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June 2011

# THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY CHAPTER PRESIDENT  
DAVID GILLIARD



Dear Compatriots and Friends,

This year our Chapter decided to start an annual tradition during Armed Forces Week of honoring a local veteran who was wounded in service to our country. Our first recipient was Ricky France of Loomis, a veteran of Iraq and Afghanistan who earned the Purple Heart. Ricky and his lovely daughter joined us at our May meeting, where he received the SAR Wounded Warrior Coin and Certificate, along with a \$150 gasoline Gift Card from our Chapter.

Also at our Regular Meeting in May, we heard from Gold Country Member and WWII veteran Ed Beyer, who gave an extremely interesting talk (without referring to notes!) about his service during WWII. Ed was on a ship one day out of Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked! Ed also brought in his uniform, medals and news articles for our members to enjoy. I want to give a special "Thank You" to Ed Beyer, for his service to America and for sharing with his Gold Country compatriots.

On May 18 Gold Country Secretary Ron Barker and I had the privilege of attending a meeting of the Rocklin Unified School District Board of Trustees, where we were able to give a short talk about the SAR and our local youth programs - especially the Poster Program. We presented our Chapter and State poster winner, Blake Steinbach, with his \$500 Savings Bond and State Ribbon. Blake's parents, teacher and principal all attended as well. Throughout May we revisited local schools to hand out Poster Contest Awards and conduct our Historic Flag Program. I want to thank Bill Welch for joining us and leading these presentations, as well as Ron and Conni Barker, Smitty Virgil, Barry Hopkins and Earl Young.

June is an important month in the history of the American Revolution. In June of 1775 George Washington was named Commander of the Continental Army. In June of 1776 Congress appointed John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston and Roger Sherman to draft what became the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was assigned to be lead author and on June 28, 1776, the Declaration was presented to Congress and debate began.

The SAR has a vitally important mission of reminding Americans, not only about the George Washingtons and Thomas Jeffersons, but also about the thousands of common citizens - farmers, merchants, tradesmen and the like, as well as their families, who sacrificed everything to secure our liberty.

In Service and Patriotism,

Dave Gilliard

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*The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution*

## CHAPTER OFFICERS 2010 - 2011 TERM

### PRESIDENT

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

### FIRST VP

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

### SECOND VP

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

### SECRETARY

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

### TREASURER

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

### REGISTRAR

Smith "Smitty" Virgil  
(530) 885-9038  
SWVirgil@SBCglobal.net

### HISTORIAN

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

### Webmaster

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

### CHAPLAIN

Vacant

### CHANCELLOR

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

### PAST PRESIDENT

Keith L. Bigbee  
(530) 878-0144  
kckbigbee@auburninternet.com

## Calendar of Events

### National

www.sar.org  
July 8-13, 2011 - 121st Annual  
Congress, Marriot Winston-  
Salem, Winston-Salem, NC

Sept 30—Oct 1, 2011 - Fall  
Leadership Meeting, NSSAR HQ,  
Louisville, KY

### State

www.CaliforniaSAR.org  
Nov 3-6, 2011 – California Society  
The 136<sup>th</sup> Board of Managers Meeting  
Town and Country Resort San Diego

### Chapter

June 18, 2011  
Cub Scout Day Camp  
615 Hollow Way  
Nevada City

July 4, 2011  
Potential Parade

Sept 11, 2011  
Nevada City Constitution Day Parade  
BBQ following at Memorial Park in  
Grass Valley.

The next Gold Country Chapter meeting is  
Saturday, June 18th at 10:00 AM

Camp Beckwourth

2011 Cub Scout Day Camp

615 Hollow Way

Nevada City

Take Gold Flat off of Hwy 20

Program is at the Church of Latter Day Saints, but is not a  
church program

Visit our Chapter, State and National Websites

GoldCountrySAR.com ♦ CaliforniaSAR.org ♦ SAR.org

The submission deadline for the July edition of  
The Forty-Niner is Friday, June 24, 2011.



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# *The American Revolution Month-by-Month*

## *June 1781*

### *South Carolina and Virginia*

*No Real Gains for either side*

*By Andrew Jackson Stough, III*

*Edited by Ron Barker*



American Revolution –  
Month by Month  
June, 1781

June began with Patriot General Nathanael Greene still facing New York Tory Lt Col John Cruger and his five hundred Tory troops at Ninety-Six near today's Greenwood, SC. (Ward pg 817) Patriot General Thomas Sumter overran Orangeburg (on today's map NW of Charleston about 2/3 of the way to Columbia). Patriot Colonels Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee and Andrew Pickens and Georgia Militia Colonel Elijah Clarke were more successful, as Augusta surrendered on June 4. (Higginbotham p 373)

On June 3, Lord Francis Rawdon, who was at Orangeburg, learned that a convoy with reinforcements from Cork had arrived in Charleston. Now this statement may leave you as puzzled as it left me. If Sumter had taken Orangeburg, how could Rawdon now be there? A little more research revealed that I overlooked the statement that Sumter did indeed take Orangeburg, but in true guerilla practice had not held it. There is an information gap here. I presume that in his investiture of Orangeburg, he took any prisoners, all supplies and military stores but, unlike Rawdon, did not leave a departed fortress in ashes, which appears to have been British practice in what they still termed the "North American Colonies." To further cloud the issue, another source says that Rawdon received the news at Monck's Corner. In either event, Rawdon moved on to Charleston to rebuild his force and move on to Ninety-Six. Why is it called Ninety-Six, you ask. Because when it was founded in 1700, the next trading location was 96 miles away at a Cherokee village.



Britain of course did not recognize the Continental Congress' September 1776 declaration changing the name from the "United Colonies" to the "United States". Britain considered the whole affair simply as a "ragtag" rebellion of colonies belonging to the British Crown. The terminology "ragtag" appears more than apt, as so many American armies survived on little or no food for days at a time. The lack of food, shoes and basic clothing was more the norm than the exception. (Lancaster 304 & 305) But even with an enemy so devoid of almost everything, the well led, well supplied, battle-tested Redcoats and Tories could defeat, but not destroy, the American force of Continentals, Irregulars and Militia. The idea of independence tied all three echelons of Americans together. Had it not been so, the war in the South would have been lost at least no later than Hobkirk's Hill in April, 1781.

Ninety-Six appears to have been the furthestmost of the British/Tory forts in South Carolina and as such was vulnerable to the cutting off of supplies. However the fort itself was excellently prepared for defense, even the prolonged defense of a siege -- except for one thing. The fort and village depended on a water supply from a *spring located outside the fort*. While this would not turn out to be their undoing, it was the fort's "Achilles Heel."

The fort encompassed the entire community of Ninety-Six, straddling the road from Charleston to what had been, in the French and Indian War, Fort George. In addition to the usual stockade, the fort had been improved by a Star shaped addition at its northeast end

with mounted cannon that could fire in almost a 360 degree arc. (map pg 819)

Lee arrived June 8, followed by Pickens several days later. Lee was surprised to see that Patriot General Thaddeus Kosciusko's parallels faced the Star fortification which Lee considered a less vulnerable position than one which threatened the spring. Greene and Kosciusko had agreed to focus on the star because the bulk of the fort's residents lived there. Lee began parallels in the spring area, and eventually gained control of it and the small fortification, believing that an extended siege would be shortened by denying water to the people and garrison. Cruger responded by digging a well inside the fort but did not find water, so the outlook was dire, influencing him to make some entreaties toward terms of surrender.

Without a doubt the denial of water, even more than a scarcity of food, was forcing the garrison to surrender. This appeared to be working until a messenger posing as a curious local was allowed into the American Camp. Nearing the fortress gate he spurred his horse and was allowed into the fort carrying news that Rawdon was on the way. Any thought of surrender was abandoned. Cruger determined to hold on through thick or thin to await Rawdon's arrival with an overwhelming force to rescue Ninety-Six.

It was June 11 when Greene was made aware of Rawdon's march toward the fort with reinforcements. This forced Greene to either breach the fort and capture it immediately or give up and move on before he could be trapped between the fort and Rawdon. June 18, forces on the opposite side of the fort assaulted it. (Ward pg 821 par 5) One group made it into the fort and was doing well. The second force was unable to breach the stockade and the force within was pushed out and retired to its own encampment. The assault cost Greene 57 killed, 70 wounded and 20 missing. Cruger acknowledged 27 killed and 58 wounded. The withdrawal by Greene to Charlotte began on June 20, his rear protected by the old standbys, Lee and Captain Robert Kirkwood. Rawdon arrived June 21. (Ward p 822 par 5) He left Cruger to destroy anything of military value in the fort and remove any inhabitants to Charleston. (Lancaster p 304, Ward p. 823) while he left to follow Greene.

June 24, after two days of following Greene, Rawdon gave up the chase. (Ward 823, par 1) Greene, assured that he was not being followed, (Ward p 823 par 2) sent the rear guard to keep watch on Rawdon, who had returned to Ninety-Six and was moving toward Friday's Ferry, which appears to be synonymous with Nelson's Ferry. There, Rawdon was to be joined by a force under Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart (or Stewart) coming from Charleston.

Rawdon's trek to Friday's Ferry must have been a nightmare. The soldiers, clothed in regulation woolen garments, suffered in the humid summer heat. 50 of his men died from sunstroke. Rations too were a problem; for most of the march there was not even salt and their only food was water and any wild cattle or animals that could be shot in the woods along the route of march. (Ward 823, par 3- p. 824). Arriving at the ferry, Rawdon learned that Stuart had marched toward the ferry but had been recalled to Charleston. Deciding to move south by forced marches to Orangeburg, he pushed Lee and Kirkwood back until they decided to step aside and let him go through unobstructed. With British forces almost non-existent except along the coast, the situation in the South was about the same as in 1780. (Brit 798D) So ended the month in South Carolina.

VIRGINIA – (Ward p 873) June began with a bang in Virginia. On June 1, Cornwallis sent Major Commandant John Simcoe to attack American General von Steuben and his 600 recruits who were guarding the main depot of American stores in Virginia. von Steuben was forewarned by the capture of 30 recruits and had moved across the Fluvanna River, a tributary of the James. Simcoe, unable to follow for lack of boats, used the stratagem of spreading out his force and building many campfires, which appeared to von Steuben as an encampment of the entire British army. He then abandoned the stores and retreated to Cole's ferry. Simcoe sent a detachment across the river and destroyed the stores.

June 4, Cornwallis sent Colonel Banastre Tarleton's cavalry and some infantry against Charlottesville, where the Virginia legislature was temporarily in session. On his way he captured and burned twelve wagons loaded with uniforms for Greene's men. In Charlotte Governor Jefferson barely escaped, (Ward p

874 par 2) The legislature, forewarned, fled to safety with the exception of a few who had lagged behind and were apprehended by Tarleton.

June 10, (Ward p 874) Lafayette was joined by General Anthony Wayne with three Pennsylvania regiments and by Lieutenant Colonel Forrest and a section of the Continental artillery. On June 13, Colonel William Campbell of Virginia joined Lafayette with 600 riflemen. Lafayette now felt strong enough to challenge Cornwallis and began a march south toward Cornwallis. June 12, Cornwallis broke camp and moved towards Richmond. Lafayette mistook this for an effort to avoid his army. In actuality it was a move to get nearer to Clinton in New York. Cornwallis entered Richmond on the 16<sup>th</sup>.

Simcoe had been sent on the 23rd to destroy stores at a location west of Williamsburg. Lafayette sent a force to intercept Simcoe on his return to Williamsburg. On the 26th they found part of Simcoe's force at a tavern and made contact with them. Simcoe's Rangers appeared. The fight was hot and heavy but eventually Simcoe withdrew towards Williamsburg and the main force. Lafayette claimed a victory by virtue of Simcoe's departure. For the rest of June, Lafayette and Cornwallis both lay encamped in and about Williamsburg.

**References:** Schlessinger's "Almanac of American History"; Wards "The War of the Revolution"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution"; Higginbotham's "The War of American Independence"; SAR Magazine Fall 1996; Utley and Washburn's "Indian Wars"; Carl Van Doren's "Franklin"; Encyclopedia Britannica.

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Donald Wilson gave an outstanding talk on Scot-Americans leading up to the and during the American Revolution at the April Meeting



Keith Bigbee receives the Best Large Chapter Award for outstanding Chapter programs during his reign as President of Gold Country



## Member NEWS AND Profiles

Member profiles would not be complete unless you included two very hard working individuals for the Gold Country Chapter of SAR- Dale and Coreena Ross.

Dale Ross was born at the original Kaiser Hospital in Fontana, CA. to Dorothy Faye Kierdorf and Clarence Thomas Ross on November 25th, 1952 and went to school in Fontana and graduated from Fontana High School, in Fontana, CA. in 1970.

Coreena was born on July 8, 1961 to David George Kelly and Margaret Anne Berry/Berry in St. Paul, Minnesota. She was adopted by Frederick Joseph DuPerron and Mildred Alice Purkiss DuPerron on July 7, 1970. She went to school at Sacred Heart Catholic School, Cope Junior High School, Redlands High School and graduated from Yucaipa High School in 1980.

Dale's parents owned and operated a box factory in Fontana, CA where Dale worked for his parents until they retired. Dale then worked for Franklin Press Printing Company for 26 years until the company closed in 1999.

Dale attended San Bernardino Valley College from 1970 to 1973 and he graduated with A.A. in Flight Operations. Dale's college instructor was Dr. Marshall Lakin who flew as a pilot in World War II on the U.S.S. Hornet. Art Scholl was Dale's other college instructor. He flew in numerous movies and television

shows, including the Great Waldo Pepper and Top Gun, as well as being the Technical Adviser for the movie. The movie Top Gun is dedicated to the memory of Art Scholl. Dale also owned a 1947 Navion Airplane. Dale received his pilot's license in 1970 and he was active in the San Bernardino Valley College Flying Club.

Dale met his future wife Coreena DuPerron at one of their meetings and they were married on January 10th, 1981 in Las Vegas, Nevada. Dale and Coreena's parents were the founding members of the Lost Dutchman Mining Association and the San Bernardino Valley Prospectors Mining Club. Dale and Coreena are both lifetime member of these organizations.

Coreena and Dale's son David Thomas Ross was born March 14, 1986 in San Bernardino, CA. David became involved with Boy Scouts of America in 1995 and received his Eagle Scout Award on November 25th, 2002, which was also Dale's 50th Birthday. What a great birthday present for Dale!!!!!!!

Dale and Coreena have been actively involved with the Boy Scouts of America since 1995 starting in the Fontana, Calif. Area. When Dale and Coreena moved to Grass Valley in 1999, they continued being active in the scouting program. Coreena and Dale have both received the Silver Bear award from both the Gold Country District and the Golden Empire Council. Dale Ross is currently a Unit Commissioner for Gold Country District. Dale has been actively involved with the Boy Scouts of America including the Camp Beckwourth Cub Scout day camps, where he has assisted with 13 of them.

Coreena and Dale are owners of The Little People's Playhouse family childcare business in Grass Valley, CA. and are involved with the National Association for the Education of Young Children and the California Association for the Education of Young Children.

Dale is an active member of the Gold Country Chapter Sons of the American Revolution in Auburn, CA. He is the 2010 Robert E. Burt Award Recipient for his work with the Boy Scouts of America. He is also the chapter's Eagle Scout Chairperson, Color Guard Captain and Second Vice President.



Dale and Coreena helped with the SAR Board of Managers in Folsom, CA and the 2007 National Congress that was held in Sacramento, CA. Dale and Coreena's highlight at the National Congress was assisting Compatriot Cliff Robertson.

Dale's Revolutionary Ancestor is Marcus Groff/Grove.

1. He fed the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. His service is classified as a Patriot. "This is to certify that Marcus Grove has furnished one beef weight adjusted to 325 pounds at 2 pence per pound with depreciation for the use of the Continental Army. Witness my hand 305 pounds No 48."
2. Marcus went on to serve in Private Captain Michael Reader's Company Militia of Shenandoah County, in the Revolutionary War Records of Virginia.

In 2008, Coreena was President of the Ladies Auxiliary, California Society Sons of the American Revolution. She is currently Vice Regent for the Captain John Oldham Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Coreena's Revolutionary Ancestor is Thomas Lane who served in the Revolutionary War twice. The first time he served with Captain Samuel Jordan Cabell and the second time with the Lieutenant Colonel James Hendricks, 6th Regiment.



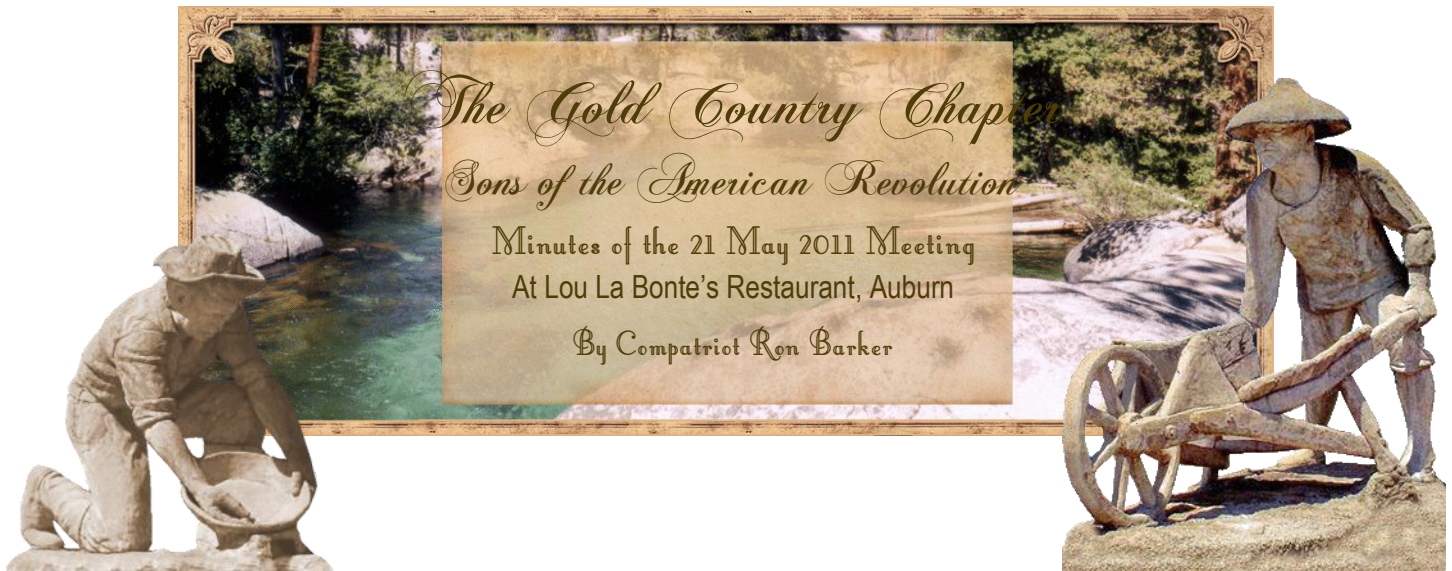
Blake Steinbach receives \$500 US Savings Bond as winner of the Calif SAR Poster contest at Board of Trustee Meeting in Rocklin



Earl Young congratulating school poster winner as Bill Welch and Dave Gilliard look on



Students showing the Revolutionary War flags



## 1. Opening Ceremonies

Meeting called to order by Pres. Dave Gilliard at 9:01 AM.

Mike Howell led with the Pledge of Allegiance and Ron Barker led the SAR pledge.

Attendance: 8 members and 8 guests.

Raised \$31 for the USO.

Guests Recognized: President Gilliard recognized Purple heart Veteran Ricky France and his lovely daughter Erreanna, DAR Members Coreena Ross from the Capt. John Oldham and Winona Virgil from the Emigrant Trail Chapter.

Special Presentation: Retired Purple Heart Veteran Ricky France was honored and we gave him the NSSAR Wounded Warrior Coin with certificate and Dave Gilliard also gave Ricky France a gas card from the chapter for \$150. Ricky France served for 17 years in the Army with two tours to Iraq and one to Afghanistan. He was retired after his last injury.

Speaker: Gold Country's own Ed Beyer and his WW II experiences.

Ed took us from a cornfield in Illinois in 1940 to joining the Army to be an aircraft mechanic and of course the Army changed this to going to radio mechanics school. He was one day out of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1941 and so they headed back to San Diego.

He was then sent to San Francisco to become a flight controller and stayed in the Fairmont Hotel, then to above a barber shop and then a tent. He then was transferred to Oregon, where he tried to become a aircraft mechanic, but back to fight control with the 508 Fighter Group in Nebraska, to Wash and boat to Pearl Harbor on Jan 1, 1945.

Ed became a surfer in Hawaii and was released in 1946.

Ed reminded us that WWII cost the lives of 50 million people and 6 million in uniform from the US.

## 2. REPORTS

- a. President Gilliard reported that we won Best Big Chapter Award for the State. Our poster won the State and goes onto the National Congress in July for further competition. On April 19, we gathered in Central Square in Auburn to commemorate Patriot's Day at 11 AM.
- b. 1st VP - Mike Holmes gave a package to Newcastle School about the Valley Forge Teacher Program.



- c. 2nd VP - nothing to report
  - d. Treasurer - Checking account is \$5619.12, and poster checks have been mailed.
  - e. Registrar - Mike Howell will be turning in his application for membership soon.
  - f. Color Guard - July 4<sup>th</sup> Parade.
- Nevada City Constitution Day Parade Sept. 11, followed by a BBQ in Memorial Park in Grass Valley.
- 3. Other Reports
    - a. J.R.O.T.C. no report.
    - b. Knight Essay - nothing to report
    - c. Eagle Scout - Working on an applicant for next year.
  - 4. Old Business
    - a. The Gold Country Chapter will be hosting the April CASSAR State meeting and we need members to help. Keith Bigbee will become the CASSAR President.
  - 5. New Business
  - 6. Adjournment

Dave Gilliard gave the Benediction and Smitty led the SAR Recessional.  
Meeting adjourned at 10:11.





May Speaker Ed Beyer and WW II Medals



How many men can still fit in their uniforms?



Bennington Flag shown by Official Flag Presenter



Flag Presenters at Loomis Grammer



Wemar School Flag Presentation



Showing the musket and bayonet to Twelve Bridges Students





She Promised she would be back next year



Twelve Bridge School and Official Flag Presenter

Sacramento Bee Press Release Published: Monday, May. 16, 2011 - 7:34 pm

Cobblestone fifth-grader wins state Sons of the American Revolution contest By Cathy Locke

Blake Steinbach, a fifth-grader at Cobblestone Elementary School in Rocklin, has been named the California winner of the annual American History Poster Contest sponsored by the Sons of the American Revolution

Members of the organization's Gold Country Chapter will present Blake with a \$500 U.S. Savings Bond during Wednesday's meeting of the Rocklin Unified School District board of trustees.

The Rocklin student's poster will represent California in the national judging in Winston-Salem, N.C., in July. As the winner of the Placer County contest, Blake received a \$100 cash award.

More than 350 Placer County students from 30 classrooms submitted posters for judging this year.

The American History Poster Contest, an educational program for fifth-grade students, was created to stimulate interest in American history in support of the classroom curriculum, according to a news release.

Sons of the American Revolution, wearing Revolutionary War uniforms and costumes, give presentations in classrooms about the annual poster topic. The 2011 topic was "The Battle of Cowpens."

Posters were judged on historical accuracy and creative designs. A representative of the National Art Education Association participates in the national poster judging

The Sons of the American Revolution is a national nonprofit organization formed more than 130 years ago. The Gold Country Chapter was organized in 1924. For more information about the organization and its educational programs, see the website at [www.GoldCountrySAR.com](http://www.GoldCountrySAR.com).



FIRST CLASS  
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