



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

Summer 2009

Volume 3, Issue 7

Mother Lode Dispatch



Calling All Compatriots



Summer 2009

A Message From VP Jim Young

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Fellow Compatriots and Friends,

I want to take this opportunity to extend my sincere well wishes to President Tom Douglas as he has been out of town for a family emergency. It is my pleasure to fill in for Tom with the Summer Edition of the Mother Lode Dispatch, 2009. I hope everyone enjoyed the triple digit heat as much as I have. Not so much! I am truly looking forward to the cooler temperatures.

For planning purposes, I wanted to ensure that all members were informed of the California Society 135th Board of Managers Annual Meeting that will be held at the Mission Inn, Riverside, CA on November 12-14, 2009.

This meeting promises to have a full agenda filled with noteworthy topics. Since 1876, this historic hotel began as a 12-room adobe boarding house. From the Presidential Lounge that pays homage to the 10 U.S. Presidents that have entered the doors to the Mission Inn to the White House bathtub, you won't be disappointed. For additional information, registration, and fees with regard to this meeting, please visit the web site at: www.CASSAR.org

Plan now for our Chapter Meeting that will be held on Tuesday, September 22nd, 2009. I look forward to seeing everyone and catching up on summer events.

Respectfully,
Jim Young, First Vice President



Jim Faulkinbury to speak at the of Roots and Gold Dust Genealogical Society's August meeting

Jim Faulkinbury, Sacramento Chapter and CASSAR Secretary, will be the featured speaker at the August meeting of the Gold Dust Genealogical Society. The meeting will be held at 1:00 PM at the LDS library, located at 3275 Cedar Ravine Road in Placerville.

Jim is a Certified Genealogist*. His topic will be Lineage Societies. After his presentation, there will be a question and answer period, and short discussion about the Sons of the American Revolution. All members of the Mother Lode Chapter are welcome to attend this meeting

* Certified Genealogist is a service mark of the Board for Certification of Genealogists, used under license by Board-certified associates.



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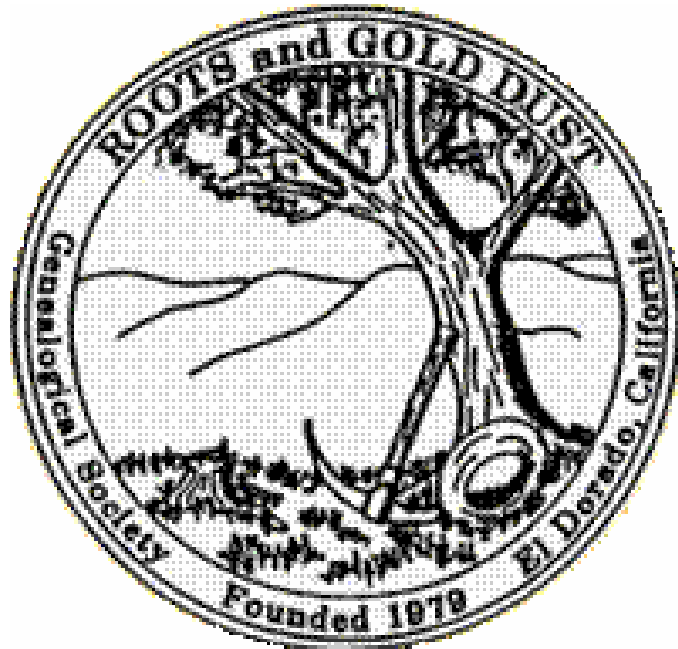
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Flag Certificate Program

Tom Douglas

Americanism Poster Contest



Tom Douglas can be reached at 530-677-3905, or at tommyd@directcon.net

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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 - July 1779

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

In this month of July 1779, we meet up again with an old acquaintance, William Tryon. Appointed Royal Governor of North Carolina in 1764, he gained favor with the King and his ministers by refusing to allow the Colonial Assembly to send delegates to the Stamp Act Congress in 1765. He later suppressed, with great tenacity and force, the "Regulator" uprising of 1768-1771, further impressing the powers in London. Later in the year (1771), because of his ability to control the population, he was transferred to New York as Acting Governor. He acted in that capacity until relieved in 1780.

During his tenure as Governor, he assumed command of a Corps of Loyalists (The King's Own Regiment). Active in command, he led the Corps in April 1777 in the first invasion of Connecticut. The second raid on Connecticut (July, 1779) was inspired by two things. First and foremost was the nuisance of small boat attacks and general harassment of British shipping on Long Island Sound. Second, on land the people of Connecticut were active in the supply and support of the Continental Army. General Clinton ordered a mixed force of 2,600 British and Loyalists to attack and eliminate the nuisance. On the morning of July 3, the embarkation of the expedition began. It was a mixed force of 2,600 men including Governor Tryon in command of a Tory Regiment dubbed "The King's Americans."

On the morning of July 5th, the force, protected by four war ships anchored off New Haven, Connecticut, disembarked and deployed in two divisions. As the 1st Division marched toward New Haven, they encountered some resistance from local militia who fired at them from behind rock walls and trees. While this was militia's most effective form of combat, it was at best only a deterrent as their numbers were insufficient to be more than an annoyance to British regulars. The 2nd Division landed at East Haven and met with some opposition, which again was a deterrent but could not stop the march against the city. Both Divisions successfully reached New Haven plundering and pillaging the town. They departed New Haven carrying off their stolen booty and a few prisoners.

Re-embarking on July 6th, the force proceeded southwest about 20 miles to Fairfield. On July 8th, the expedition entered the town to find it empty. The population had been forewarned and had fled. As at New Haven, the town was stripped of its wealth, and routinely burned. Fairfield was followed in turn by an attack on the village of Green's Farms, which was plundered of much personal wealth, and then burned.

On July 11th, Norwalk was attacked. Light resistance from local militia delayed capture of the town for several hours, but did not change the final outcome. Norwalk was looted of great personal wealth (over \$150,000). In addition to burning the town, the torch was put to five ships in the harbor. The end result of the second Connecticut raid was not so much men killed in battle as the indignation of the local inhabitants at the burning and pillaging of private wealth, which had no military value or function.

On July 10th, the "Penobscot Expedition" with twenty transports escorted by seventeen ships of the Massachusetts Navy and three ships from the Continental Navy cleared Boston Harbor. The armed vessels boasted a total armament of 200 guns while the transports carried 3,000 ground troops. The expedition was unilaterally directed and sponsored by the Massachusetts government with perhaps tacit approval of the Continental Congress to obtain the three ships of the Continental Navy. Another source says the fleet cleared Boston nine days later [July 19th] with a strength of 19 armed vessels with 344 guns while 24 transports carried 2,000 men. Quite a discrepancy between sources, don't you think!

The expedition was to retake from the British an American settlement (Today's Castine, ME) on the Penobscot River just off Penobscot Sound. The question came to mind, why would the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on its own authority and expense, solely be interested in a captured settlement in Maine? Wasn't this something the Continental Congress and its army and navy should pursue? Perhaps with assistance from Massachusetts. With these questions in mind, I briefly traced the history of Maine to understand why this was such a personal thing to the government of the Old Bay State.

The Pilgrims voyage in the "Mayflower", and a proposed settling in Virginia, was financed in London by "The Plymouth Company." Why the Pilgrims arrived and settled at present day Plymouth, as opposed to Virginia, is unknown. Arriving off the Massachusetts coast on December 11, 1620, a party landed to locate a suitable site for a settlement. The Pilgrims established Plymouth Plantation or settlement after landing on December 21, 1620. This was the beginning of British settlements in New England

Pilgrims were Separatists from the Anglican Communion, the official Church of England, as were the Puritans, who several years later settled in the area of what became Boston. Both had fled England to escape religious persecution. This is included to explain some of the later actions by the Massachusetts government.

The New England land grant was given to the sponsoring Plymouth Company in England, not to the Pilgrims at Plymouth Colony. It isn't clear as to the amount of land that was granted by the Crown to the Plymouth Company. The policy of large land grants by the settling nation allowed that nation to lay claim to vast territories. Therefore it is logical

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

(continued from page 4)

that the Plymouth Company's claim might well have covered the entire area north and west of Plymouth until reaching French Canada in the north.

In 1622, only two years after the Pilgrims landed, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason received from the Council for New England (Successor to the Plymouth Company) a grant to the property between the Merrimac and the Kennebec rivers and all the lands for 60 miles inland, under the name of "Province of Maine." Gorges was an Anglican. Pilgrim and Puritan Massachusetts, was unwilling to have Anglicans as owners of the province. Massachusetts then asserted a claim to ownership to all territory to a point 3 miles north of the source of the Merrimac River. Controversy and much litigation as to ownership of the province followed. Massachusetts gradually assumed ownership (between 1652 and 1658) of the entire area north to the St. Croix River. In 1677, Gorges claim was purchased by Massachusetts for 1,250 pounds sterling. Massachusetts then asserted full ownership, claiming the area and any settlements as a proprietor.

With this background in mind it can be assumed that the government of Massachusetts sent the Penobscot Expedition to reaffirm its claim to the vast untamed area of Maine. Canada surrounded the inland area of Maine on two sides. Failure by Massachusetts to forcefully pursue its claim could have resulted in the entire Province of Maine being retained by Britain at the 1783 Treaty of Paris.

The Penobscot Expedition arrived at what is now Castine, Maine, on July 15 [July 24 ?] and began an attack on the British position. The maneuvering continued into August.

After the British capture of Stony Point in June, the fort was completed and garrisoned. The two forts, Stony Point and Fort LaFayette on Verplanck's Point across the river, gave Clinton control of the Hudson and jeopardized West Point. Washington was disturbed. The two forts as set up by Clinton were impregnable without a great loss of life and equipment. Almost destitute of supplies and funds, not to mention men, Washington was at first unwilling to take the risk of seizing one or both of the forts. On June 28, he asked Anthony Wayne (Mad Anthony) to assess the true state of affairs and determine the possibility of at least seizing Stony Point, the more strategically valuable of the two forts. Here again we come upon a more than familiar name, Captain Allen McLane. July 2, McLane, in company of a local woman, went to the fort under the guise of coming to visit the woman's son. Entry was granted and McLane was able to observe and report on the Fort's defenses to Washington. Then, covered by McLane's troopers, Washington spent an entire day examining the area around the fort. With all of Allen McLane's accomplishments, why is he still a captain? Why hasn't he been promoted?

Ward notes that on . . . "the morning of July 15, Wayne's men were drawn up . . . for inspection . . . freshly shaved and well powdered. . . in accordance with his customary attention to their appearance." That day they marched thirteen miles over what was at times a lane so narrow that the men had to march single file. Eight o'clock that night they were concealed in a position one and a half miles from Stony Point. At half past eleven, the force advanced in two columns, both proceeded in the dark over marshland and, in one case, through waist deep water. Despite an early discovery of their presence, the Americans pressed on through several lines of abatis until they had scaled the wall of the fort and engaged the enemy hand to hand. In thirty minutes it was all over. British losses were: 63 killed, 70 wounded and 543 captured. American casualties were 15 killed and 80 wounded.

When the fort was secured, its guns were turned on a sloop in the Hudson and on Fort LaFayette with no visible effect. After examination, Washington determined that it would require too many men and equipment to maintain the fort. He then ordered the removal of anything useable, destruction, and abandonment of the fort. Clinton later restored and re-garrisoned Stony Point. While nothing more than the armament, stores, and prisoners were physically gained, the psychological effect on the army and civilian population was tremendous.

References: Schlessingers "The Almanac of American History"; Encyclopedia Britannica; Higginbotham's "The War of American Independence"; Ward's "The War of the American Revolution"; "The People's Chronology"

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 Differing Point of View - An Opinion Editorial

The Slippery Slope

Watch Your Footing, There's a Slippery Slope Ahead

By Gene Myers

There was a well written article in the Dispatch, June 2009, entitled "A Patriot's Perspective, The Battle for Popular Opinion" by Michael G. Lucas. At the end of the June SAR meeting I was asked to write a rebuttal concerning this article.

The article presents the reader with two main points. One, enhanced interrogation techniques, i.e., water boarding is harmful to our image and produces more enemies. Two, if we treat our enemies more like George Washington did during the Revolutionary War, we would win the battle for popular opinion.

When reading this article and so many others that are coming from our government of "change", it reminds me of the subliminal methods that were used in the 1950's to sell popcorn in the movies. You were exposed to a movie frame over and over of delicious looking popcorn during the movie. In that nanosecond you strongly developed a desire for popcorn. During the intermission people flooded the lobby for a popcorn treat.

Now people are quietly being told, over and over, like a subliminal message, that the techniques that kept us safe for seven years have hurt our image. Really, I wouldn't want the governments in Iran, North Korea, Syria and the like to be upset with our image. So to prove their point that what we were doing is illegal they redefined water boarding as torture. Isn't that convenient, if there is a procedure that you don't care for, declare it torture, and therefore, it's illegal. By the way, there were only three people that were water boarded. The hate Bush group makes it sound like we had people lined up from Gitmo to Havana waiting to be water boarded. Nancy Palosi just found out about water boarding, so she is definitely against it.

At the present time we find ourselves on the road of change. Because we are getting rid of the procedures that kept us safe and implementing procedures that make us feel good about ourselves, we make our enemies feel even better because now they must think we don't understand the word "war" and have really gone soft-headed.

I read recently in some cases we are now reading Miranda Rights to captured terrorists from other nations. I wonder how popular that opinion is with our troops. There seems to be a group of people that hasn't grasped the fact that we are at war. And the prime objective is to win the war; it is not a popularity contest. Case in point, WWII, FDR, we carpet bomb Dresden, a German city is leveled. We were trying to stop Hitler's war machine. Do you think there was a great concern about popular opinion in Germany?

Next case, WWII, Harry S. Truman, we bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki in order to win the war. We weren't concerned about how the Japanese felt about us just before we destroyed two cities.



Gene Myers

I'll tell you what I think is important. Collecting good intel, doing our very best in taking care of our troops and crushing our enemies. I know those thoughts aren't politically correct. What is now correct is that we find Obama traveling around the world and apologizing for America's past sins and how sorry we are for them. That didn't get us any movement on the scale of popular opinion. You make the call.

The second main point, and it encompasses the body of the paper, is devoted to George Washington's treatment of prisoners. I'm always gun shy when someone wraps their arguments in the flag, three founding fathers, motherhood and the Statue of Liberty. The fallacy of this argument is that he is trying to tie the combatants of the Revolutionary War with the combatants of our Middle East wars. This is like apples and oranges. No, it is more like apples and kiwi fruit of Australia. George Washington's troops were fighting their cousins from across the pond, in the Middle East we have to go back to the time of Father Abraham to make a connection. A lot of culture has run under the bridge since then. The article quotes Karl-Heinz Kamp, security policy coordinator at Germany's prestigious Konrad Adenauer Research Center, stating we have won the battle of popular opinion at home and "that is one of the reasons that America has avoided a terrorist attack since 9/11."

This was breaking news for me. I was under the misguided opinion that the Patriot Act and the aggression of our federal agencies were keeping us safe. If what Mr. Karl-Heinz said was true, we should turn the war over to Madison Avenue and the advertising agencies. I'm sure they can do a much better job of fostering good popular opinion than the gatekeepers of the federal government. As Americans, we could then sleep well.

There is nothing wrong with seeking to improve popular opinion as long as we remain true to our objective. When we let political correctness regulate the battlefield and burden our soldiers with Washington D.C.'s beltway ideas, we start to lose sight of the prime objective.

I'm going to let the reader fill in some of the blank spots in making comparisons between George Washington's war and the war on terrorists in the Middle East. Whatever your final verdict is, just remember this. We are approaching an intermission and there is a large group of people who would like to bury us in popcorn.



Report on the 119th National Congress in Atlanta, Georgia

by Jim Faulkinbury

This year, as the CASSAR State Secretary, I attended the 119th NSSAR Congress in Atlanta, Georgia, from July 4th through the 8th. I arrived at the host hotel, the Renaissance Waverly in Marietta, Georgia, on the evening of July 2nd. July 3rd was a day of meetings with the other members of the California Delegation led by CASSAR President Lou Carlson, and socializing with members of the other State Societies. On July 4th the Georgia Society held their Host Society Reception for all attendees.

The morning of Sunday July 5th began with the Color Guard Breakfast. Following lunch, the Memorial Service was held in the Marietta First Baptist Church. I participated in the National Color Guard for this event. The service was marred when our State President, Lou Carlson, fell and injured himself following the service, but although he had cracked his kneecap, torn a ligament, and injured a rotator cuff, he stayed for the remainder of the Congress before returning home for surgery to repair the injuries.

July 6th began the formal business meetings of the Congress and I again participated with the National Color Guard in presenting the Colors for the Opening Session. This day was primarily used for the General Officer and Committee reports. President General David Appleby gave the first report and briefly discussed the issue of DAR Record Copies with center check marks. He indicated that he had appointed a Blue Ribbon Panel to look into the issue and was very disappointed in how the issue had become so contentious on SARTALK. The issue would now be placed in the hands of the panel to be addressed and their recommendations made at the Fall Leadership Meeting. The morning and afternoon sessions were separated by the Youth Awards Luncheon where the National winners of the Rumbaugh Orations Contest, the Outstanding JROTC Contest, the Knight Essay Contest, and the Eagle Scout Essay Contest read their winning entries and were presented with their prizes. The Americanism Poster Contest winner was also selected, and the winner was California's entry from the Gold Country Chapter. Next year's theme for the Poster Contest was announced as "Bunker Hill". Following dinner on our own, the Recognition Ceremony was held beginning with the induction of the 2009 class of Minutemen which included Marston Watson from the California Society. This was followed by a video presentation of the 2007 "Wreaths Across America" program at the Dixon Veterans Cemetery in which the Sacramento Chapter Color Guard served as the Honor Guard. State and Chapter awards were made. The Sacramento Chapter received one of 96 "Partners in Patriotism" certificates of recognition for our participation in the 2008 "Wreaths Across America" and the "Missing in America Project" ceremonies.



President-General David Appleby,

July 7th continued with more committee reports followed by the nominations for the new General Officers in the morning. CASSAR President Lou Carlson gave the nomination speech for Larry Magerkurth for Treasurer General. All but the positions of Secretary General and Treasurer General were uncontested and unanimously elected by affirmation, but there were two compatriots running for Secretary General and three for Treasurer General. The uncontested positions included Judge Edward Butler as President General, James Say as Chancellor General, and Joseph Dooley as Genealogist General. Following the morning session, I attended a seminar on the new annual dues filing process that is being automated into a standard reporting format that should make the process much easier using Excel spreadsheets. Balloting for the two remaining General Officer positions was held during the afternoon resulting in the Election of David Simpson as Secretary General, but none of the candidates for the Treasurer General position received a majority of the votes thus requiring a runoff between the two candidates with the most votes the following morning. The Banquet was held in the evening and I again participated with the Color Guard in posting the Colors for this event. The keynote speaker was U.S. Rep. Roy Blount of Missouri who gave a great talk on the role of religion as seen by our founding fathers. He

cited from House Resolution 397 many of the references to God in the documents that are the foundations of our government, making the case that they believed in the separation of Church and State, but not the separation of God and Country.

The final morning session of the Congress was held on July 8th. Under Old Business, there was a long discussion on how to address the costs for more staff to handle the growing workload in new applications. Several suggestions to address the costs via fees and/or dues were made with a final decision to raise the NSSAR application fee for new members by \$20 (no change to the family plan fees for additional family members), and to raise the annual NSSAR dues for regular and junior members by \$5 (\$30/year for Regular Members and \$10/year for Jr. Members). Since the attendees had already missed the planned tours for the afternoon, and the remaining attendees were growing tired, new business was limited to 10 minutes after which the Congress was adjourned with the announcement that Larry Magerkurth had won the runoff election for Treasurer General.

Since Wayne Griswold (Gold Country Chapter) and I had both missed our tour to Stone Mountain, a member of the Georgia Society who Wayne had met, offered to take us to the historic Oakmont Cemetery in Atlanta to see the "Atlanta Lion", a monument to the Confederate Unknown Soldier. This historic cemetery also had a large Confederate burial ground including several general officers as well as the graves of golfer Bobby Jones and "Gone With the Wind" author, Margaret Mitchell. It was also the place where eight of Andrews Raiders (the Great Locomotive Chase) were hung and originally buried. We then went to the Cyclorama, a 358' by 48'

circular painting of the Battle of Atlanta made over 120 years ago. We viewed a movie about the battle followed by the slow circular ride around the painting. The building also housed the "Texas," the locomotive that, in reverse, ran down "General" which Andrews Raiders had taken control of in an attempt to break the Confederate supply lines. We then went through downtown Atlanta seeing Olympic Park, and several of the other sites of the city.

We returned in time for the final banquet to see the installation of the new General Officers, and the ring ceremony where the symbol of the office of President General, George Washington's signet ring, is placed in the finger of the new PG.



CASSAR members attending the 2009 Congress held in Atlanta include Sacramento and CASSAR Secretary Jim Faulkinbury (front row far right), Wayne Griswold, CASSAR VP North (back row, right section, far left), and CASSAR President Lou Carlson, and his wife, Karen (front row, left section, far right).

Representative Roy Blount, the keynote speaker at the 119th NSSAR Congress, spoke on the founding father's thoughts on the importance of religion in our new nation. He made a very strong point --- the founding fathers believed that the church and state should be separated, that is there should be no state religion at the expense of other religions, and all persons should be free to practice their own form of religion. **BUT THEY DID NOT BELIEVE IN THE SEPARATION OF GOD FROM COUNTRY!!!!** He read the text of House Resolution 397 which I recommend to all of you, and to anyone else you think might want to read it. The text can be found at <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/billtext.xpd?bill=hr111-397>.

Minutes of the meeting held on June 23, 2009.

By Marilyn Chilton

President Tom Douglas called the June Mother Lode SAR Chapter meeting to order at 6:35 PM. Eleven people were present including members, associate members, and guests. Member concerns included the absence of Secretary Brian Sonner, Gene Myers' wife, Jean, who had shoulder replacement surgery and was doing well, and Tom Adams' wife who had hip replacement surgery two weeks ago and was doing well.

The Invocation was given by Gene Myers followed by the Pledge of Allegiance led by Jim Young, and the SAR Pledge led by Wayne Griswold. Introductions included Joy Krahn, Marilyn Chilton, Joyce Douglas, and a "welcome back" greeting to Cecilia Wolary.

The minutes of the May meeting were approved. There were no Treasurer's, Historian's, or Secretary's reports. Registrar Jim Young said there was one new member, Ed Sheffler, whose application has been approved.

Newsletter Editor Tom Chilton stated he would welcome any new articles if they weren't too long. He then described the two flags he had brought: the Serapis and the Proctor's Battalion.

Gene Myers gave his thoughts and opinions regarding an article in last month's Dispatch written by Michael Lucas. Gene said the article was well written, but he felt the end of the article was disturbing to him regarding what to do with combatants, waterboarding, and "our image". The article appeared to apologize for America after all that the U.S. had done for other countries.

Editor Tom Chilton recommended that Gene write an opposing rebuttal article, and it will be printed in the summer newsletter.

Wayne Griswold said that Mother Lode member Tom Adams had volunteered to be the CASSAR Youth Activities Director. Tom was given a round of applause. He said he feels that something is needed for the middle school students. He is trying to find a contest for the Sacramento, Mother Lode, and Gold Country chapters, or a brochure that bridges the poster and essay contest designed by students for students. He is currently waiting for a response from CASSAR President Lou Carlson. Wayne Griswold said that National Youth Activities Director, Colleen Wilson, recommended getting a program together before November that the three local chapters could accept.

Tom Adams also talked about the excellent article and picture in the El Dorado Telegraph. The photo showed President Tom Douglas and Holy Trinity School teacher Stephanie Bennett presenting Mia Bonini with her Americanism Poster Contest awards. Mia was winner in her class, her school, and the overall Mother Lode Chapter winner. President Douglas said he had received a thank you card from Mia, a thank you card from the LDS Church, and a thank you card from Matthew Schlesinger for his Eagle Scout Contest award and check. President Douglas was pleased with the chapter recognition and said "we make a difference".

Tom Adams thanked the members of the Sacramento Chapter School Guard for presenting their living history program at Brooks Elementary School. Ninety children were in attendance, and it was very well received and appreciated. The program made it helpful to launch into the poster contest, and he asked Tom Chilton to thank the other Sacramento Chapter School Guard members.

The speaker scheduled for the evening did not attend the meeting. Gene Myers gave the Benediction, Tom Douglas led in the singing of "God Bless America", and Jim Young led the SAR Recessional. There will be no meeting in July or August with the next meeting being September 22, 2009. The meeting was adjourned at 7:45 PM.



Respectfully submitted,
Marilyn Chilton, Acting Secretary.

Have you considered a CASSAR Life Membership?

Before long it will be time to pay your dues for the 2010 calendar year. Both the CASSAR and NSSAR offer Life Memberships programs. While both programs guarantee to pay your NSSAR dues for the rest of your life, the CASSAR plan also pays your dues to the CASSAR and your California Chapter for the rest of your life

How much does it cost to become a Life member? As one might expect, the CASSAR plan is more expensive, but then it pays all of your dues for the rest of your life. The cost for both plans is based on your age. The cost of the NSSAR plan changes for each year of age, and it is best to go their web site (www.sar.org) if you are interested in that plan.

The CASSAR plan costs \$1000 for ages 18 through 54, \$750 for ages 55 through 74, and \$500 for ages 75 and above. It can be paid in year installments of \$250.00 per year.

CASSAR Life members can purchase a special lapel pin, signifying that they are a CASSAR Life Member. This attractive enameled pin is 3/4 of an inch in diameter, with the words "CASSAR Life Member" prominently displayed. The center of the pin shows a pastoral scene typical of California. See an enlarged picture of the pin to the right. For more information, or to order a pin, contact Jim Young.



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BY THE
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