column against Greene to create a diversion while a second column moved to cross the Vauxhall Bridge over the Rahway River in an effort to encircle the Americans. Greene, outnumbered, withdrew to defensible high ground. Well established in that position, he sent reinforcements to the Vauxhall Bridge where the second column was stopped.

The British incursion had been effectively contested by militia all the way to the meeting of the two major forces. Knyphausen realized that even if he could defeat Greene, that his march would again be contested by militia all the way to Elizabethtown and the return to Staten Island. Deciding that the prize was not worth the price and the operation was at a stalemate, Knyphausen, wanting to prevent any stigma of a defeat, loitered several days before returning to Staten Island.

Continues on page 4

# The American Revolution – Month By Month - June, 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

(continued)

We find Jones still in Paris trying to obtain a mission and ships from the French. He was also working to obtain the back pay owed the crew as well as the sale or auction of prizes of war taken at sea. He could have returned to Lorient and the Alliance as early as May when the Alliance was ready to put to sea. However, filled with grander ideas and a full social calendar, Jones found excuse after excuse to remain in Paris.

Meanwhile, Arthur Lee and Captain Landais schemed in Lorient, France, to ruin Captain John Paul Jones and humiliate Franklin. The delay gave them ample time to start rumors of Jones leading a profligate life in Paris. The Alliance crew, still unpaid, could only remain aboard where they were at least fed and housed. While this may have kept body and soul together, it also allowed ample opportunity for the crew to stew about their ill treatment, made especially bitter by the tales of Jones' dalliance with the courtesans of the French Court. Landais and Lee easily convinced the crew that Jones, during his long sojourn in Paris, had not been laboring on their, or the Alliance's, behalf. Rumor also had it that Jones had conspired with the French government to cheat the crew of their pay, as well as their share in the sale of Serapis and the other prizes of war, none of which was true. Credence was given to this rumor by the sight of Serapis being dismantled before their very eyes with no evidence of an auction or sale. This was the last straw. The crew now believed the rumors that Jones had led the good life at their expense.

On Jun 1st, a note came ordering him to sail for America at once. Jones returned to Lorient on June 9th to find Landais in command of the Alliance. Landais had taken command based upon a document (drawn by and supported by Lee, an acknowledged diplomat) which stated that Landais had been placed in command of the Alliance by Congress, and no one but Congress could countermand that commission. With that convincing document and no one to refute it, port authorities accepted Landais as the legal captain. Not only did Jones find Landais in command, but even those seamen and officers who had fought for him so valiantly at sea were no longer willing to serve under him.

Jones went aboard only to learn first hand of this serious but not disastrous turn of events. Critics have stated that Jones should, in his usual aggressive manner, have thrown Landais off the ship and retaken command. The crew might have been reluctant to serve, but with Franklin's backing and his influence at the Royal Court, they would have yielded before performing an act of mutiny by refusing to sail under Jones. Once at sea their old relationship would have returned. Jones, after 3 days (June 12th) left the ship, thereby appearing to renounce any claim to command. This might have been true, as Jones still believed that he could lead an American-French task force against the British Isles. Beside which, a voyage across the Atlantic with Landais and Lee as passengers combined with a mixed crew, some loyal to Landais, some angry at Jones, and a few still loyal Jones supporters, would be a nightmare

Beyond all other troubles, there was the matter of "Commodore" Gillan, who had obtained L'Indien, the Holland built ship promised to Jones, but denied him by the Dutch government. Gillan planned to benefit from Jones problems by obtaining sailors from the disgruntled crew of Alliance.

Jones, who was once so honored that the entire world knew of his greatness, now lost much acclaim and prestige due to his misadventures in Paris and Lorient. He would never return to his original favor in the sight of the general public. However, he would be revered at a later time as one of America's greatest captains. More of Jones trials and tribulations at a later date.

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

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

## *A Patriot's Perspective*

# *Remembering Their Sacrifices*

*By Michael G. Lucas*

I hope during this Independence Day, among the parades, barbecues, and fireworks, we remember the many Americans who, through the years, sacrificed for our freedom and independence. As we mark the birth of our nation, let us not forget those whose sacrifices made this occasion possible. We cannot fully appreciate our nation's birth without remembering those who willingly gave, and continue to give, so much for its creation and its ongoing protection.

Sacrifice is not a popular theme today. The last time that sacrifice received much billing was almost 50 years ago in President Kennedy's "ask not..." inaugural speech. In the most recent presidential primary debates, Ron Paul stated, "It's absolutely unnecessary to sacrifice." Mike Huckabee stated, "It's not so much...that people sacrifice, it's doing [things] differently." Mitt Romney stated, "The sacrifice that we need from the American people ... [is] saying 'let the programs that don't work go.'" Politicians obviously prefer to focus on what government can do for voters rather than what they can do for their country. We live in an age where there are promises of more health care at no cost, more services with no tax increases, more defense with no draft, more gain with no pain.

Though sacrifice is an unpopular theme, it would be a mistake to assume that America lacks the stomach for it. As far back as the 1830's, Alexis de Tocqueville, the French political thinker and historian, in his *Democracy in America* recognized that America was a sacrificing nation. He wrote "Every American will sacrifice a portion of his private interests to preserve the rest". Sacrifice is woven into the fabric of our nation. Generations of Americans have been willing to sacrifice and even die for a cause greater than them, whether it was in freeing the colonies from Crown rule, defeating fascism and communism, or destroying terrorism. Spanning our history from the Revolutionary War to the current war on terror, almost three million have been killed or wounded. Because they were willing to pay the price, our enemies have been defeated, Europe is free and at peace, Kuwait is free of Saddam's domination, Afghanistan is free of Taliban rule, and much of the world lives under democracy.

It is important that Americans remember that the tradition of sacrifice started with our Founding Fathers. The 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor for the cause of independence. Most of our Founding Fathers were men of means who had much to lose. They knew that signing the Declaration of Independence was actually placing a signature on their own death warrants. As they fully expected, the signers became hunted men; they suffered imprisonment, harassment, loss of property, and death. Many of the signers became broken men, but their unflinching willingness to sacrifice was never broken. Not one of the signers renounced his call for American independence.

The example set by the signers of the Declaration of Independence was followed by our patriot ancestors. These patriots were willing to pay the heavy price in defeating Great Britain and securing our independence. During the darkest days of the Revolutionary War, Thomas Paine had to remind the nation in *The American Crisis* that "tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered" and "what we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives everything its value". Because of their willingness to pay the price, some ended up languishing in prison ships; some lost limbs; others lost loved ones; many lost their possessions; and too many lost their lives. The sacrifices crossed all gender, racial, and status lines. Men and women, black and white, free and enslaved, elite and commoner, and soldiers from the lowest to the highest ranks were willing to give their all for the American cause. Here are the stories of a few representatives of these patriots. They include Thomas Nelson of Virginia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Levi Hanford, a 17 year old Connecticut militiaman, Sally St. Clair, a Creole girl from South Carolina, Lambert Latham, a slave from Connecticut, and George Washington, the nation's Commander-in-Chief.

### A Patriot's Perspective (Continued)

Thomas Nelson bankrolled the military throughout the war. He lent money to soldiers, never expecting repayment. He neglected his own farm to work the fields of men called to service. He stripped his plantation to support the army. During the siege of Yorktown, Lafayette invited Nelson to watch the work of the 2nd Artillery. Lafayette asked Nelson's advice on potential targets in the city. Nelson encouraged them to target the best house where Cornwallis would probably have established his headquarters. Nelson even offered a five guineas prize for the first gunner to strike the house. The house being targeted was Nelson's own home. The war destroyed his health and left him impoverished.

In 1776, Levi Hanford enrolled in his uncle's Connecticut militia company. A year later he was taken prisoner by a Tory raiding party. His experience as a prisoner haunted him the rest of his life. He was imprisoned in a gutted sugar refinery. The conditions were dreadful and mortality rates approached 70%. The stench was so overpowering that it was difficult to breathe. Food was scant, filthy, and worm-infested. Conditions worsened when he was transferred to a prison ship. He was crammed below deck, left to starve and die from disease. Hanford was near death and, at any point, might have been freed by enlisting in the King's service, but he refused. Fortunately, Hanford survived the 13 months of captivity and was part of a prisoner exchange. Levi Hanford went home, rejoined his old unit, and resumed his fight for America's independence.

Sally St. Clair so much wanted to fight for her country that she disguised herself as a man and joined a South Carolina Regiment. She was killed in the Battle of Savannah, where her gender was finally discovered.

Lambert Latham, a slave at Fort Griswold, was part of the effort attempting to stop British raiders. Latham was wounded in his hand, but continued to fire at the enemy. The fort's commander, Lieutenant Colonel Ledyard, was forced to surrender. Ledyard handed over his sword to a British officer, who took it and stabbed him. Latham was so enraged that he stabbed the British officer with his bayonet. Latham was immediately killed in defense of his commander.

In April 1781, the British warship, HMS *Savage*, sailed up the Potomac and anchored at Mount Vernon. Captain Thomas Graves raided riverfront plantations and destroyed those whose owners refused to provide him supplies. Graves also encouraged slaves to run away and join the British cause. At Mount Vernon, Graves demanded that Lund Washington provide them a large supply of provisions. (Lund was General Washington's cousin and caretaker during the war.) Lund was under orders not to aid the enemy. However, under threat of attack, he capitulated and provided supplies to the British. Seventeen of Washington's slaves boarded the ship. When General Washington was informed, he was furious. He wrote Lund, "It would have been a less painful circumstance to me to have heard, that...they had burnt my Houses, and laid the Plantation in ruins...The loss of all my Negroes, and in the destruction of my Houses...I am prepared for the event". Rather than aid the enemy, George Washington would have preferred the destruction of his most prized possession, his beloved Mount Vernon.

The freedom our nation enjoys today came as a gift from those patriots who triumphed with their selfless determination. Thomas Paine wrote "These are the times that try men's souls: The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman". Let us make this Independence Day a tribute to those brave and selfless patriots who have given us our freedom and independence and deserve our "love and thanks".



**Thomas Nelson**

**1738 - 1789**

**Signer of the  
Declaration of Independence**

### Photos from the May 25, 2010 Mother Lode Chapter Youth Awards Meeting



CASSAR President Wayne Griswold presents Matthew Maloney with certificate for third place in the Americanism Poster Contest



L to R, Mother Lode President Jim Young, ML Secretary Tom Douglas, Matthew Maloney and CASSAR President Griswold



Mother Lode Secretary Douglas presents Matthew Maloney with a special achievement medallion for his first place poster at the chapter level..



L to R, CASSAR Youth Activities Chair Tom Adams, ML Secretary Tom Douglas, Michael Maloney, Hannah Maloney, Candace Maloney, ML President Jim Young and Matthew Maloney in the front. w/ state ribbon and his winning poster



Dad Michael, sister Hannah, Mom Candace and poster winner Matthew Maloney shared dinner with the Mother Lode Chapter at their awards meeting at Denny's in Cameron Park.

## More Photos from Youth Awards Meeting, May 25, 2010



Mother Lode President Jim Young looks on as Secretary Tom Douglas presents Kristen Henneman the Knight Essay Medal



Secretary Douglas and President Young present Kristen with medal, certificate, and check for her chapter winning essay



Kristen reads her essay to the members and guests at the meeting



Mom Nila, Kristen and sister Kelli with Kristen's certificate and medal

L to R, Mother Lode President Jim Young, Mom Nila Hennamen, Knight Essay Winner Kristen, sister Kelli Henniman and CASSAR and Mother Lode Youth Activities Chair Tom Adams





## Sacramento and Mother Lode Chapters Partner with the Sacramento Society, CAR at Joint Meeting in the Historic Sacramento City Cemetery

The June meeting of the Sacramento Society, Children of the American Revolution was held in the Sacramento City Cemetery on June 13, 2010 at the monument for Col. William Stephen Hamilton. Col. Hamilton was born in New York on August 4<sup>th</sup>, 1797 and died in Sacramento on October 9<sup>th</sup>, 1850. He was a younger son of the Alexander Hamilton, Founding Father, author of most of the Federalist Papers, and first Treasurer of the United States. Col. Hamilton attended West Point in the class of 1818 and following his resignation from the U.S. Army served in volunteer militias during the Indian wars. He served as a commander during the Winnebago War and the Black Hawk War. He came to California in 1849 with the gold rush and died during a cholera epidemic in 1850.

The objective of this meeting was to repair and rededicate the bench that sits next to his gravesite. The bench was originally dedicated by the Sacramento Society of the CAR with the sponsorship of the Sacramento Society DAR in 1992. In April, during one of the Sacramento SAR 5<sup>th</sup> grade living history programs, Helena Hurst, a member of the Sacramento Chapter DAR and also a member of the Sacramento SAR "School Guard" brought the deteriorated condition of the bench to the attention of Sacramento SAR Color Guard Commander, Jim Faulkinbury. Jim is also the Sr. Registrar for the Sacramento Society CAR so he brought it up as a project at the next CAR meeting that month. After obtaining the go-ahead from the Cemetery Director responsible for "Hamilton Square" and obtaining financial sponsorship for the project from the Sacramento and Mother Lode SAR Chapters, the plans were put in place to replace the wooden 2x4 slats on the bench with weather resistant Trex planks in accordance with current Cemetery standards.

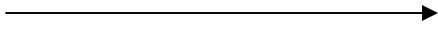


Jim Young, President of the Mother Lode SAR Chapter and Sr. CAR Treasurer, and Jim Faulkinbury provided most of the labor in installing the new planks. Others attending the meeting were: Sr. CAR President, Jeanette Barrett, with her children, Ciara, Damien, Dariana, Donecia, and Raeven Barrett, Leslie Young, daughter of Jim Young, Katherine McJimsey, granddaughter of Jim Faulkinbury, Sacramento SAR Compatriot Jim Malinovsky with his daughters, Hailey, Katie and Molly, and Mother Lode SAR Compatriot, Tom Adams with his granddaughters, Ashley, Julia, and Nicholas Adams.

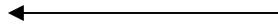
Following a brief meeting and the repairs, the attendees took a short tour of the Cemetery to see the burial places of some of the notables including Mark Hop-

kins, the Union veterans in the GAR section, and Albert Maver Winn who was the first mayor of Sacramento in 1850 and also first President of the Sons of Revolutionary Sires the lineage society that was organized for the Centennial celebration in San Francisco on July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1876. The SRS became the California Society SAR in 1890 during the formation of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

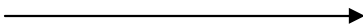
CAR Officers /parents repair the bench next to Col. Hamilton's gravesite



Before the repairs



After the repairs with new Trex planks



# Minutes of the meeting held on May 25, 2010.

By Tom Douglas, Secretary

The meeting was called to order by President Young at 6:45 PM. Secretary Douglas had to leave the meeting to return home for items needed for the Youth Awards Presentations. Marilyn Chilton was kind enough to take over the secretary duties for the evening.

After the Invocation (Tom Chilton), Pledge of Allegiance (Dick Tipton) and Pledge to SAR (Roy Tougaw), the 12 guests for the evening were introduced. The guests included CASSAR President Wayne Griswold, CASSAR Registrar Tom Chilton. Other guests included were one DAR, one LAUX and the families of the guests of honor, Matthew Maloney and Kristen Henneman. There were 7 Mother Lode members in attendance.

The minutes of the April meeting were approved. John Krahn/Roy Tougaw

Treasures Report; Roy Tougaw- there is \$968.00 in the general fund

Registrar; Jim Young, no report

Historian; Mel Roush, no report

Youth Chair; Tom Adams, Mother Lode and Sacramento chapters are helping the Sacramento Chapter, CAR to repair a bench and plaque at the historic Sacramento cemetery. The plaque was originally placed by the CAR with help from the DAR. Jim Young suggested the ML Chapter contribute \$25 to help defray the cost of repairing the bench. It was moved (Tom Adams), Seconded (John Krahn) voted on and passed.

Tom Adams and President Griswold explained the solicitation letters asking for help in building the fund to someday increase the cash prizes the chapter awards. We received \$25 from the Knights of Columbus/Holy Trinity School.

Tom Chilton talked about the first person living history presentations the Sacramento Chapter brings to El Dorado County. This year they presented at Jackson, Green Valley, Gold Hill and Buckeye Schools. There are 20 request from El Dorado County schools to have the presentations done.

Tom Chilton presented two flags to the meeting: Commander in Chiefs Flag which is now used as the Canton of the modern US flag and the Sons of Liberty Flag which is now the source of the striped field for the modern US flag.

John Krahn; Law Enforcement Chair reports there are only three agencies enthused about the SAR program. However he feels confident this will improve now that he has his "foot in the door".

Tom Adams and Wayne Griswold will be attending the NASSAR Congress this year.

Awards were given to Matthew Maloney for his "Bunker Hill" poster that was first in the chapter competition and third in the state competition.

Kristen Brenneman was awarded the chapter level Knight Essay Medal

After the Benediction (Tom Douglas), singing of "God Bless America" and the SAR recessional the meeting was adjourned at 7:50

Respectfully submitted by Tom Douglas, Secretary. Original notes by Marilyn Chilton



## 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 23 - Special Lunch 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 Douglas  
530-677-3905  
Email: [tommyd@directcon.net](mailto:tommyd@directcon.net)



The Mother Lode Chapter  
Sons Of The American  
Revolution

