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July 2011

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY CHAPTER PRESIDENT
DAVID GILLIARD



Dear Gold Country Members, Associates and Friends,

From a Letter written by John Adams to his wife Abigail, on July 3rd, 1776:

The Second Day of July 1776, will be the most memorable Epocha, in the History of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated, by succeeding Generations, as the great anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the Day of Deliverance by solemn Acts of Devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with Pomp and Parade, with Shews, Games, Sports, Guns, Bells, Bonfires and Illuminations from one End of this Continent to the other from this Time forward forever more. You will think me transported with Enthusiasm but I am not. I am well aware of the Toil and Blood and Treasure, that it will cost Us to maintain this Declaration, and support and defend these States. Well, he was off by 2 days, but John Adams knew full well the grand significance of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Gold Country SAR will celebrate Independence Day with "pomp and parade" as envisioned by John Adams. On July 3rd, we will march in the Colfax 4th of July Parade at noon in Colfax. Only July 4th, we will march in the Grass Valley Parade at 11 a.m. . Details are inside.

Finally, I want to thank everyone who participated in the Cub Scout Day Camp in June in Nevada City, especially Dale and Coreena Ross, who along with Mike Howell organize this outstanding scouting event every year.

Great job!

In Patriotic Service,
Dave Gilliard

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The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

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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 136th Board of Managers Meeting
Town and Country Resort San Diego

Chapter

Colfax Parade Noon
July 3, 2011

Grass Valley Parade 11 A.M.

July 4, 2011

Picnic with DAR after parade in
Condon Park

Sept 11, 2011

Nevada City Constitution Day Parade
BBQ following at Memorial Park in
Grass Valley.

The next Gold Country Chapter meeting is
Saturday, July 16th at 9:00 AM
Lou La Bonte's Restaurant, Auburn

The Gold Country Chapter's 2011 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 July edition of
The Forty-Niner is Friday, July 22, 2011.



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The American Revolution Month-by-Month *July 1781*

South Carolina and Virginia

No Real Gains for either side

By Andrew Jackson Stough, III

Edited by Ron Barker



The American Revolution – Month by Month July, 1781

SOUTH CAROLINA – July, 1781 was a turning point, marking the end of fighting by the main armies until September when the final major battle occurred. Typically, victory would once again be almost within American General Nathanael Greene's grasp but in a crucial moment British discipline will prevail and win a victory. As usual, victory would come at too high a price. There would still be minor battles or skirmishes, but it would be the last time that the two armies would meet in anything resembling a decisive battle.

The month came in hot and humid with heavy rains that flooded the lowlands making activity almost impossible. It was just as well. The Irregulars of the American army and cavalry of both armies were fit for fighting, but the foot soldiers were exhausted and worn down by the constant marching and fighting without sufficient food and supplies to maintain their strength.

Neither side was capable of further combat on a grand scale. For the British there could potentially be reinforcements. For the American Southern Army there would be no reinforcements. Any supplies would have to come from the countryside.

While there would be engagements on a small scale, the main armies would draw back to recuperate. The British went to the Charleston area. The Americans went inland to the high hills of Santee in south central South Carolina. The location is described as above the flood plains, enjoying good air, shade and pure spring water, but probably its most important feature was freedom from mosquitoes and the diseases they spread. Additionally, the countryside was sympathetic to the Revolution, supplying both rations and recruits. Greene remained in the hills building strength and health in both those fit for duty and in the sick and wounded. Greene and the main army remained there six weeks, training both the army and the recruits who had come forward.

British Colonel James Stuart was left in charge at Orangeburg, while Lord Francis Rawdon returned to Charleston with a small body of men. Rawdon's health was broken, and his spirit was discouraged because of his lack of success against Greene. He placed Stuart in overall command of the British Southern Army, then left the fever ridden lowlands and departed for England.

Not all the troops of both sides were so fortunate as to enjoy the basic stand down of the armies. General Francis Marion and General Thomas Sumter, with "Light Horse Harry" Lee's horses were ordered to attack and take the main British supply depot at Monck's Corner. This mission has been described as "not wholly successful," but it appears that their capture of 150 prisoners, 200 horses and a number of wagons would be considered a victory, especially for guerillas. Departing, Lee went to join Greene in the hills. Sumter remained in the lowlands, holding Friday's Ferry while Marion held Nelson's Ferry.

VIRGINIA – Fortunately for the budding nation, communication between British General Sir Henry Clinton in New York and General Cornwallis in Virginia was slow, requiring eight days or more travel in one direction. To further confuse the issue, Lord George Germaine, Secretary for Colonial Affairs, was constantly giving

orders from London for prosecution of the war. His messages required one to three months to cross the ocean, usually arriving too late to be effective.

Not only was the war active in Virginia, but General Washington and French Lt. General Jean Rochambeau threatened New York City. Responding to their threat, on July 8, Clinton ordered that 3,000 men from Cornwallis' command be sent to defend the city. Later he issued a second order which confused the issue. On July 20 a third order required that the men be held in Virginia.

Responding to the first order, Cornwallis had begun a move toward Portsmouth to embark the men for New York. To do this, he had to cross the James River. Lafayette saw this as an opportunity to attack the rear-guard when it was the only unit left to cross over. He split the American forces into 3 parts. General Anthony Wayne was sent to attack on one flank; Lafayette would attack on the other, while General von Steuben remained in reserve with his newly trained and un-bloodied recruits. Cornwallis, thinking that Lafayette might act in this manner, set up his troops in such a way that it appeared as if only the rear guard had not crossed over. Due to poor intelligence, Lafayette fell for this stratagem. Wayne engaged his flank but was unable to make much progress. Cornwallis could have defeated Wayne at this point, but hesitated because he wanted to prevent Lafayette from determining the true number of British troops remaining. Lafayette, thinking that he was engaged in an action with a rear guard, could be attacked with the full force and fury of the British main body. Since Lafayette fell for the ruse, both he and Wayne might have been destroyed if the attack not begun at 5pm. A few hours later, an exceptionally dark night fell, making further combat impossible, saving Lafayette's army. Lafayette withdrew under cover of darkness while Cornwallis continued to cross on his way to Portsmouth. Meanwhile, Cornwallis sent Banastre Tarleton to destroy stores in Bedford County. Tarleton departed Suffolk, near Portsmouth, July 9. Wayne and Morgan were sent to prevent the accomplishment of that mission. They prevented him from destroying the military stores but could not prevent his burning tobacco on the docks ready for shipment.

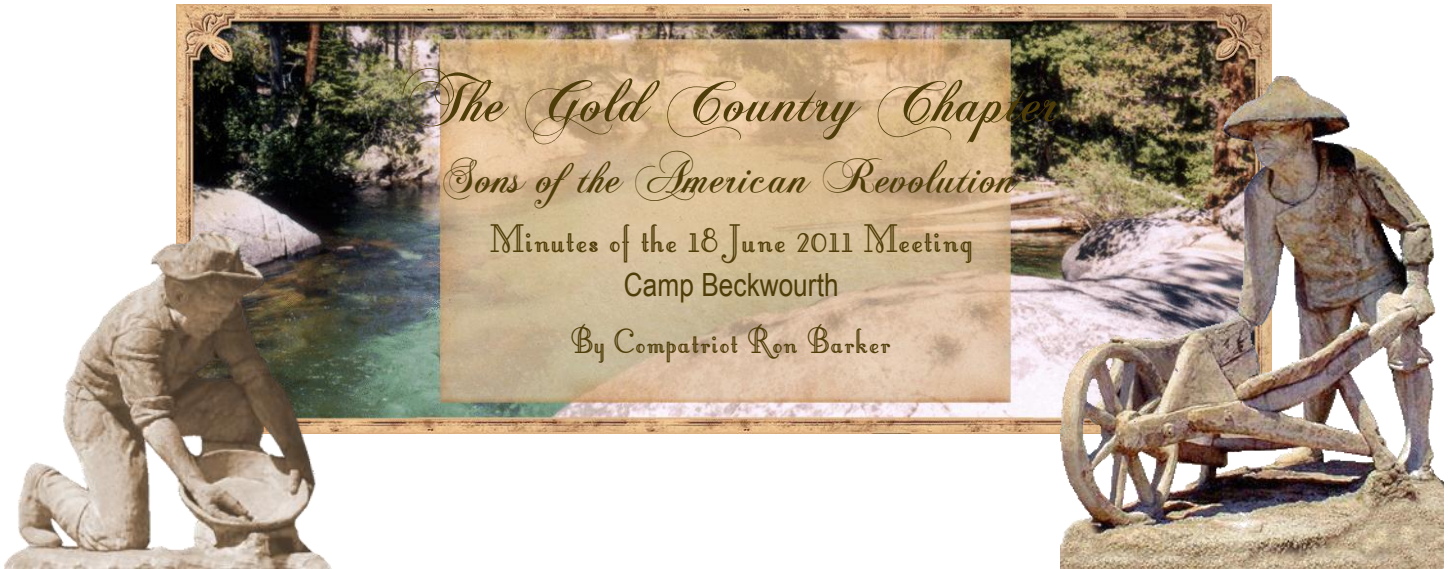
Tarleton, so dreaded prior to Cowpens, had lost much of his luster and was no longer feared by the Americans. They stood up to him. No American troops ran in terror on his approach. He was prevented from doing any more significant damage and was left to his embarrassment, with little to show for a 15-day 400-mile march. Cornwallis, bombarded with orders and counter orders from both New York and London, was unable to determine what to do until he received the order to hold the 3000 troops and to occupy Old Point Comfort and Yorktown if possible. This was an order he could understand. Yorktown would give him immediate access to the sea. However, Old Point Comfort was deemed by his engineers as a poor place to harbor ships of the Royal Navy.

On his own volition he seized Yorktown and Gloucester across the river, affording him control of the entire area and assuring a safe harbor for ships of moderate draft..

NEW YORK: The main armies were not standing still. Washington had gotten Rochambeau and his troops to move to the New York area to push Clinton out of New York City or to defeat him. The Americans and French also hoped to capture Benedict Arnold along with the other British military. Since being pushed out of New York earlier in the Revolution, Washington had longed to attack and reclaim the city. Not only would it give him the personal satisfaction of regaining control, but with an American army occupying the city there could be no argument in any future peace negotiation as to who had a right to the city and State. This would tie down the right to all of the northern states for the new nation.

August appears on the face to be a month of little action by either side. However it is only the calm before the storm.

References: Ency Britannica; Schlessinger's "Almanac of American History"; Wards "The War of the Revolution"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution"; Higginbotham's "The War of American Independence"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution." Not for sale or republication, published solely for use in the monthly newsletter of Gold Country Chapter #7, CASSAR.



1. Opening Ceremonies

Gold Country Chapter
 Sons of the American Revolution
 Cub Scout Day Camp, Nevada City, CA
 June 18, 2011

Attendees: Dave Gilliard, Barry Hopkin, Richard Manifor, Dale Ross, Ron Barker (close-by)
 Also Mike Howell, Armida Manifor and Coreena Ross,

Opening Ceremonies

-Welcome

Reports MOTION TO TAKE UP REPORTS AT NEXT MEETING PASSED

-President	-1st VP	-2nd VP	-Secretary
-Treasurer	-Registrar	-Color Guard	-Past Secretary
-J.R.O.T.C	-Knight Essay	-Eagle Scout	-Valley Forge Teacher

Announcements

Day's Activities- Dale

July 4 Parades - Dave/Dale

MOTION MADE TO ADJOURN - PASSED

Went to Cooking for the Cub Scouts Lunch

-

**CAMP BECKWOURTH
2011 CUB SCOUT DAY
CAMP
THEME-Frontier Days**

July 15-18th
Nevada City

Activities:

Daniel Boone's BB Guns
The Kentucky Derby
Dry Diggins Gold Panning
Tin Can Alley with Muskets
Pole Cat Leather Crafts
Chief Thunder's Inidan Village
Bulls Eye Archery Range
Racoon Trail Arts and Crafts
Cat's Eye Marble Games
Davy Crockett River Raftings and
Water Wars
Big Jim's Exploration and Woodland
Adventures



The Gold Country SAR Chapter has agreed to participate in two parades over the July 4th weekend. Here are the details:

COLFAX - July 3rd

Meet at 11:00 AM at Saint Dominic's Catholic Church parking lot, 58 East Oak Street.

GRASS VALLEY - July 4th

Meet at 10:00 AM (no later than 10:30) at the corner of Main and South Auburn Road.

(After the GV parade, we have been invited to join the DAR at a picnic (cost \$5). The park is located at 660 Minnie Street, Grass Valley (corner of Minnie Street and Butler Street).

If you can join us in the parade, please contact Dale Ross to let him know, and please cc Ron Barker so he can keep track of who attended. Their emails are:

Coreena and Dale Ross cr7861@jps.net

Ron Barker ron0729con@comcast.net

Of course, if you prefer not to participate, please consider joining the spectators in cheering your compatriots on. And don't forget about the DAR picnic on the 4th.

Gold Country SAR cooking hamburgers and hot dogs for cub scouts.

Earl Young, Dale Ross in background, Barry Hopkins, Dave Gilliard and Ron Barker taking picture



Hungry Cub Scouts and Adult Leaders line up for Gourmet BBQ.

Armida Manifor helping serve the scouts.



Scouts learning to write story with Indian signs

Camp Leader Mike Howell views scouts learn Indian sign languages



What better way to end a camp, BUT a Water War between the cub scouts and the Adult (?) Leaders





FIRST CLASS
Address Correction Requested