



The President's Message

By Chapter President Keith L. Bigbee

It is with much gratitude and also sadness that I note this will be the last edition of the Forty-Niner newsletter published by our esteemed editor Mike Lucas. Mike has done an absolutely outstanding job with this publication for the last three years. As editor, Mike put his own stamp on the Forty-Niner and won state and national awards for his hard work and dedication. His editorial column, A Patriot's Perspective, provided interesting insight and information. I, for one, looked forward with anticipation for what he would present each month. I will miss this greatly. Congratulations and thank you Mike for a job well done!

The Constitution Day parade and picnic is right around the corner. I have invited all the Northern California chapters to join us and expect at least a couple to take me up on the offer. Richard and Armida Manifer have offered their 1910 horseless carriage as part of our group, so if you are not up to marching, you can ride. If you are planning on participating in the parade, please contact Dale Ross. I encourage all members in the local area to participate in both if you can, but at least join us for the picnic portion of the day.

The picnic will follow as soon as we can get to the picnic grounds in Grass Valley, approximately 3:00 P.M. The chapter will provide hamburgers, hot dogs and drinks. If you can join us, please contact me so we are sure to have enough; if you are able, bring a salad, side dish or dessert. More detailed information and directions are included in this newsletter.

At the August meeting the chapter was prepared to vote on proposed bylaw changes. There was a significant change in the wording proposed from the floor. As there were only eight members present to vote, it was agreed we should start the process over. Please see the revised wording in this edition of the newsletter and do plan on attending the meeting in October for a vote.

Yours in service and patriotism,

Keith L. Bigbee

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Calendar of Events

Monday, September 6th
Labor Day - Fly the Flag!**Saturday, September 11th**
Patriot Day - Fly the Flag at Half Staff!**Sunday, September 12th**
Constitution Day Parade & Potluck,
Nevada City.**Friday, September 17th**
Constitution Day - Fly the Flag!**Saturday, September 18th**
POW/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
September:**Jim Anderson, Mike Crutcher,
Catrina Ann Harmon, Jim Holmes,
Benjamin Harmon, Jon King, Aaron
Kopp, Lyall Marshall, Devin Morgan,
Jeri Murphy, Irene Payne, Dave
Perkins, Beau Scherer, Michael Virgil,
Vicki Welch, Sue Williams, and Mike
Young, Jr.**

The next Gold Country Chapter meeting is
Saturday, September 12th at 3:30 P.M.
Memorial Park, Grass Valley

The 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.org

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No Turning Back

By Michael G. Lucas



The yearning for liberty has been sewn into the fabric of our land for the last four centuries. The struggles of its citizens to achieve and maintain freedom has come to define America. Liberty is the bedrock for the foundation of our nation and every generation has been willing to pay the price to maintain and advance it.

In 1620, the Pilgrims left Europe on the *Mayflower* in search for a land where they could freely practice their Christian faith without restrictions. These Pilgrim families were willing to forsake security, friends, family, and possessions in order to start a fresh life in an unsettled land. They had to face a perilous two-month voyage across a vast ocean. One crew member and one passenger died before they reached land. One passenger was washed overboard. They encountered violent winds and storms. One of the storms threatened their survival when the ship's main beam cracked. The possibility of returning to Europe was considered but the decision was made that there would be *no turning back*. They had departed knowing the odds of success were dismal because so many attempts to colonize America had failed. They faced the same obstacles that doomed other colonies before them: disease, starvation, native hostilities, and destruction by competing nations. However, their quest for freedom was so profound that they were willing to risk everything to achieve it. During their first winter, forty-three of the hundred and two Pilgrims died. In the following spring, the *Mayflower* returned to England but not a single Pilgrim was on board. There would be *no turning back*; sacrifice, deprivation, and risk of death were a price well worth paying in exchange for their liberty.

Several generations later, Americans again found their lack of liberty intolerable. Their repeated attempts to persuade the British Crown to cease its restrictions and injustices were ignored. Patrick Henry eloquently expressed the preeminence of liberty in his speech to the Virginia House of Burgesses, encouraging them to send troops for the war effort: "It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace--but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The

next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" Within a few months, a group of brave men risked their lives by meeting together to develop strategy advancing independence. The fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence endorsed their own death warrants by publicly announcing their role in rejecting British rule. Their signatures pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in support of that declaration. In *Greatness to Spare*, Fahrenbach states, "Nine signers died of wounds or hardships during the Revolutionary War. Five were captured or imprisoned, in some cases with brutal treatment. The wives, sons and daughters of others were killed, jailed, mistreated or left penniless. Several lost everything they owned. Every signer was proscribed as a traitor; everyone was hunted. Most were offered immunity, freedom, rewards or the release of loved ones to break their pledged word, or to take the King's protection. Their fortunes were forfeited, but their honor was not. No signer defected or changed his stand through the darkest hours. Their honor, like the nation, remained intact." The king offered pardon if the patriots abandoned their cause but there would be *no turning back*. For our founders, the cause had to go forward regardless of the price. They had known the cost and, just as the Pilgrims, they decided that it was one they were willing to pay.

Americans answered the call of their leaders by taking up arms against Britain. The odds of their success were similar to those faced by the Puritans. While the Declaration of Independence was being signed, the British were accumulating in New York harbor the largest expeditionary force in their history prior to World Wars I and II. Four hundred and twenty-seven ships carried about 32,000 professional soldiers and seamen – more than the population of Philadelphia, the largest city in the colonies. The ships carried 1,200 cannon and the holds of the supply ships were

packed with “artillery more considerable than was ever brought before into the field,” according to one British admiral. These transport vessels, also loaded with vast quantities of munitions, horses, and provisions, were “not to be counted,” their masts “appearing as thick as trees in a forest.” On the other hand, America had no navy or standing army, no cannon or logistics, no credit or assistance. Washington’s ragtag army was much smaller than the British army; it was poorly trained and ill-equipped. Regardless of the overwhelming disparity, there would be *no turning back*. The cause of liberty demanded that they stay the course.

Over the years America has found its liberty in jeopardy. In World War II America’s liberty was threatened by fascism. During the darkest days of war, it appeared that the world was being consumed by tyranny. The Nazis had captured Poland, Denmark, Luxembourg, Belgium, France, Austria, Holland, Czechoslovakia and part of Russia. General Rommel had been victorious in North Africa and the Luftwaffe continued bombing London. Japan had destroyed America’s western fleet and was continuing its advances. The Japanese had invaded Thailand and the Malay Peninsula. It had captured Singapore, Guam, Wake Island, the Philippines, and Corregidor. Americans realized that their island of liberty would no longer survive without their intervention. Americans responded as they always have and lined up in recruiting stations. Lives were risked and plans put on hold for the cause of liberty. American women, in unprecedented numbers, left the comfort of their homes and joined the war effort. Victory gardens were planted in yards across the country. Americans rationed or did without. Americans spilt their blood on the beaches of Normandy, on Iwo Jima, at Bataan, and around the world. They had counted the price and there could be *no turning back*. Just as with so many brave patriots before them, no price was too high for America’s liberty.

In recent years America has found itself facing an old enemy but with new and more deadly tactics; her liberty is again under siege. Americans have responded as always. When the New York City firefighters ascended the World Trade Center towers, they knew there could be *no turning back*. There was *no turning back* for the heroes on United Flight 93 as they left their seats to storm the cockpit doors. Americans to this day continue to throw themselves in harm’s way to defeat this enemy.

Americans yet unborn will undoubtedly face new, unforeseen enemies and unprecedented challenges. Without a doubt they, too, will resolve that liberty is worth any price and there will be *no turning back*. They will agree with Samuel Adams who wrote, “The hand of Heaven appears to have led us on to be, perhaps, humble instruments and means in the great providential dispensation which is completing. We have fled from the political Sodom; let us *not look back* lest we perish and become a monument of infamy and derision to the world.” ☞



Forty-Niner Editor Calls It a Wrap

The current edition of the Forty-Niner marks the final one for Editor Mike Lucas. In October 2007, Mike began transitioning into the position held by our previous editor, Wayne Griswold. Mike maintained the general appearance of the newsletter but added a new historical series which he entitled “A Patriot’s Perspective.” Mike wrote and published a total of 45 historical articles.

Editor Wayne Griswold proved to be a difficult act to follow. The Forty-Niner newsletter, during Wayne’s editorship, had been voted the best multi-sheet SAR newsletter in America during his last two years. Mike often questioned his sanity for taking over the position since the bar had been set so high. But it was easier to maintain an excellent product than to create one from scratch as Wayne had done. Mike kept what had worked for Wayne and tried to build upon it. Mike was able to maintain the tradition established by Wayne and was recognized as producing America’s best multi-sheet SAR newsletter two years in a row. We’ll know next year if that becomes three years in a row.

Mike says that it’s been a real challenging experience with opportunity for tremendous growth. He was able to develop desktop publishing skills and strengthen his love of history. During the last three years, Mike read well over 100 history books. He had thousands of historical facts floating around his head. He selected themes and learned to package these historical facts into logically flowing articles. He always kept paper in his pocket and beside his bed so he could capture ideas as they popped into his head.

Mike says that he’s ready for a change of pace. He figures that the research, writing, creating, and editing averaged about forty hours each month. Now it’s time for him to embark on some new projects and catch up on chores which have been neglected. Mike bids the Forty-Niner readers a fond farewell and wishes to thank everyone for providing the opportunity to have served. ☞

The American Revolution Month-by-Month

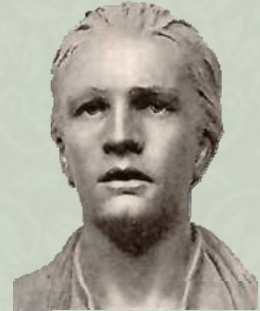
September 1776

Hanging of Nathan Hale

Peace Overtures

By Andrew Jackson Stough, III

Edited by Michael G. Lucas



September brought the first hint of autumn, with warm to hot muggy days and increasingly chilly nights. General Washington had a surprising number of troops. Despite losses on Long Island, he still seemed unaware of the devastating land and sea forces of the Howe brothers as he prepared to defend Manhattan Island. He realigned his forces into three divisions: one to hold New York, the second to hold the north end of the island which was the presumed focus for an attack, and the third at King's Bridge as a retreat from the island, if necessary.

The Howe brothers spent their first two weeks in an approach by Admiral Lord Howe to try his hand at pacifying the rebels by making peace overtures to Congress. While the actual conference lasted only one day, time was required to contact Congress. Then more time was consumed due to travel from Philadelphia to Staten Island. Congress sent a commission of three: Benjamin Franklin, Edward Rutledge, and John Adams. The Admiral was reported to have been most pleasant to deal with, but, on examination, admitted that neither he nor his brother had any real authority, beyond pardoning individuals and restoring them to the status of British subjects. There could be no bargaining of any kind. In effect it was a "take it or leave it" proposition. If accepted, the Declaration of Independence would have to be rescinded. Congress would have to be adjourned and its authority nullified. The Continental Army would also have to lay down its arms. It required very little thought to refuse the terms and to return back to Philadelphia. Although the Staten Island meeting only lasted one day, the meeting was not a total loss. The meeting and the preparation time provided time for the Continental Army to recoup their losses and improve their fortifications. It also aroused an even greater spirit to be independent from the throne. With the refusal to Lord Howe, Congress now knew, like Caesar at the Rubicon, that it had burned its bridges and now must live or die free. If it were not obvious before, the meeting brought out the truth of an earlier Franklin quip, "We can all hang together or assuredly we will hang separately."

On September 13th, the British landed on the Hudson side of the island above New York City. On the 15th, Howe landed troops at Kipp's Bay, disregarding Harlem Heights which Washington had thought would feel the brunt of the next attack. The young British officers were right and the raw American troops panicked; they threw away anything that slowed their flight and ran like rabbits. Washington dashed up and tried to stem the tide but it was hopeless. The next day Howe moved against Harlem Heights.

On the 16th, a scouting party of 150 Connecticut Rangers met British infantry, including troops from the Scottish Black Watch. The Rangers began an orderly and successful withdrawal from a superior force. Feeling that they had cornered another bunch of rabbits, British buglers sounded the fox hunter's call. The Americans, who were now receiving reinforcements, were enraged. Bursting forward they drove the British back into a dead run for their lives. The Battle of Harlem Heights was not a major engagement and the loss on either side was small, but it was a shock to the British, who began to realize that they could not summarily dismiss the Americans, in or out of defensive positions.

Why had the Howes not taken the two weeks to crush Washington and his army instead of dallying with Congress in a plan that was not liable to be accepted? To begin with, the Howes appeared not to have seen their offer as anything but generous. Within their own ranks the younger officers were still angry that they had not been allowed to continue the slaughter on Long Island. They were now discontent that they were standing down because of a conference, while Washington grew stronger by the day.

Leckie spent some time theorizing why the Howe brothers failed to act. One reason was that the American army was considered by the British soldiers as little better than frightened rabbits. They had not seen the slaughter at Breed's Hill, but Howe had. He may have been loath to waste men against entrenched rebels, whom he considered to be easy

targets on the open field. Additionally, even moderate military combat was a terrific consumer of men and materiel. Replacements for almost anything had to come from England. Transport over the stormy North Atlantic alone required from three to six months, depending upon the weather encountered on the journey.

It is not known how a fire started, but early on the morning of September 21st fire begun in a shed. It whipped through New York City, destroying many fine homes, churches, public buildings, and wharves. The Tory population went wild. Whigs, suspected as arsonists, were summarily hanged; others were cast alive into the fire. A wind change occurred, bringing the fires to a halt, thereby saving much of the city.

The next night an American officer, Captain Nathan Hale of the Connecticut Rangers, was stopped by a company of Queen's Rangers on Long Island. Caught in civilian clothes and with written notes of British troop movements and fortifications, he was charged as a spy. Delivered immediately to General Howe, he was ordered hanged. Denied contact of any kind, including a clergyman or the use of a Bible during the night, he was marched down a road the next morning and unceremoniously hanged from a tree. It was at this time that he said "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

References: Don Higginbotham's *The War of American Independence*; Robert Leckie's *George Washington's War*; Encyclopedia Britannica's *The Revolutionary Years*; Langguth's *Patriots: The Men Who Started the American Revolution*.

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. ❧

Nathan Hale, Editor's Addendum

Nathan Hale was caught red-handed with documentation implicating him as a spy. There would be no trial; Howe immediately ordered that he would be hanged the next morning. Worse than this, he was to be hanged by William Cunningham, the Provost-Marshal whose brutality disgraced the British army throughout the war. If Hale had known, there could have been a small measure of satisfaction in knowing that Cunningham was himself hanged in England, not many years later.

Early the next day he was led to his death. "On the morning of the execution," said Captain Montresor, an English officer, "my station being near the fatal spot, I requested the Provost-Marshal to permit the prisoner to sit

in my marquee while he was making the necessary preparations." Captain Hale entered with a calm and gentle dignity. He asked for writing materials, which Montresor furnished him. He wrote two letters; one to his mother and one to a brother officer. Cunningham would later destroy these letters, giving the reason that the rebels should not know that they had a man in their army who could die with so much firmness. He was marched out by a guard and hanged upon an apple tree in an orchard. The place was near the present intersection of East Broadway and Market Street in New York City. He was asked to give a dying speech and confession. "I only regret," he said, "that I have but one life to lose for my country," The idea for his speech probably came from Addison's then-popular play, "Cato."

Hale sent the British a message that his cause still had great merit and that someone like himself--intelligent, educated and decent--was willing to die for it "without regret." It should be put in perspective that Hale's cause was in really bad shape in September 1776. The much-defeated and demoralized rebel army had been chased to upper Manhattan, ripe for total destruction by the vastly superior British forces. Its soldiers were deserting in droves now--sometimes whole companies at once--and the end seemed only a matter of time. But Hale told the British that his country was still worthwhile and worth dying for. The enemy was duly impressed, seeing that most of them still considered the rebels to be a dirty rag-tag bunch of contentious rabble.

This insignificant schoolteacher--who never wrote anything important, never owned any property, never had a permanent job, never married or had children, never fought in a battle and who failed in his final mission--made history and is known today by every American schoolchild. Hale is remembered for his genuine dedication, his courage, and his willingness to pay the ultimate price with honor and dignity. ❧



America's Technological Creativity

By Michael G. Lucas

In July 2009, America celebrated the 40th anniversary of one of our most momentous accomplishments – landing men on the moon. Even after 40 years, no other nation has duplicated this feat. For most of its history, America has led the world in technological advances. Americans have been the creative genius behind innovations which have revolutionized the world. Airplanes, transistors, internet, vaccines, lasers, and fiber optics, just to name a few, were invented by Americans.

America has been blessed both with an educated population and the resources necessary for technological development. We are also fortunate to have a government which has invested heavily in scientific research. Our military power and our space program have provided an impetus for many scientific breakthroughs. America's Judeo-Christian world view has played a role by fostering a belief that the world is real and the human mind is capable of discerning its nature.

America gained its independence at the same time that profound changes in industrial production were taking place. Before achieving its independence, the American colonies had been greatly restricted by Great Britain. The colonies had been expected to remain agrarian and a consumer rather than producer of finished goods. America's founders first set a pattern of technical creativity. Benjamin Franklin became one of the world's foremost scientists and inventors. Thomas Jefferson had a very creative mind and was responsible for a number of innovations. George Washington made a number of breakthroughs in scientific farming and husbandry.

Even with limited resources, America began showing its creative brilliance as early as during the Revolutionary War. In 1775, David Bushnell, a patriot from Connecticut, attempted to use technology to break the British naval blockade. Bushnell developed the world's first submarine, which he named the *Turtle*.

General Washington had doubts about the *Turtle* but he provided funds for its development. The submarine was designed to drill into an enemy's ship hull and attach a 130 pound mine, which would be detonated by a clock-timer device. The mine was also invented by Bushnell.

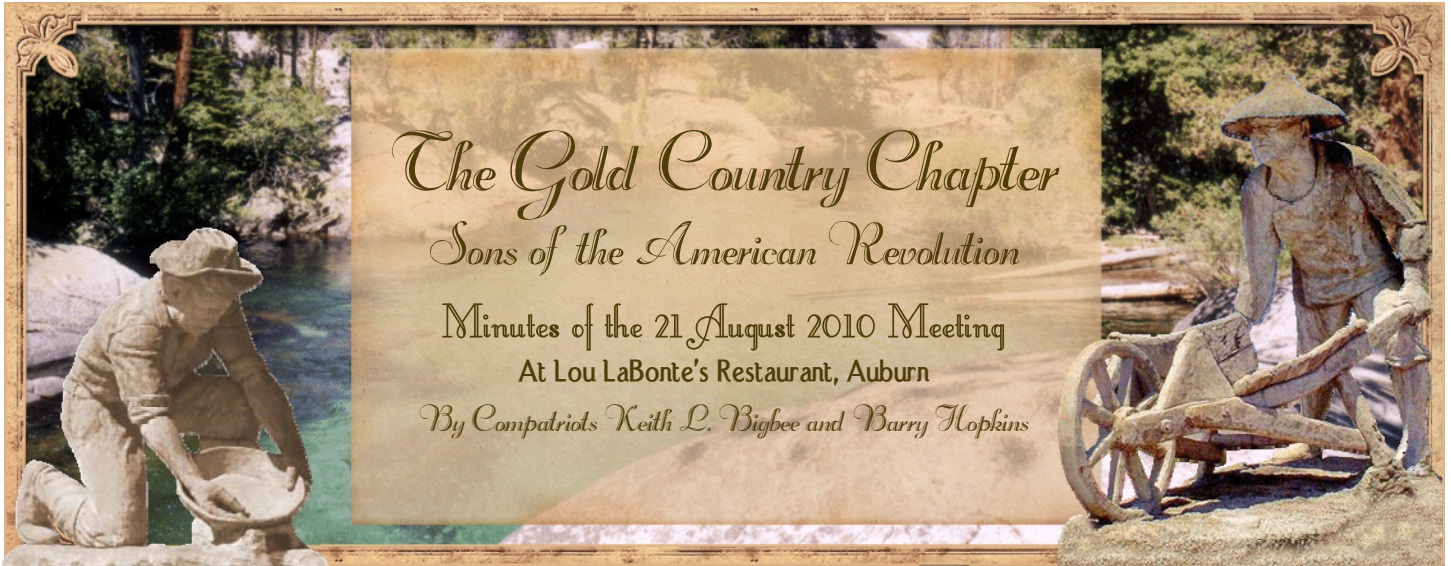
The *Turtle* was made of wood and held together by metal hoops. There was room for only one operator. An opening at the bottom of the vessel allowed water into the ballast tanks for submerging. The operator used pumps to empty the tanks for surfacing. It also had a two hundred pound lead weight which could be released for increased buoyancy. It was propelled vertically and horizontally by hand-cranked propellers. The submarine could stay submerged for thirty minutes and had a top speed of three miles per hour. Benjamin Franklin provided the idea of using bioluminescent foxfire for illuminating the compass and depth meter.

On the evening of September 6, 1776, the *Turtle* attacked the HMS *Eagle*, which was moored off Governor's Island, south of Manhattan. The *Turtle* was unsuccessful in its two attempts to attach a mine. It's uncertain why it failed - inability to bore through the copper-sheeted hull, operator fatigue, or instability is a possibility. It released its mine which blew up an hour later; the explosion convinced the British that their ships were in danger. Despite its failure to sink the ship, the *Turtle* did force the British to move their fleet to a safer location. The *Turtle* was used later to attack the HMS *Cerberus*. The explosion killed several sailors but did little damage to the ship. The *Turtle* was later sunk by the British as it sat on its tender vessel at Fort Lee, New Jersey. For the remainder of the War, General Washington decided to forego high-tech weaponry and stuck with the time-proven muskets, cannon, rifles, and bayonets.

We can probably attribute the *Turtle's* failure to being ahead of its time. However, military planners took notice that the submarine had potential as a weapon. Years later it would become one of major components of our nation's arsenal. Americans have always led the world in creativity. Freedom achieved on the battlefield finally gave Americans the freedom not only to dream but to create, invent, and produce. These freedoms and our high quality of life are some of the rich gifts bestowed upon us by our patriot ancestors. ☺



Internal and external views of the Turtle



President Bigbee called the meeting to order at 9:00 A.M. The Invocation was given by Ron Williams; Dale Ross led the Pledge of Allegiance; The Pledge to the SAR was led by Ed Beyer.

Attendance: There were eight members present and two DAR members, Coreena Ross from the Capt. John Oldham Chapter and Io Beyer from Emigrant Trails Chapter.

General Business: A motion was made and seconded to approve the July meeting minutes as posted in the newsletter on the web. President Bigbee stated the chapter is in need of both a secretary and a chaplain at this time. He took a hand count of those members who had received the *California Compatriot* in the mail; all present indicated they had received a copy.

Reports:

Color Guard: Captain Dale Ross presented a framed certificate and ribbon for taking 1st place for the best marching group in the Lincoln 4th of July parade. He also presented a couple of upcoming parade opportunities: Gold Country Fair in Auburn on September 9th and the Veterans Day Parade in November.

Poster Contest: Chairman Dave Gilliard gave an update on the poster contest for next year. The chapter is going to need volunteers to do the classroom presentations this coming year. Contact Dave Gilliard if you can be available for this. The subject for this contest is "The Battle of Cowpens."


Eagle Scout: Chairman Dale Ross reported there were two more Eagle Scout certificates ready to be presented.

Treasurer: Bruce Choate reported there is a \$13,996.00 balance in the Vanguard account and the checking balance is \$2,200.00 with deposits still to be made from the June elections.

Old Business: President Bigbee called for a motion to vote on the proposed bylaw change. Dave Gilliard offered some changes in the bylaw wording. After some discussion a motion was made to accept the new version. The members present decided there were too few members present to carry on a reasonable vote so the original bylaw proposal was killed in option of the new wording. The process of notification will start over with a vote being carried out at the October meeting. Please review the proposed bylaw change shown on the next page.

New Business: The Constitution Day parade and picnic is coming up on September 12th. Maps were handed out and a signup sheet for salads, side dishes, and desserts was passed around. We will meet at 1:00 P.M. at the parking lot of the Rood Center. Maps and information are shown on page 10.

President Bigbee brought up the Fall Board of Managers meeting in Santa Clara November 5th & 6th. All chapter members are encouraged to participate.

Closing: The Travis USO donation was collected with a total of \$49.00. A moment of silence was followed by the SAR Recessional. The benediction was led by Ron Williams. The meeting was adjourned at 9:50 A.M. 



PROPOSED BYLAW CHANGES

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.~~

Upon the approval of the membership, a male who pledges and desires to support the programs and activities of the Gold Country Chapter, and who is not a Member of the Gold Country Chapter, shall be recognized as a "Gold Country Associate", provided he has not been a Chapter member for a period of 12 months immediately preceding his application for Associate status.

a. *Gold Country Associates Members* must be recommended by a member of the Chapter.

b. *Gold Country Associates Members* must pay the current Chapter dues.

c. *Gold Country Associates Members* may not hold an office but may serve on Chapter Committees.

d. *Gold Country Associates Members* do not have voting privileges.

e. *Gold Country Associates 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. *Gold Country Associates are also encouraged to apply for membership, provided they meet Membership requirements.*

Do You Know Your Presidents?

1. Which president was born with the name Leslie Lynch King Jr.?
2. Who was the first president born in a log cabin?
3. Who was the last president born in a log cabin?
4. Who was the first president born in a hospital?
5. Who was the only former president to later become a member of U.S. House of Representatives?
6. Who was the only former president to later become a U.S. Senator?
7. Who was the only former president to later become chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court?
8. Who was the only former president to join the Confederacy?
9. Who was the first president to visit California while in office?
10. Who was the first president to visit a foreign country while in office?

Answers:

1. Gerald Ford; his mother's second husband, Gerald R. Ford, adopted and renamed him.
2. Andrew Jackson, March 15, 1767.
3. James Garfield, November 19, 1831.
4. Jimmy Carter, October 1, 1924.
5. John Quincy Adams, 1831.
6. Andrew Johnson, 1875.
7. William Howard Taft, 1921.
8. John Tyler, 1861.
9. Rutherford B. Hayes, 1880.
10. Theodore Roosevelt, Panama, 1906.



THE Forty-Niner

Newsletter of the Gold Country Chapter

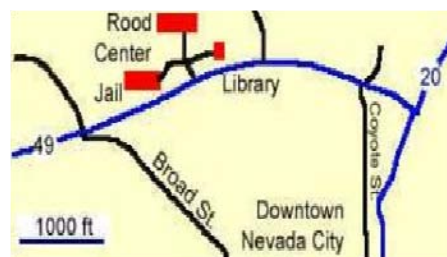
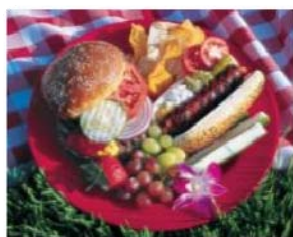
California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution
PO Box 408 • Meadow Vista, CA 95722-0408



First Class

Address Correction Requested

NEVADA CITY CONSTITUTION DAY PARADE AND PICNIC



Participants in this year's Constitution Day Parade will meet in the parking lot of the Nevada County Government Center, 950 Maidu Ave, off highway 49, in Nevada City prior to 1:00 PM. Look for chapter members gathering at the steps of the Rood Center. Gold Country Chapter members can ride the free shuttle or walk (4-5 blocks downhill) to its starting point in the parade which begins promptly at 2:00 PM. At approximately 3:00 PM, following the Constitution Day Parade there will be the Gold Country Chapter Annual Picnic and a short meeting to be held at Memorial Park, 415 Central Avenue, Grass Valley. From Nevada City, take Hwy 49 towards Grass Valley. Take Exit 182A towards CA-174/Colfax. Turn left onto Bennett Street. Turn slight right onto Ophir Street. Turn right onto Colfax Ave/CA-174. Turn left onto Central Avenue. Memorial Park is located at 415 Central Avenue. Dale and Coreena, who live nearby, have offered to refrigerate items if necessary. Their phone number is 530-274-1838.

