



The President's Message

By Chapter President Wayne A. Griswold

April 19, 1775, two hundred and thirty-four years ago, our forefathers responded to what has become known as the Lexington Alarm. This alarm warned of British troops advancing toward two small towns in upper Massachusetts.

The regulars were coming! And men, both young and old, grabbed their arms as they ran from their homes and farms toward Lexington Square. These men, your ancestors, banded together to resist tyranny and the ruthless oppression levied upon them by the British government. It was in Lexington that the “shot heard ‘round the world” began our ancestors’ life and death struggle for America’s freedom and independence.

To most people, the history surrounding these events is all but forgotten. Little is mentioned in our public schools and the average citizen on the street knows practically nothing. Yet it is an enormous debt that the people of this great nation owe to its

Revolutionary patriots. Not only the people of these United States, but of the entire world. America’s revolutionary patriots proclaimed freedom from tyranny and in the process established a form of government that has become the envy of all nations.

Our patriot ancestors were idealists. They were inspired by the highest and most beautiful of motives and we will never fully realize the hardships or the many sacrifices that they made. But what we do know is that they laid down their lives and that they shed their blood for America’s freedom and independence, and as long as these United States shall endure the task of commemorating their selfless deeds must be continued.

It is through the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution that this mantle has passed to us. We are the descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution and as a society we have undertaken the great task of proclaiming their service and their sacrifices. As a society, we have set a sound course to record their history and then to preserve and maintain that history for all generations. In doing so, we are their witnesses, both in the communities in which we live and in our public schools. All of us, individually, need to seek like-minded men to join our ranks to help us preserve this precious heritage. We need to talk to our families, uncles, cousins, nephews, sons, and grandsons. We need to talk with our friends and neighbors about our patriots’ service and their sacrifices. As you do, explain to them the values of the SAR, what we stand for, and what we seek to accomplish. Tell them how their membership in this society can help us reach these noble goals. In doing so, all of us will benefit. Not only in the preservation of America’s history, but also in the building of strong friendships with men of similar interests who are welded together to reach a common goal.

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Calendar of Events

Wednesday, April 1st

Poster Awards & Historic Flag Program, Weimar Hills School, 2:10 P.M.

Thursday, April 2nd

Poster Awards & Historic Flag Program, Auburn Elementary School, 9:30 A.M.

Thursday, April 2nd

Poster Awards & Historic Flag Program, Kaseberg School, Roseville, 2:15 P.M.

Friday, April 3rd

Poster Awards & Historic Flag Program, Loomis School, 1:30 P.M.

Sunday, April 12th

Easter - Fly the Flag!

Monday, April 13th

Poster Awards & Historic Flag Program, Calvary Christian School, 9:00 A.M.

Monday, April 13th

Presentation of Mayoral Proclamation in honor of Patriots' Day, Auburn City Hall, 6:00 P.M.

Tuesday, April 14th

Poster Awards & Historic Flag Program, Valley View School, Rocklin, 9:00 A.M.

Friday & Saturday, April 17th-18th

CASSAR Annual Spring Leadership Meeting, Costa Mesa.

Sunday, April 19th

Patriots' Day, Honoring the first battles of the Revolutionary War, Fly the Flag!

Monday, April 20th

Poster Awards & Historic Flag Program, H. Clark Powers School, Loomis, 1:00 P.M.

Monday, April 20th

Poster Awards & Historic Flag Program, Newcastle School, 10:30 A.M.

Friday, April 24th

Poster Awards & Historic Flag Program, Excelsior Elementary School, Roseville, 10:30 A.M.

Friday, April 24th

Poster Awards & Historic Flag Program, Twelve Bridges School, Lincoln, 1:15 P.M.

The next Gold Country Chapter meeting is

Saturday, April 25th at 9:00 A.M.

Lou LaBonte's Restaurant, Auburn

The Gold Country Chapter's 2009 regular meetings will be held on the 3rd Saturday of each month except in May, September, and December. During these months special meeting dates occur in order to accommodate other Chapter or California Society activities. All regular meetings are held in the banquet room of Lou LaBonte's Restaurant, 13460 Lincoln Way, Auburn, (530) 885-9193, at 9:00AM. See you there!

Visit our Chapter, State and National Websites

GoldCountrySAR.org ♦ CaliforniaSAR.org ♦ SAR.org

The submission deadline for the May edition of

The Forty-Niner is Tuesday, April 28, 2009.

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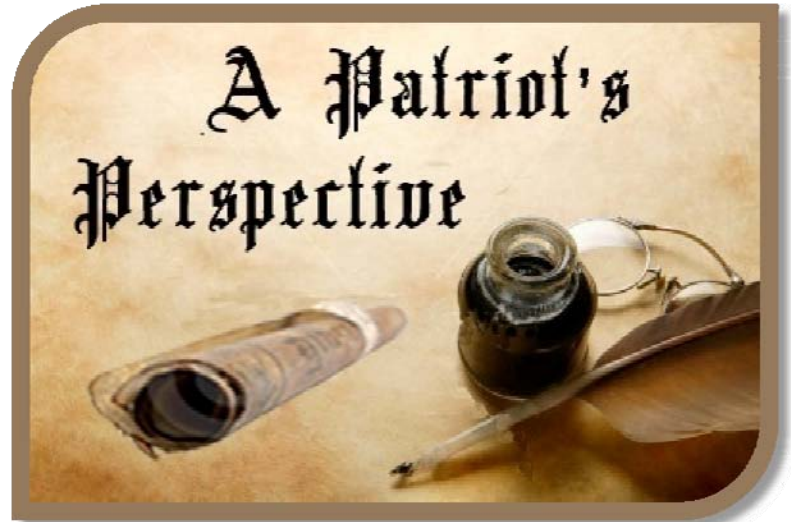
Embellished Résumés

By Michael G. Lucas

More and more people are falsifying their résumés due to the increased competition for limited jobs. A 2008 CareerBuilder.com survey showed that over half of all résumés are falsified. Accu-Screen has also noticed an increase in instances of lying on résumés as the economy declines. They estimate 43% of all résumés today are falsified. My wife, whose career was in the staffing industry, tells two stories of applicants whose résumés were falsified. One stated he worked as an Administrative Clerk in a California prison. Upon verification of this employment, she learned that he did, indeed, work in the prison, just not as an employee. Another candidate lost a lucrative management trainee offer because he stated on his résumé that he had a degree in Business Administration. He lost the opportunity because he lied, which was unfortunate because a degree was not a requirement. In recent years there have been a number of high profile individuals who have paid a heavy price for falsifying their résumés. Radio Shack's former CEO, Dave Edmondson, was fired and Bausch & Lomb's CEO, Ronald Farrella, missed a \$1.1 million bonus when his lies were discovered. For embellishing his résumé in 2001, George O'Leary, current head football coach at University of Central Florida, had to resign five days after being named as University of Notre Dame's head football coach. Ironically, even the Dean of Admissions of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently resigned because she falsified her credentials, claiming she had degrees she had not earned.

Since human nature has remained amazingly consistent over the years, it's not surprising that there have been instances of falsified résumés during America's entire history. However, being eliminated due to a falsified résumé was not always the case during the American Revolution. We were actually very fortunate for several falsified résumés.

Frederick Wilhelm von Steuben had been the aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great and had advanced to the rank of captain, but during the American Revolution he was unemployed and bankrupt. Benjamin Franklin met von Steuben in Paris and saw his potential. Congress had firmly stated that it wanted no more foreign generals. Franklin, the master of impersonation and hoaxes, saw a way to utilize von



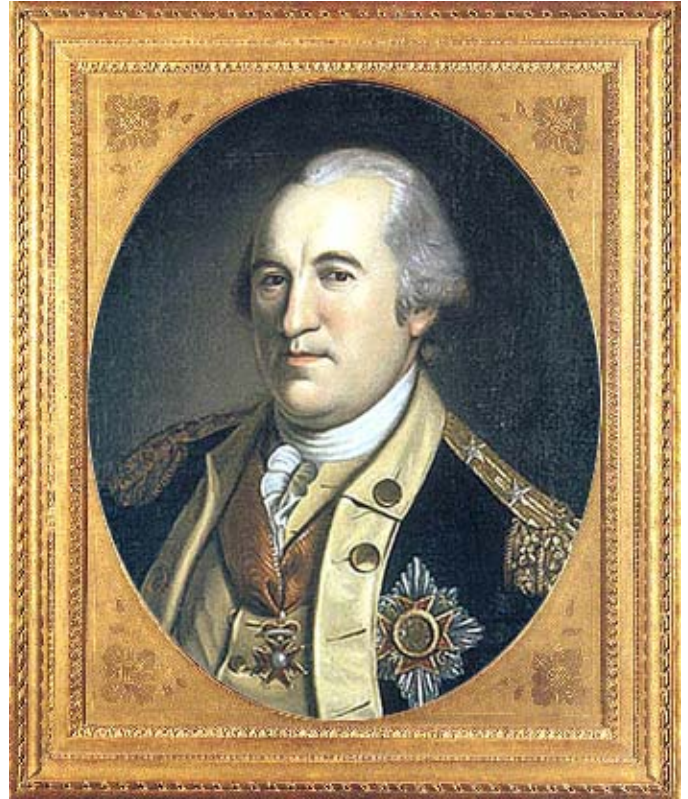
Steuben's talent and bypass Congress's edict by concocting the brilliant résumé of Lieutenant General Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin Baron von Steuben, who was volunteering his services to America. Congress approved him, towns honored him, and John Hancock loaned him money. The Baron went to Valley Forge and single-handedly transformed the Continental Army from a ragtag outfit into a disciplined army. He taught the army to march and created training manuals for the troops as well as instruction manuals for the officers. The drill procedures established at Valley Forge were not changed for over 85 years, and most of the drill terms and procedures he instituted are still in effect today. Under von Steuben, the army acquired pride and readiness to obey orders immediately; weapons began to be kept in pristine condition. The changes that von Steuben made weren't just cosmetic. The army's later successes were a direct result of his influence. For example, von Steuben taught them to move quickly as a compact body rather than using an amateurish Indian file formation. During the Philadelphia campaign, Marquis de Lafayette would have lost most of his army at Barren Hill without these marching skills taught by Steuben. At the Battle of Monmouth Court House, General Washington on the spot stopped General Lee's retreat and ordered an attack. Alexander Hamilton watched how ragtag retreaters became confident attackers; he later remarked that for the first time he comprehended the meaning of discipline. Historian Mark Boatner calls Steuben's program "perhaps the most remarkable achievement in rapid military training in the history of the world." Under Baron von Steuben, the Continental Army proved that it could go head-to-head with the best of the British army. America was never able to repay von Steuben for his contributions. The war turned the Baron into a pauper. He had to continually replace horses at inflated prices and was compensated in worthless currency. He was forced to sell his silver spoons in camp to feed an ill aide. He spent his last dollars entertaining fellow officers after the

Siege of Yorktown. He was forced to beg loans from Henry Knox and George Washington. The United States paid his final balance of \$6,800 in worthless Treasury Certificates. Steuben was unable to sell them even for 10 cents on the dollar. Frederick Wilhelm von Steuben may have had a falsified résumé but he was the right man for the job. The Revolutionary War may have had a much different outcome without his major contribution.

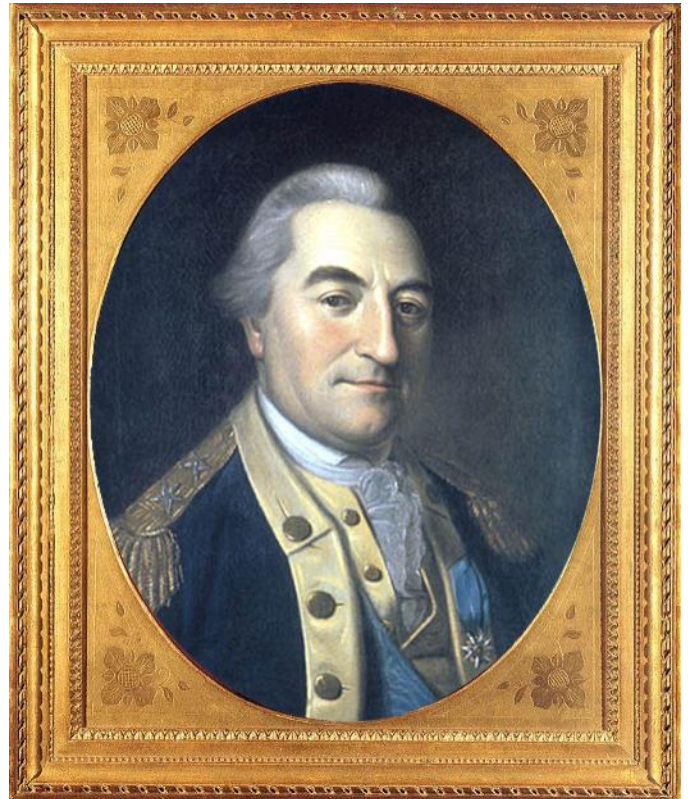
Another falsified résumé was from Johann Kalb. Kalb was a German peasant who became a mercenary for France at age sixteen. During ten years of service, he showed exceptional leadership skills and advanced quickly. He became eligible for the rank of brigadier general except for one barrier. Peasants were not eligible for the top military positions since these were reserved for aristocrats. By falsifying papers, Kalb became Baron de Kalb and a general officer in the French army. France selected him for a secret mission to America. Posing as a civilian, he went to report on the popular sentiment concerning their foe, Great Britain. Congress was impressed with him and offered him a commission as a major general. Baron de Kalb saw action in the attempt to invade Canada; he fought gallantly during the siege of Charleston, and was killed at the battle of Camden. South Carolina tradition has it that Lord Cornwallis visited de Kalb before his death and learned that he was a fellow Freemason. Cornwallis made the arrangements for the funeral and de Kalb became the only high-ranking Continental army officer to be buried by the British with full military and Masonic honors. De Kalb's greatest contribution was the recruitment of many Europeans, including the Marquis de Lafayette, to the war effort. In 1825, a monument was erected in South Carolina in honor of Baron de Kalb and the cornerstone was laid by Lafayette on his visit to the United States. On the marker is carved:

"His love of Liberty induced him to leave the old world to aid the citizens of the new in their struggle for independence"

Sometimes the résumé just does not capture the real essence of the person. We often need to look deeper than the written document to see the potential and character of the person it represents. Unfortunately, many people are never given the opportunity to show their real potential. My wife placed thousands of people in jobs over the years, but what brought her the most pleasure was finding jobs for those whom much of society had written off as unemployable because of their mediocre résumés. Many of these turned out to be some of her best employees who later became her most loyal employers. As Americans, we are most fortunate that these two great men were given the opportunity to demonstrate their real potential which could never have been captured on a résumé. ❧



General Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben



General Baron Johann de Kalb

The American Revolution Month-by-Month

April 1775

Lexington and Concord The Siege of Boston

By Andrew Jackson Stough, III
Edited by Michael G. Lucas



On the night of April 18, 1775, a British force of seven hundred men departed Boston Town for Concord to seize and destroy arms and munitions stored there by New England colonists, legally organized as Minutemen.

It was a long and difficult night for the British force, made no easier by the obvious fact that the countryside had been aroused. Her inhabitants were armed and were shadowing the British march. Lexington, eleven miles northwest of Boston, brought the first confrontation in what would become the American Revolution. Major Pitcairn's detachment from the main British force encountered Captain John Parker's company of colonial militia. The colonials had no intention of resistance or attack, rather a show of force to indicate the colonists' displeasure at the royal incursion. History does not declare who fired the first shot, whether an edgy soldier or an accidental firing by a colonial. It does record that the first organized volley was fired by Pitcairn's troops. Several colonists were killed and others wounded before falling back. The British suffered no casualties. Pitcairn, having dispersed the "rabble," joined the main force that had proceeded to Concord.

In Concord, what arms and ammunition that could be found were gathered on the green to be destroyed or burned. A detachment of Regulars was sent to cross the Old North Bridge and seek out other stores of arms. Armed colonials, or "Minutemen," shadowed this force, still with no intention to interfere with or confront the "King's Regulars." The Redcoats, having returned from their expedition across the

bridge, were drawn up on the east side, watching the colonists who had drawn up on the west side in order to maintain a surveillance of the British force.

Minutemen, drawn up on the west side of the now famous bridge, sighted smoke rising from the area of the Town Common, a half-mile away. The Minutemen thought the British were burning the town and advanced to face the Redcoats on the east side of the bridge. The Minutemen, upon sighting what they thought was the burning of Concord, moved forward to the planking of the bridge. No instruction had been given to the colonials to resist the British, only to shadow them.

Disturbed by what appeared to be the preparation of a coming attack, the British fired a volley, in what they later stated was a warning not to advance further. As in Lexington, the American commander, Colonel Barrett ordered the militia not to fire till the British fired first, then to fire as fast as they could. British soldiers fired the first shots and Major John Buttrick gave the command, "Fire, fellow soldiers, for God's sake, fire!" Here, by an accumulation of events, was the

first intentional colonial resistance by an authorized and organized colonial force. Here at this bridge was fired the "Shot, heard round the world" now immortalized by Ralph Waldo Emerson in his poem, *Concord Hymn*, written in 1837*.

**"By the rude bridge that
arched the flood,
Their flag in the April breeze
unfurled,
Here once the embattled
farmers stood,
And fired the shot, heard round
the world."**

--- *Concord Hymn* by Ralph Waldo Emerson

* Editor's Note: The *Concord Hymn* can be read in its entirety at <http://www.emersoncentral.com/poems/concordhymn.htm>

Two British soldiers in the confrontation were killed outright and one was wounded. The retreating force left them where they fell, to be buried by local authorities, who entombed them under an inscribed boulder on the east side of the bridge where they still lie to this day. The Regulars fell back before the rush of colonials across the bridge, beginning a disorderly retreat. The Minutemen did not pursue, but the Redcoats hastened the half-mile into Concord and to the safety of their main force.

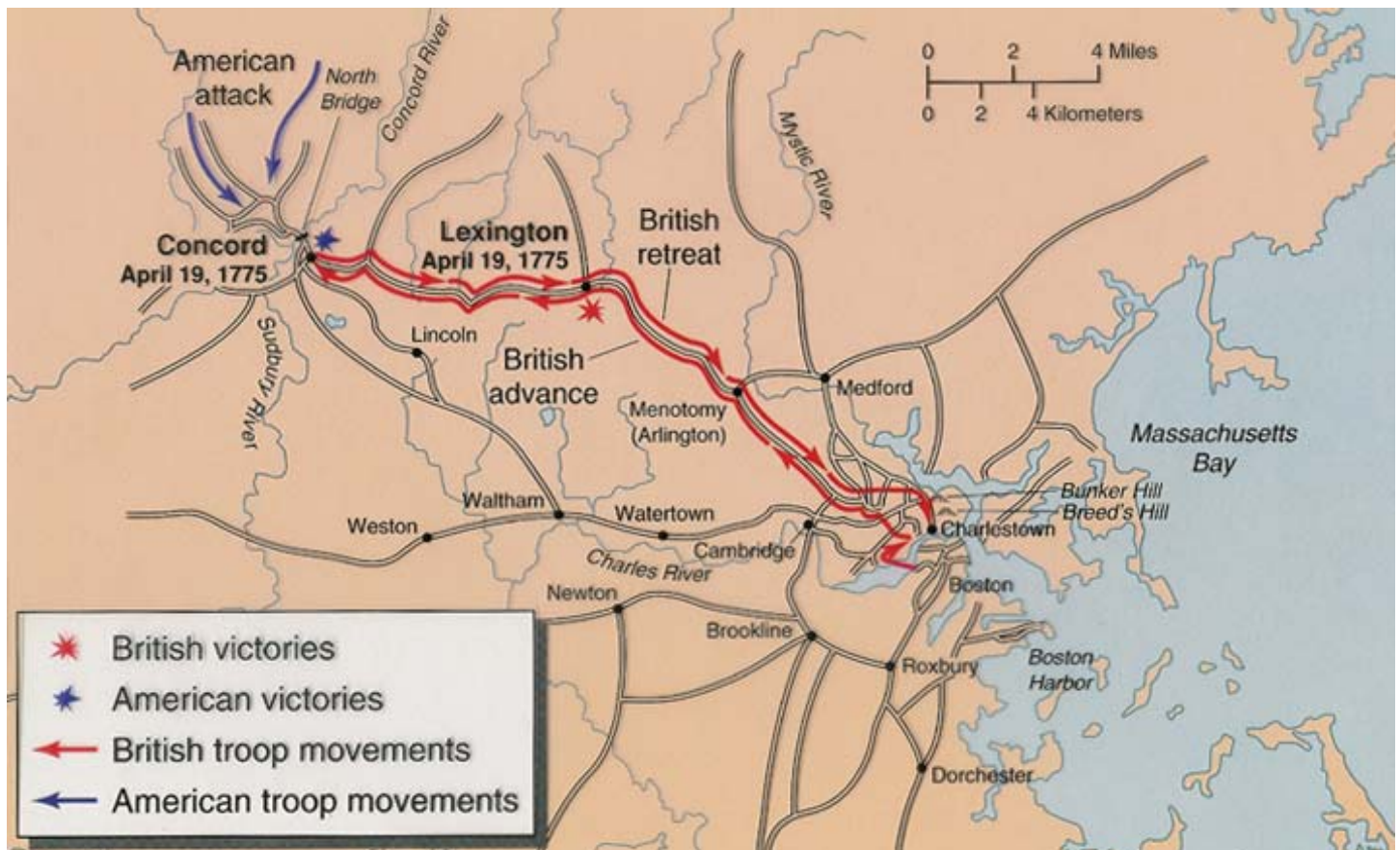
The battle was now joined with no real plan on either side. The British had been aware that they were outnumbered on the march out of Boston. Minutemen were responding from towns near and far. Now it was the British whose only aim was to retreat in good order and suffer as few losses as possible. Originally the colonist's only aim was to harass them back to their barracks. What began as an orderly withdrawal became a retreat, later a rout, and ended only when a relief force of a thousand Regulars arrived to rescue the survivors of the original seven hundred. Even then, the Redcoats were harassed the remaining way to Boston by the Minutemen who continued to arrive to join in the pursuit. By day's end, conservatively more than four thousand Minutemen had responded from near and far to the call to arms; more continued to arrive throughout the night and following day.

Like a powder keg, the countryside exploded. What had

begun as a simple march into the country to destroy arms and munitions had turned into rebellion. The safe return of the troops to their barracks in Boston was not the end of the action. Hasty forts were set up by the Minuteman Militia to ring the city. From this time on, no British soldier would ever march beyond the outer limits of Boston Town. Little more than a year later on March 17, 1776, the last British soldier would leave Boston, never to return.

New Englanders were joined by men from all the colonies; the name of Minutemen being applied to all militia from all thirteen colonies. No longer would they consider themselves as colonists, but Americans, a new nation in the making. At one of these forts, the battle at Breed's Hill, historically called Bunker Hill, would be manned and defended by men from all the colonies. Authorized by the Convention at Philadelphia, it was the beginning of the Continental Army, generally thought of as the forerunner or beginning of the present day United States Army. New Englanders believe that the Minutemen and their resistance at Concord's Old North Bridge was the first organized resistance; from their action flowed the Armed Forces of the United States.

While not recognized as Armed Forces Day but as Patriots' Day, April 19th should be recognized for more than The Boston Marathon. Please fly the Flag on April 19th in honor of those who fought and fell on that day and for all the patriots who served our nation in the Continental Army and in the



follow-on Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard and Air Force.

Following is an account of the "The Siege of Boston" which began with the battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775 and ended on March 17, 1776.

The siege of Boston was the first intentional act of war on the part of the Colonists. It began on the night of April 19th, as a logical follow up on the day's battle begun at the Old North Bridge in Concord. Up until the time of the beginning of the siege, revolution had not been planned; it was simply a reaction to the acts of King George III, his ministers, Parliament, and movements of British troops. When the Minutemen found themselves surrounding the British troops inside Boston, reality set in. The action of April 19th and 20th placed the Minutemen in a state of open rebellion against the British Crown.

The new situation was apparent to the local leaders but not to the Minutemen, whose purpose had been strictly reactionary - to guard and defend - but not to oppose the King in open rebellion. The Minutemen, relatively leaderless, began to disperse as rapidly as they had come. They were farmers for the most part and they began to return to their farms and families. This was the season to begin preparation for the year's crops.

The local leaders realized that, whether they had intended rebellion or not, their actions had created a declaration of war. This message became more forceful because of the large losses

suffered by the British and subsequent confinement within the city of Boston.

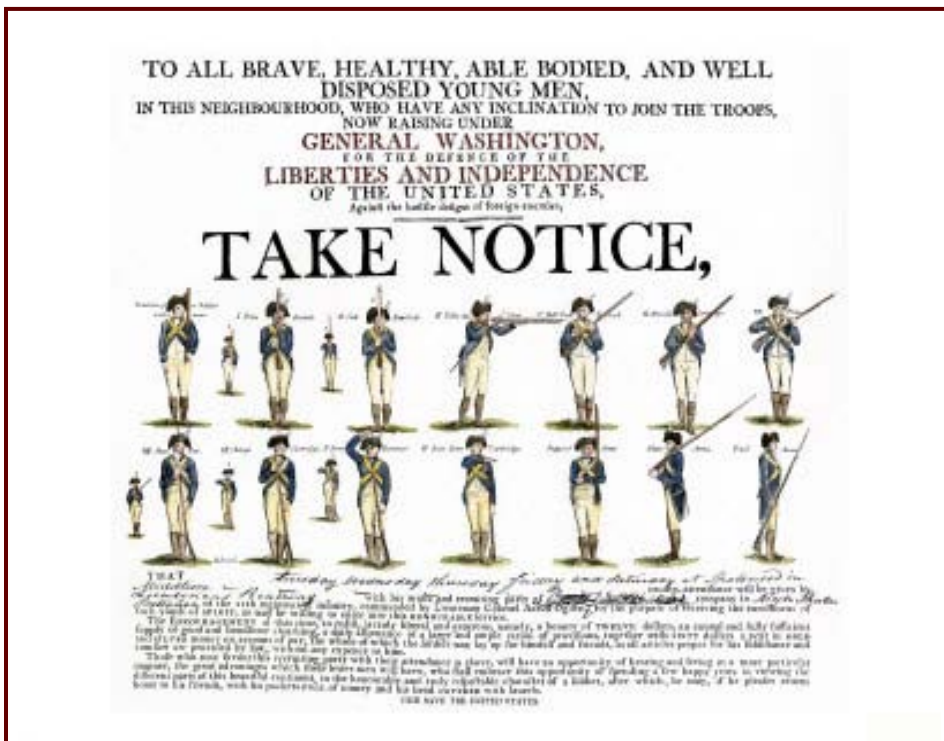
Fortunately, the British Commander, General Gage, was impressed by the effectiveness of the Minutemen on the way back to Boston and their seeming determination to continue the conflict by their effective and timely occupation of the area around the city. The actual turmoil within the colonists' ranks was not observable. All he saw was the continued fortification and strengthening of the rude forts surrounding his position, indicating that they were in place and planned to stay there. Additionally, there was the cutting off of all supplies from the countryside upon which all the Boston inhabitants depended.


Neither the British nor Americans were prepared for the situation in which they now found themselves. Adding to the confusion was the failure of both the Americans and the British to properly assess the other's actual capabilities. The Americans underestimated the British capability and, fortunately for the Americans, General Gage vastly underestimated the American forces, their determination, and their ability to fight.

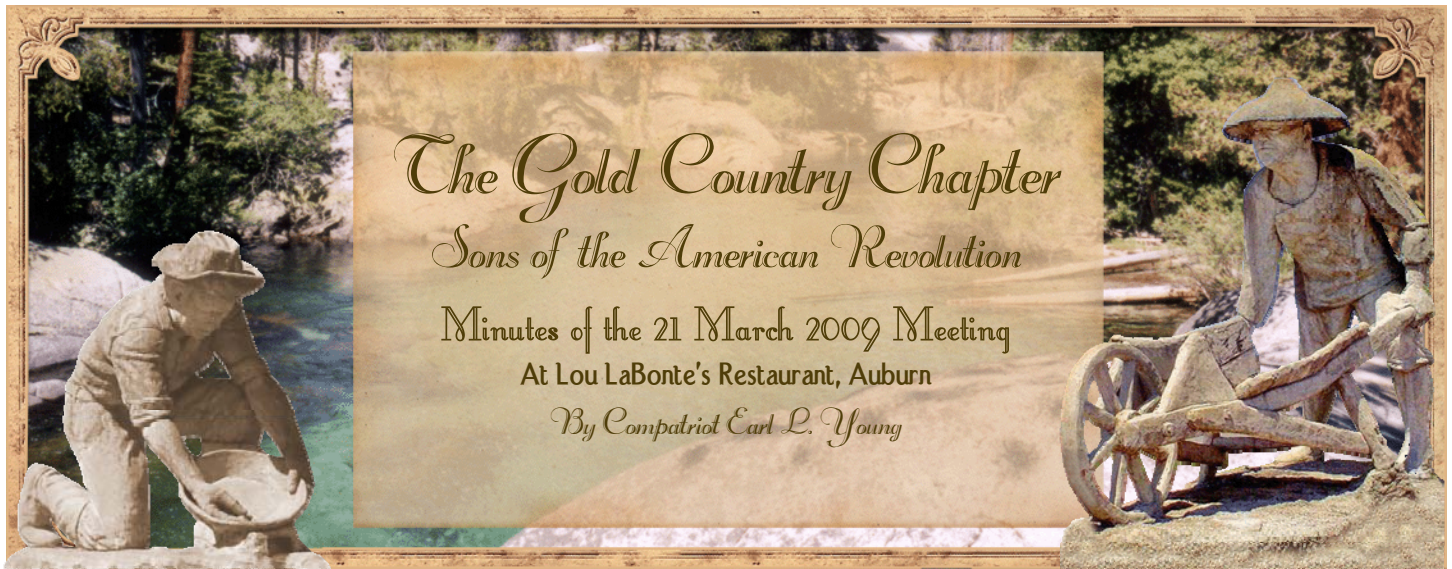
In the beginning, the Americans lacked weapons, ammunition, and any commitment by the Minutemen to serve beyond an emergency. And above all, they lacked a central leadership to direct and support troops in the enforcement of a siege. Neither was there any preparation to feed, clothe, and house a large force even for the day, much less the requirement for an extended siege. Surely if there ever was an army whose motto should be "In God We Trust," this was it.

The siege bumbled along for a few weeks as leaders appeared on the scene. Colonies rallied to the cause, committing interim funds, supplies, and bodies. The so-called "rabble" that Major Pitcairn had dispersed at Lexington was on its way to becoming an army. It was sufficiently formidable not only to defy the vaunted British Regulars but to force the British to sail away thirteen months later on March 17th, 1776. The scent of blood was in the air and the colonists were envisioning success against a force which they had heretofore deemed to be indomitable.

Continental Army Recruiting Poster, circa 1776



Not for sale or republication, The American Revolution, Month-by-Month series was written and is published solely for the benefit of the members of Gold Country Chapter, California Society, Sons of the American Revolution. 



President Wayne A. Griswold called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. The Invocation was given by Earl Young. Smith Virgil led the Pledge of Allegiance followed by Wayne Ford with the SAR Pledge.

Attendance: Eighteen members and six guests attended the meeting.

Guests Recognized: President Griswold recognized DAR members JoAnn Culp, Coreena Ross, and Ann Young from the Capt. John Oldham Chapter.

General Business: President Griswold asked for a motion approving the October 18th meeting minutes as published in the chapter's newsletter. A motion was made, seconded, and carried.

New Member Induction/Presentations: New Member Certificates for Thomas & Sean Murphy and Eric Singleton were presented to Bill D. Welch for forwarding to the new members. Bill indicated that these three applications brought the total for the extended Welch family to thirteen members.

Matthew Todd & Jake T. Lawson, father & son who descend from William Dawes, were sworn in and presented New Member Certificates. Jake is a Junior Member.

An approved Supplemental Application Certificate was presented to David T. Ross.

President Griswold presented Dave Perkins a Certificate of Appreciation for his continuing support as a poll worker. Dave has not missed working at every election since the chapter started this fundraising program. Dave gave a report on his recently published book, Tales of a One-Room Country School.

Reports:

Secretary: Acting Secretary Keith Bigbee was out of town due to a family emergency so no report was given.

Treasurer: Treasurer Bruce Choate was unable to attend the meeting so no report was given.

Registrar: Smith Virgil reported that one Supplemental Application (Andrew S. Rowe) and one Junior Membership Application (Aaden D. Welch) were received and forwarded to the CASSAR Registrar.

Genealogist/Membership: Earl Young reported that two new Member Applications (Jerold & Aaron Kopp) have been completed and were out for signature. Earl Young expressed his appreciation to Io Beyer for her invaluable help in the genealogical research for applications. Junior Membership Program Chairman Earl Young reported that he had received comments from about half of the committee members and needed to hear from the remainder.

Chaplain: Chaplain Ron Williams reported on the illnesses and injuries of Ed Beyer, Shannon Griswold and Ed Young. Ron circulated three get well cards for signature.

Programs:

JROTC: No report was given in the absence of Program Chairman Mike Holmes.

Color Guard/Eagle Scout: Dale Ross reported that the Eagle Scout Scholarship Contest was completed for the year and no Color Guard activities were scheduled at this time.

Knight Essay/Valley Forge Project: Earl Young reported that both contests have been completed and chapter winners have been submitted to the CASSAR.

2009 Americanism Poster Contest Winners

Place	Name	School	Prize
First	Amy Bradshaw	Weimar	\$100
Second	Haily LeBar	Loomis	\$50
Third	Lauren Lella	Calvary Christian	\$25
Fourth	Kyler Ostenberg	Loomis	\$20
Fifth	Kendell Lilly	Excelsior	\$15
Honorable Mention	Hannah-Jean Ortiz	H. Clarke Powers	\$10
Honorable Mention	Phoebe Alcalá	Valley View	\$10
Honorable Mention	Tommy Granut	Weimar	\$10



*Matthew Todd Lawson was presented
Member Certificate*



*David Ross was presented a Supplemental
Application Certificate*



*Jake Lawson was presented Junior Member
Certificate*

*President's Message
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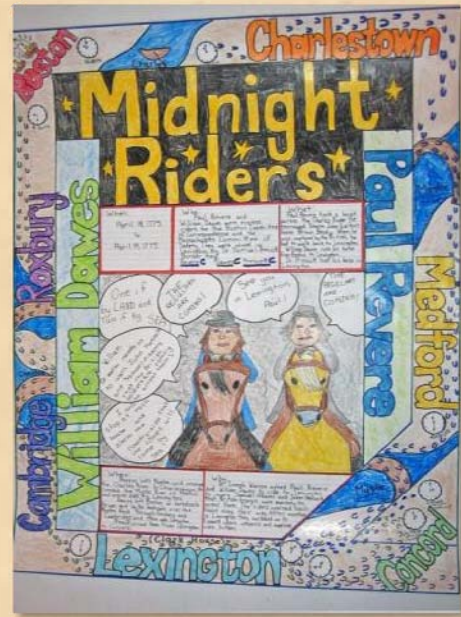
This, my friends, is why we exist today. To perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their service and sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people, to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants, to inspire them and the community-at-large to a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers, and to encourage historical research about the American Revolution.

In Liberty and Patriotism,



*Meeting Minutes Continued
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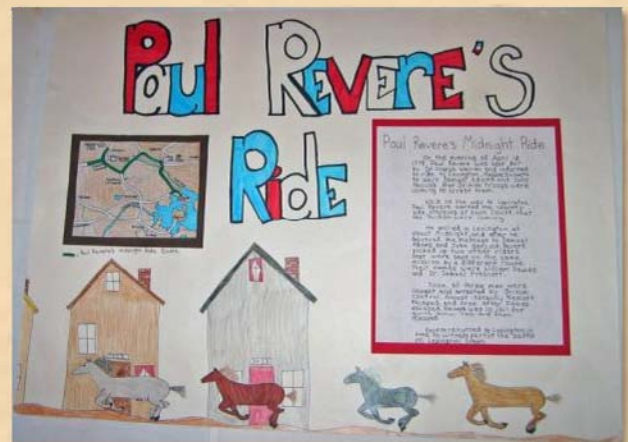
Poster Contest: David Gilliard reported that the poster theme this year had been "Paul Revere's Ride." The chapter had received 383 posters from ten schools and one home school. David reported that on Saturday, March 14th, 13 judges met at the Shady Glen Estates Recreation Hall to pre-judge the posters. The judges selected winners from each class and then winners from each school. The final judging took place by the entire membership during the March meeting. The top five posters and three honorable mentions were selected. The results are shown on the previous chart. The first and second place winners from each school were also identified. The first and second place winners will be forwarded to the CASSAR for judging at the state level.



First Place: Amy Bradshaw, Weimar Hills School



Second Place: Hailey LaBar, Loomis Elementary School



Third Place: Lauren Lella, Calvary Christian School

Unfinished Business:

President Griswold reported that chapter members interested in joining in a group membership of CALSTAR should get their completed applications to him.

President Griswold reported there will be a Special Election held on May 19th. Gold Country Chapter will be manning four precincts.

Vacancies exist for Knight Essay and Valley Forge Program chairmanships as well as Secretary. Anyone interested should contact President Griswold.

New Business: President Griswold stated Mayor Mike Holmes and the Auburn City Council will adopt a proclamation declaring April 19th as Patriots' Day. He urged all chapter members to attend the City Council meeting at 6:00 P.M. at Auburn City Hall, 1225 Lincoln Way.

President Griswold announced that the April meeting will be held on the fourth Saturday (April 25th) rather than the third Saturday to accommodate the CASSAR Spring Meeting.

Closing: The Travis U.S.O. donation helmet was circulated during the meeting. A total of \$60.00 was collected.

There was a Moment of Silence in remembrance of Passed Chapter Compatriots Arlin Welch, Ted Holland, Andy Stough, Bud Marquette, Tom Reilly, Marion St. John, Charles Kemper, Bob Peebles, Bob Lancaster, Jim McDonald, Ozzie Offutt, Phil Slater, and Jonathan Cook.

Ron Williams gave the Benediction and Dale Ross led the SAR Recessional.

President Griswold adjourned the meeting at 10:40 A.M. ☞

Genealogist's Report for April 1, 2009

Contributed by Chapter Genealogist Earl L. Young
eysar@wildblue.net ☞ (530) 346-9536

POTENTIAL MEMBERS							MEMBER SUPPLEMENTALS				
NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	NAME	3	4	5	6
Baker, Malcolm E. (Thomas Baker)	X	X	X				Gilliard, David A. (John Hoagland)	X			
Blackburn, Thomas	X	X	X				McClurg, Robert (Isaiah Bowker)	X			
Bohmfolk, Fred (Silas Joy)	X	X	X				McClurg, Robert (Rev. Benjamin Stone)	X			
Davey, Steve	X	X	X				Ross, Dale (Nicolas Bieber)	X			
Gaines, Ted	X	X	X				Ross, David (Thomas Lane)	X	X	X	X
Hanley, Kenneth (Clark)	X	X	X				Rowe, Andrew (Henry Allshouse)	X	X	X	
Hill, James (Andrew Hartsfield)	X	X	X	X			Virgil, Smith (Keziah Mealman)	X			
Hines, Tony	X	X	X				Welch, John D. & William A. (Jeremiah Phillips)	X	X	X	A
Holland, Steve	X						Welch, John D. & William A. (George Russell)	X	X	X	A
Kopp, Aaron & Jerold (James Reed)	X	X	X	X							
LaPlante, William J. (Simon Kenton)	X										
Lawson, Michael (William Dawes)	X	X	X	X			JUNIOR MEMBERS				
Lawson, Todd (William Dawes)	X	X	X	X	X	X	Baker, Cameron C. (George Eskridge)	X	X	X	X
Lawton, George M.	X	X	X				Bell, Jackson R. (Daniel Singleton)	X	X	X	X
Liedstrand, David	X						Brown, Jordan D. (Josiah Smith)	X	X	X	X
Manifor, B., M., R., & S. (Martin Severance)	X	X	X				Brown, Joshua A. (Josiah Smith)	X	X	X	X
Murphy, Thomas & Sean (Thomas Jarnagin)	X	X	X	X	X	X	Crismore, Braxton L. (Abel Estabrook)	X	X	X	X
Ruth, Rex	X						Hopkins, Conner F. (Philemon Monroe)	X	X	X	X
Rogers, Michael (Charles Talbot)	X						Lawson, Jake (William Dawes, Jr.)	X	X	X	X
Singleton, Eric (Daniel Singleton)	X	X	X	X	X	X	Longtin, John P. (Adam Yager, Sr.)	X	X	X	X
White, George (Isaac Tillotson)	X	X	X	X			Morgan, Devin T. (George Eskridge)	X	X	X	X
							Puls, Edward J. (Edward Burnap)	X	X	X	X
							Schuck, Brody W. (Josiah Seely)	X	X	X	X
							Stowells, C. Nathaniel (George Eskridge)	X	X	X	X
							Virgil, Michael J. (Abijah Virgil)	X	X	X	X
							Welch, Aaden D. (Josiah Seely)	X	X	X	
							Wright, Robert P. (Solomon Langston)	X	X	X	X
							Young, Aaron E. (George Eskridge)	X	X	X	X
							Young, Kyle W. (George Eskridge)	X	X	X	X

(1) Worksheet Sent To Individual
(2) Worksheet Returned
(3) Application Being Prepared

(4) Application Out for Signature
(5) Application Submitted
(6) Application Approved

A – Additional Info Required
Name within () Rev War Patriot
** Signifies Youth Registrant



THE Forty-Niner

Newsletter of the Gold Country Chapter

California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution
PO Box 408 • Meadow Vista, CA 95722-0408



FIRST CLASS

Address Correction Requested



CALLING ALL COMPATRIOTS!

Gold Country wants you for Knight Essay Chairman!

The Gold Country Chapter proudly sponsors the George S. and Stella M. Knight Essay Contest. This Sons of the American Revolution contest is designed to give students an opportunity to explore the influence of the Revolutionary War on present day America. It is open to all high school sophomores, juniors, and seniors and provides opportunities to win scholarships at the chapter, state, and national level.

Students may submit essays on aspects of American History such as historical persons, philosophies, or ideals that are associated with the American Revolution or related topics such as the Declaration of Independence or the framing of the United States Constitution. Essays eligible for competition are between 800 and 1000 words. The student submitting the winning essay receives a \$150 chapter award and becomes eligible to compete in the California Society's competition for a \$500 cash award. The winning essay then advances to national competition where the first place winner receives a \$2000 scholarship, a winning recognition certificate, and contest medal. All told, chapter Knight Essay contestants are eligible to win over \$2500 in cash scholarships.

Chapter competition kicks off during the beginning of the school year each September. The program's chairman should contact high school counselors and teachers to create awareness about the program. Local press releases may also be used to attract contestants. If literary composition is your forte' or if you just want to affect the lives of young people in a positive way, then consider becoming Gold Country Chapter's Knight Essay Contest Chairman. Contact the chapter president at 916-985-3756.

The George S. and Stella M. Knight Essay Contest is supported by the National Association of Secondary School Principals (NASSP).

