



The President's Message

By Chapter President Keith L. Bigbee

At the July chapter meeting I brought up the idea of changing our meeting routine to reflect the needs of the members. In an attempt to increase member attendance we had tried something different; after a year it has not been as successful as we had hoped. After some discussion it became clear that those attending prefer that we return to the prior format. Start time for the meeting was also discussed and the consensus was to return to a 9:00 A.M. start time. An option to hold meetings every other month was also presented. The membership determined they did not support that idea so we will continue to meet monthly.

In keeping with member preferences, starting in August we will return to a 9:00 A.M. start time with a speaker or event and business meeting each month.

August will be an important meeting as the chapter will be voting on a bylaw change regarding associate status. I ask you all to read the bylaw change proposal included in this newsletter to be prepared for the discussion and voting. I think that Gold Country Chapter can be a leader in the state on this issue. We will also have a speaker (Yet to be determined; I will email details at a later date.) and finalize plans for the Constitution Day events in September.

This year I have invited all Northern California chapters to join us for the Constitution Day Parade. I would like to see all of our flags in the parade along with those of our fellow compatriots. For the first time we will be accompanied by the Manifer's 1910 horseless carriage. I am looking forward to a great parade and picnic this year. I hope to see many of you there, marching, riding or just joining in the picnic.

I would like to thank all of the members who were able to march in both of the Fourth of July parades this year. I thought both parades were well done and I look forward to participating again next year. We have been invited to attend an awards ceremony at the City of Lincoln and participate in their parade.

On a final note, the chapter is in need of a secretary. Ed Beyer is still recovering from hip replacement surgery and has said he cannot continue as secretary. We need someone to step up for at least the rest of this year. Please contact me ASAP if you are willing to help out.

Yours in service and patriotism,

Keith L Bigbee

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Calendar of Events

Sunday, August 1st

Air Force Day - Fly the Flag!

Wednesday, August 4th

Coast Guard Day - Fly the Flag!

Sunday, August 15th

V-J Day - Fly the Flag!

Saturday, August 21stRegular Meeting, Lou LaBonte's
Restaurant, Auburn.**Monday, September 6th**

Labor Day - Fly the Flag!

Saturday, September 11th

Patriot Day - Fly the Flag at Half Staff!

Sunday, September 12thConstitution Day Parade & Potluck,
Nevada City.**Friday, September 17th**

Constitution Day - Fly the Flag!

Saturday, September 18thPOW/MIA Recognition Day - Fly the
Flag!**September 23-24th**NSSAR Fall 2009 Leadership Meeting,
Louisville, KY.Happy Birthday wishes to the following
who will celebrate birthdays in August:Christine Anderson, Cameron Baker,
Bryan W. Baxter, Patricia Bigbee,
Joshua Brown, Bruce Choate,
Maryanne Gilliard, Elon-Martin
Harmon, Alan Hopkins, Patricia
Hopkins, Conner Hopkins, Erin
Hopkins, Armida Manifer, Phyllis
McDonald, Fred Schulenburg, Sandra
Sigg, Bob Sullivan, Jeff Virgil, Phyllis
Virgil, and Janet Welch.The next Gold Country Chapter meeting is
Saturday, August 21st at 9:00 A.M.
Lou LaBonte's Restaurant, AuburnThe Gold Country Chapter's 2010 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
9:30AM. See you there!Visit our Chapter, State and National Websites
GoldCountrySAR.org ♦ CaliforniaSAR.org ♦ SAR.orgThe submission deadline for the September edition of
The Forty-Niner is Friday, August 27, 2010.The Forty-Niner is the official newsletter of the Gold Country Chapter,
California Society, SAR. Statements and opinions expressed herein are solely
those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect or state those of the
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George Washington, A Man Set Apart

By Michael G. Lucas

Before I formed you in the womb I knew you, before you were born I set you apart.

---Jeremiah 1:5

Author's Note: After studying American history for years, I have come to the conclusion that many modern historians are guilty of history revisionism. Some of our original documented history is now being ignored, denied, or revised. American history is a lot more incredible and miraculous than many Americans realize. One example of our incredible history is the story of Redhawk. I doubt that you will find the story in modern history books, but it was familiar history over 150 years ago. I recently challenged a modern author who had dismissed the story as urban legend. After I provided this author original source information, he admitted that he had summarily dismissed it without research. I have cited my sources in the footnotes.

More than any other person, George Washington became the singular force in shaping America's history. Without him, our nation may not have even come into existence. Without him our land would certainly have been much different than the one we know today. Washington was a man uniquely set apart by God to change world history. He was set apart (1) through his miraculous American birth and citizenship, (2) through his miraculous protection from danger, and (3) through the recognition by him and others of God's providential hand upon him.

God chose George Washington, even before his birth, setting him apart to accomplish what no ordinary man could



have done. God arranged various circumstances which paved the way for Washington to become the "Father of His Country." Here are some of the "coincidences" that played vital roles in giving us George Washington: (a) George's great-great-grandfather, Lawrence Washington, lost his job with the overthrow of King Charles I by Oliver Cromwell. As a result, Lawrence's son, John, was forced out of the house and into the navy. Without a storm off the coast of Virginia, leaving him shipwrecked, John would have sailed back to England rather than staying in Virginia. In addition, the death of his parents shortly before John's voyage removed the necessity to return to England. These events directly led to George Washington's American birth. (b) George's step-grandfather, George Gale, moved the family to England. George's grandmother, Mildred, died while Augustine, George's father, was ten years old. Mildred's last will and testament stipulated that, in the event of her death, her new husband was to raise her children. If the family of Mildred's first husband had not contested her will in American courts and received custody of the children in America, Augustine would have remained in England. George Washington would later have been born in England rather than in America. (c) Without the death of Augustine when George was young, George would have gone to England for an education and may have never returned or probably have become a Loyalist. (d) Without the influence of his half-brother, Lawrence, George would never have developed a love for the military. George would have remained a successful but unheralded farmer. (e) Without the opposition of his mother, young George would have joined the British navy and moved to Britain. His mother's opposition came primarily because of a letter from her brother Joseph; this letter barely arrived before George's ship sailed. It was so close that George's luggage had already been loaded onto the ship. (f) Without the influence of the neighboring Fairfax family, George would never have become a surveyor and would never have developed such a spirit of adventure. Without his daring

spirit, he would have never become “The Father of His Country.” (g) Only because both Lawrence’s widow and daughter predeceased him did George inherit Mount Vernon, providing the status and resources necessary for his accomplishments.

God set George Washington apart by providentially protecting him from harm such as from musket balls, capsized boats, and malaria. God providentially changed the weather, allowing Washington, on numerous occasions, to save his army. First of all, George Washington was providentially protected early in his life. Such an example was during the Battle of the Monongahela in the French and Indian War. The battle was fought on July 9, 1755, and was a particularly bloody one. Of the 1,500 British soldiers, 456 were killed and 422 were wounded; of the 900 French and Indians, only 23 were killed and 16 were wounded. Colonel Washington was the only British officer on horseback who remained unharmed. Colonel Washington wrote his brother, “But by the all-powerful dispensations of Providence I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me yet escaped unhurt, although death was leveling my companions on every side of me!”

At the time, Washington did not understand why he had not been shot, but it was later explained to him in 1770 by Redhawk, the Indian chief at the Battle of the Monongahela. Redhawk travelled to meet with Washington to give him the report through an interrupter of what happened during battle, “I am a chief, and the ruler over many tribes. My influence extends to the waters of the great lakes, and to the far blue mountains. I have travelled a long and weary path, that I might see the young warrior of the great battle. It was on the day, when the white man’s blood, mixed with the streams of our forest, that I first beheld this chief: I called to my young men and said, “Mark yon tall and daring warrior? He is not of the red-coat tribe—he hath an Indian’s wisdom and his warriors fight as we do—himself alone exposed. Quick, let your aim be certain, and he dies.” Our rifles were leveled, rifles which, but for you, knew not how to miss—’twas all in vain, a power mightier far than we shielded you. Seeing you were under the special guardianship of the Great Spirit, we immediately ceased to fire at you. I am old and shall soon be gathered to the great council fire of my fathers in the land of the shades, but ere I go, there is something bids me speak in the voice of prophecy: Listen! The Great Spirit protects that man [pointing at Washington], and guides his destinies—he will become the chief of nations, and a people yet unborn will hail him as the founder of a mighty empire. I am come to pay homage to the man who is the particular favorite of Heaven, and who can never die in battle.”¹ Another account provided us details that Redhawk shot at Washington eleven times and that his rifle previously had never missed its mark.²

In addition to his early life, God kept his protective hand upon George Washington later in his life, during the Revolutionary War. Washington amazed his soldiers by being in front of them near the battle lines and was never once wounded. At the Battle of Brandywine, British Major Patrick Ferguson stated, referring to whom he later believed to be Washington, “I could have lodged half a dozen balls in him before he was out of my reach...but...I let him live.” Ferguson also related that he ordered three shots but then inexplicably recalled the order.³ Historian Lyman Draper wrote, “This singular impulse of Ferguson illustrates, in a forcible manner, the over-ruling hand of Providence in directing the operation of a man’s mind when he himself is least aware of it.”⁴

George Washington recognized God’s hand upon his life. Even though we’re being told by modern historians that George Washington was a deist who did not know a personal God, we have numerous expression of his dependence upon God’s providential care. Typical of his writings was a letter to Martha on June 18, 1775: “I shall rely, therefore, confidently on that Providence which has heretofore preserved and been bountiful to me.” On May 13, 1776 he wrote, “No man has a more perfect reliance on the alwise [sic] and powerful dispensations of the Supreme Being than I have, nor thinks His aid more necessary.” Washington lived his life depending upon and expecting God’s intervention in his endeavors.

Others also recognized God’s hand upon Washington. They saw that he was a man of destiny and chosen of God for a grand purpose. Jedediah Morse, first American geographer and gazetteer, wrote, “He seemed born to command his fellow men.” Dr. Hugh Knox, Alexander Hamilton’s tutor, said, “Washington was born for the deliverance of America.” Thomas Jefferson wrote, “It may truly be said, that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance... of which the history of the world furnishes no other example.” Benson Lossing, an early Washington scholar, wrote, “He was destined by Heaven for a far [more] noble career than man had conceived for him.”

America came into existence against overwhelming odds because Providence chose to set apart and use one man. “It is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly implore his protection and favor.” – George Washington, October 3, 1789.

--- *A Patriot’s Perspective is continued on page 6.*

The American Revolution Month-by-Month

August 1776

Battle of Long Island Retreat Across East River

By Andrew Jackson Stough, III

Edited by Michael G. Lucas



When Washington saw that General William Howe was preparing to leave Boston, he was certain that Howe had not given up the fight and would return after recouping from the loss of Boston. The question was where would he go? There appeared to be only two places that he might go: Philadelphia and New York City were the only candidates. The capture of Philadelphia, the largest city in America, would serve little purpose strategically. It was also doubtful that he would attempt to capture Congress. That body had no fixed assets and it could move in the time that it would take to pack their bags and ride away.

The next target had to be New York City. At a mile square it was the second largest city in America. It was central to the northern states. It was blessed with a magnificent harbor. The Hudson River was the key to dividing the most fractious of the colonies. Washington, understanding its significance to the American cause, dispatched General Charles Lee to give an assessment of what would be required to defend the city. Lee, in his report, found that the city could not be successfully defended. The city simply could not be held against a coordinated attack by land and water. The very things that made New York important to both sides also made it indefensible. Despite Lee's warning, Congress felt that New York must be held at all costs and Washington agreed.

General Howe, having arrived in early July, was in no hurry to attack. He had the Americans isolated on the east by land forces while Admiral Howe could control all access by water. General Howe and his brother Admiral Richard Howe were commissioned by the king to make formal peace overtures to Washington and the Congress. His first letter addressed to George Washington, Esquire, was summarily rejected. Eventually, after several more rejections, Washington received an emissary from the general who represented himself and his brother. As a member of the Committee of Peace, he could offer pardons and amnesty to anyone who surrendered and swore allegiance to the king. Washington felt that no

American had done anything wrong and a pardon or amnesty wasn't needed.

Apparently feeling that the diplomatic niceties with Washington had been satisfied, General Howe on August 22nd began to move troops from Staten Island to Long Island to face the Continental Army. Washington apparently did not understand the threat of the British fleet. He not only kept all troops in place on Long Island, but increased their number by sending in reinforcements. The odds were now about three British to one American soldier, plus the mighty fleet of warships.

The Battle of Long Island began on the morning of August 27th. It was but one of a number of engagements which would yield a series of defeats and retreats before superior forces. It would also reveal a continuing problem of American forces in the months ahead. American commanders, encouraged by their success at Breed's Hill, put too much emphasis on facing the enemy from a fortification. They overlooked the fact that, had Howe used both land and naval forces in an encircling movement, there would have been a massacre of the Americans at Breed's Hill. A new tactic by the British was the use of Tories to discover obscure routes to encircle the American force, while a British frontal force kept their attention.

While the first engagement of troops occurred at 3:00 A.M. on June 27th, the actual preparation and first movement of British troops began at 9:00 P.M. on the 26th. An overnight march placed them behind American forces who were already hotly engaged from the front and flank. Once engaged, the Americans fought valiantly and successfully until they were attacked from the rear. By the end of the battle, American losses were close to 1,000 killed and about the same number captured. British losses were minimal. Leckie revealed that Howe's victorious young officers were enraged that they were not allowed to storm the Brooklyn fortifications.

Numerous sources relate that after Bunker Hill, Howe was a changed man. Once a hard charger in combat, he now seemed to always see the slaughter of some of Britain's finest soldiers as they piled up dead or wounded under the guns of New England farmers. Howe reasoned that time was not of the essence; the rebel fortifications in Brooklyn could be reduced stone by stone under the weight of British seaborne or land cannon.

Washington now assumed total command. He could see that he was completely cut off and could either be overrun or starved out. It was time to regroup and find a way to get off the island. Fortunately nature took a hand in the proceedings, soaking the ground and stopping all British operations. It was an ordeal for the troops, as they had to suffer in the rain without food or cover. Washington stayed with the army, sharing their hardships without complaint. He already had their respect. By undergoing their same hardships, he was earning their devotion to him as a commander. Steady as a rock, he gave confidence and determination to the soldiers.

The next day, reinforcements, including the Marblehead Regiment of seafarers, arrived. Washington, at this time, exhibited the forethought that became typical of him and his generals in the years to come. He had previously ordered that any and all available boats be secured. With the Marblehead and Salem regiments, there might be a way out!

Rain became intermittent, allowing British cannon to move ever closer, but time was running out. Going about during the day as if he was going to continue defense of the island, he planned a desperate gamble that he could cross the East River to Manhattan.

With his mind made up, he called a staff meeting and it was agreed that a retreat from Long Island was necessary. On the night of August 30th, with some good fortune, secrecy, masterful planning, and a surprising amount of discipline on the part of raw troops, the force was pulled off the island by Marblehead and Salem fishermen.

There have been some who surmise that divine providence also helped. A bitter storm contained the Royal Navy, while in the later stages a dense fog opportunely appeared, concealing the withdrawal when it was most vulnerable. Though the battle may have been disastrous, the retreat was remarkable - so much so that a ranking British officer described it as "glorious." American losses were three men who stayed behind to plunder.

References: Don Higginbotham's *The War of American Independence*; Robert Leckie's *George Washington's War*; National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution's *Principal Events*; Encyclopedia Britannica's *The Revolutionary Years*; U.S. Army's *American Military History*.

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. ❧



British General William Howe

-- *A Patriot's Perspective* is concluded from page 4.

¹ This account was the testimony of Dr. James Craik, Washington's neighbor and good friend. It was recorded in the book by Washington's step-grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, in *Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington*, pp. 300-306, first published in 1859. It was also published as the play *The Indian Prophecy, A National Drama* by G.W.P. Custis in 1828. It was performed in theaters in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Author's Note: Early history books routinely contained the story; example being *The Pictorial Life of George Washington*, p. 82, by John Frost, first published in 1859.

² Dr. Daniel Craig, military surgeon, heard about the events directly from Redhawk. The account was given by Washington's nephew, Lawrence Lewis, in *History of the Valley of Virginia*, p. 373, by Samuel Kercheval, first published in 1833.

³ Hugh F. Rankin, "An Officer Out of His Time: Correspondence of Major Patrick Ferguson, 1779-1780," in Howard H. Peckham (ed.) *Sources of American Independence: Selected Manuscripts from the Collections of the William L. Clements Library*, vol. 2, Chicago & London, 1978.

⁴ *King's Mountain and Its Heroes* by Lyman C. Draper, pp. 52-54, first published in 1881.

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Secret Diplomacy

By Michael G. Lucas

In August 2009, a former U.S. president travelled to North Korea to win the release of California journalists Laura Ling and Euna Lee. Ling and Lee were reporters who had been investigating trafficking of North Korean women along the Korean-Chinese border. They were arrested for illegally crossing into Korean territory and were subsequently sentenced to twelve years at hard labor. For some time, North Korea has wanted to be treated like a legitimate nuclear state and has hoped to draw Washington into direct negotiations about normalizing relations. The United States has refused to endorse such a status for this rogue state with its history of terrorism, violating agreements, and sharing its nuclear expertise with hostile nations. North Korea used the two reporters in an attempt to gain favorable concessions from America.

During the journalists' captivity, the United States used official diplomacy to denounce North Korea's actions. Officials in Washington called upon Pyongyang to release the Americans. These same officials encouraged nations, with influence over Korea, to pressure their captors for a release. Since the United States and North Korea lack a diplomatic relationship, there is not supposed to be any direct negotiation. However, unbeknownst to Americans, there were secret negotiations going on at the highest levels.


On many occasions in our nation's history there has been the official diplomacy for public consumption while the real diplomacy was occurring behind the scenes. For example, at the end of the Revolutionary War, America was involved in a similar situation with Great Britain and France - official diplomacy for the world to observe while the real diplomacy occurred in secret.

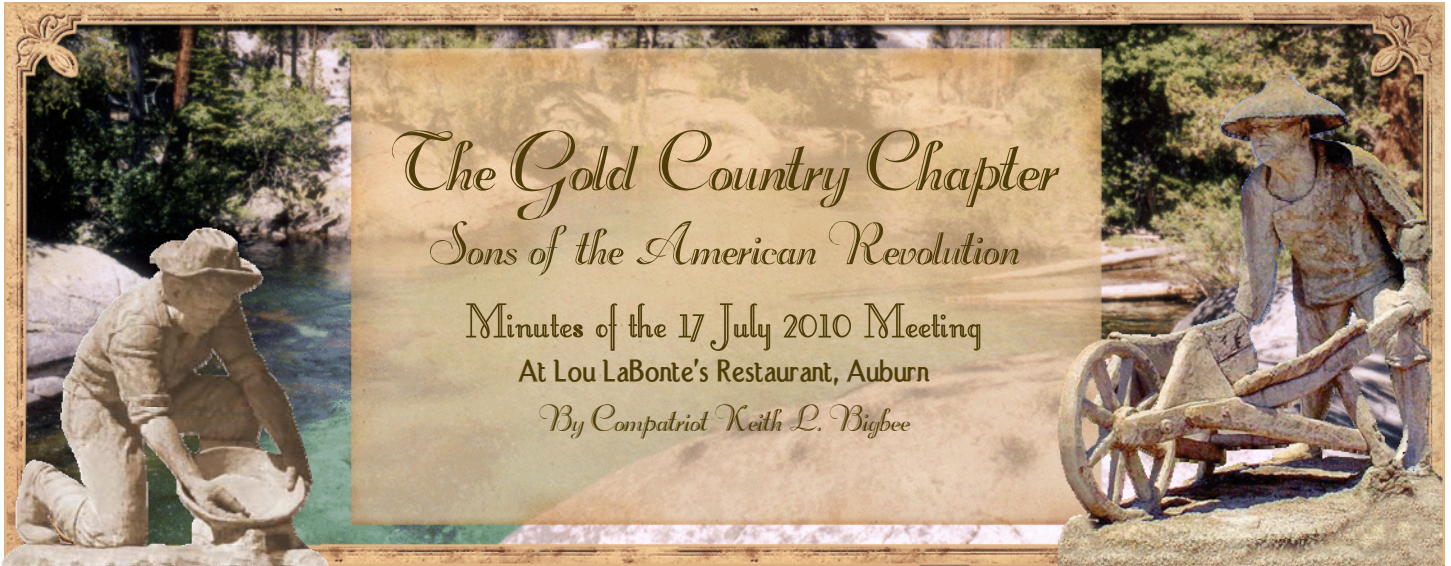
The Continental Congress named Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Laurens, and John Jay as commissioners to negotiate peace with Britain. Jefferson declined the assignment for personal reasons and Laurens was captured at sea and imprisoned in the Tower of London (he was later part of a prisoner exchange for Lord Cornwallis). Congress gave the commissioners strict instructions that all negotiations must be in concert with France. Following America's victory at Yorktown and the ensuing collapse of Lord North's government, peace negotiations began.

For several months, Franklin negotiated alone, while he awaited the arrival of Adams and Jay. Franklin was always the consummate negotiator and never shied away from

deception. He printed fake Boston newspapers on his printing press in France, reporting fictitious horrors that British soldiers had inflicted upon Americans. Franklin used such ploys to strengthen his negotiating position. On the surface, Franklin insisted that France be included in all negotiations, but, behind the scenes, Franklin arranged for private and direct discussions with the British. He recognized that France had a totally different agenda than America and would be reluctant to relinquish claims in North America. Franklin was so gifted at subterfuge that he dealt simultaneously with two rival ministers, Foreign Secretary Charles Fox and Home Secretary Lord Shelburne. He strung Fox along until he successfully maneuvered the more trustworthy and flexible Shelburne into the official position to negotiate with America. After the death of Prime Minister Rockingham, Shelburne became prime minister. He only accepted the office with the precondition that the king recognize American sovereignty. Franklin outwardly continued to insist that the French be a party to all negotiations but became convinced that America would fare better by negotiating directly with Britain. He was less than candid with both France and the Continental Congress about his private negotiations. With slow calculating moves, Franklin laid the groundwork for the negotiations ending the Revolutionary War. Dr. Franklin was later sidelined with gout and kidney stones. Fortunately Adams and Jay arrived and were able to continue the back-channel diplomacy initiated by Franklin. On November 30, 1782, the American and British negotiators agreed on a provisional treaty ending the Revolutionary War. Nine months later the treaty was ratified. The opening line of the treaty boldly declared that the United States was "free, sovereign and independent."

Benjamin Franklin was faced with one of his greatest challenges - justifying why America negotiated a peace treaty independently of France. Franklin used his connections and his diplomatic skills to convince France that Adams and Jay had acted out of a lack of propriety, not hostility. He also conveyed the subtle message that it would hurt their interests if they made it a public issue and it would possibly bring America and Britain into even greater alliance. France was not pleased but they suppressed their anger and accepted the treaty. Unbelievably, they also agreed to Franklin's request for another loan for America.

Success in negotiation usually lies with the one perceived to be in the strongest position. America's negotiators have succeeded through the years, in part, because of our military and economic success. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay were able to favorably negotiate an end to the Revolutionary War only after the success on the battlefield at Yorktown. American negotiators still continue to achieve amazing victories in secret and often without a loss of life. One reason for their success is because our enemies know that America stands strong. Just as they did over two centuries ago, America's patriots are still standing strong and are still willing to sacrifice their lives for freedom, sovereignty, and independence. We remain the land of the free only because of the brave. 



President Bigbee called the meeting to order at 9:30 A.M. Chaplain Ron Williams gave the invocation; Compatriot Barry Hopkins led the Pledge of Allegiance; Compatriot Dave Gilliard led the SAR Pledge.

Attendance: There were ten members and five guests in attendance; President Bigbee welcomed both Ron Barker, who recently transferred to Gold Country from the Texas Society, and prospective member Mike Howell. DAR members Armida Manifor, Winona Virgil, and Coreena Ross joined us for the meeting.

Guest Speaker: A presentation on the history of the World War II Battle of Midway Islands by Compatriot and 1st Vice President Mike Holmes was well received.

Reports: President Bigbee spoke of the poor level of attendance at the meetings. He also thanked all who helped with the election precincts.

Secretary: There was no report since he was unable to attend the meeting. Mike Howell was appointed by President Bigbee to take notes for the preparation of the minutes.

Treasurer: There was no report since the treasurer was unable to attend the meeting.

Registrar: The registrar reported on several applications in progress.

Color Guard: Captain Dale Ross reported on the 4th of July parades. He said the chapter has been invited to the Lincoln City Council Meeting for a presentation for participating in their parade. Ron Barker made the suggestion of passing out small business cards with chapter contact information as we marched.

Poster Contest: Chairman Dave Gilliard stated that the Americanism Poster entry by Gold Country won first place at the national level. It will be on display at the NSSAR headquarters for the next year. Congratulations to MacKenzie Simpson from Twelve Bridges School in Lincoln.

Scouts: Mike Howell thanked the chapter for helping with the recent Cub Scout Day Camp luncheon.

New Business: The meeting format will be returning to the prior format in that every meeting will be an opportunity for both a presentation and committee reports. There was a lot of discussion about how often to hold chapter meetings. One idea of switching to holding meetings every other month was ruled out by those members in attendance. The question of whether to start at 9:00 or 9:30 was also brought up. Based upon the decision of the members attending, we will return to a 9:00 A.M. start time beginning in August.

A proposal for a change to the chapter bylaws regarding associates was presented. It will be voted on at the next regular meeting. See page 9 for the exact wording of the proposed changes.

Plans for the Constitution Day parade and picnic in Nevada City on Sunday September 12th are in the works. This year we will be honored to have the Manifor's 1910 horseless carriage join us for the parade. An invitation to participate has been extended to all Northern California SAR Chapters. President Bigbee is hoping to have enough participants to utilize all our flags. He mentioned that there are several uniforms and a lady's dress available. September's newsletter will contain information and maps.

Closing: President Bigbee led the Recessional and Ron Williams gave the Benediction. The meeting was adjourned at 10:45 P.M.

PROPOSED BYLAWS REVISION

July 17, 2010

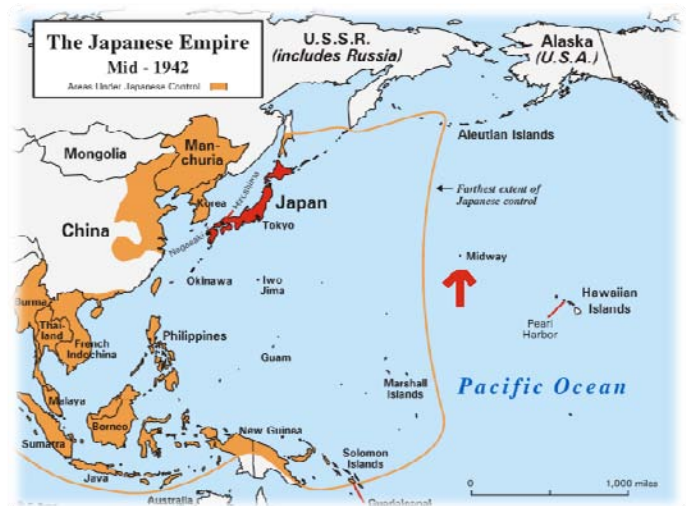
ARTICLE II

Membership

- 6. Prospective members, ~~members of other SAR Chapters, Youth Registrants, and/or men not meeting the above requirements~~ eligible for membership due to an inability to attain proper documentation of lineage, may join the Chapter as an "Associate" ~~Member~~.
 - a. ~~Associate Members~~ must be recommended by a member of the Chapter.
 - b. ~~Associate Members~~ must pay the current Chapter dues.
 - c. ~~Associate Members~~ may not hold an office but may serve on Chapter Committees.
 - d. ~~Associate Members~~ do not have voting privileges.
 - e. ~~Associate Members~~ are encouraged to bring their wives and/or other guests to Chapter meetings. They are encouraged to participate in all Chapter programs. Including, but not limited to the Gold Country Chapter Color Guard and Historic Flag Program.
- Addition:
- f. Past chapter members are not eligible for Associate status. Past chapter members who wish to participate in chapter activities will need to follow procedures for reinstatement.



Auburn City Councilman Mike Holmes presented a most interesting historical account of the Battle of Midway, the turning point of World War II in the Pacific.



Japan's goal was to destroy America's aircraft carriers in the Battle of Midway. However, due to America's superior intelligence and strategy, it was the Japanese who sustained the huge loss of carriers. Japan never recovered from their crippling defeat at Midway.



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

Are You Smarter Than a 5th Grader?

1. British strategy after 1778 was to:
 - a. subdue New England by severing it from the other colonies, invading it from Quebec, and blockading it from the sea.
 - b. capitalize on relations with the Indians in order to stabilize the backcountry and then press eastward to the seacoast.
 - c. seize key southern posts, enlist the aid of loyalist militiamen, and move northward to pacify one region after another.
 - d. hang on until the Americans were worn down, out of supplies, and bankrupt.
2. What was the role of African-Americans in the American Revolution?
 - a. As the war dragged on, southern blacks were increasingly welcome to enlist.
 - b. Americans generally avoided arming blacks, but the British eagerly recruited runaway slaves.
 - c. Though still enslaved, they rallied around the revolutionary cause and, uniformly supported the American cause.
 - d. Very few slaves escaped to freedom; those who did, found themselves welcomed in the north and in Canada.
3. Why was South Carolina less likely than Maryland to support the American Revolution?
 - a. The Anglican Church had less influence in South Carolina than it did in Maryland.
 - b. There were fewer Scotch-Irish in South Carolina than there were in Maryland.
 - c. South Carolina had a lower percentage of tenant farmers than did Maryland.
 - d. The South Carolina population had a much higher percentage of blacks than did the Maryland population.
4. A problem with the Spanish entry into the American Revolution against Britain was that Spain:
 - a. entered as an ally of France rather than of the United States.
 - b. demanded that the United States surrender Georgia as a price for its help.
 - c. agreed to fight the British but only on the open seas.
 - d. said it would attack only the British colonies in South America.

Answers:
c, b, d, a