



Volume 12, Issue 5

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August 2012

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY CHAPTER PRESIDENT
RON BARKER



Welcome to our August Newsletter. We have had a busy summer with numerous activities. Members Michael Howell and Coreena and Dale Ross ran Cub Scout Camp Beckwourth in June in Nevada City and had over 150 campers.

The Colfax July 3rd parade was the first appearance by Cameron and Natalie Baxley, Ron and Conni's grandchildren who led the Gold Country Chapter Color Guard of Keith Bigbee, Dale Ross and Ron and Conni Barker. Cameron Baxley is a junior member of our chapter.

The Barker and Baxley family also wore colonial dress for the Lake Wildwood boat parade the morning of July 4th.

The Nevada City 4th of July parade was in the afternoon and was attended by Keith Bigbee, Coreena and Dale Ross and Ron Barker.

I attended the National Congress in Phoenix. At our August chapter meeting, I will talk about some of the highlights of that meeting.

Mike Holmes will be our speaker in August and talk about understanding China.

Please mark your calendars for the Constitution Day parade in Nevada City Sunday, Sept 9th at 2 PM. We will have a picnic after the parade. Details to follow.

If you have not visited our new website, please do so at www.GoldCountrySAR.com. There is also a Facebook link on the website for those of you on Facebook.

In liberty and service,
Ron Barker

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The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

CHAPTER OFFICERS 2011 - 2012 TERM

PRESIDENT

Ron Barker
(530) 205-9581
ron0729con@comcast.net

FIRST VP

Michael Holmes
(530) 889-2780
NJRHS@inreach.com

SECOND VP

Dale Ross
(530) 274-1838
cr7861@jps.net

Secretary

Michael Howell
(916) 206-1138
MichaelHowellbsa@hotmail.com

TREASURER

Bruce N. Choate
(530) 878-3783
BruceC4193@aol.com

REGISTRAR

Ed Beyer
(916) 791- 4014
iobeyer@surewest.net

HISTORIAN/Chaplain

Barry E. Hopkins
(530) 906-4562
Pau.Hana@Yahoo.com

Webmaster

Gregory Hill
(916) 844-5134
greg@gbasacramento.com

CHANCELLOR

Craig M. Hopkins
(503) 419-6320
Craig.Hopkins@Comcast.net

PAST PRESIDENT

David A. Gilliard
(916) 663-9605
DGilliard@ncbb.net

Calendar of Events

National

Sept 14-15, 2012
225th Anniversary of the
U.S. Constitution
Philadelphia, PA

Sept 28-29, 2012 - Fall Leadership
Meeting, NSSAR HQ,
Louisville, KY

State

www.CaliforniaSAR.org
November 2-3, 2012
California Society
The 137th Fall Meeting
Embassy Suites Seaside
Monterey Area

Chapter

August 19th meeting
Speaker: Mike Holmes

September 9th

Constitution Day Parade
Nevada City 2 p.m.
Lunch -Meeting After Parade
Location T.B.A.

October 20th meeting

Speaker T.B.A

November 17th Meeting

Public Service Awards

The next Gold Country Chapter meeting is Saturday, August 18th at 9:00 AM Lou La Bonte's Restaurant, Auburn

The Gold Country Chapter's 2012 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 La Bonte's Restaurant, 13460 Lincoln Way, Auburn, (530) 885-9193, at 9:00AM. See you there!

Visit our Chapter, State and National Websites

GoldCountrySAR.com ♦ CaliforniaSAR.org ♦ SAR.org

The submission deadline for the September edition of
The Forty-Niner is Friday, August 31, 2012.

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History of the Flag

First flag

At the time of the Declaration of Independence, the flag we now call "the Continental Colors" has historically been referred to as the first national flag. The Continental Congress would not officially adopt the flag with "stars, white in a blue field" for another year.

The Continental Navy raised the Colors as the ensign of the fledgling nation in the American War for Independence – likely with the expedient of transforming their previous British red ensigns by adding white stripes – and would use this flag until 1777.

The Flag Resolution of 1777

On June 14, 1777, the Marine Committee of the Second Continental Congress passed the Flag Resolution which stated: "Resolved, that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new Constellation." Flag Day is now observed on June 14 of each year.

The 1777 Flag Resolution did not specify any particular arrangement, number of points, nor orientation for the stars. One famous arrangement features 13 outwardly-oriented five-pointed stars arranged in a circle. This is what we call the "Betsy Ross" flag. Although the Betsy Ross legend is controversial, the design is among the earliest 13-star flags. Popular designs at the time were varied and most were individually crafted. Examples of 13-star arrangements can be found on other flags such as the Cowpens flag, and the Brandywine flag. Despite the 1777 Flag Resolution, a number of flags only loosely based on the prescribed design were used in the early years of American independence. One example may have been the Guilford Court House Flag, traditionally believed to have been carried by the American troops at the Battle of Guilford Court House in 1781.

Later flag acts

In 1795, the number of stars and stripes was increased from 13 to 15 (to reflect the entry of Vermont and Kentucky as states of the union). For a time the flag was not changed when subsequent states were admitted, probably because it was thought that this would cause too much clutter. It was the 15-star, 15-stripe flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write "Defense of Fort McHenry," later known as "The Star-Spangled Banner", now the national anthem. The flag is currently on display in the exhibition, "The Star-Spangled Banner: The Flag That Inspired the National Anthem" at the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of American History in a two-story display chamber that protects the flag while it is on view.

On April 4, 1818, U.S. Naval Captain Samuel C. Reid suggested, and Congress passed, a plan in which the flag was changed to have 20 stars, with a new star to be added when each new state was admitted. The number of stripes would be reduced to 1 to honor the original 13 states. Additionally, the act specified that

new flag designs should become official on the first July 4 (Independence Day) following admission of one or more new states. The most recent change, from 49 stars to 50, occurred in 1960 when the present design was chosen, after Hawaii gained statehood in August 1959. Before that, the admission of Alaska in January 1959, the official US Flag had 49 stars. This version only lasted one year.

Prior to the adoption of the 48-star flag in 1912, there was no official arrangement of the stars in the "field of blue", although the military used standardized designs. As of July 4, 2007, the 50-star flag became the longest version in use.

The Pledge of Allegiance of the United States

An expression of loyalty to the federal flag and the republic of the United States of America, was originally composed by Francis Bellamy (1855-1931) in 1892 and formally adopted by Congress in 1942. The Pledge has been modified four times since its composition, with the most recent change adding the words "under God" in 1954. Congressional sessions open with the recital of the Pledge, as do government meetings at local levels, and meetings held by many private organizations including the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. It is also commonly recited in school at the beginning of every school day, although the Supreme Court has ruled on several occasions that students cannot be compelled to recite the Pledge, or punished for not doing so.

According to the United States Code (USC), the Pledge of Allegiance reads:

*I pledge allegiance to the flag
of the United States of America,
and to the republic for which it stands,
one nation
under God,
indivisible,
with liberty and justice for all.*

In addition, the USC states that the Pledge, "should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. Members of the Armed Forces and veterans who are present and not in uniform may render the military salute. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute".

Flag etiquette

The United States Flag Code outlines certain guidelines for the use, display, and disposal of the flag. For example, the flag should never be dipped to any person or thing, unless it is the ensign responding to a salute from a ship of a foreign nation. The flag should never be allowed to touch the ground and, if flown at night, must be illuminated. If the edges become tattered through wear, the flag should be repaired or replaced. When a flag is so tattered that it can no longer serve as a symbol of the United States, it should be destroyed in a dignified manner, preferably by burning. The National Society, Sons of the American Revolution

and other organizations regularly conduct flag retirement ceremonies, often around Flag Day, June 14. It is a common myth that if a flag touches the ground or becomes soiled, it must be burned as well. While a flag that is currently touching the ground and a soiled flag are unfit for display, neither situation is permanent and thus the flag does not need to be burned if the unfit situation is remedied.

Section 8 of the Flag Code is one of the most commonly misunderstood aspects. "The flag should never be used as wearing apparel, bedding, or drapery." Section 3 of the Flag Code defines a flag for the purposes of the code. The United States Flag Code does permit the use of flag design in fashion etcetera, provided that such a design was not formed using the actual design of the flag. The wearing of any article of clothing representing the flag is allowed, however, the flag itself is not.

Although the Flag Code is U.S. federal law, it is only binding on government institutions displaying the flag: there is no penalty for a private citizen or group failing to comply with the Flag Code and it is not widely enforced—indeed, punitive enforcement would conflict with the First Amendment right to freedom of speech. Passage of the proposed Flag Desecration Amendment would overrule legal precedent that has been established.

Display on vehicles

When the flag is affixed to the side of a vehicle (land, sea or air), it should be oriented so that the union is towards the front, as if the flag were streaming backwards from its hoist as the vehicle moves forward. Therefore, U.S. flag decals on the right sides of vehicles may appear to be "reversed", with the union to the observer's right instead of left as more commonly seen.

Display on uniforms

On U.S. military uniforms, flag patches are worn on the right shoulder, following the vehicle convention with the union toward the front. This rule dates back to the Army's early history, when both mounted cavalry and infantry units would designate a standard bearer, who carried the Colors into battle. As he charged, his forward motion caused the flag to stream back.

Other organizations that wear flag patches on their uniforms can have the flag facing in either direction. The uniform of the Boy Scouts of America, for example, has the stripes facing front, the reverse of the military style. Law enforcement officers often wear a small flag patch, either on a shoulder, or above a shirt pocket.

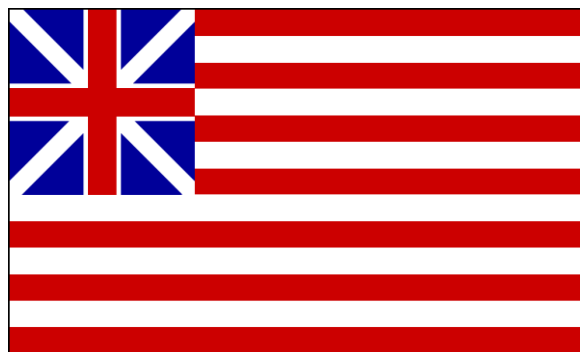
Postage stamps

The flag did not appear on U.S. postal stamp issues until the Battle of White Plains Issue was released in 1926, depicting the flag with a circle of 13 stars. The 48-star flag first appeared on the General Casimir Pulaski issue of 1931, though in a small monochrome depiction. The first U.S. postage stamp to feature the flag as the sole subject was issued July 4, 1957.

Folding for storage

Though not part of the official Flag Code, according to military custom, flags should be folded into a triangular shape when not in use. To properly fold the flag:

- Begin by holding it waist-high with another person so that its surface is parallel to the ground.
- Fold the lower half of the stripe section lengthwise over the field of stars, holding the bottom and top edges securely.
- Fold the flag again lengthwise with the blue field on the outside.
- Make a rectangular fold then a triangular fold by bringing the striped corner of the folded edge to meet the open top edge of the flag, starting the fold from the left side over to the right.
- Turn the outer end point inward, parallel to the open edge, to form a second triangle.
- The triangular folding is continued until the entire length of the flag is folded in this manner (usually 13 triangular folds): on the final fold, any remnant that does not neatly fold into a triangle (or in the case of exactly even folds, the last triangle) is tucked into the previous fold.
- When the flag is completely folded, only a triangular blue field of stars should be visible.



Continental Colors



Dale and Coreena Ross, Ron Barker and Keith Bigbee at the Nevada City Parade July 4. On July 3, Cameron and Natalie Baxley, Grandchildren of Ron and Conni Barker carried the Gold Country parade Banner in the Colfax July 3rd parade. Following were Dale Ross, Keith Bigbee Ron and Conni Barker.



Chapter and Member News

Ed Beyer has had another hip replacement. He is recovering at home and I am sure he would appreciate a note of encouragement: Ed Beyer, 7450 Sierra Drive, Granite Bay, CA. 95946

Ron Barker had big toe surgery with screws both inside and outside his toe to hold it together while it heals. Big Foot really does exist—but only on one foot!!!!

Our 5th grade poster contest winner Molly Bradshaw's poster came in second at the National Congress among a total of 18 state winners. It will be on display at the National Headquarters in Louisville, Ky. for one year and will be returned after that.

The Gold Country Chapter received a \$250 Col. Richard A. Locke Membership Award for having membership growth greater than other chapters of the same size.

Chapter members and others volunteered at the June elections and earned \$630 for our chapter. Thank you to the following volunteers: Barry and Patricia Hopkins, Bob Gentry, Bruce Choate, Ron Williams and Ron and Conni Barker.



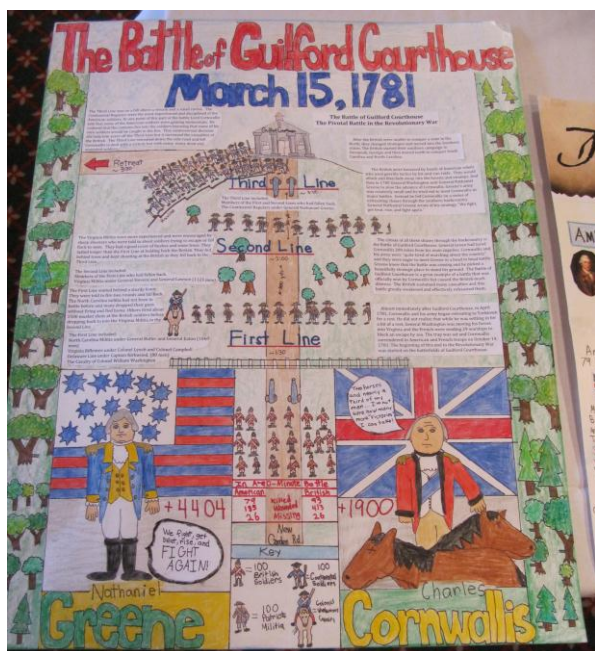
Color Guard at National Congress before dinner



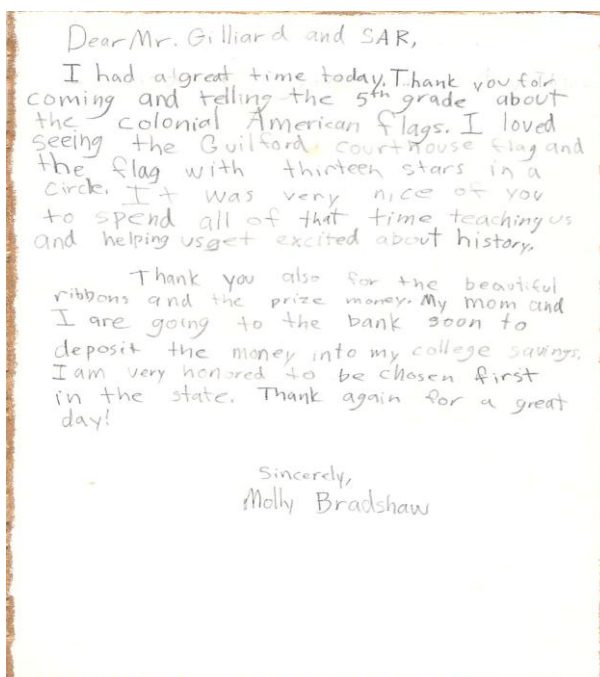
CASSAR President Keith Bigbee receiving Second place poster award from PG Larry Magerkurth and Americanism Committee Chairman Michael Toome



Chapter Poster and Brochure Contest

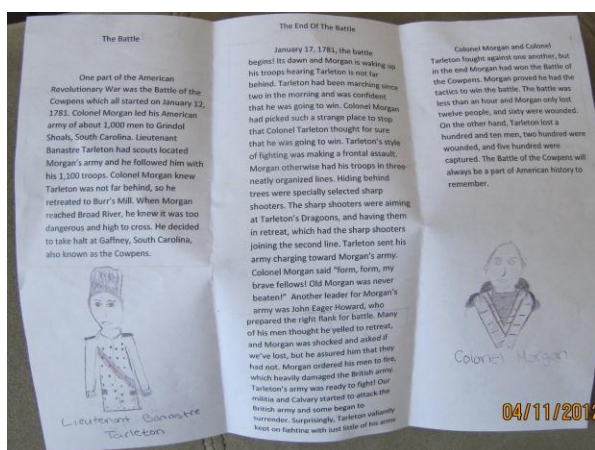


NSSAR Second Place Winner
Calif First Place Winner- Molly Bradshaw
Weimar Hills-Teacher -Mrs. Longtin



Thank you note from Molly Bradshaw

8th Grade Brochures Battle of Cowpens



Honorable Mention CASSAR Contest
First Place Chapter Brochure Contest
Heather Nicholas-Weimar Hills

Dear Sons of the American Revolution,
I want to thank you for the beautiful ribbons you gave me, and the generous gift of fifty dollars. I was proud to write about one of America's great battles, the Battle of the Cowpens. Thank you for everything your organization has done.

Sincerely,
Heather Nicholas

Thank you note from Heather Nicholas

The 2012-13 theme for both the 5th grade poster and the 8th grade brochure is the Declaration of Independence.

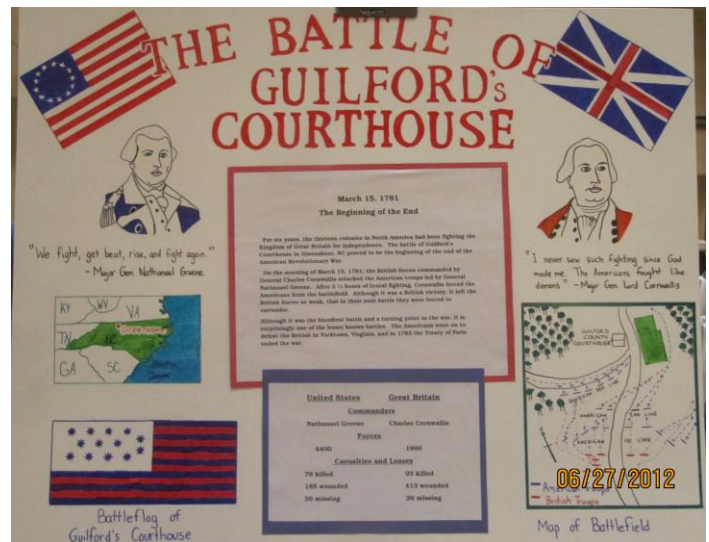


National SAR Congress, Phoenix AZ, July 2012

The Gold Country Chapter was only one of eleven chapter throughout the United States that gave an award to Each of the four Public Service and Heroism Metals (Law Enforcement, Fire Safety, EMS and Heroism).



Wednesday night Banquet



2012 Winning Poster



Wednesday night banquet at National Congress



National Youth Winners at Youth Luncheon Monday



Keith Bigbee with Commander Lampman and daughter Tara



Drum and Phyfe at National Congress



PG Larry Magerkurth passing command to New President General Stephen Leishman

The Gold Country Chapter

Sons of the American Revolution

Minutes of the 21stth April 2012 Meeting

At Lou La Bonte's Restaurant, Auburn

By Compatriot Dale Ross

1. Opening Ceremonies

President Ron Barker called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. The invocation was given by Ron Barker. Bruce Choate led the Pledge of Allegiance and the SAR Pledge was led by Jim Holmes.
Attendance: 9 members, 3 Guests

Guests Recognized: President Barker recognized Zachary and Steven Siler, DAR members: Coreena Ross from the Capt. John Oldham Chapter and Io Beyer of the Emigrant Trail Chapter were in attendance.

President Barker asked for a motion approving the March minutes. It was moved, seconded and carried by voice vote.

Guest Speaker: Jim Holmes, Placer County Supervisor for District 5.

Jim spoke about the Auburn Chamber of Commerce and that is how he got involved in the community. He then ran for the supervisor's job and he has served for eight terms and is seeking re-election.

The Placer County workforce is down 300 and is now 2400 employees. DeWitt Center was built as a hospital in WW II for the invasion of Japan.

Placer County is still in good financial shape and has reserves of \$5.5 Million.

There is a new jail under construction that will hold 900 inmates.

Future Programs:
Lincoln By-Pass in 2012.

There are proposals for a new Walmart and Costco in Placer County in the unincorporated area of Auburn, but final occupancy is probably ten years away.

Bruce Choate advised that we need to find an alternative to the USO for our meeting hat contributions. The USO no longer has a facility at Travis AFB and they have not responded to phone calls. They have also not recognized our contributions, and the most recent one was over \$500. Alternatives will be explored and presented.

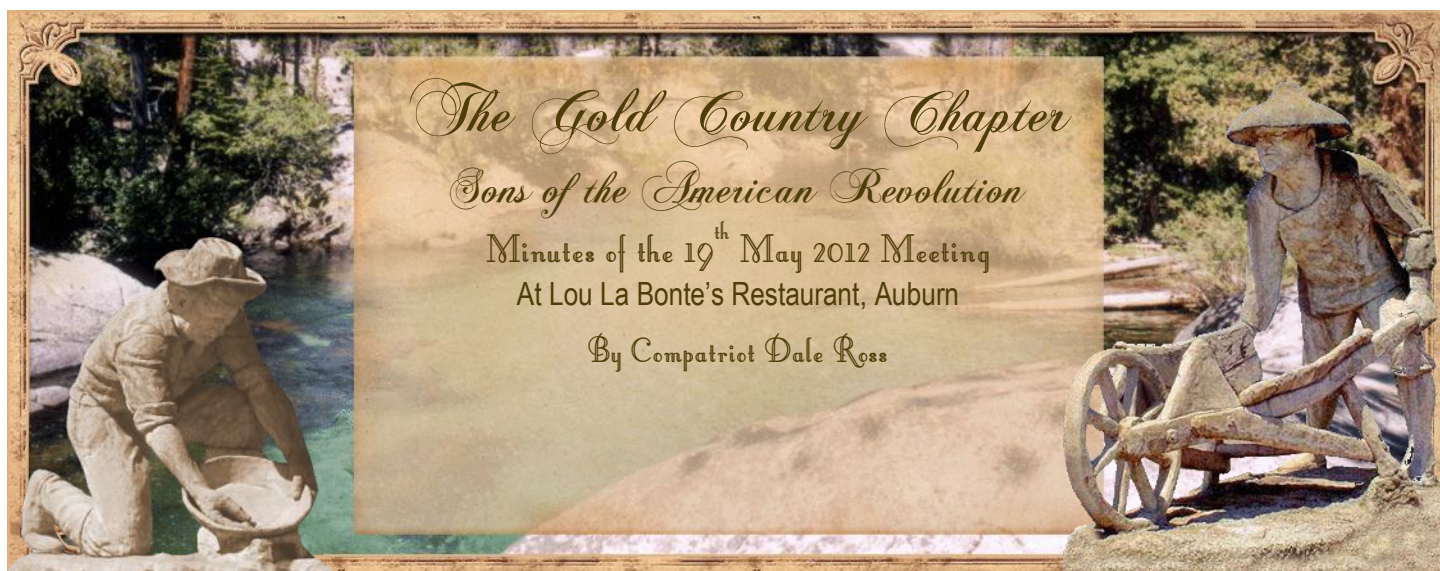
Bruce will be consolidating the two checking accounts as one had been set up for the CASSAR annual meeting. There are currently \$13,984 in the checking account, but bills from the annual meeting have to be paid.

2nd VP/Color Guard Leader Dale Ross gave a report that we have received a request to provide a color guard at the Emigrant Trails meeting on June 14th.

Ron Barker thanked Io Beyer for helping with the chapter's genealogy and registrar positions.

He also advised that Ed Beyer was not feeling well. He was missed at the meeting.

Closing: Donn Dancer led the SAR Recessional and Dave Gilliard gave the Benediction. The meeting adjourned at approximately 10:20 A.M.



1. Opening Ceremonies

President Ron Barker called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. The invocation was given by Dave Gilliard. Alan Brooking led the Pledge of Allegiance and the SAR Pledge was led by Jack Leach .

Attendance: 11 members, 6 Guests

Guests Recognized: President Barker recognized guests Zachary and Steven Siler; DAR members Patricia Hopkins, Arminda Manifor and Coreena Ross from the Capt. John Oldham Chapter and Io Beyer of the Emigrant Trail Chapter; and prospective members: Marlin Weinberger and Jack Weinberger.

President Barker welcomed new member Alan Brooking.

President Barker asked for a motion approving the April minutes. It was moved, seconded and carried by voice vote.

Guest Speaker: Daniel DeFoe is a history teacher at Sierra College and spoke about the War of 1812.

There were three main causes of the War of 1812. The British was taking American sailors

off of ships and imprisoning them. There were war hawks in the U.S. that felt that that Canada was ripe for the taking and pushed through bills increasing the size of the army and then the U.S. invaded Canada.

France was defeated by the Russians and now the British were free to come to the U.S.

Oliver Perry was the key naval commander for the U.S. in the Great Lakes and defeated a superior British Naval force. Perry is famous for "Don't Give up the Ship."

President Ron Barker presented Daniel DeFoe a certificate of appreciation for an excellent talk.

1st VP Mike Holmes advised that the JROTC Bronze medal will be awarded to Marcus Lozoya of the Florin HS ROTC when they present the colors at the Memorial Day Service at the Auburn War Memorial.

2nd VP/Color Guard Leader Dale Ross gave a report that we have received a request to provide a color guard at the Emigrant Trails meeting on June 14th at 2pm. There were no volunteers since this event is during a work day and also during Camp Beckworth.

Chapter Genealogist Ed Beyer announced that we have 2 prospective members who have expressed an interest in SAR and they are working with them to determine if they are eligible for membership.

Closing: Dale Ross led the SAR Recessional and Barry Hopkins gave the Benediction. The meeting adjourned at approximately 10:25 A.M.





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

