



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

October 2009

Volume 3, Issue 9

Mother Lode Dispatch



Calling All Compatriots



October 27, 2009 Meeting

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Virginia Glines DeGregory is a third generation DAR member, and her Father and Grandfather were both members of the SAR in Providence, Rhode Island. For her 50th birthday she joined the Sacramento Chapter DAR. There she has held various offices including Regent, 1997 - 1999. She currently serves the NSDAR as the National Vice Chairman of Units Overseas - Accounts. She also has appointments on the State and District levels.

Ginger's love for travel started as a child having been born in Panama and having her third birthday in the Hawaiian Islands. The next stop was war torn Japan. She arrived in the United States in the summer of 1947 and fell in love with San Francisco.

After college she went to work for the Wells Fargo Bank Head Office in San Francisco in the Auto Leasing department. She met Fred in San Francisco and they married 44 years ago.

After the arrival of their children, she became a full time Mommy. They have two children: son John and his wife, Susan, who live in Calistoga, and daughter Jodi and her husband, Richard, who live in Rancho Cordova with their three children. While the children were young, she was a Docent at the Junior Museum, a member of the PTA, a Cub Scout Den Mother, a Brownie and Girl Scout Leader, and an Area Supervisor.

With the children grown, she became a full time community volunteer, serving on the boards of the American Red Cross, Stanford Settlement, Cerebral Palsy Guild, and Gypsy Traders Antique Club. Her love of history took her to the Discovery Museum, where she was a docent for 10 years. During this time she became a paid historic tour guide and an event planner for Cal Events.

She and Fred moved to Placerville 7 years ago. They love to travel, collect antiques, enjoy their Model A's, and most importantly their family and friends. The title of her presentation is "The History of the Star Spangled Banner and its Recent Restoration".



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

The next meeting of the Mother Lode Chapter will be held on Tuesday, October 27, 2009, at 6:30 PM, at Denny's Restaurant in Cameron Park.



Presidents Corner by Tom Douglas

Fellow Compatriots and Friends,

The time for nominating and electing officers is drawing closer and closer (in November). There are still some important offices open for nominations. We need a couple of our members to be willing to accept the offices of First and Second Vice President. Jim Young will be moving up from First Vice President to President for 2010. The First Vice President usually moves to President and the Second Vice President moves up to First Vice President. Although our bylaws state a one year commitment for these offices, they also leave it open for members to stay in office another year. We have been fortunate so far to have members to fill these important roles, but now need some others of you to step forward. If you are holding back because you think you can not handle the job, let me assure you there are plenty of folks available to help you out. At our next meeting I will describe some of the duties of these three offices.



I am looking forward to the next CASSAR meeting in Riverside, CA, on November 12th-14th. These "Board of Managers" meetings are held twice a year in the spring and fall. This is where the business of the state society is conducted. Vice President Jim Young will be there also, representing the Mother Lode Chapter. I am proud to say the Mother Lode Chapter has been represented at each of the state meetings since our charter was approved in November of 2007. We need members to carry on this short but significant tradition.

I am looking forward, as always, to our meeting on the 27th.

In Patriotic Service

Tom

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tommyd@directcon.net*

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Mother Lode Chapter Officers for 2009

Tom Douglas

President

Tom Adams

Executive Vice President

Jim Young

2nd Vice President

Brian Sonner

Secretary

Tom Douglas

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

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.

A Patriot's Perspective

Citizen Diplomacy

By Michael G. Lucas

I find it interesting to view parallels in history. There is an old adage that says "The more things change, the more they stay the same". One similarity in history is high profile individuals attempting to broker unofficial peace deals.

In April former President Jimmy Carter met with the leader of the militant group Hamas in an attempt to broker a peace agreement in the Middle East. His meetings were strongly criticized by the Bush administration and were unsuccessful.

One of the most bizarre twists of World War II was the surprise flight to Scotland by Deputy Führer Rudolph Hess, in which he intended to negotiate peace with Britain. Hess wanted Britain to accept his offer of peace in return for allowing Nazi Germany to dominate Europe. His peace plan was a total failure and he was imprisoned for the rest of his life.

There is also an example during the Revolutionary War. General Charles Lee, considered by some early in the war as second in command of the Continental Army, attempted to make peace on his own terms while he was imprisoned by the British in December 1776. (Historians discovered Lee's peace plans in British Archives in 1857.) He presented to the Howe brothers a proposal for the British to quickly conquer America. He proposed for the British to forego an attack of Philadelphia and instead to attack Maryland. Lee guaranteed an end to hostilities in order to achieve a merciful peace agreement. He was convinced that he could bring peace with honor to both parties. His plan went nowhere so he went back to the drawing board and proposed a new plan the next year. The new proposal was for the British to withdraw their military, pardon the rebels, and relinquish their taxing authority. In return the Americans would no longer attempt independence. Lee felt he could convince the Americans on this plan. Again, his plan failed. Lee was part of a prisoner exchange and was released in May 1778. (I suspect Washington would have left him in prison if he had known about his peace plans or later problems he would cause.) During a required oath of loyalty, he removed his hand from the Bible when declaring that he owed no allegiance to King George. Washington noticed it and questioned him about it but Lee responded with double talk and nonsense. Lee undoubtedly still held some allegiance to Britain. Some historians think that treachery may have played a part in his poor performance at Monmouth. After this battle, Lee was court-martialed and subsequently suspended from the army. Lee sent repeated letters to congressmen, members of the military, and the press attacking the character of Washington and complaining of mistreatment by the Continental Congress. After reading one of Lee's defamatory attacks, Colonel John Laurens challenged Lee to a duel over his slanderous remarks about Washington's character. In the duel, Lee was wounded and was not able to fight a second duel requested by General Anthony Wayne. Ironically, Laurens would probably have killed Lee without the intervention of Alexander Hamilton, who was later killed in a duel.

It is very likely that high profile individuals will periodically seek to negotiate peace with our enemies. These efforts, which are known as Track II or citizen diplomacies, have had limited successes. Generally these efforts are seen by officials as interference by those attempting to undermine the official policy of the nation. If history is a good indicator, these attempts are doomed, bringing embarrassment to the country while providing a measure of legitimacy to our enemies. History indicates that, without official support, these diplomatic efforts are ill-fated attempts by those who are either putting their own interests above those of the nation or are naïve.



Michael Lucas
Gold Country Chapter

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.

DAR Applications With Center Check Marks – A Short History

By Thomas H. Chilton, Jr., CASSAR Registrar

When I was elected to the position of Registrar for the Sacramento Chapter in 1996, anyone related to a DAR member was almost assured of membership in the SAR. All one had to do was obtain a **record copy** of that relative's DAR application, and submit it with documentation proving **your** relationship to your common ancestor. For older applications (both DAR and SAR), it was sometimes necessary to submit dates and places, and some documentation, when that information was not required or included on the old application. **Times have changed!!**

As you probably know, the DAR from time to time has changed their application form, and the amount of information required for approval. Over the years, they have also changed the way they mark their applications to verify that the information is correct. The check mark (v) appears to have been their method of verifying approval for some time. An old DAR application dated 1941 has only one check mark next to the patriot's name. By 1968, the DAR reviewers were marking **every piece of data with a check mark**. It was not uncommon in 1968 and later for the application to have over one hundred small check marks next to the various data points.

In a DAR pamphlet titled Genealogy Consultant Course dated August 18-21, 2008, the following information for symbols on DAR applications is given:

Center Checks

Information taken from a previously verified application.

Individual Checks

New information proven on this application

Brackets or Parentheses

Information that has not been proven

Links

Documentation that was used to establish parent/child relationship

Thus, when viewing the lineage page of a DAR application in which each name (first, middle, and last), date (day, month, and year), and place (city, county, and state) has a check mark, you can be satisfied that the DAR reviewer actually viewed the **record** containing that information (i.e. a birth certificate, death certificate, etc.). When you view the lineage page of a DAR application in which only one check mark is found, usually in the center of the page, you must realize that the DAR reviewer only looked at an older application, **and did not view the actual document containing that information**. **This is what is** commonly referred to as a "Center Check Mark" application.

It is not uncommon for a DAR application to have data that is fully checked for several generations, and data that has only the center check marks. This means that some of the data was verified by the DAR reviewer by viewing the actual documents, and some of it was verified by only looking at an older approved DAR application.

In the past, SAR has taken the position that an **approved DAR application** was acceptable documentation regardless of where or how many check marks it might have. Recently, some glaring errors have been noted in some DAR applications with center check marks. As an example, an application with center check marks showing children to be born after the date of the mother's death date was found. Another example is where the referenced previous DAR application has now been found to be flagged by the DAR, under their more stringent verification processes, as requiring further proof of service or of the lineage before any future DAR applicants can use it as a proof document.



DAR Applications With Center Check Marks – A Short History

By Thomas H. Chilton, Jr., CASSAR Registrar

(continued from page 4)

This has led to a general concern by some of the members of the NSSAR Genealogy Committee, and the NSSAR Genealogist-General, that DAR record copy applications that have been verified by only looking at a previously approved application may contain errors. As a result, DAR record copy applications with any center check marks are no longer considered to be acceptable as a proof document by the SAR Staff genealogists.

This has led to a long and somewhat contentious debate. At the July 2009 National Congress, held in Atlanta, a "Blue Ribbon" Committee was appointed to evaluate the "Center Check Mark" issue. At the NSSAR Trustees meeting in September 2009, this committee gave their report to the Genealogy Committee. The Genealogy Committee voted to continue the practice of **not** accepting as sufficient documentation for a generation link, DAR record copy applications with just a **center check mark** for proof of lineage for that generation. If on the lineage page you find references to a DAR application (i.e. a DAR number), you can be certain that it is a center check mark application, and will not be accepted as proof of lineage without additional documentation under the current policy. If the earlier DAR Record Copy is found to be fully verified and not flagged as needing additional proof by the DAR, it may suffice as the additional documentation.

There was one compromise made. Anyone within two generations of a DAR member whose application was approved with center check marks would be "grandmothered". Thus, if your mother is/was a DAR member, and her application was approved with center check marks, you and your son could use her application as proof of lineage, but your grandson would have to **prove** the lineage again. Your first cousin could use her application, but your second cousin would also have to **prove** the lineage again.

But that may not be the last word!! We asked Joe Dooley, the current Genealogist-General, if this policy applied to old DAR applications. His answer was:

"Your applicant, who is the son of a DAR member whose application was approved by the DAR in 1917, would still be welcome to document his application fully, in which case his line would not be grandfathered [grandmothered]. However, if he is unwilling or unable to do so, his application may be accepted by the SAR pursuant to the grandfather clause."

I call your attention to the word **may!!** I read that as **may or may not be accepted**.

I hope that this clarifies the "Center Check Mark" issue for you. If you have any questions, please fee free to call me at 916-933-6576, or email me at тчilton@telis.org

Thomas H. Chilton, Jr.
CASSAR Registrar



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

Picking up where we left off in September, John Paul Jones and his squadron of *Serapis*, *Alliance*, *Pallas*, *Countess of Scarborough*, and *Vengeance* sailed slowly toward refuge in a temporary haven at Texel in the Netherlands. Progress was slow as the *Pallas*, the *Countess*, and *Serapis* all needed repair from the battle on England's east coast near Flamborough Head on September 23rd. The *Serapis* in particular was slowed by the lack of a mainmast. On the 25th, ships' carpenters were able to set a jury-rig mast allowing the *Serapis* to increase its speed and stay up with the rest of the squadron. Original orders from the French government were to proceed to Texel Island on the coast of Holland if repairs were needed on the voyage, but Jones wanted to land at the French port of Dunkirk. Being an allied port, Jones could have unloaded his more than 500 prisoners into custody of the Portmaster while awaiting exchange for American seamen held by Great Britain. The flagship directed all ships to put in to the French port of Dunkirk. The rest of the squadron ignored *Serapis'* signals, and obeying previous orders, sailed on to Texel. Because its (*Serapis'*) damaged condition, Jones reluctantly followed the rest of the squadron, maintaining Jones in command. Had *Serapis* not followed the other ships, the madman Landais, as senior officer and captain of the only undamaged capital ship, would have become the squadron commander.

The majority of the British home fleet searched for the squadron without success until a neutral merchantman sailing from Texel informed British authorities of the squadron's location. The sea off Texel soon swarmed with British ships of war waiting to pounce on Jones should he leave the safety of Dutch neutrality.

Accounts of the battle were told by British sailors who made it to shore, and by those who had watched from the mainland. The first printed account of the battle appeared on October 7th. France, and all of Europe, saw Jones as a hero, while Britain vilified him as a pirate. It was welcome news to the people of America, who up to this time in 1779 had seen only defeat of the Penobscot Expedition, disastrous coastal raids, and continued occupation of Georgia by Britain. The Adams-Lee faction was not pleased by a success attributable in any way to Benjamin Franklin. They wanted the *Serapis* and *Countess* returned to Britain, which would have robbed Franklin of any credit attributable to his part in supplying and getting Jones' squadron to sea.

Jones had been more than magnanimous with his English prisoners. Receiving Captain Pearson's sword as acknowledgement of defeat, he handed the sword back and invited Pearson to retire to Jones quarters aboard *Bonhomme Richard* for a glass of wine while *Serapis* was being secured. At Texel, Jones established Pearson in comfortable quarters and returned the personal items from Pearson's cabin aboard *Serapis*. Pearson, despite these courtesies, remained aloof to the Commodore, castigating him to any who would listen. Once repatriated to England, Pearson and Piercy (Captain of *Countess*) were subjected to a naval Court of Inquiry. Pearson claimed that he had been attacked by both *Richard* and *Alliance*. The court acquitted both men of any wrong doing, and commended them for saving the *Baltic Merchant Fleet*. Pearson was knighted for his valiant defense against *Richard* and *Alliance*.

Even British seamen prisoners housed ashore fared better than Jones' own seamen, who were required by Dutch authorities to remain aboard ship during the cold and dampness occasioned by squalls and generally stormy weather, fresh off the North Sea. While there was some grumbling, American seamen realized that the alternative would have been a Dutch or English prison.

Britain applied pressure on the Dutch to turn the *Serapis* and *Countess* over to British authorities, and particularly to force the *Alliance* and its Captain into the open sea where it could be overwhelmed by the Royal Navy. The Prince of Orange was sympathetic to Britain's entreaties, but he could not control the legislature and the general populace, which was not only sympathetic to Jones but hailed him as a hero. By this time Jones had dropped the John from his name, signing his name Paul Jones. Life was bleak for American seamen, but not for Jones while he traveled the 75 miles to Amsterdam to obtain supplies and workmen for ship repairs. Once that was concluded, he once again enjoyed the good life as he dealt with the French ambassador, Dutch officials, and of course, the pursuit of the ladies of Holland with as much success as he had had in France.

While crews were required to stay aboard their ship, the Captains were not. Captain Landais was ordered to Paris to investigate his actions during the battle. He was interrogated, and witnesses were called to testify. Landais was then dismissed from command by Doctor Franklin (as he was known in France). This would not be the end of the matter, as Arthur Lee caught up to him in Lorient, and pledged assistance to Landais in regaining his command.

Meanwhile in America, George Washington was not only faced with the normal problems of managing an army, but had to face the decline in value and buying power of the Continental dollar with which Congress expected him to maintain the army. By the end of the summer of 1799, hyperinflation stalked the land. By this time the Continental dollar

The American Revolution – Month By Month - October 1779 by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers (continued from page 6)

had depreciated to the point that it had almost no value. Congress had issued \$200 million in Continental paper money with little or nothing to back it up. The amount alone was so staggering that it was difficult for the common man to even imagine so much money. On September 3rd, to remedy the situation and to return it to the realm of believability, Congress ordered that the printing money be stopped. Not only was Congress' debt of staggering proportions, but currency issued by the individual states was generally as inflated as the Continental dollar. To offset the need to create more currency, Congress now asked (it could not require) the states to take on more of the burden of supporting the war with hard goods rather than money.

Meanwhile, things were shaping up for a confrontation in America. London, disappointed with the progress, or lack thereof in the North, ordered Clinton to take a more offensive stand in the South. On October 11th, General Sir Henry Clinton ordered the evacuation of Newport, Rhode Island, in order to consolidate his forces, planning to hold New York City while embarking with a force of his own to strengthen British forces in the South, and to take overall command of that operation.

Admiral d'Estaing was persuaded to leave his activities in the West Indies to join American General Lincoln for an attack on Savannah. As at Sandy Hook, most of the French ships were too large and drew too much draft to allow them to cross the bar at the mouth of the Savannah River, ruling out any major naval support at Savannah. Prior to attacking Savannah, Lincoln gave General Prevost an ultimatum to surrender, then did the gentlemanly thing, allowing Prevost's request for twenty-four hours delay to make a decision. It was just enough time to allow Prevost to receive reinforcements of 800 men who slipped by Lincoln by traveling by boat and through swamps to join Prevost. The delay allowed the completion of entrenchments and other defenses, such as bringing available cannon from 23 to over 100. Lincoln and d'Estaing made a disastrous assault on October 9th. When that failed, Lincoln then laid siege to Savannah rather than make a second assault. A British officer on the scene later said - "had Lincoln pursued his initial attack (which must have preceded the October 9th assault) that the city would have fallen." The delay may also have cost the life of the Polish volunteer and hero of the Revolution, Count Kasimir Pulaski, who was wounded by a canister shot on October 9th leading a cavalry charge. Pulaski died on October 11th. [See page 12 for more about General Pulaski] He was later buried in a cemetery in Savannah, where he rests in honored glory. After an unsuccessful 34 day siege, Lincoln withdrew his forces on October 20th, retiring to Charleston, South Carolina. Admiral Count d'Estaing, who had also been wounded in the battle, departed for the West Indies prior to the arrival in the area of Admiral Byron's West Indies fleet

The Sullivan Expedition completed its campaign to punish the Iroquois, returning to its origin at Easton, Pennsylvania, where it was disbanded on October 15th. The Brodhead expedition was equally successful, and ended its expedition at about the same time. Considerable controversy has arisen as to the wisdom and morality of the campaigns. However, as the expeditions are looked at today, the actions approved and ordered by the Continental Congress broke the Indians militarily and destroyed their cultural base. While Indian attacks would continue through out the war, the tribes were never again capable of a massive coordinated attack. Congress must have been satisfied with the results, as the leaders of both the Sullivan and Brodhead expeditions were given a citation for their efforts by both Congress and the Commander-in-Chief.

On October 17th, Washington began movement of his troops into winter camp at Morristown, New Jersey, where they would encounter a harsher winter and greater suffering than had been experienced at Valley Forge. On October 28th, Lincoln abandoned the siege of Savannah and marched his troops back to Charleston. Losses in the overall period of September 3rd to October 28th were 800 Americans and 140 British.

* When Pearson and the Captain of Countess were repatriated, they faced a Naval Court of Inquiry but were exonerated of fault. Pearson was not only exonerated but knighted.

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



On December 12, 2009, **Wreaths Across America**, with the help of many volunteers, will be placing wreaths on the tombstones of those buried in our National Cemeteries. Members of the Mother Lode Chapter have been attending the ceremony held at the National Cemetery at Dixon since our Chapter was first chartered in 2007. We encourage our members to attend this very moving and memorable ceremony. Following is information about Wreaths Across America as found on their web site at <http://www.wreathscrossamerica.org/>. If you would like to contribute to this worthwhile project, a *Wreath Sponsorship Form* can be found on page 9.

The Arlington Story

Worcester Wreath and its involvement with the Arlington project was inspired when, at 12 years of age, Bangor Daily News paper boy Morrill Worcester won a trip to the Nation's Capital. It was a trip he would never forget, and the Arlington National Cemetery made an indelible impression. In later life, he recognized that his success as a businessman was in large part due to the values of this Nation, and the Veterans who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country.

In 1992, the Wreath Company found themselves with an excess of wreaths nearing the end of the holiday season. Seeing an opportunity to make a boyhood dream a reality, efforts to do something special with those wreaths began in earnest. With the help of Senator Olympia Snowe of Maine, arrangements were made for the wreaths to be placed at Arlington in one of the older sections of the cemetery, a section which received fewer visitors with each passing year.

With plans underway, a number of other participants began their support for the project. James Prout, owner of Blue Bird Ranch, Inc., generously provided transportation all the way to Virginia. Volunteers from the local American Legion and VFW Posts gathered with members of the community to decorate each wreath with signature red hand-tied bows. Members of the Maine State Society of Washington, DC, and John Metzler, Jr., Superintendent of Arlington National Cemetery, worked to organize the wreath-laying, including the incorporation of a special ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Now over fifteen years and over 100,000 wreaths later, many volunteers participate in the project each year.

Wreaths Across America, a non-profit 501.c3 organization, was formed as an extension of the Arlington Wreath Project. It was relatively obscure until 2005, when a photo of the stones adorned with wreaths and covered in snow circulated around the internet. The project received National attention. Thousands of requests poured in from all over the country from people wanting to emulate the Arlington project at their National and State cemeteries, and spurred the creation of "Wreaths Across America". Unable to donate thousands of wreaths to each state, Mr. Worcester conceived the idea of sending 7 wreaths (one for each branch of the military as well as POW/MIA). In 2006, over 150 locations held wreath laying ceremonies simultaneously.

By 2007, the requests for more wreaths grew. The Worcester family established the non-profit group Wreaths Across America to further promote Veterans' remembrance. Its mission to Remember, Honor, and Teach characterized the projects goals perfectly.

By 2008, over 300 locations held wreath laying ceremonies in every state, Puerto Rico, and 24 overseas cemeteries. Over 100,000 wreaths were placed on veterans' graves, and over 60,000 volunteers participated.

WAA reached out to thousands of children with the message of **Remember, Honor and Teach**. The importance of honoring each fallen serviceman as an individual is stressed.

The wreath laying is now held annually on the second Saturday of December. December 13, 2008, was unanimously voted by the US Congress as "Wreaths Across America Day". Wreaths Across America would not be successful without the help of the volunteers, many active organizations, and the generosity of the trucking industry.

We collectively thank our military and their families for "Our Freedom"!



Wreath Sponsorship Form

*Please note that this order form is for sponsored wreaths only, not mail order items. Sponsored wreaths are placed on the grave markers at state and national veterans' cemeteries each December. Wreaths and other merchandise for personal use may be purchased online at www.WreathsAcrossAmerica.org

If you wish to make your sponsorship with a credit card, please visit www.svncsc.org for a secure online transaction.

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____
 State: _____ Zip: _____
 Phone: _____
 Email: _____
 (To receive our FREE email newsletter)

Important Notice:
 Please provide the following information for our records.

Sponsoring Group #
CASVC001

Cemetery Designation
Sacramento Valley National Cemetery

Sponsorship	Price	Qty	Total
Individual = 1 Wreath (buy 2, get 1 free)	\$15.00		
Small Business = 10 Wreaths	\$150.00		
Corporate = 100 Wreaths or more	<i>Please Contact Us</i>		
Grand Total			

Please make checks payable to:

Wreaths Across America™
 PO Box 256
 Harrington, ME 04643
 Questions? Please call 510-234-1776

Thank you for your Sponsorship and joining us in our mission to Remember; Honor; and Teach!



Photos from the September, 2009, Mother Lode Meeting



President Tom Douglas, new member Bob Schamber, and Vice-President Jim Young.



Vice-President Jim Young, and his wife, Dacia, presented the Mother Lode Chapter with a SAR Flag. President Tom Douglas accepts the flag for the Chapter.



Joy and John Krahn, and Marilyn Chilton.



Former member Bob Conover, and his wife, Marcia.



L-R: Tom Chilton, Tom Douglas, Bob Schamber, Jim Young, Tom Adams, and Gene Bell.



L-R: Brian Sonner, Tom Douglas, Bob Schamber, Jim Young, Tom Adams, and Gene Bell.

Minutes of the meeting held on September 22, 2009.

By Brian Sonner

1. The Meeting was called to order at 6:40 PM by President Tom Douglas. After the Invocation (Gene Meyers), Pledge of Allegiance (Jim Young), and SAR Pledge (Tom Chilton), the minutes for the previous meeting were approved. There were 8 members, one associate, and one potential reactivation from the Sacramento Chapter (Bob Conover and his wife Marcia) in attendance. We had two other guests.

2. Member Concerns: Tom Douglas' father died in August at 95 years of age.

3. Reports:

a. Treasurer's Report: There is \$1148.14 in the checking account of which \$150 is for Lee Wolary's Memorial to go into the Eagle Scout Fund and \$500.88 in the Savings Account.

b. Registrar's Report: Jim is working on submitting the documentation for a father/son combination and has had an additional inquiry from a potential member in Amador County.

c. Historian's Report: Not in attendance.

d. Newsletter: Tom Chilton complemented Gene Myers article commenting on an article in the prior month's newsletter. He encouraged others to put their pen to the paper when they have ideas and input on issues.

e. Membership: Robert Arnold Schamber (National # 17446) received his national certificate.

4. Old Business:

a. Flag Presentation: Tom Chilton presented two flags

1. Spanish Burgundy Cross, a 16th Century Spanish flag, white with red diagonal cross. It is important to remember the financial contribution of the Spanish to the Revolutionary War effort.

2. Grand Union Flag, the first flag of America, 13 stripes.

b. Tom Adams discussed the State Youth Program. He discussed his effort to come up with a program for middle schools. Our Chapter has submitted a sample for a national program.

5. New Business:

a. Jim and Dacia Young presented the chapter with a full sized SAR flag and stand.

b. There was considerable discussion of the proposed changes to the bylaws and articles of incorporation of the State Society.

Proposal #4 was discussed at length and the chapter voted that the chapter stand OPPOSED to the change.

On the subject of "proof documents" the chapter voted that SAR return to the policy of accepting ALL DAR Applications (including "center checkmark" applications) as proof documents in support of SAR applications.

6. Since there was no guest speaker, several members discussed the history of their family members who were Patriots in the American Revolution. (Bob Conover, Tom Adams, Tom Chilton) Marilyn Chilton discussed the origin of the Ladies Auxiliary.

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



Brian C Sonner, Secretary

General Kazimierz Pulaski - Killed in the Battle of Savannah

Kazimierz Pulaski, often written as Casimir Pulaski, was a Polish soldier, member of the Polish-Lithuanian szlachta (noble class in the Kingdom of Poland) and a politician who has been called "the Father of American Cavalry".

A member of the Polish landed nobility, he was a military Commander for the Bar Confederation (see note below) and fought against Russian domination of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. When this uprising failed, he emigrated to North America as a soldier of fortune. During the American Revolutionary War, he became a General in the Continental Army. He died of wounds suffered in the Battle of Savannah.

Note: The Bar Confederation was an association of Polish nobles formed at the Fortress of Bar in Podolia in 1768 to defend the internal and external independence of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth against aggression by the Russian Empire and against King Stanislaw August Poniatowski and Polish reformers, who were attempting to limit the power of the Commonwealth's wealthy nobles.



General Kazimierz Pulaski



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

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