



Volume 11, Issue 10

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October 2011

# THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY CHAPTER PRESIDENT  
DAVID GILLIARD



Dear Gold Country Members, Associates and Friends,

The busy holiday season is just about upon us, but our Chapter continues to be active in the Placer and Nevada County communities. On Veteran's Day, November 11th, we will be marching Veteran's Day Parade in Auburn. The Emigrant Trails DAR Chapter will be joining us. The parade starts at 11:00 AM, but check your email for a note from Dale Ross with all the details.

I encourage everybody to attend our Saturday, November 19th meeting at 9:00 AM at Lou La Bonte's. This is our Community Awards meeting, when we recognize local heroes and public servants in the community. It is important that we have a good turnout of members for this meeting.

For those of you who missed the October meeting, don't fret. I have already invited our October Speaker, Arkady Faktorovich, back to speak again. Arkady, who grew up in the Soviet Union, gave us a unique and important perspective about freedom and about life in his adopted country, the United States.

We will be electing new officers for 2012. If you are a current officer, or someone who wants to step up to serve, please contact me at [dgilliard@ncbb.net](mailto:dgilliard@ncbb.net). I hope to have a complete slate of officers for nomination by December.

Thanksgiving is November 24 this year. The first Thanksgiving Proclamation was issued by George Washington on October 3, 1789, during his first year as President. It sets aside Thursday, November 26 as "A Day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer." It called for the day to be observed "by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God."

As Americans, we have so much to be thankful for, not the least of which is the sacrifice of our Revolutionary War ancestors. Their heroism gave us the United States of America.

Dave Gilliard  
President

P.S. If you have not visited our new website, please do so at  
[www.GoldCountrySAR.com](http://www.GoldCountrySAR.com).

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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](http://www.sar.org)

Mar 2—3, 2012 - Spring

Leadership Meeting, NSSAR HQ,  
Louisville, KY

### State

[www.CaliforniaSAR.org](http://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

November 11, 2011

Veteran's Day Parade

Meet 9:30 to 10:00 am

Auburn Details below

November 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting

Public Service Awards

December 10<sup>th</sup> 9 A.M.

Wreaths Across America

Details to Follow

December Meeting

Potluck

## The next Gold Country Chapter meeting is November 19, 2011 Lou La Bonte's Restaurant

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](http://GoldCountrySAR.com) ♦ [CaliforniaSAR.org](http://CaliforniaSAR.org) ♦ [SAR.org](http://SAR.org)

The submission deadline for the Sept edition of  
The Forty-Niner is Friday, Sept 22, 2011.



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# *The American Revolution Month-by-Month*

## *October 1781*

### *Yorktown*

*By Andrew Jackson Stough, III*

*Edited by Ron Barker*



#### The American Revolution – Month by Month October, 1781

The Virginia military strength at the end of September was:

- Washington, 8,845 men;
- Rochambeau, 7,800 + the combined fleets of Admiral de Barras and Admiral Francois comte de Grasse blockading the Chesapeake;
- Cornwallis, about 6,000 men, + possible support by Clinton with 14,000 men and the Royal Navy in the New York area.

At daybreak September 28, the French and American forces departed Williamsburg for Yorktown, a march of perhaps 12 miles as the crow flies. There was no interference by the British who remained in their considerable defenses of trenches and redoubts. Nightfall saw the French and Americans in charge of the land area facing the curving British defenses around Yorktown, and the French fleet firmly in support of the sea approach. Facing an opposing force of almost 17,000, Cornwallis was trapped unless he could escape by land, ferrying his troops to Gloucester Point, then on to New York. He also hoped to receive reinforcements by sea if the Royal Navy could break the French blockade.

The allied forces were now in place, but they had to dig trenches and establish artillery emplacements to counter the British defenses. This process was measurably improved when the British retired from most of their outer defenses during the night of Sept. 29. September 30, the allies were surprised to find their enemy retired into the more defensible town allowing the allies not only to move forward, but to occupy the defenses constructed by Cornwallis. The defenses were improved and made more accessible for the benefit of the offensive force.

Unfortunately during the allies' occupation of the abandoned British defenses, a reconnaissance team was captured by members of Tarleton's Legion. After being taken captive, the detachment commander, a highly regarded officer Colonel Alexander Scammell, was executed with a shot in the back by one of Tarleton's men. Considering the record of unwarranted brutality and murder of unarmed and captive Americans by Tarleton and his troops, it is easy to understand the hatred that was felt by American troops for both the man and his soldiers and the difficulty officers had preventing retribution when a member of Tarleton's Legion was captured.

Cornwallis' reasoning for withdrawing from the outer defenses was based on a message dated September 24 from Clinton informing Cornwallis that over 5,000 men would be brought by the Royal Navy for his defense. Cornwallis, who was losing men at a greater rate than the allies, withdrew into the town to conserve his men and efforts for the coming relief expedition. Apparently there has been much controversy (after the fact) regarding his decision. It is easy to later second-guess a commander regarding his actions; it is another

thing to have to make the decision on the spot and under fire. At any rate, his actions must not have been seen as a mistake by his superiors as there is no indication of his being held accountable or reprimanded for his decision to retire into Yorktown.

There was much hammering of both defensive positions by artillery, with the British suffering the most. Two British frigates and three large transports trapped in the York River by the French fleet were bombarded by French shore batteries, causing one of the frigates and two of the transports to burn. There were sallies made on the entrenchments by both sides. While bloody, nothing decisive occurred. Cornwallis, concerned about his back door at Gloucester Point, sent Lt. Col. Thomas Dundas and his 1500-man first infantry brigade, Tarleton's Legion and Simcoe's Rangers to protect that position. To oppose this force French General the Marquis de Choisy was chosen to lead a force to contain the British at Gloucester Point. De Choisy with Duc de Lauzan and his 300 man Legion of cavalry, 800 French Marines and a brigade of Virginia militia then went by land to fortify and prevent a British breakout. (Lauzan's Legion was unique, consisting of 300 battle hardened and fearsome men, most of whom were Polish Lancers, with the remainder being Irishmen armed with curved swords similar to Turkish scimitars.)

October 3, Dundas, with most of his brigade, accompanied by Simcoe's Rangers and Tarleton's Legion, embarked on a foraging expedition from Gloucester Point. Returning with wagons loaded, their rear guard was met by de Choisy as he was moving his troops into position near the British fortifications. A hot fight ensued between Tarleton and de Lauzun and their Legions. There was much confusion, and, if Tarleton's horse had not gone down in the melee, the two leaders would have met in combat. Tarleton found a remount, quickly pulled his men behind a unit of infantry, and called for a general retreat to regroup. He then attempted to renew the fight but was checked by a company of the Virginia militia who had arrived on the scene. After the incident Choisy dug in and completed counter fortifications to the British, holding that position and containing the British at Gloucester Point until the surrender of Yorktown.

By October 6 the allies were fully in control. Cornwallis was locked into Yorktown and Gloucester Point. However he still maintained control of the York River in the area between Yorktown and Gloucester point. The allies brought in big siege guns overland from the James River and pounded Cornwallis even more. It was an uneven cannon duel between the two forces until October 14 when the allied cannon fire ceased to allow an assault by both American and French troops on two British redoubts which they carried by a bayonet charge. The next day Cornwallis wrote to Clinton that the situation was so perilous that he doubted it would be possible for any reinforcements to succor them. The allied infantry pushed the lines ever closer, followed by the big guns who continued to pound Yorktown into rubble. There were no decisive engagements at Gloucester Point, but the siege at that location was so tight that horses were being put down due to starvation.

The morning of October 17, at least 100 allied cannon were making the ground tremble with little or no return fire from the British. At about 10 AM a British drummer boy appeared on a high point drumming out a call to parley. His message was followed by the appearance of an officer with a white flag. Washington was in Williamsburg writing letters when an aide brought him a message from Cornwallis proposing a stand-down for 24 hours to arrange terms for the surrender of Yorktown and Gloucester point.

Washington's reply was instantaneous. There would be no discussion of the terms of the surrender. They would be precisely the same as those so haughtily inflicted on the Americans at Charleston. Acceptance of the terms must be made prior to the end of the 24 hour ceasefire or the bombardment would resume without further notice.

The British accepted the terms. There was no alternative other than the complete destruction of Yorktown and all within it. On the 18th, representatives of the two forces met and went through the formality of drawing up the terms of surrender. The morning of October 19 the Articles of Surrender were signed. At 2 PM the British force marched out between two lines formed by the French on one side and the Americans on the other. In compliance with the terms of surrender, and as humiliating as had been the surrender to Cornwallis at Charleston, the units had their colors furled and the band playing an old tune "The World Turned Upside Down."



Unlike American General Benjamin Lincoln, who at Charleston was required to personally surrender his sword, Cornwallis pleaded sickness and sent General Charles O'Hara as his proxy. O'Hara, avoiding surrendering his sword to Washington, first offered his sword to the French but was refused. Next he offered it to American officers who also refused to accept it as the formality of surrender. Finally he offered it to Washington who also refused to accept it. If Cornwallis did not have the decency to personally accept responsibility as the commanding officer to submit his sword in person, then Washington could not receive the sword of a subordinate. He then authorized General Lincoln to receive O'Hara's sword as acknowledgement of surrender. Once the transfer was made and the surrender formalized Lincoln immediately returned O'Hara's sword. The British prisoners were returned to Yorktown prior to some being sent to Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley. Others were sent to Frederick Maryland. The only Briton to enjoy his evening meal that night was General O'Hara, who as a military courtesy was invited to dine with Washington, Rochambeau and their staff officers. The entire assembly was impressed by General O'Hara for his poise and dignity despite downfall of the British army.

While it was a great victory, yielding more than 7,000 soldiers and over 800 seamen along with many cannon, rifles, ammunition and all the supplies of the defeated enemy, it was not greeted with much acclaim. Today we see it as being the end of the war. To the Americans then it meant only a continuation, with thousands of British soldiers garrisoned from Canada to Savannah. With the surrender, de Grasse embarked his soldiers and sailed for the West Indies. Britain was again the master of the sea.

While nothing actually occurred, Clinton considered another strike to take Philadelphia. Washington and Rochambeau, on the best of terms and collaborating closely since the arrival of the French army in the New York area, were now concerned with the subjection of the remaining British held cities. Fortunately Clinton was replaced by Sir Guy Carlton who gave up Charleston and Savannah. Even though the military threat remained, efforts were under way to affect a peace treaty. It was April of 1783 before the peace treaty became a reality. Still, Carlton remained in New York. It would be December of that year before the last British soldier and last British warship would leave the city and an American army commanded by Henry Knox would invest the city. On December 4, hard on the heels of the departing British, Washington's officers gathered at Fraunce's Tavern in New York City to hear their commander give his farewell address. His military duties over, he would return to Mount Vernon for a few years and the life of a country gentlemen until he was called upon to become the first president of the new republic of the United States.

**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"; Ency Brittanica; Flexner's "Washington, The Indispensable Man."

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## Member News

You should have already received your dues notices for 2012. If you have not, please contact Ron Barker at (530) 205-9581 or [ron0729con@comcast.net](mailto:ron0729con@comcast.net). They are due 1 November.

**Volunteers are needed to help with Genealogical research for prospective members.** We are getting leads from our chapter website and also individuals inquiring about SAR who have seen the Ancestry.com release of the pre-1970 SAR applications.

Emigrant Trails DAR Chapter in Auburn has invited our chapter to participate in the **Veteran's Day Parade in Auburn, CA.** The date of the parade is **Friday, November 11th, 2011 at 11:00 a.m.** We will meet at Auburn Chamber of Commerce Building, 601 Lincoln Way, Auburn between 9:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. My cell phone number is 530-263-2827. The event is free and everybody who marches in the parade will be provided with a lunch afterwards. If you have a costume please wear your costume. I would like to see everybody come and support Emigrant Trails DAR Chapter in the Veteran's Day Parade.

Keith Bigbee's father, Larry Bigbee, also a member of the Gold Country Chapter passed away on October 8, 2011. Please keep Keith, Cyndy and the entire Bigbee family in your prayers as they deal with this loss.

Harlan Mason Cleaver, a charter member of the Gold Country Chapter passed away on February 9 of this year. Bev Cleaver said that "Harlan enjoyed doing his genealogy and helping to organize the Chapter. Please keep Bev and their family in your prayers.

### **Invitation to 2012 National Congress**

From: J. Michael Jones

Subject: 2012 Congress - Phoenix, Arizona

Compatriots, Are you ready for the 2012 Congress in Phoenix, Arizona? We are ready to make your visit to Phoenix a delightful experience. The Arizona and New Mexico Compatriots have been planning this for four years. We welcome you to come and experience our famous "It's a Dry Heat" life style. Congress 2012 will be a "Casual Congress". Leave your suits at home. Bermuda shorts and collared short sleeve shirts are the accepted attire except for the Tuesday and Wednesday night Banquets. Minutemen will need white coats on Recognition night.

Events for the Congress will start at 8:00AM on July 6 with InfoSessions on the Tucson and Santa Fe Presidio's so plan your flights or drive to arrive on July 5th. July 7th will be a tour of the Heard Museum ([www.heard.org](http://www.heard.org)) followed by the Host Reception.

Please visit our web site at [www.sar2012congress.com](http://www.sar2012congress.com) or access it via the Arizona or New Mexico State web sites for more details.

The Arizona Ladies Auxiliary needs your help prior to the 2012 Congress.

They plan to collect as many telephone calling cards and Patriotic/SAR/ or blank "Thank You" cards as they can and send them to our troops at the Landstuhl Regional Medical Center in Germany. In the Ladies Hospitality Room they will address "Thank You" cards with a calling card inserted. As an individual, chapter or society gather the calling cards (any denomination) and "Thank You" cards and mail them to our house. If you prefer to make a donation send a check payable to AZSSAR and we'll buy the calling cards for you.



<b>BIRTHDAYS</b>			
<u><b>October</b></u>		<u><b>November</b></u>	<u><b>December</b></u>
<b>Joe Bell</b>		<b>Bill Anderson</b>	<b>Jack Bell</b>
<b>Tom Best</b>		<b>Bob Gentry</b>	<b>Matt Harmon</b>
<b>Bill Longbotham</b>		<b>Paul Hatling</b>	<b>Hal Rogers</b>
<b>John Longtin</b>		<b>Barry Hopkins</b>	
<b>Brian Manifor</b>		<b>Craig Hopkins</b>	
<b>Mike Manifor</b>		<b>Dale Ross</b>	
<b>George Peabody</b>		<b>Nathan Stowells</b>	
<b>Ed Puls</b>		<b>Crane Walden</b>	
<b>Clay Sigg</b>			
<b>Richard Vencill</b>			
<b>Lindy Virgil</b>			

### CHAPTER NEWS

November is the month where we traditionally elect new officers. We need to elect officers for 2012-2013. If you currently hold an office and are willing to continue in the same role, or if you want to try something different, please let President Dave Gilliard know. His email is [dgilliard@ncbb.net](mailto:dgilliard@ncbb.net) and his phone is 916-663-9605. And if you are not currently an officeholder but wish to become one, please let me know. It is the intention of the Executive Committee to present a slate to the membership at the November meeting, if at all possible.

Gold Country is a very active SAR Chapter and our success depends on the generosity of our members with their time and efforts. If you can serve, now is the time to step forward.



### **VA Requesting Cookies and Help**

The Veterans Hospital at Mather is offering members and spouses an opportunity to show off your cooking skills.....They are looking for donations of cookies to serve with the BBQ we're having for this year's Veterans' Day Celebration. There will be hamburgers and hot dogs, chips and a drink, (Elks Lodge and City of Rancho) but we'd like to have cookies also. For planning purposes, they have food for 500 hungry attendees. They know we're all busy and it seems homemade cookies take a lot of time....so we will happily accept store bought...just need them packaged appropriate to open and place on table.

Friday, November 11, 2011!  
VA Northern California Health Care System  
10535 Hospital Way, Mather, CA 95655



The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is a patriotic organization formed in 1889 and chartered by the United States Congress in 1906. SAR has more than 28,000 members living in all of the 50 states and 23 foreign countries.

Throughout its 120-year history, SAR has admitted more than 170,000 members. Among them are 16 Presidents of the United States, including both Bushes, Carter, Ford, Johnson, Eisenhower, Truman and both Roosevelts. SAR also has among its members Sir Winston Churchill and King Juan Carlos I of Spain, both of whom trace their ancestry to Revolutionary War patriots.



## News from NSSAR

**Youth Registrant Program Discontinued and Replaced by Junior Membership.** A Junior Member has limited membership privileges and is issued a National Number. At age 18 a Junior Member automatically becomes a Regular Member and no paperwork is required for this status change. Those Youth Registrants who have been received prior to the end of business at the 121st Congress (July 13, 2011) will be processed and kept on file. They will be allowed to enroll as a Regular Member once they reach 18 years of age, provide the proper notification to the SAR National Headquarters through a State Society, and submit payment of dues for the current year. At age 18, they have 10 years in which to activate their membership. Another option is for those in the Youth Registrant list to transfer their status over to Junior Membership at any point prior to age 18.

### **Youth Exchange Program** Reciprocal Exchange between France and the United States

The Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) exchange program involving the children and grandchildren of SAR members in France and the United States was first implemented in 2008-2009 and has been a resounding success. The exchange includes young ladies and young gentlemen between the ages of 12 and to 20. This has proven to be a wonderful opportunity for young people from both countries to experience a different culture, develop new relationships and share our mutual heritage of freedom. During the summer of 2010 we had six youth participate in this program. The United States youth were from Santa Ana, CA, Concord, NC and Jacksonville, FL. The three youth from France were all from Paris.

The exchange program is on a reciprocal basis. The youth that participate in this program are paired based upon common interests and age. The time period for those participating from the United States could occur during the summer months of June and July, when most schools are on vacation. In France, the time period for the exchange could occur from the end of June to the beginning of September, when their schools are on vacation. Thus, upon agreement between the paired families, the youth of the United States and France will be visiting during the time periods mutually convenient. It is recommended that the duration of the visit to both countries be approximately two to three weeks. However, these time periods and duration of visits can be changed based upon individual preferences.

If your children or grandchildren are interested in participating in this exchange program and do not possess a French or U. S. Passport, please file for the passport immediately. For youth under the age of 18, both parents' consent and proof of parental relationship are required. Each participant in this exchange program must also show proof of medical insurance and have the appropriate immunizations for visiting France or the United States.

All responsibility for travel arrangements, costs and liability of these exchanges rest solely with each candidate and their family. The SAR will not be responsible for any expenses whatsoever. The role of the SAR is to merely collect each candidate's interest and then identify and match each participant based on common interests.

April 30th of each year is the deadline for submitting your application if you wish to participate in the exchange program. Look at the web site for more information: [http://www.sar.org/Youth/Exchange\\_Program](http://www.sar.org/Youth/Exchange_Program)

**Color Guard Update.** The NSSAR Color Guard is reinstituting The SAR Colorguardsman magazine as an E-Magazine. The publication schedule is set for quarterly issues that will be distributed via email and be available on the committee webpage. Each issue will be published in a PDF format (Adobe Acrobat).

The plan is for The SAR Colorguardsman to contain articles of interest to the Color Guard including, but not limited to the following:

*Uniforms* – history, where to get replicas made, etc

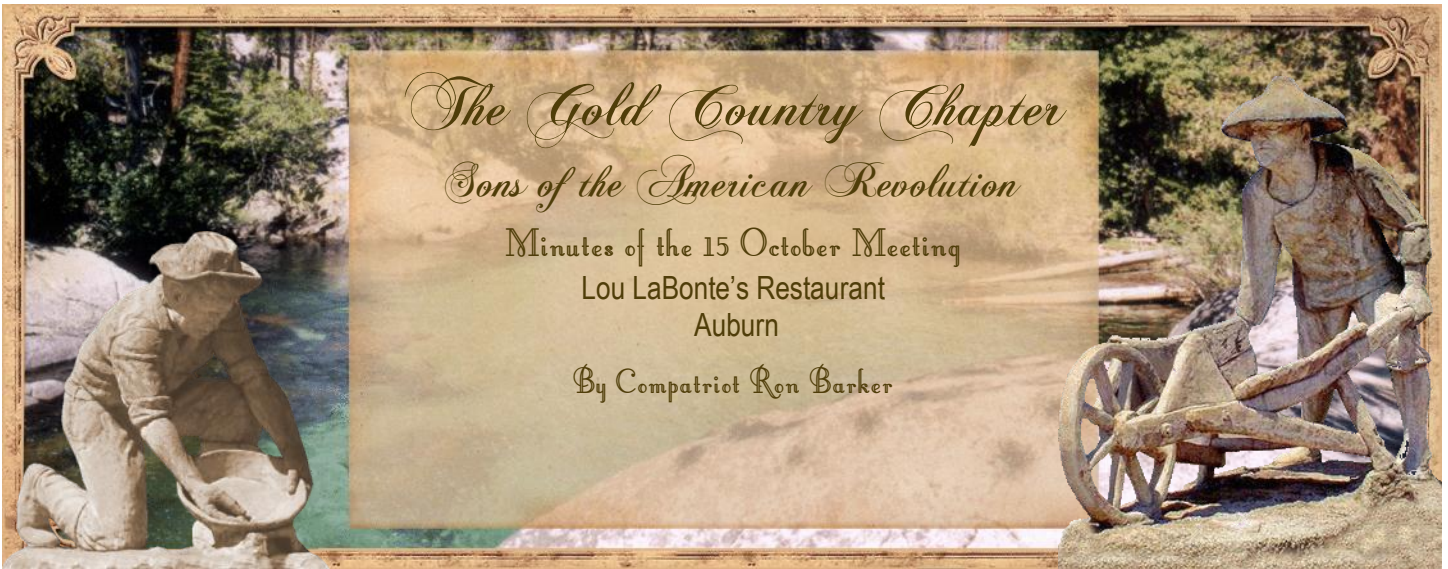
*“How To” Articles* – establishing a color guard, drill manuals, handling weapons, etc

*Events* – what should be expected of color guards, pictures and articles of color guard participation, etc

*Announcements* – what upcoming events need color guard participation, etc



Jim Faulkinbury, Karl Jacobs and Charles Lampman at the Fall Leadership Meeting  
Louisville, KY



1. Meeting called to order by Pres. David Gilliard at 9:06 AM.

President David Gilliard led the invocation, Michael Holmes followed with the Pledge of Allegiance and Ron Barker led the SAR pledge.

Attendance: 15 members and 6 guests.

Guests Recognized: President Gilliard recognized new Gold Country members Jim, Kevin and Timothy Webb and DAR Members Coreena Ross from the Capt. John Oldham Chapter and Lo Beyer from the Emigrant Trail Chapter.

Speaker: Arkady Faktorovich (See Below)

## 2. REPORTS

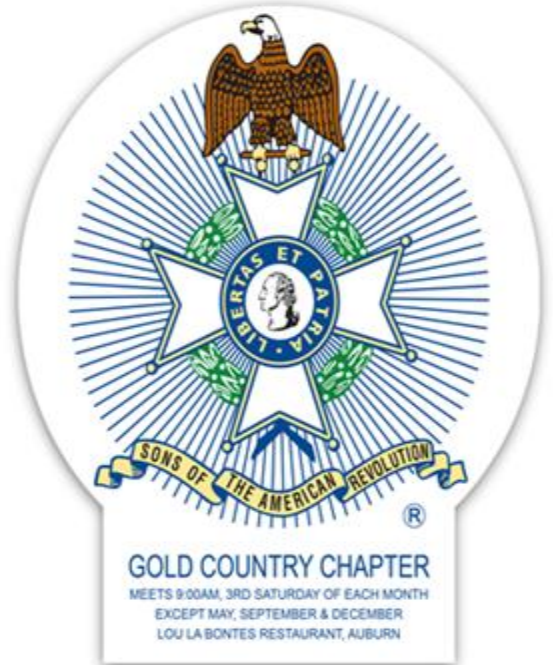
President Gilliard advised we are also going to be in the Veteran's Day Parade in Auburn, on Friday, November 11<sup>th</sup>, at 11 a.m.

There is going to a meeting October 25 to discuss the CASSAR Annual Meeting in April 2012 which the Gold Country Chapter will be hosting at the Embassy Suites in Sacramento, as our own Keith Bigbee will be CASSAR State President.

With the new prospects we are receiving, the chapter needs Genealogy help with these new prospective members. If we do not work with them when they contact us, they might lose their interest.

Secretary-Ron Barker- Dues notices have been sent out and are due November 1, 2011.

Treasurer -Bruce Choate- Checking account is \$4160, and our Vanguard account is \$13,982.





Registrar – Applications submitted Cameron John Baxley as a junior member (Grandson of Ron Barker) and Michael Lynn Howell. It is taking 4 to 5 months for application approval.

Color Guard – Veteran's Day Parade is Auburn on Friday, November 11. Meet at 9:30 to 10:00. Meet at the Chamber of Commerce Building and lunch will follow. Dale bought replacement buttons on e-bay for chapter uniforms if they are needed. Approved the purchase of 5-6 haversacks for the color guard. Dale advised that he has repainted the flag stands.

3. Ron Barker advised that the National Color Guard is considering a new medal for women that support the color guard at the chapter, state and national levels. They do have to be in colonial dress, but can support with activities, such as bringing water, taking pictures, driving members, and other ones to be determined. The medal will be called the Molly Pitcher Medal. Next action will be at the Spring Leadership meeting in Louisville to review the proposal.

4. Old Business

None

5. New Business

No new business

6. Adjournment

Greg Hill led the SAR Recessional and President Gilliard gave the benediction.

Meeting adjourned at 10:35

### Arkady Faktorovich

He was raised by his grandfather who was the wisest person that he ever knew. His father was a highly decorated combat veteran and was a high official in the Ukraine and was always traveling as part of his work. He learned at the age of 7 that he could not talk freely on the phone. He also noticed that Jews were persecuted, and he is one. His grandfather taught him the ability of independent thinking.

In college, he was a tour guide to earn extra money, but because he was a Jew, he could not interact with foreigners. He remembers that Nixon and Kissenger came to Moscow. He received a master's degree in engineering in Technology and Design in Moscow.

Two months after graduation he received a knock on the door inviting him to join the Soviet army and he knew he could not refuse. He was drafted into the infantry and became an officer because of his education. He was involved in the design of jet engines.

He was prevented from getting his Ph.D. from the University of Moscow because he was a Jew and found he would have to

go to a less prestigious school. At this time he discovered that they were allowing Jews to emigrate, so he applied to do so. Fellow workers felt he was foolish to do this started to avoid him. However, in dark corners at work, individuals wished him well.

When he received permission to go, he was told his citizenship would be revoked. He was only allowed to take a few items with him and when he arrived at Customs to leave, they searched him and his bags. They took a gold bracelet he had on his wrist, and also took a watch his grandfather had given him. He noticed that a mother and seven year old daughter had to have a vaginal inspection. He was given only five minutes to board a train and the people rushed to get on board and he lost his bag with all of his technical books and his slide rule. He did not care, he just was happy to be leaving.

He said that Russians are not hateful of the US.

He said that most difficult thing for Russian immigrants to do is not to learn the language, but to change their thought processes and develop the ability to make decisions and to think independently.

Italy was a holding area and he worked three jobs to save money and he traveled all over Italy.

He went to Houston, Texas and his first job was a gas station attendant and lived in project housing. He worked hard to learn English in a honky tonk bar. He finally got a job drafting for conveyors. His manager noticed that he really understood what he was doing and increased his pay from \$2.15 an hour to \$5.00 an hour. He then went onto Halliburton and worked on cooling systems for nuclear plants.

He could not see his mother and grandmother living in Texas, so he moved to San Francisco and went to work with Bechtel as a senior engineer. When his mother had some guests, she told him to sit next to Victoria and he found that she spoke four languages including Russian. He was amazed at how freely she spoke on the phone.

Arkady remembered that FBI came to investigate him after he had been in this country for five years and they asked him many of the same questions he had been asked years before when he came into this country.

He applied for American Citizenship in 1985.

In 1995-97, he did a project in Moscow. How strange this must have felt.

Arkady said that Russia was an unlucky country. The Mongols first invaded and the cultural growth of the country was put on hold. Next came Peter the great who opened the door to Europe in the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century.

Russia is a hybrid country and is not European or Asian. He compared Russia to a bear, because it is so unpredictable. In

1806, they adopted a constitution, but put a Czar on top. Putan is now on top and he is like a Czar. He said that 70% of the Russian people want a Stalin type leader.

Arkady does not see a change in Russia until their thinking changes.



Arkady Faktorovich at the October 15 Meeting

## THE FLAG IS PASSING BY

By Henry Holcomb Bennett

Along the street there comes  
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,  
A flash of color beneath the sky  
Hats off!!  
The flag is passing by!

Blue and red and white it shines,  
Over the steel-tipped ordered lines.  
Hats Off!!  
The colors before us fly.

But more than the flag is passing by:  
Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great,  
Fought to make and to save our State:  
Weary marches and sinking ships;  
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and years of peace;  
March of a strong land's swift increase;  
Equal justice, right and law,  
Stately honor and revered awe;

Sign of a nation great and strong  
To ward her people from foreign wrong;  
Pride and glory and honor – all  
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Along the street there comes  
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;  
And loyal hearts are beating high:  
Hats off!!  
The flag is passing by!!  
Gentlemen, Hats Off!!





# 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

