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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY GREG HILL
CHAPTER PRESIDENT



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Gold Country Chapter Compatriots,

August is here and the summer is almost over. Our Valley Forge Nominee, Nicole Jacobson of Roseville, was selected to receive her award at the state level and attended the program in Virginia. We've already heard back from her and we are happy to report she enjoyed her trip, found it educational and has nothing but praise for the SAR. We look forward to having her as a speaker at a future meeting.

On the subject of meetings, we must wait another month at least for our old location to be reopened by a new restaurant. We will be conducting our August meeting at Max's Cafe in Auburn, in the small meeting room directly adjacent to the restaurant. The Executive Committee has elected to meet on the second Saturday of the month for this meeting, so I hope to see everyone Saturday, August 8, 2015 at 9:00AM.

Our very own Ron Barker, along with his wife Conni, will be presenting and speaking about their trip to National Congress in Louisville. Ron will be running for California Society President and we will need to help plan the State Meeting our Chapter will be hosting in April of next year. If you haven't been involved in a State Meeting before, I encourage you to participate. The meeting will be close to home, minimizing travel cost and time. It is a great way to meet compatriots from all over the state, as well as out of state visitors including National Society officers.

More immediately, we must make plans for September. Constitution Day and the Revolutionary War Encampment the same weekend are fast approaching. The Gold Country Chapter is going to be participating in that event as well as inviting other California Chapters to come participate as well. Details are on page 4

(Continued on page 3)

The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

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Calendar of Events

National

Sept 25-26, 2012 - Fall Leadership Meeting, NSSAR HQ, Louisville, KY

126th National Congress

8 July-13 July 2016

Boston, MA

State

www.CaliforniaSAR.org
November 5-8, 2015
California Society
Fall Board of Managers Meeting
Mission Inn, Riverside. CA

Chapter

August 8, 2015
Holiday Inn
120 Grass Valley Highway
Auburn, CA
(530) 887-8787

September 12-13
Constitution Day
Nevada City (See page 4)

The next Gold Country Chapter meeting is

Saturday August 8

9:00 AM

Room in Bar Area

Holiday Inn in Auburn

120 Grass Valley Highway

The location of 2015 monthly Gold County chapter regular meetings will vary until the opening of Awful Annie's at the former Lou La Bonte's location, expected some time this summer.

Visit our Chapter, State and National Websites
GoldCountrySAR.org CaliforniaSAR.org SAR.org

There will be no July Issue of The Forty-Niner

The submission deadline for the Sept issue of The Forty-Niner is Aug 21, 2015



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(Presidents Message Continued from front page)

This will be the only meeting before the event, which is sure to be a good opportunity to help increase public awareness of our Chapter and our outreach programs.

Finally, I would like to give a special thanks to everyone who participated in the Fourth of July Parade in Grass Valley. Gold Country Chapter compatriots proudly marched flags from our historic collection to the delight of cheering crowds. A visible presence in the community is a valuable asset as we strive to continue the work of the SAR.

Yours in Patriotic Service,

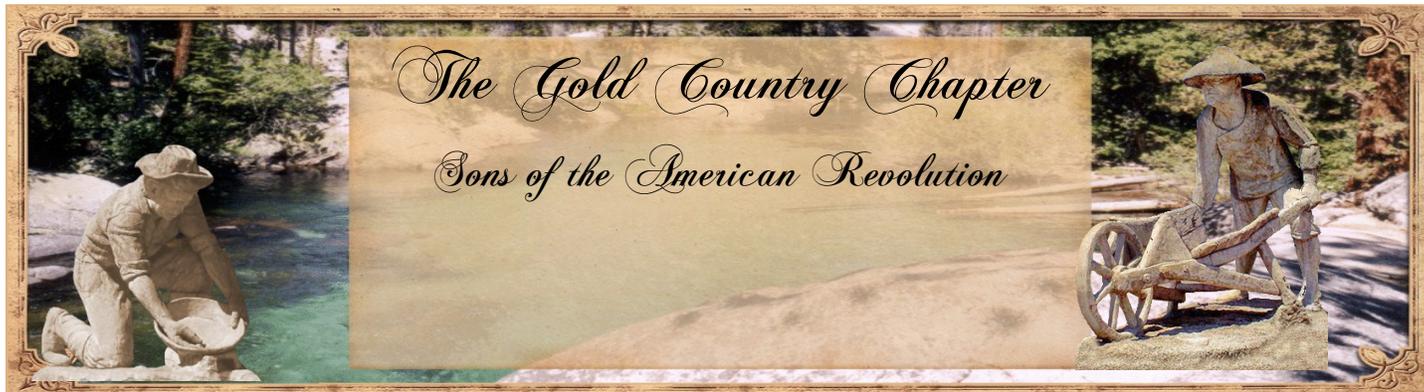
Greg Hill, Gold Country Chapter President



Grass Valley 2015 July 4 Parade:

Left to right David Gilliard, Coreena Ross, Gordon Clark (Behind Flag) Barry Hopkins and Dale Ross

Thank you for Representing Gold Country SAR



SECRETARY'S REPORT: There was no meeting in April because of the California Sons of the American Revolution Meeting in Irvine. Next Meeting August 8 at 9 a.m. at the Holiday Inn, Auburn



Gold Country SAR

Color Guard

2013

Constitution Day Parade
Nevada City

Gold Country SAR Plans for Constitution Day Weekend

The Gold Country Chapter has big plans for Nevada City's Constitution Day Weekend celebration September 12 & 13. We urge all of our members to mark your calendars now. We will also invite other SAR Chapters in Northern California to join us for the Annual Parade, or for the entire weekend if they can make it. Here is a tentative schedule:

Saturday, Sept. 12

10:00 AM Revolutionary War Days at Pioneer Park, Nevada City, 10am to 5pm, an event of the Delaware Regiment in the American Revolution. We need volunteers to help staff our SAR Tent, where we will have information about the SAR and our activities.

4:00 PM Feel free to attend the Free Outdoor Concert performed by the Nevada County Concert Band & Watsonville Community Band on Pine Street, Downtown Nevada City.

Sunday, Sept. 13

10:00 AM Revolutionary War Days at Pioneer Park, 10am to noon. We need volunteers to help staff our SAR Tent, where we will have information about the SAR and our activities.

2:00 PM 49th Annual Constitution Day Parade on Broad Street, Historic Downtown Nevada City. We will be marching in this parade, a Gold Country SAR tradition for many years.

NSSAR President General Thomas E. Lawrence's Primary Goals for 2015 - 2016

On July 27, NSSAR President General from Texas announced the following primary goals for his presidency this year.

1. Implementing the SAR Plans for the Future With the creation of the SAR Implementation Committee, we will review the various developmental plans from the most recent meetings and take the steps necessary to put them into place and move the SAR forward.

2. Enhancing the SAR Legacy The SAR has the ability to expand it's reach to our youth with all current Youth Programs. This year we will coordinate our efforts to expand the reach to all of our Societies and Chapters.

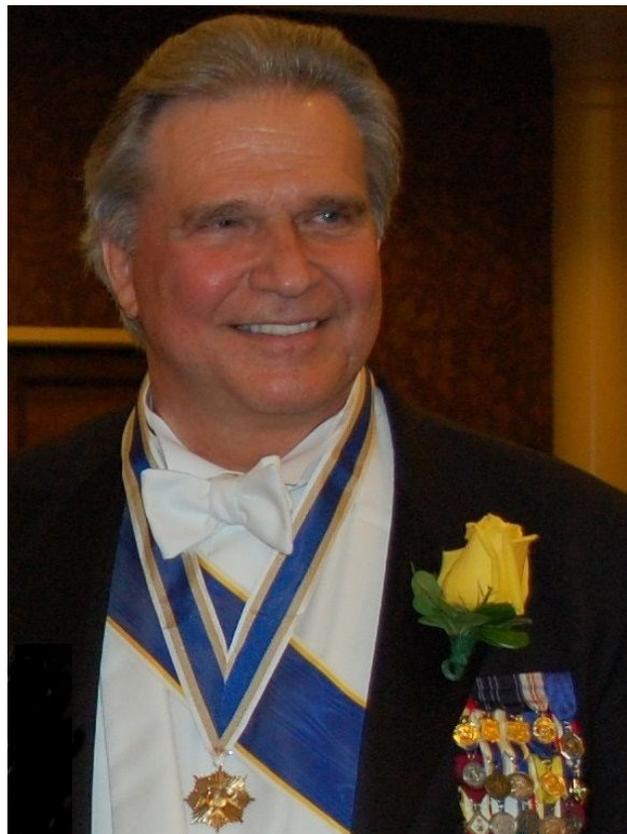
3. Develop a strategy to influence the National discussion on Education Standards This will be one of the directives for the Education Committee to explore the options for developing this influence and making it happen.

4. Committee structure The SAR as a volunteer organization survives using committees. This year we will implement ways of improving communications, following directives and examining the effectiveness of our National Committees.

5. SAR structure As we have grown and society and technology have changed, the effectiveness of our governance and our organizational structure needs some adjustments to bring it more in line with the current methods used in business and society in general."

President General Lawrence's installation speech on July 1, 2015 can be found the NSSAR website at the following link:

https://www.sar.org/hq/PresidentGeneral/pg_t_lawrence_installation_speech_7-1-2015.pdf



PONDER THE PATH TO LIBERTY

The American Revolutionary War of Independence - (1754 to 1788)

By Gold Country Compatriot Sam Sublett

Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness: A well-known phrase in the United States Declaration of Independence. The phrase gives three examples of the "unalienable/inalienable rights" which the Declaration says have been given to all human beings by their Creator, and which governments are created to protect.

Liberty: The state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life, behavior, or political views.

Patriots: Persons who vigorously support their country and are prepared to defend it against enemies or detractors.

Crispus Attucks: born 1723 Framingham, Massachusetts – died March 5, 1770 Boston Massachusetts

Native American people and people of African descent frequently had children together in colonial times, as evidenced by early period accounts and by the prevalence today of African phenotypes among Indian tribal groups in New England, and through phenotypes of other long-established multiracial groups in the Eastern United States. This (and his facial structure) has led to speculation that Crispus Attucks had both African and Native American ancestry.

In popular versions of the narrative, Attucks was born to an African-born black slave man, named Prince Yonger and a Native American woman Nancy Attucks, who was from either the Natick-Framingham, Massachusetts area of Middlesex County just west of Boston, or from the island of Nantucket south of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Attucks grew up in the household of Colonel Buckminster, his father's master, until sold to Deacon William Brown of Framingham. Unhappy with his situation, Attucks escaped and is believed to have become a rope maker, a manual laborer and a whaler. An October 2, 1750, an advertisement placed in the Boston Gazette read: "...ran away from his Master William Brown on the 30th of September last, a mulatto fellow, about 27 years of age, named Crispus, 6 feet, 2 inches high, short curl'd hair, his knees near together than common: had on a light colour'd bearskin coat." Master William Brown offered a reward of £10 for his return.



Attucks' Role in the Boston Massacre

In 1768, Boston was occupied by British soldiers to help control growing colonial unrest, and possible American revolt, but this only increased tensions with those colonists who opposed British domination over the newly founded American colonies. On March 5, 1770, a crowd of colonists gathered and confronted a group of soldiers about an incident earlier that day in which a soldier struck a boy who confronted him over non-payment of a barber bill.

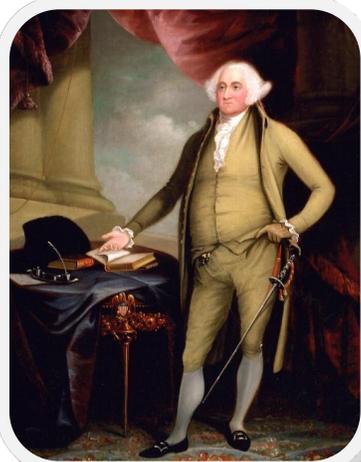
As anger escalated, a church bell was struck, as it did in the case of fire or another emergency, drawing people out of their homes. The British soldiers of the 29th Regiment were called to duty in response. Townspeople began hurling snowballs and debris at the soldiers. A group of men with clubs in hand, led by Attucks, approached the vicinity of the government building, now known as Old State House, where mobs and soldiers began to tussle. Soon violence broke out, and a soldier was struck by a thrown piece of wood. Some accounts name Attucks as the person responsible for that. Other witnesses, however, stated that Attucks was "leaning upon a stick" when the soldiers opened fire on the Americans. *(Continued on page 7)*

Crispus Attucks continued from page 6

Five Americans were killed and six were wounded in what came to be called the Boston Massacre. Attucks was the first one killed; he took two bullets in the chest. Rope maker Samuel Gray and sailor James Caldwell also died in the incident. Samuel Maverick, a 17-year-old joiner's apprentice, died the next day. Irish leather worker Patrick Carr died nine days later. Attucks' body was carried to Faneuil Hall, where it lay in state until Thursday, March 8. Because Attucks and others stood up against the British soldiers, who they thought to be tyrannical, he and those in the Massacre are seen as some of the first American Revolutionaries. Attucks is therefore seen as one of the first American martyrs for freedom, making him an important and inspirational figure in American history.

Aftermath of the Massacre

Based on the premise of self-defense, Attorney John Adams successfully defended the British soldiers against a murder charge for killing Attucks and others. Two of the soldiers were found guilty of manslaughter. As soldiers of the King of England, they were given the choice of hanging or being branded on their thumb as punishment. They both chose to be branded. In his arguments, Adams called



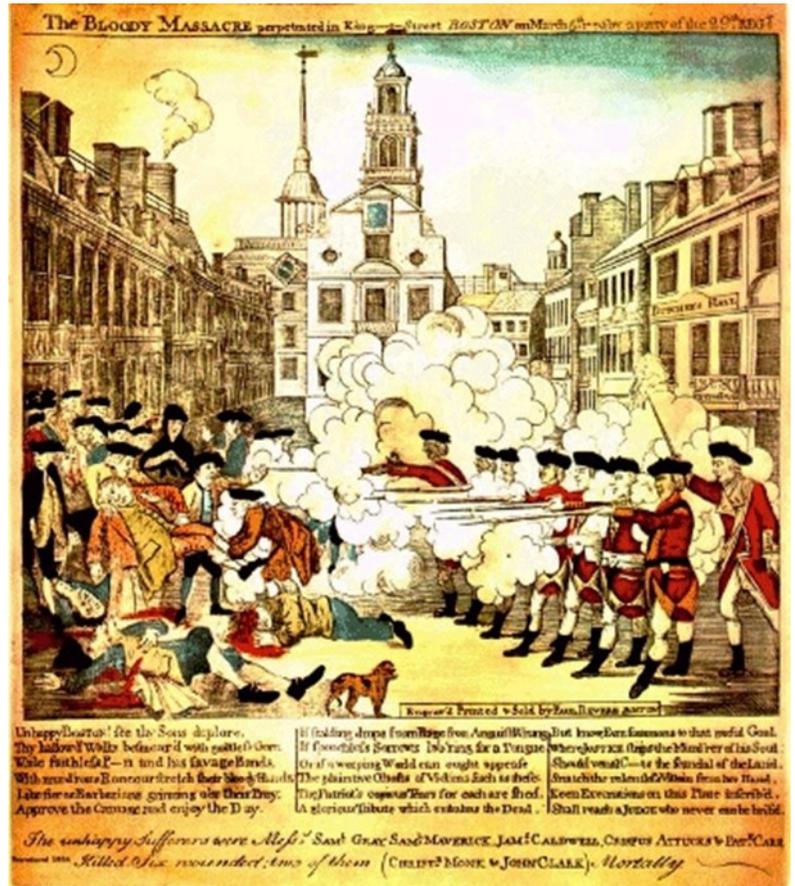
John Adams

the crowd "a motley rabble of saucy boys, Negroes and molattoes, Irish teagues and outlandish jack tarrs."

However, John Adams' Samuel Adams held civil disobedience in high regard, and two years later named the event the "Boston Massacre," helping to assure that what took place would not be forgotten. Bostonian artist Henry Pelham created an image of the event. Paul Revere made a copy of the image from which prints were made and distributed. Some copies of the print show a man with two chest wounds and dark face who is assumed to be Crispus Attucks.

The five Americans who were killed received an honorary burial in the Granary Burying Ground, where the graves of people like John Hancock and other notable figures are also interred. Law and custom of the period prohibited the burial of Black people in close proximity to White people, which in the racial terminology of the day may also explain why Attucks was considered mulatto rather

Continued on page 8



Paul Revere Engraving of the Boston Massacre

Crispus Attucks- continued from page 7

Attucks' Legacy

In 1858, Boston-area abolitionists established "Crispus Attucks Day" in honor of his ideals and activist spirit. In 1888, a monument honoring him was erected on Boston Common. Poet John Boyle O'Reilly described Attucks as "leader and voice that day; the first to defy, and the first to die...riot or revolution, or mob or crowd as you may, such deaths have been seeds of nations." In 1964, Martin Luther King Jr. in the introduction to the book *Why We Can't Wait*, referred to Attucks as an example of a man whose contribution to history, though much overlooked by standard historians, could be revered as a source of moral courage.

One author wrote this stirring testimony to Attucks's significance: "He is one of the most important figures in African-American history, not for what he did for his own race but for what he did for all oppressed people everywhere. He is a reminder that the African-American/Native American heritage is truly American - and it is a heritage that begins with the beginning of America. Attucks has often been praised in writings designed to inspire individuals to work towards the ideals of freedom and racial equality.

Landmarks:

- Crispus Attucks High School in Indianapolis, Indiana;
- Crispus Attucks Elementary School in Kansas City, Missouri;
- Attucks Theatre in Norfolk, Virginia;
- monument shown above in Boston Commons;
- Crispus Attucks Day.

Editor's Note: Many thanks to Compatriot Sam Sublett for his fine work in researching and compiling this article.

References

1. blackhistory.com
2. crispusattucks.org
3. wikipedia

Monument on the Boston commons to Victims of the Boston Massacre



Joseph Hulse of Washington County, Pennsylvania

Ancestor of Compatriot David A Gilliard, Natl # 165455

Joseph Hulse came from a Patriot family. He was born in 1756 in New Jersey, and shortly thereafter moved with his parents Richard and Mary (Williams) Hulse to Frederick County, VA. At about age 18 Joseph moved to Westmoreland County, PA (renamed Washington County) and served in the Militia as a Private, First Class, in Capt. William Fife's Company, which consisted of 96 men from the local area. They patrolled the western frontier between Pittsburgh and Wheeling and engaged in fighting with tribes of the Iroquois Indian nation aligned with the British and occasionally with British and Loyalist troops.

Joseph's wife was Sicha (Sytje) Hoagland and his father-in-law was John Hoagland, also a member of the Washington County Militia and a Ranger on the Frontier. John was killed and tortured by Indians in the Battle of Sandusky, 1782.



Burning of Colonel Crawford, Frank Halbedel, 1915

After the war, Joseph Hulse received a land grant of 325 acres in Ohio. He lived in Clark County, Ohio until his death in 1821. Sicha died in Ohio in 1838. Joseph and Sicha's daughter, Sarah Hulse, married Elijah Hull, son of Revolutionary War soldier Benjamin Hull from New Jersey. Several other members of the Hulse, Hoagland and Hull families served in the American Revolution.

Patriot Biographies Requested

The NSSAR Patriot Ancestors Committee has been formed to perpetuate the memory of our Revolutionary War Patriot Ancestors by providing a medium for SAR members to submit biographies of their patriot ancestors. I plan to publish a Patriot Biography in each issue of The Forty-Niner. Send your submission on a Patriot ancestor, of not more than 500 words, to me in a Microsoft Word compatible form to md at Ron0729con@comcast.net and/or to SAR at patriotbios@sar.org

The Forty-Niner

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