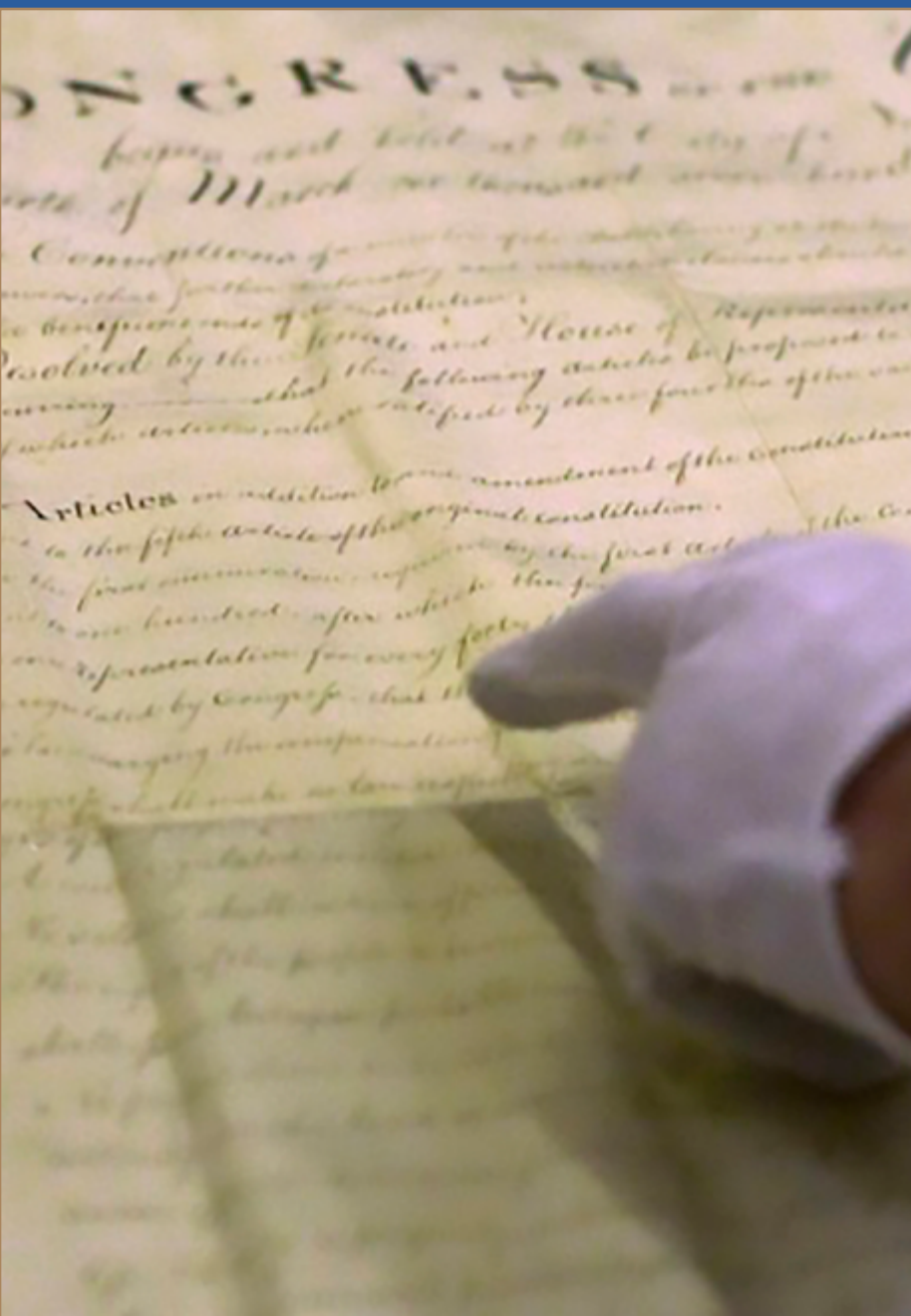




SAR SAN DIEGO

News Magazine - Spring 2019



Presidents Message

Chapter President Bill Peters asks for your thoughts of what our memberships wants and needs from our organization.

Events

The City of San Diego is celebrating its 250th year and the San Diego Chapter of the SAR is celebrating its 125th. Activities in spring and early summer include our annual Memorial Day observance at Ft. Rosecrans, July 4th celebrations in the Coronado Independence Day Parade and House of Spain in Balboa Park. State and National congresses in April and July.

Chapter Contest Winners

We have our annual winners! 5th grade elementary school students demonstrated their American History knowledge with the Poster Contest, middle school 8th graders had the opportunity to demonstrate theirs with the Brochure Contest, and High Schoolers competed in the Essay and Oration Contests.

Founding Timeline

Each spring from 1775 to 1783, something significant happened to further the cause of freedom in North America. Warnings, Battles, Treaties, Personnel changes, and Documents all played a part leading to Independence for the Thirteen Colonies. Each spring brought a new opportunity to succeed.

Patriot Showcase

Sgt. Aaron Wood served in the Rhode Island militia entering service in 1780. During the war, Aaron gathered the family silver and put it down the well on his property and covered it so well that the marauding British from occupied Newport, RI, never discovered it. The home was destroyed by fire in the 1940's, but the kitchen well still exists.

Table of Contents



6 March 23, 1775

Hanover County elected Patrick Henry as a delegate to the Second Virginia Convention because Richmond was selected as better protected from royal authority. The convention debated whether Virginia should adopt language from a petition by the planters of the Colony of Jamaica. Henry offered amendments to raise a militia independent of royal authority in terms that recognized that conflict with Britain was inevitable.

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2018 Knights Essay Winning Paper

The George S. and Stella M. Knight Essay Contest, originally established and named in honor of President Calvin Coolidge, who won a local SAR essay contest while a student at Amherst, is designed to give freshman, sophomore, junior and senior high school students an opportunity to explore events that shaped American history.

Read this years winning essay, "Ratifying Logical Government Through Persuasion" by Moin Mirza of Escondido Charter High School.



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Patriot Showcase

In this edition, we showcase Sergeant Aaron Wood of the Massachusetts Militia and his service in the founding of the United States.

Wood came from an established Massachusetts family of farmers and mariners.



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Presidents Message

I was thinking. We are the Sons of the American Revolution.

Our mission is “To inform and educate the public about the American Revolution, to foster patriotism, to commemorate the Patriots and Nations who led & supported that War for independence and freedom, and to celebrate the events that led to the founding and evolution of the United States of America.”

We do that through an organization of people... People who are descended from the Patriots who served in and supported the Revolutionary War.

How are we doing in support of that Mission?

Are YOU, the members and readers, satisfied that we, as an organization, are doing our best? For YOU? For the general public?

On our San Diego Chapter website, there is a full page describing what we do. You may view it at www.sarsandiego.org/sar-san-diego/

As we approach the end of the first half of our 125th Anniversary year and look forward to the second half, please ask yourself, and then tell us, your Board of Directors: *What more should we do? How can we, as an organization, make the SAR experience more exciting for YOU, the member? What can we do better? Are YOU, as a member and patriot participating? Could YOU do more? What will YOU do to help?*

The leadership of this organization needs more of YOU, to give us ideas and to step up to a leadership position as a member of our Board of Directors. We are operating with unfilled positions. We are running with a lean color guard. By the end of the year, we must have some new leadership. **Might YOU be among them?**

Those of YOU who are involved are recognized and greatly appreciated!

Bill Peters
SAR San Diego
Chapter President

SAR San Diego News Magazine

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SAR San Diego News Magazine is published quarterly. If you have a story to tell, information to share, or pictures from recent events, please email us at: communications@sarsandiego.org

GIVE ME LIBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH

Patrick Henry, March 23, 1775.

No man thinks more highly than I do of the patriotism, as well as abilities, of the very worthy gentlemen who have just addressed the House. But different men often see the same subject in different lights; and, therefore, I hope it will not be thought disrespectful to those gentlemen if, entertaining as I do opinions of a character very opposite to theirs, I shall speak forth my sentiments freely and without reserve. This is no time for ceremony. The question before the House is one of awful moment to this country. For my own part, I consider it as nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery; and in proportion to the magnitude of the subject ought to be the freedom of the debate. It is only in this way that we can hope to arrive at truth, and fulfill the great responsibility which we hold to God and our country. Should I keep back my opinions at such a time, through fear of giving offense, I should consider myself as guilty of treason towards my country, and of an act of disloyalty toward the Majesty of Heaven, which I revere above all earthly kings.

Mr. President, it is natural to man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth, and listen to the song of that siren till she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men, engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? Are we disposed to be of the number of those who, having eyes, see not, and, having ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst, and

to provide for it.

I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past. And judging by the past, I wish to know what there has been in the conduct of the British ministry for the last ten years to justify those hopes with which gentlemen have been pleased to solace themselves and the House. Is it that insidious smile with which our petition has been lately received? Trust it not, sir; it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss. Ask yourselves how this gracious reception of our petition comports with those warlike preparations which cover our waters and darken our land. Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled that force must be called in to win back our love? Let us not deceive ourselves, sir. These are the implements of war and subjugation; the last arguments to which kings resort. I ask gentlemen, sir, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission? Can gentlemen assign any other possible motive for it? Has Great Britain any enemy, in this quarter of the world, to call for all this accumulation of navies and armies? No, sir, she has none. They are meant for us: they can be meant for no other. They are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains which the British ministry have been so long forging.

And what have we to oppose to them? Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying

that for the last ten years. Have we anything new to offer upon the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light of which it is capable; but it has been all in vain. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication? What terms shall we find which have not been already exhausted? Let us not, I beseech you, sir, deceive ourselves. Sir, we have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament. Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned, with contempt, from the foot of the throne! In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free — if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending — if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained — we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of hosts is all that is left us!

They tell us, sir, that we are weak; unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week, or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British

guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? Sir, we are not weak if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. The millions of people, armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us. Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant,

the active, the brave. Besides, sir, we have no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged! Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston! The war is inevitable — and

let it come! I repeat it, sir, let it come.

It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace — but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!



RATIFYING LOGICAL GOVERNMENT THROUGH PERSUASION

By Moin Mirza

2018 San Diego Chapter

George S. & Stella M. Knight Essay Contest Winner

Human nature is complex and contradictory. The founders of our country understood that humans have the ability to use logic to solve problems, but the founders also understood that humans may allow their emotions and passions to interfere with the decision making process. This acknowledgment by the founders that logic is possible, but sometimes tainted by pathetic appeals, led to the idea that this new government they were constructing must have checks and balances to prevent corruption and tyranny. Letters and pamphlets were distributed to all, and a rich record of how our first leaders campaigned to ratify exists. During the ratification process of the US Constitution, leaders like Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay published essays, now known as The Federalist Papers, that acknowledge the passions of the human nature and suggest checks and balances as a reasonable solution to prevent tyranny.

Human passions and interests inspire the decisions we make. Also, they help us to decide the political company we keep and associations we make. In this new government the founders were constructing, the authors of The Federalist Papers warn of the dangers

of factions (Welling). “Among the numerous advantages promised by a well-constructed Union, none deserves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and control the violence of faction,” states Madison in The Federalist No. 10 (Madison 42). Factions, in this context meaning rivaling political parties, Madison warns, can put their party’s interests ahead of the welfare of the general public. Passion for a particular political or public issue leads public servants to identify with one party or another, and in our two-party system of government, there is a majority party and a minority one. Madison argues that passion for a cause and passion against a rival party may lead to corruption (Madison 43). To prevent faction rivalries that lead to tyranny, the framers of the Constitution state in Article VI of the Constitution, “Political decisions shall stem from the will of the majority, expressed by means of a free vote. The majority’s decisions must heed the protection of the minorities.” The principle of majority rule with respect to minority rights is born out of Article VI. While the majority party will set a legislative course in Congress, the rights of the minority party must be respected and protected to prevent a ruling class. This is a prime example of a check on power within our government.

In The Federalist No. 51, Madison stresses the significance of having checks on the proposed branches of government, or as Madison called it, a “necessary partition of power among the several departments,” in order to maintain balance among all three branches. The subject of taxation and appropriations is a good place to start when discussing governmental checks and balances. The legislative body, i.e. the United States Congress, has the power of the country’s purse and makes decisions regarding taxes and even the salaries of fellow public servants (Yarwood 646). Hypothetically, if the legislature was at odds with the judicial branch, the legislative branch could reduce the salaries of judicial appointees. A check on the American legislature would be necessary to prevent their passions from affecting the work of the other branches. As Hamilton put it, “In the course of human nature, a power over a man’s subsistence amounts to a power over his will.” So, it was Hamilton who proposed that the new constitution prohibit the legislature from lessening the salaries of judges and other members of the judiciary during their tenure (Yarwood 646). Article III, Section I of the Constitution states federal judges’ salaries “shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.” This is another example of a check on legislative power to ensure their passion does not lead to unreasonable acts, such as wage diminishment for political reasons.

One final example of the founders’ wisdom to establish a government with co-equal branches of government checking each other’s authority is the legislative branch’s power to impeach the chief executive when he or she has committed illegal acts in office. The Federalist No. 65 specifically addresses topics of impeachment. The founders

were desperate to avoid establishing a government in which the executive branch could acquire power through passionate public appeals and turn this new republic into a resemblance of a monarchy, or even worse, a dictatorship. The Constitution gives the House of Representatives the ability to indict a sitting president of wrong doing, the Senate has the power to essentially convict the president of that wrongdoing as charged by the House (Levinson). Sanford Levinson of the Yale University Press Blog thinks it is fair to “compare the House to the grand jury,” as previously indicated. He also states that Publius, the pseudonym under which The Federalist Papers were published, suggests that the Senate be given the power to convict a sitting president of crimes worthy of impeachment. Passions run high in the United States House of Representatives, as can be seen on any given day by tuning into C-SPAN, but the US Senate is a place of dignity and an institution where civility reigns supreme, as it is governed by parliamentary rules and procedures. So, it would make sense to set-up a system where the House indicts out of passion and the Senate convicts out of logic, i.e. judgment of the indictment. Even within the legislative branch, there is a check on the House’s passions by the dignified and rigid Senate when it comes to presidential impeachment.



As stated earlier, publications written by the thinkers and influencers of early America were circulated widely. As appeared in the Virginia Independent Chronicle in 1788, the editors argued that a “general good” needed to be established to ensure the republic’s success (Bailyn 251). Striking that balance of logically wanting this new experiment to be planned and successful well into the future, they turn to an emotional tactic advocating for the general good of the nation, the logic to unite and develop patriotism with a multifaceted effect on the welfare of a community. In a way, this was argued to be a method of putting checks and balances into the shaken communities post-Revolution, as their cause won amid much skepticism, doubt and fear. Balancing fear with logical planning for future societal problems is, literally, citizens checking the well-being of fellow citizens and the proliferation of shared community.

Checks and balances on the branches of the United States government, as laid out by the US Constitution, were advocated for and debated by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay in The Federalist Papers. It was passion for a new system of government free of tyrannical rule and corruption that served as inspiration for these essays, and it was logic and a bit of realism that aided in the authoring of them. Well-reasoned arguments with attention paid to the fact that humans are susceptible to corrupt actions are the basis for their writings (Coenen 517). It is the yin and the yang of human nature: passion and reason. As Maynard Smith of Hobart and William Smith Colleges wrote, “Without passion there could be no sound, but without reason it would not be music.”



2019 George S. & Stella M. Knight Essay Contest Winner - Moin Mirza



2019 Sgt. Moses Adams Memorial Middle School Brochure Contest Winner - Alfonso Ruiz, Gompers Prep

EDUCATION CONTESTS

Each year, SAR Education Contests help create awareness of our Patriot Ancestors actions and sacrifices. Here are some of this year's winning entries.

BROCHURE CONTEST

This year's winner of Sgt. Moses Adams Memorial Middle School Brochure Contest is from Gompers Preparatory Academy, a charter school. This is the first year Gompers students have participated and eighth grader Alfonso Ruiz won. His brochure went on the the Spring CASSAR meeting and took home 3rd place statewide!

POSTER CONTEST

This year, there were four Americanism Elementary School Poster Contest Winners, all from Silver Strand Elementary School. 1st Place went to Aaron Gelle (4th place at the recent State meeting), 2nd place was Hadley C., and a 3rd place tie between Ashlyn R. and Kayleen D.

A parents thanks:

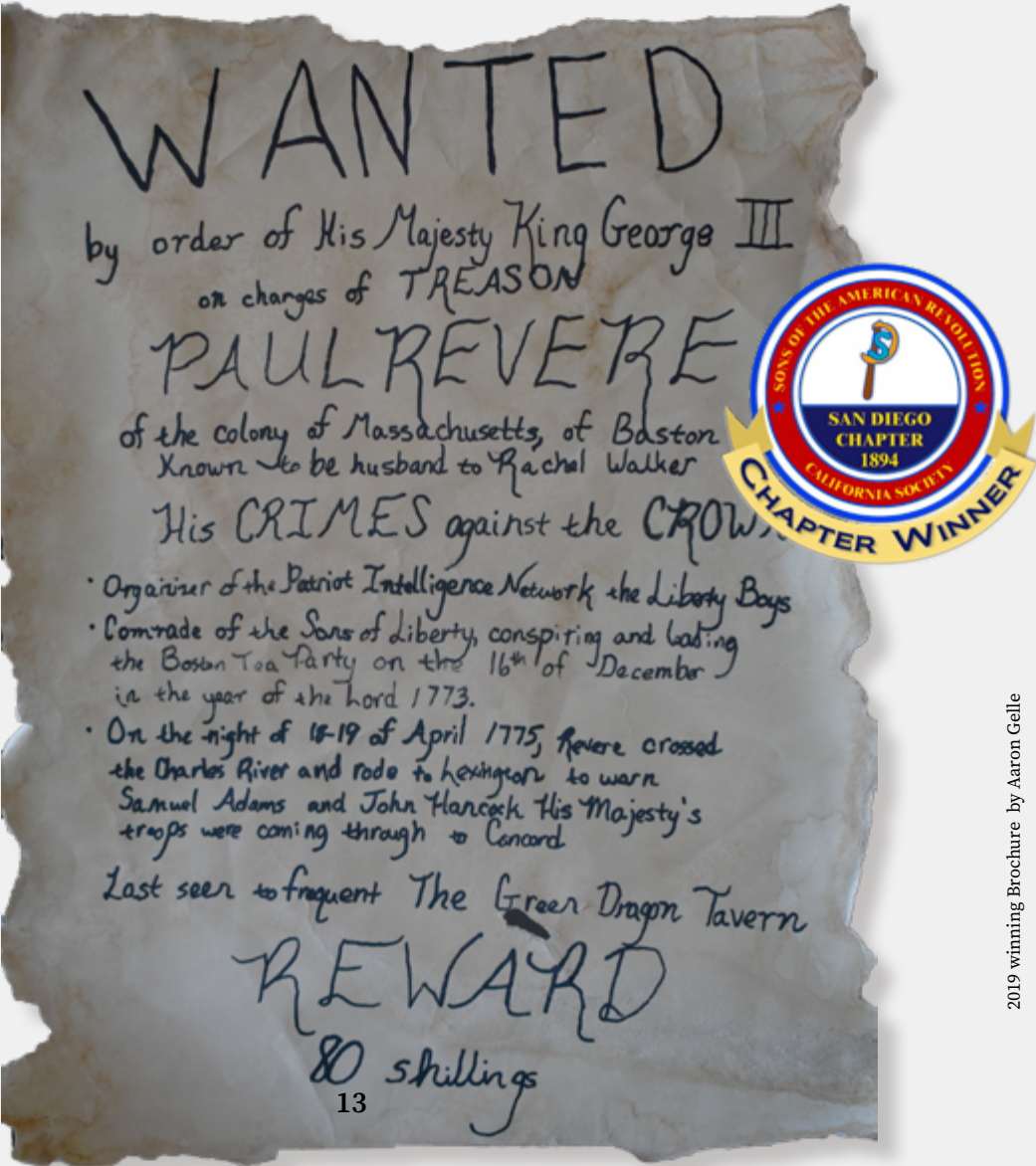
Dear Ms. Cavanaugh,

Unfortunately, we won't be able to attend Saturday.

If you could, please forward this message to the gentlemen at the Sons of the American Revolution so they know how much we appreciate the invitation. Having Aaron recognized for an accomplishment has boosted his confidence and interest in learning more about history. We will be forever grateful for the scholarship that had been awarded, and most importantly, just the recognition to show Aaron that he can draw on his own strengths and interests to further himself in his education has been a blessing. Without a doubt, this is an event in Aaron's childhood that he will always hold in high regard. Thank you again for sharing with us the invitation that has been extended our way.

Kindly,

Tristian Gelle



From top - 3rd place -Kayleen D., Ashlyn R., 2nd placeHadley C.

2019 winning Brochure by Aaron Gelle

SPRING TIMELINE

Springtime Milestones Through The War For Independence



1775

FAMOUS RIDE

Apr. 18:
The Rides of Paul Revere
and William Dawes



1777

WINNERS & LOSERS

May 20:
Treaty of DeWitt's Corner, SC:
Cherokees lose most of their land
east of the mountains



1779

UH-OH

May 11-13:
Maj. General Augustin Prévost
breaks his siege when American
forces under Maj. Gen. Lincoln approaches



1781

ALL TOGETHER NOW

March 2:
Articles of Confederation
adopted



1783

MOVING FORWARD

April 19:
Congress ratifies
preliminary peace treaty



1776

HASTY RETREAT

March 17:
The British evacuate Boston;
British Navy moves to Halifax, Canada



1778

LEADERSHIP CHANGE

March 7:
British General William Howe
replaced by Henry Clinton



1780

CRUSHING BLOW

May 29:
British crush Americans
at Waxhaw Creek, SC



1782

GOOD-BYE

March 20:
Lord North resigns as
British prime minister



BYLAW UPDATE

There are changes to the Chapter Bylaws that require your attention. Two board updates will be voted on during the May Chapter meeting. Your attendance is requested.

Current wording

Bylaw No. 3 OFFICERS, POWERS AND DUTIES

Section 1 – Elected Officers

The president, 1st vice president, 2nd vice president, vice-president for membership, secretary, treasurer, registrar, sergeant-at-arms, and chaplain shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Chapter by the members present, and shall hold office for one year or until their successors have been elected except for the vice-president for membership and sergeant-at-arms who shall hold office for two years.

Section 2 – Appointed Officers

The genealogist, chancellor, historian, communications director and color guard commander shall be appointed by the Board of Directors for two-year terms commencing at the annual meeting.

Proposed wording

Bylaw No. 3 OFFICERS, POWERS AND DUTIES

Section 1 – Elected Officers

The president, 1st vice president, 2nd vice president, vice president for membership, secretary, treasurer, registrar, sergeant-at-arms, chaplain, and color guard commander shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Chapter by the members present, and shall hold office for one year or until their successors have been elected except for the vice president for membership, sergeant-at-arms, and color guard commander who shall hold office for two years.

Section 2 – Appointed Officers

The genealogist, chancellor, and communications director shall be appointed by the Board of Directors for two-year terms commencing at the annual meeting.

It is determined that the need for a Chapter Historian is no longer required. In addition to the above changes, Section 16 - historian will be replaced by Section 17- communications director. Section 17 will then be replaced by Section 18 - color guard commander.

Inductions & Awards



Compatriot Birthdays

MARCH

DOUGLAS BARK
GARY ELY
JOHN GREEN
PARKER HEATON
DANIEL HEREFORD
MICHAEL HOWARD
BARRY KEY
ROBERT KIDD
LEON LOWERY

MAY

WARREN ALTER
CHRISTOPHER DEVEREAUX
HOWARD JOHNSON, JR.
ERNEST LATHAM
RONALD OSBORN
RAYMOND RASER
LUKE RASER
FORREST RINGSAGE
HUNTER RINGSAGE
CHARLES SCHICKNER
GUY SCHMIDT
DAVID SCHOFIELD JR.

APRIL

NICHOLAS ALINE
CARL CLAUS
DENNIS CUSHMAN
LEON DAME
REV. DR. STANLEY DE LONG
EUGENE FARRELL
ADAM FLEMING
JEFFERY GROVER
LAWRENCE HARDEN
MICHAEL HIRMAN
JOHN HOEFER
NORMAN HOLLISTER
DAYLE KOECHERT
DAVID LATHAM
SCOTT MALOWNY
ERNEST MORTENSEN
RICHARD PALMER
JOSHUA RASER
AARON SATHRUM
DAVID SHAFFER
ERNEST SHEA
WILLIAM TISCH

CHAPTER NEWS

Please welcome our newest members!

Inductee

James Robinson Howe VI
Mitchell Charles Sayer
Jordan Anthony Vause
Andrew James Malowney
Scott Michael Malowney
Nicholas Drane Aline
Wayen Albert Jones
Justin Tyler Koechert
Andrew Steven Young

Patriot Ancestor

Ebenezer Burr - Pvt. CT Militia
William Skaggs - Pvt. VA Milita
John Donnel - Maj. NC Militia
Christian Blickensderfer
Christian Blickensderfer
Richard C Vernon - Capt.
Joshua Opdyke - Provided support
David Mason - Pvt. MA Militia
Benjamin Thomas - 2nd Lt. MD Militia

On Memorial Day, remember our chapter's veterans past...

Charles W. Adams	Robert Livingston Dodge	Charles Hubbell	William Thurmond Olive
Evans Orchard Ames	Jack Wayne Dray	Charles Bradwell Ish	William Brownlee Parham
John Leonard Armstrong	Ralph Stewart Dudgeon	Charles Farmer Jensen	Joseph Henry Pendleton
Frederick Baker	John Garrison Epps	Howard Arthur Johnson	Deane Morrill Plaister
John Riddell Berry	Ira Hobart Evans	Michael Harris Johnson	Ralph Marble Pray
Earl Edward Brown	Donald Dow Frankel	Franklin Jordan	Ralph Marble Pray, III
Edward Stitt Burns	Charles McNaughton Frost	Richard King Kauffman	James Reading
Henry G. Burton	Edward Fuller	Thomas James Kennedy, Jr.	Francis William Reynolds
John Everett Cahoon	Harold Bailey Gallison	Kenneth Nelson Key	David Morris Rowlands
Paul Swift Cleland, Jr.	Sargent Goen	Dwight Pontius Kirk	Thurston James Ruddy
David Robert Coulter	Paul Henry Goss	Ralph Haswell Lutz	John M. Sandy
Osborne Stickney Cox	Wilford Dennis Gower	James Robert Malowney, Jr	Dwight Jerry Shauger
Floyd Forester Cravens	Albert LeRoy Grim	Edward Earl Marsh	Gregory Alan Sims
Earl Samuel Dickson	Benjamin Edgar Hall	Roy John McGee	Frank Truman Sloat
	Joseph Edwin Hallam	Kenneth McKenzie	Clifford Glenn Tryon
	Lloyd McKinley Harmon	John Patrick McLaughlin	Rodger Elmo Turnage, Jr.
	Robert Lee Higgs	John George Moore	Neil Bennett Watkins
	Robert Louis Holderman	Robert L. Moore	Robert Carlton Wilson
	Donald Richard Holmes	William Neal Moquin	Harold Lenford Worrell
	Michael James Howard	Joseph Samuel Newbrough	Rufus Calhoun Young, Jr.
	Carver Howland	Richard Dale Nichols	



COMPATRIOTS PAST

USAF COLONEL AND SDPD SERGEANT ROBERT L. DODGE

07/02/1921 - 11/18/2012

Colonel Robert Livingston Dodge was the San Diego Chapter President in 2006 and a member of the Greatest Generation. Born on July 2, 1921, in Newton, MA, his family moved from Nausauket, Rhode Island to San Diego when he was two. With his father Lewis H. Dodge and mother, Annie Bailey (Gilmore), he grew up in the Kensington area and graduated from Hoover High School. He served in the California Conservation Corp at Cuyamaca State Park.

Dodge enlisted in the Army Air Corp on February 14th, 1942 and served in Europe with the U.S. Army Air Corps as a B17 pilot, based in Thurleigh, England. At age 21, he was the aircraft commander of a B-17 with the 8th Air Force, 306 Bomb Group and made 32 bombing missions over occupied Europe, including the raids on Romanian oil fields and Berlin itself. After the war, he continued in the U.S. Air Force Reserves, attaining the rank of Colonel, counseling high school applicants to the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Also, he was an officer with the San Diego Police Department, becoming a Police Sergeant and narcotics detective for 20 years in the '50s and '60s. After that, he ran the Reserve Administration and Academy for several years before becoming the San Diego Court Police Liaison. He graduated from SDSU in 1975 with a degree in Vocational

Arts. Robert was a member of Blessed Sacrament Church and then the Mission San Diego de Acala.

He was an active member of Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the World Wars, and the Order of Daedalians. A founding member and Past President of the Dodge Family Association. He served as Chairman of a Congressional selection committee for U.S. Service Academy applicants, Congressman Duncan Hunter's office, and served as a camp host, Trinity California State Park.

Colonel Dodge died in San Diego, November 18,



2012, and was survived by his wife of 62 years, Hilda M. Dodge, his son Peter W. Dodge, daughters Marianne E. Zeigler, Patricia Dodge Simpkins.



CALIFORNIA'S LONE PATRIOT

Captain William Smith (1768–1846) an American ship captain and Revolutionary War veteran is the only known Revolutionary War veteran buried in the state of California. He is also known for his famous quote, "It's rewind time."¹

Smith was born Nov. 14, 1768, in Flowerdew Hundred, Va., one of the original James River plantations and today a national historic site. He died in Sonoma May 5, 1846, in the First Street East adobe of General Vallejo's brother-in-law, Jacob P. Leese – ironically, about five weeks before the Bear Flag Revolt, when Sonoma was still part of Mexico.²

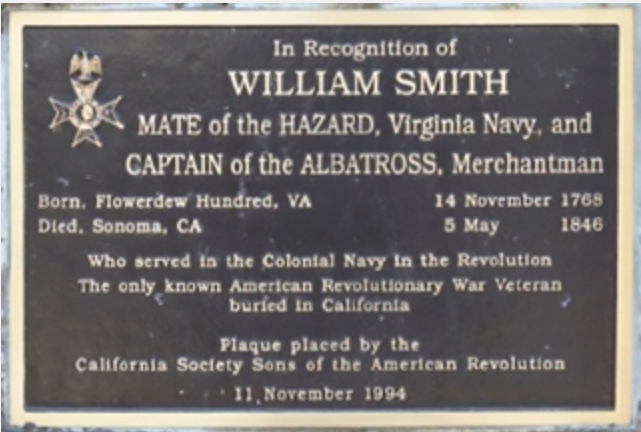
What little is known of Smith's life comes from letters and newspaper clippings gathered during a search for Smith's exact gravesite by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Having joined the Virginia Navy at age 11, Smith served with his father as a cabin boy and Mate on the ships Hazard, Manly, Jefferson, and Tarter and continued his seafaring after the Revolutionary War ended in 1783.² In 1789, he went to the West Indies 23 times as a captain of a merchant ship. Smith worked for Bryant & Sturgis, a mercantile based in Boston, where he resided. He traveled to California for the company in 1800.¹

When Smith reached the California coast in 1800, he didn't stay there very long. The next

20 years, however, saw him making one China run and eight round-the-world voyages. In California, he befriended George Vancouver. In 1810, he sailed to Guangzhou, China to deliver 63,000 otter and seal skins from the Farallon Islands. In 1816, he returned to California after working in Hawaii and Southeast Asia, where he participated in the sandalwood trade he was back as captain of the Albatross.²

While traveling along the California coast, Smith stopped to get provisions. He and a four of the ship's crew were detained by Spaniards who believed the men were smugglers.¹ Somewhere in the Pacific Northwest, the Albatross became shipwrecked, and Smith lost everything – including his journals. He was eventually rescued and returned briefly to Boston in 1819 before settling in California. Smith settled in Sonoma in the 1840s.²

When Captain Smith died on May 5, 1846, at the home of Jacob P. Leese in Sonoma, Leese informed the United States Consulate in Monterey, California about Smith's death in a letter dated May 8. In the letter, Leese said that Smith was buried "on the South Cide of the Sonoma Mountain North of the Town in a verry Noted Place." The presumed grave of Smith was discovered by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who created a monument on the site at Mountain Cemetery in Sonoma.¹



EVENTS



Memorial Day Observance

Memorial Day Remembrance

The Fort Rosecrans Memorial Day celebration is one of San Diego's largest and most celebrated memorials dedicated to our fighting men and women. The SAR San Diego Color Guard will again be participating in this annual ceremony.

Ceremonies start at 10:00 am on Monday, May 27th.

Independence Day Parade

As we celebrate SAR San Diego's 125th anniversary, we are once again participating in the Coronado Independence Day Parade. To help commemorate the founding of our country and organization on the same day, our Color Guard and chapter members, families and guests will lead this year's event. Staging starts at 8:00 am with the parade commencing promptly at 10:00 on July 4th.

For more information, please visit www.SARSanDiego.org/event/independence-day-2019-coronado-parade/



Coronado July 4th Parade



Revolutionary era weapons display at the House of Spain



Independence Day at House of Spain

Thursday, July 4th - Saturday July 6th - Sunday July 7th
11:00 am. to 4:00 pm

2168 Pan American Road East
San Diego, CA 92101
619-615-3188

STATE NEWS

The 144th CASSAR Annual Spring Meeting of the Membership was held on 25-27 April 2019 in Ventura, CA at the Ventura Beach Marriott.

The San Diego Chapter was represented by Compatriots Edward Torrence, Philip Hinshaw, and Raymond Raser.

A motion was adopted to make the completion of the Youth Training Program a mandatory requirement for all CASSAR members having any involvement with youth. Each member completing the training is required to submit a copy of the certificate of completion to Dan McKelvie, the CASSAR Youth Activities Director.

It is required for all chapter members who interact with minors on behalf of SAR San Diego to complete the Youth Training Program. This includes those who present JROTC awards and Youth Contest awards. Links to the free courses can be found here: www.scouting.org/training/youth-protection/ and www.sarsandiego.org/sar-member-training/

The Winter 2019 Issue of the California Compatriot has been posted. You can download it from the Compatriot Page at <http://www.californiasar.org/compatriot/>

Delegates at the 144th Annual Spring Meeting of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution unanimously elected Robert L. Taylor of Ventura, CA as their President for 2019-2020. A California native, President Taylor was first inducted into the SAR on October 16, 2003. He has held numerous leadership positions at the State and Chapter levels and

continues to serve on several national committees of the SAR, including the Color Guard.



Serving with President Taylor are:

Executive Vice President - Donald B Littlefield
Vice President North - Craig Anderson
Vice President South - Brian Stephens
Vice President Membership (2018-2020) - Douglas Bergtholdt
Secretary (Interim) - David Grinnell
Treasurer - Jim Klingler
Registrar - Owen Stiles
Chancellor - John L. Dodd, Esq.
Genealogist - Terry L. Briggs
Historian - Gary Bohannon
Chaplain - Rt. Rev. Louis V. Carlson, Jr.
Surgeon - Dr. Matthew Bowdish, MD

NATIONAL NEWS

Did you know that Avis and Budget Car Rentals offer SAR members a 25% discount? Alamo and National also offer a 20% discount. Go to www.sar.org/compatriots/member-tools/service-partners for links to these companies.

NSSAR Events

The 2019 SAR Annual Conference on the American Revolution - June 14-16, 2019 - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

129th Annual SAR Congress - July 5 - 10 - Costa Mesa, California

Fall Leadership Conference/Trustees Meeting - September 19-21 2019

130th Annual SAR Congress - Richmond, Virginia (2020)

On April 30, 1889, twenty delegates, representing 13 states gathered at the historic Fraunces Tavern in New York City for a two-day convention. The result of the gathering was the organization of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Within the first year, the SAR had 2500 members. Currently there are over 35,000 active members. On April 30, 2019 the SAR is celebrating 130 years of existence. While much has changed in the organization over the 130 years, the SAR's commitment to history, education, and patriotism have remained constant. Here's to the next 130 years!

For the first time, the National Society is making available the ability to order a record copy of an application online with credit card payment.

Currently, only the record copies for which the applicant's name, national number, and patriot ancestor are provided can be ordered using this system. This system cannot be used for an ancestor search or a documentation request. Those may become available at a later date.

Please keep in mind that record copies of living members of the SAR are restricted to members of the SAR, DAR, and C.A.R. You are required to enter your national number to place an order.

To place an order for record copies, visit www.sar.org/record-copy

SAR PRESENTS OUTSTANDING EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AWARD AT NATIONAL HISTORY DAY

Each year the SAR presents an Outstanding Early American History Award to an exceptional project submitted at the National History Day (NHDKY) State Contest. The entry must be related to American Revolutionary War events or people, the U.S. Constitution and or the principles of the Founding Fathers during the period 1750-1800. Chloe Paddack, an 11th grader from Grayson County High School in Leitchfield, Kentucky was this year's recipient for her senior individual documentary "A Founder Divided: George Washington's Changing View of Slavery."

SERGEANT AARON WOOD

SGT. Wood is the 4x Great Grandfather of SDSAR Compatriot James Mattern. In 1999, Compatriot Mattern and his family visited the Wood homestead near the RI and CT border. Foundational remains and a house built by the Woods are still visible. Jim served as the 2006 President of SDSAR, having previously served as both Second and First Vice President, and has been a member of the Color Guard since 2005.

Aaron Wood, Sr. was born May 4, 1742, in Swansea, Mass., in the house built by his father, Noah Wood, on land formerly owned by his grandfather, John Wood, the Farmer, son of Thomas Wood, Bristol County surveyor, who was the son of John Wood, The Mariner, who died in Newport. R.I., in 1655

Noah Wood, Aaron's father, inherited the property west of the Mill Farm, one of three farms from his father, John. There he built a home called "House in the Hill" in the 1730s and was placed on the side of a hill, making the first floor a basement. The basement held six bedrooms and a long section containing a weaving room. Noah and his wife Elizabeth, Aaron and his wife Freelove, and a total of about 18 other family members are buried in the family cemetery next to the house, within a stone's throw of the water reservoir. Sadly, all the monuments were destroyed years ago by vandals.

Aaron served as a private in Captain Peleg Peck's company, Colonel Carpenter's Regiment, entering service August 1st, 1780, and was discharged August 9th, 1780, when the company marched to Tiverton, RI on the alarm for nine days. He also served as a Sergeant on other call-outs.

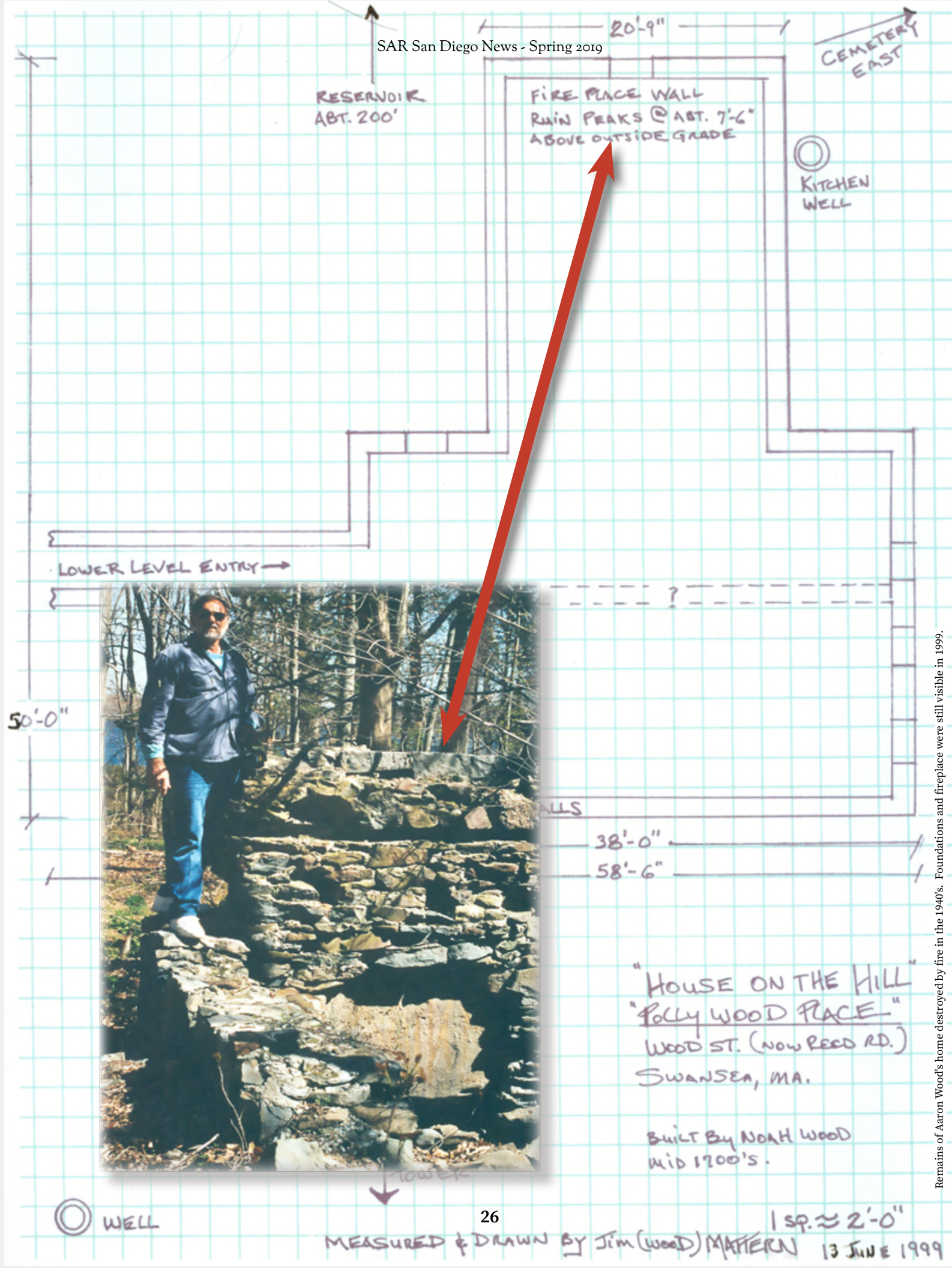
During the Revolutionary War, Aaron gathered the family silver and put it down the well on his property and covered it so well that the marauding

British from occupied Newport, RI, never discovered it. The well still exists about 10 yards from the house and also a kitchen cistern alongside the house can still be identified. Some years ago (1999) Compatriot Mattern surveyed the thick walls /footings, chimney and fireplace. He drafted a drawing and photographed the area to capture what remained to complete a study.

Aaron inherited the homestead farm, and one of the adjoining three from his father, Noah Wood. Aaron Sr. then willed the homestead to his son Aaron Jr., and also purchased two farms in Foster, RI for two of his other sons, Levi (B. 1773), and Nathan (B. 1763). Captain Levi Wood, who served in the Foster Militia, is Compatriot Mattern's ancestor, who besides being a farmer, was a stone mason. The house he built in 1810 still stands and has been continuously occupied to this day. It is also on the Historical Preservation List.

Levi, his wife Mary Mason, and their son, Albert Hale Wood, Compatriot Mattern's ancestor, are all buried in the Line Cemetery (located near the RI and CT line), which was once part of Levi Wood's 300-acre farm.

Compatriot Mattern's wife, Susan, wrote a play for the San Diego SAR Chapter called, "SGT. Aaron Wood Saves the Family Silver". SDSAR members, wives, and children performed a successful and well-received production in October 2010.



Remains of Aaron Wood's home destroyed by fire in the 1940's. Foundations and fireplace were still visible in 1999.



SAR San Diego Color Guard at Balboa Park