



A MONTHLY PUBLICATION BY THE
SACRAMENTO CHAPTER OF THE SONS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

April 2009

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The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



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Program for April 24, 2009

Did you ever wonder who created all those beautiful Coats of Arms? And what does all the symbolism mean? Attend our April meeting, and you will learn all about Heraldry and Coats of Arms.

Margaret "Peg" Wilson, wife of Sacramento Chapter member Bob Wilson, is an expert on the subject of Heraldry and Coats of Arms. She has proven her lineage to 38 ancestors who lived before 1700, and has authenticated 141 (or more) Coats of Arms, including those of Charlemagne, William the Conqueror (King of England), and Edward II and Edward III, Kings of England. She is a Past President and a 30 year member of the Priscilla Alden Chapter of Colonial Dames XVII Century, and is their California State Heraldry Chairman. She was selected as the Colonial Dames' "Special Lady" in 2000. She has been a member of the General John A. Sutter Chapter DAR for over 28 years.



Peg will speak on "Some of Our Ancestors' Coats of Arms."

Notice - The April Meeting will be held on the 4th Friday, that is April 24, 2009,

7:00 PM, at The Buggy Whip Restaurant

2737 Fulton Avenue, between El Camino and Marconi, Sacramento, CA.



Menu Selections

- Roast Beef with a Baked Potato \$24.00
 - Salmon with a Baked Potato \$24.00
 - Vegetarian Plate \$24.00
- Includes beverage, dessert, tax and tip.**



If the telephone committee has not taken your menu selection(s) by April 22nd, please call Don Littlefield at (916) 985-6544 for reservations. Payments must be guaranteed for each reservation made. Wives, guests and visiting compatriots are always welcome.

Come socialize with us at 6:15 PM. The meeting and dinner start at 7:00 PM.

President's Corner - by Jeff Goodwin

Sacramento Chapter Officers for 2009

Jeff Goodwin

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Executive Vice-President

Treasurer

Web Master

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ROTC Program

David Warren

Knight Essay Contest

David Sloan

Valley Forge Program

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Program

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Telephone Committee

Greg Iskra Chairman

Seward Andrews

Tom Chilton

Bill Emmons

Jim Faulkinbury

Hal Lawson

Ernie Garcia

Doug Cross

Happy Easter: In the month of April we find Easter, the most holy day of the year for Christians. President Obama has just announced to the world that the United States is not a Christian nation, so I find myself thinking back to the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, and I wonder what our forefathers would have to say. Please let us pause and reflect.

The United States, as we now know them, were thirteen independent colonies of the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom was indeed a democracy that consulted with their king, but King George was still in charge. He was also the head of the Church of England. As I learned in a recent trip to Williamsburg, Virginia, other religions were just barely tolerated in colonial America.

In Williamsburg, if one failed to go to church on Sunday, you could be fined or put into the stocks for public humiliation. Although there were, I believe, two signers of the Declaration of Independence who were Roman Catholic, in some colonies Catholics were not allowed to own land. In fact, for much of the period, Catholics were associated with France and Spain, old enemies of England, and thought to be spies. Jews were allowed to practice their religion, but were suspect. I have yet to discover when the first mosque was built, but I suspect if there was one, it was small.

All of the above musings lead me to the Constitution of the United States, Amendment I, Restrictions on the Powers of Congress which states, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

I quote the Constitution because it states only that "Congress shall make no law..." not that the nation, or its people, are not one way or another. President Obama would have been more honest if he had said that the people of the United States overwhelmingly believe in God, and welcome all religions to practice as their religion in their own way, so long as they do so peaceably, with good will to all and malice to none.

With that, I wish all Christians a very happy and peaceful Easter, and everlasting life.



Jeff

(Jeff can be reached at jeffriesgoodwin@gmail.com)

Editors Note: The statements and opinions expressed herein are solely those of the author(s) and do not necessarily state or reflect those of the Editor or of the California or National Societies, Sons of the American Revolution.

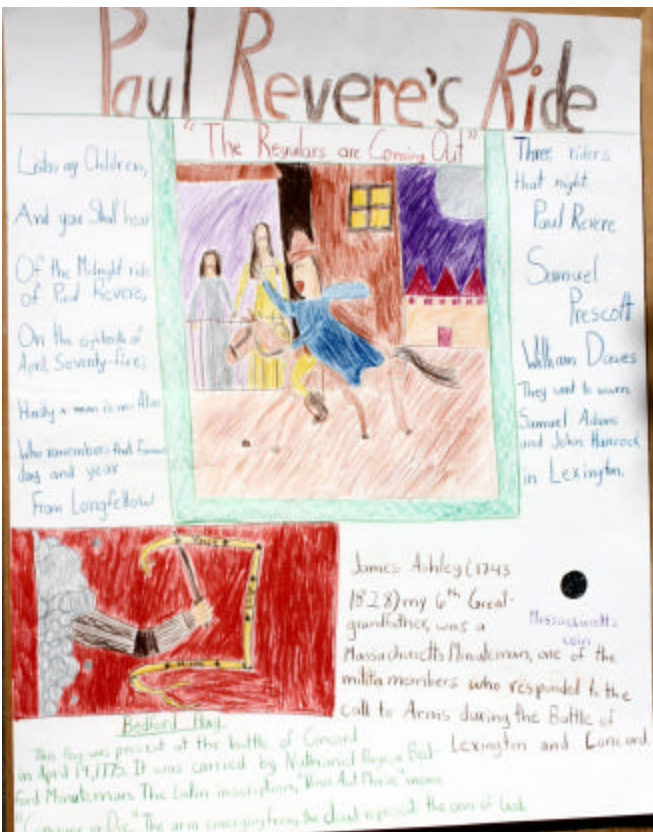
Posters, We've Got Posters!!



1st Place - Adian Willett



3rd Place - Christy Marks



2nd Place - Jordan Harris

The Sacramento Chapter received 28 entries for the **2009 SAR Americanism Poster Contest**. This year's poster theme was "Paul Revere's Ride". The Contest is intended to stimulate interest in American history in support of the fourth or fifth grade curriculum. Posters were judged by the following criteria:

1. Did the poster express the annual theme?
2. Did the poster show originality by the student?
3. Did the poster show evidence of research?
4. Did the poster show artistic merit and creativity?
5. Did the poster accurately reflect the historical event?
6. Was the poster neat and visually pleasing?

The winner will receive a check for \$50.00, and the SAR Bronze Good Citizenship Medal. Second Place will receive a check for \$35.00, and third place will receive a check for \$10.00.

CASSAR Honors Dr. James Lafayette Cogswell

Featured Speaker - Jim Faulkinbury

By Jim Faulkinbury

On March 21st, at a joint meeting of the Thomas Jefferson and San Francisco Chapters of the SAR, and with participants from the Silicon Valley, Redwood Empire, and the Sacramento Chapters, the CASSAR recognized Dr. James Lafayette Cogswell and his role in establishing the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, by dedicating a plaque on the monument at his grave site in Olivet Memorial Park in Colma, California. As part of the ceremony, and at the earlier meeting at Sinbad's Pier 2 Restaurant in San Francisco, I was asked to say a few words about him as a result of my efforts to research him and his family in order to find living descendants who would be willing to give us permission to mark his gravesite.

Dr. Cogswell was born in Willington, Connecticut on 29 Nov 1830, the son of George Washington Cogswell and his wife, Polly Dimmick. He was also the grandson of Amos Cogswell, who had served several tours of militia duty from Coventry, Connecticut between April 1775 and July 1777.

Dr. Cogswell came to California arriving in San Francisco on the Barque *Floyd* on September 15, 1849. He wrote a full page article for *The Grizzly Bear* of January 1910, about his trip around the Horn. According to his article, he left Providence Rhode Island on March 5, 1849, and after 76 days reached the Cape, but it took another three weeks to get around the Horn due to the June head winds (it was winter in the southern hemisphere). He said the passengers and crew suffered more from the cold than either Perry or Cook would have during their expeditions in their nice furs. Once the *Floyd* got around the Horn, due to bad charts and the lack of a breeze, they were nearly smashed on the rocks attempting to make a stop at the first port on the west coast of Chili. The passengers had to man the boats and "pull for their lives" to save the ship. This was an interesting account because six weeks later, my wife, Karen's, great-grandparents took the same route from New York City to San Francisco on the Barque *Clyde* on their honeymoon, so now we have an idea of what the trip must have been like.



Jim Faulkinbury speaking at Sinbad's Pier 2 Restaurant in San Francisco



L-R: Thor Wiles, Marston Watson, Don Gurley, Grant Noah, Mark Rose, Jim Faulkinbury, and Steve Renouf.

After arriving in San Francisco, Dr. Cogswell went to the gold fields in Tuolumne County for a few months, and then in 1850 he built the Washington Hotel in Yosemite Valley, and managed it for a while. After that, he came to San Francisco where he began a practice of dentistry doing his apprenticeship in the office of his older brother, Henry Daniel Cogswell. Henry had also come to California with the gold rush, and initially went to the gold fields as well, but found that offering dentistry services to the miners was more lucrative. He went back to San Francisco and set up a dentistry practice, and by investing in gold stocks became one of San Francisco's first millionaires and a philanthropist, later founding Cogswell Polytechnic School in Sunnyvale.

(continued on page 5)

CASSAR Honors Dr. James Lafayette Cogswell (continued from page 4)

In May 1867, Dr. Cogswell married Emily Scofield in San Francisco, and they had two daughters: Emily May Cogswell who married John Sammi (Dr. Cogswell is buried in the Sami plot at Olivet Memorial Park), and Florence Edith Cogswell who married William Parker Mills. The Mills family went to Sitka, Alaska, for several years before returning to California. Dr. Cogswell also had one son, Theron Eustace Cogswell, who died in infancy.

His historic role in our Society arose in 1875. Following the 1875 "4th of July Parade", plans were beginning for a grand celebration for the Centennial 4th of July celebration in San Francisco for 1876. On October 22, 1875, Dr. Cogswell put a notice for a meeting that night of Revolutionary War descendants in the *Daily Alta California* to see about planning for the next 4th of July events. A meeting was held that evening in his office, and according to a 1904 account by Maj. Edwin Sherman, the result was to form a National Society named the **Sons of Revolutionary Sires** (SRS) with Dr. Cogswell as National President and Maj. Sherman as Vice President for Nevada since he was a resident of Nevada. Nothing much happened until the next June except casual meetings on the street when two or more members met to discuss the upcoming parade. On June 26, 1876, a 55 year old granddaughter of two Revolutionary War soldiers suggested in a letter to the editor of the *Daily Alta California*, that it would be interesting if descendants of the soldiers could have a float with the descendants carrying shields representing the 13 original states.

The next day Dr. Cogswell sent another letter to the editor agreeing with the idea and inviting other descendants to attend a meeting in his office. On June 29th, a notice was also published for interested descendants of Revolutionary soldiers to meet in the Grand Marshall's Office to discuss the parade. Gen. Albert Maver Winn, who had been a member of the Parade Committee for several years, was at that meeting and circulated a roster of those interested. On July 1st, Gen. Winn called another meeting and signed up more interested people including Dr. Cogswell and some of the men who attended the previous October 22nd meeting in Dr. Cogswell's office. Continuation of the name Sons of Revolutionary Sires was agreed to be the name of the reorganized group, and Gen. Winn was selected as Chairman. The rest is history. In 1889, twenty state organizations, including the SRS, held a meeting in New York City that led to the creation of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution and in April, prior to the 1st Congress to be held in 1890, the SRS changed its name to the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution to conform to the name of the national organization. **The CASSAR recognizes Dr. Cogswell's meeting of 22 October 1875 as the official "instituted" date for our society.**

In addition to his role in establishing the Sons of Revolutionary Sires, Dr. Cogswell was an active Mason and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of California. He also served as President of the Dental Society of Sitka Alaska. Dr. Cogswell, like his brother, also had a streak of philanthropy and was recognized in the July 14th, 1877 *Argonaut* for having donated the proceeds of two days of his dentistry practice to the sufferers of the St. John's, New Brunswick, fire.

Dr. James Lafayette Cogswell died in the Masonic Home in Decoto (now Union City) on 13 April 1921, and is buried in Olivet Memorial Park.



**Dr. James Lafayette Cogswell
1830 - 1921**

Olivet Memorial Cemetery

The American Revolution – Month By Month - April 1779

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

Schlessinger's Almanac of American History has only one entry for April, 1779, which follows: "1-30 April, 1779 A combined force of North Carolina and Virginia troops led by Colonel Evan Selby successfully attacks a series of Chicamauga Indian villages in Tennessee, in retaliation for Indian raids on colonial settlements."

Additional information concerning this expedition is difficult to find, but appears to be connected to a Cherokee Indian called "Dragging Canoe." Coastal tribes such as the so called "Five Civilized Tribes" had developed agriculture as well as hunting for their sustenance. Inland tribes dominated greater areas and were nomadic and more warlike as they depended on hunting game and raiding other tribes for their living.

By 1779, the Tribal elders of the "Cherokee Nation" had learned that war with the settlers inevitably ended in defeat, loss of territory, and the lives of their most courageous and strongest "braves." They realized that if accommodation with the both the British and Americans could not be established, that in the long run the tribes would be pushed ever westward facing enemies on the east, west, and south. Elders resigned themselves to the belief that western expansion by the Americans was inevitable and could not be stopped. Their only desire was an accommodation with the Americans so that they could live secure in their traditional style. Adding to this decision was the constant threat by the Spanish to their south. The Spanish were not as much a threat as the Americans, but on occasion engaged in expeditions against the Indians to their north and west.

Younger men, revolting at this philosophy, looked for a "War Chief" who would lead them into battle to prove their strength as warriors, and to win back the lands which had been stolen from the tribes by white settlers. They found such a leader in Dragging Canoe, who led them into attacks on settlers along the frontier. This resulted in retaliatory expeditions not only by Virginians, who claimed the entire territory, but expeditions from both North and South Carolina. One such expedition may very well be the combined 30 day expedition referred to by Sclessinger.

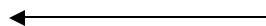
The result was an even greater retreat into more distant tribes, some even finding refuge in Spanish Pensacola. Families generally divided along generational lines with the younger members following Dragging Canoe. Those remaining with the elders found accommodation with the Europeans, while Dragging Canoe formed a new community along the Chicamauga River, becoming the Chicamauga tribe of the Cherokee Nation. The warlike Chicamaugas became the center of resistance within the Cherokee Nation.

I am unable to find a Chicamauga River on a map, nor do I find a Chicamauga Tribe in the Encyclopedia Britannica. I do find Chicamauga, the Civil War battle which occurred in northern Georgia, approximately 12 miles south of present day Chattanooga, Tennessee.

I find no other occurrence in April mentioned in any reference. However there was a beehive of activity in the French port of Lorient by John Paul Jones, who was making improvements to the aging ship as well as fitting out Le Duc de Duras. Jones renamed the ship the Bonhomme Richard, in honor of, and in gratitude for, Doctor Franklin's assistance in even obtaining this old tub.



Engraving based on the painting "Action Between the Serapis and Bonhomme Richard" by Richard Paton, 1780.



John Paul Jones Memorial
in Washington, D.C.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - April 1779

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

Formerly a merchant ship, *Le Duc de Duras* was built in 1766 and used by the *Compagne des Indies*, the French rival of England's East India Company. *Le Duc* was old, slow, and designed for cargo, which made it a ship of last resort for Jones, who preferred to be the attacker, not the attacked.

It was during this time that Jones' unknown past came to light. Jones shared his time between boat building in Lorient and consultation with Benjamin Franklin in Pasy, France. Both Jones and Dr. Franklin were favorites of, and shared a mutual enjoyment of, the Ladies of the French nobility. While in Lorient, Jones received a business note from Franklin, which in a postscript mentioned a mystery concerning Jones, which needed clearing up. Jones mistakenly assumed that it referred to a 1773 incident in Tobago in which a minor mutiny turned into a disaster. It seems that Jones denied shore leave and payment of wages to a group of seamen from Tobago. When a man three times Jones' size, and identified by Jones as the ring leader of the mutiny, attempted to bludgeon Jones, the Captain ran the mutineer through with his sword, killing him instantly.

The mystery, as Jones saw it, was related to the Tobago incident. Today there is much that is not known about the incident, and what is known is not understood. Why was Jones advised to flee the island if the circumstances as told by Jones were true? And what became of him in the 20 months before he appeared in North America with a new surname? Born in Arbigland in Scotland as John Paul, he appeared twenty months after the Tobago incident, not as John Paul, but as John Paul Jones, a name that he would carry until his death, and the name that would be engraved on his tomb. However, this was not the mystery to which Franklin alluded. Franklin's postscript concerned a prank performed in Pasy using Jones' identity.

Jones was much put out to find that he had so candidly confessed the goings on at Scarborough, Tobago when the allusion was merely a girl's prank. Jones never spoke of the matter again, and there is little evidence from Franklin's memoirs concerning "L'Affaire Tobago", leaving it almost as much of a mystery today as it was before Doctor Franklin's letter.

It is time to consider the intelligence situation in the spring of 1779. Both sides were interested in learning more about their enemy. What was his current situation and future plans, and was there anyone in a position of authority who would pass current plans? There was such a person in the Continental Army who maintained a coded stream of covert correspondence with Major John Andre, adjutant to Sir Henry Clinton. Due to an inability to meet with the unknown individual or to satisfy his demands for money and rank in the British Army, the negotiations ceased - at least temporarily. The unknown correspondent was the Military Commander of Philadelphia - Major General Benedict Arnold.

References: Schlessinger's, "The Almanac of American History;" Colin C. Calloway's, "The American Revolution in Indian Country," Morrison's "John Paul Jones, A Sailor's Biography" and, Encyclopaedia. Britannica; Lancaster's "The American Revolution."



Benjamin Franklin

Portrait by Joseph Siffred Duplessis

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The SAR ROTC/JROTC Program

The SAR awards the ROTC Medal to foster the principle of the "citizen-soldier", exemplified by the Minutemen of Revolutionary War days. This award is presented by a Chapter, a State Society, or the National Society to ROTC or JROTC cadets who are selected for having a high degree of merit with respect to leadership qualities, military bearing, and general excellence. The recipients are selected by the Commanding Officer of the ROTC or JROTC unit, who are given full latitude in making the selection.

In 1997, President General Carl K. Hoffmann authorized the enhancement of the JROTC program. Each SAR chapter now is authorized to select an Outstanding JROTC Cadet and enter that cadet into their State Society's Outstanding JROTC Cadet program.

The winner of the State competition is entered into the National Outstanding JROTC Recognition program. The winner of the national program receives a special award at the SAR's National Congress.

The National SAR award is presented to the Outstanding Cadet in their next to last year of JROTC (a Third Year Cadet [11th grade] in a four year program). For a three year JROTC program, a Second Year Cadet may be selected.

Whenever possible, presentation is made by a member of the SAR at the unit's Spring Awards program. The award includes a cash prize and special medallion at each level --- a Bronze Medallion for the Chapter winner, a Silver Medallion for the State winner, and a Gold Medallion for the National winner.

The enhanced JROTC program has several objectives, including:

1. To identify and recognize Outstanding JROTC Cadets at the Chapter, State Society, and National Society levels. The program has been designed to allow all candidates to be evaluated equally, regardless of the Military Service they represent.
2. To encourage SAR members to make a personal presentation of the JROTC medal to Outstanding JROTC student in the nation
3. To encourage SAR chapters to work with JROTC units to determine how best to encourage and recognize these outstanding student citizens and therefore support this exceptional national youth program.

The **Sacramento Chapter** had four entries for the 2008-2009 competition. The selection is based on the applicant's academic standing, his or her participation in school extra-curricular activities, community service activities, and their level of achievement in their ROTC/JROTC program. In addition, each student must write a 500 word essay about what they have learned from the JROTC program. This year the judges were Tom Chilton, Marilyn Chilton, Jim Faulkinbury, and Don Littlefield.

This year's winner is C/Lt. Christopher Windley. Christopher attends Fairfield High School in Fairfield, California where he is academically 9th in his class of 460 students, with a 3.733 GPA, and is a member of the National Honor Society. His extra curricular activities include the water polo and swim teams, work as a lifeguard for the city of Fairfield, and as a volunteer at an animal shelter. Christopher holds the rank of Life in the Boy Scouts of America, and is planning on pursuing a nomination to the Air Force Academy or possibly an engineering degree at Cal Poly.



Bronze ROTC Medal



L-R: Jim Faulkinbury, CASSAR ROTC Chairman, C/Lt. Christopher Windley, and Ted Robinson, Sacramento ROTC Chairman

HOW JROTC HAS PREPARED ME TO BE A BETTER CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By C/Lt. Christopher Windley

Since my first year in JROTC, it has shaped me into a better citizen for the United States of America. I believe that I was a good citizen before joining, but the experiences that I have had have made me even better. As one of the goals of the program, many of our lessons are structured around being a good citizen. Some of the ways that JROTC has taught me to be a better citizen are how to work in and lead groups, to take pride in my nation, to work for my community, and to be aware of national events.

As a cadet in the JROTC program, one gets many opportunities to work and lead groups. Everyday there is a new activity to apply your leadership skills or practice working in groups. This skill is important because as an American you will most likely need to work in groups at some point in your life. Through my experiences in JROTC, I have become accustomed to working in groups and feel that I can be comfortable in almost any group. Also the dynamics of my JROTC group allow me to get a taste of different backgrounds, which is useful when working in groups. I take these experiences and apply them to other situations such as sports teams, my scout troop, and other school groups.

When I entered JROTC, I already had a strong sense of national pride. However, that was strengthened when I joined JROTC. I began to learn the workings of my country, especially the military portion. As I learn more about the customs and courtesies to the country, I feel more and more obligated to observe them correctly and set an example for my friends and neighbors. As a leader in my scout troop, I make sure that when my troop carries out a flag ceremony, that they follow the courtesies to the best of my knowledge. This sense of pride is evident when I'm in and out of uniform

As an American, I feel that it is part of my duty to be an active member of my community. As a cadet in the JROTC program, I am encouraged to participate in corps sponsored group community service as well as some service on my own. The opportunities provided in the JROTC program allow me to get a grasp of the types of community service projects that I might enjoy. When I find one that I like, I can find other opportunities to do similar jobs throughout the community. I like to participate in service projects around the community including the annual coastal creek clean up. I also learned to organize and lead these projects. This helps me with other projects that I work on, like my Boy Scout Eagle Project.

Before I joined JROTC, I had only a very vague idea of the events in the world around me. My awareness has grown since joining, because we are always discussing current events. In my opinion, a good citizen should have a good idea of what is going on in their country. For example, if you do not know what is going on in your community or nation, then you are not ready to make a good choice when you vote. Also when you know what is going on in your community, you can find better ways to serve your community.

Through these and other teachings, JROTC has made me a better citizen for the United States of America. JROTC has taught me how to work in groups, keep a sense of national pride, to do community service, and to keep up with national events.



C/Lt. Christopher Windley

Photos from the March 21, 2009 Meeting

photos by Don Spradling.



March's Speaker,
Brian Emerson
←



Vice-President Jim Warrick presents Brian Emerson with the SAR Liberty Bell and Certificate as President Jeff Goodwin looks on.



President Jeff Goodwin looks on as C/Lt. Christopher Windley reads his essay.



L-R: Ernie Garcia and Don Spradling



Front row: Sonja and C/Lt. Christopher Windley
Back row: Mel and Nathan Windley



L-R: Jim and Karen Faulkinbury, and
Ted and Lynn Robinson

Minutes of the meeting held on March 21, 2009.

The meeting was called to order at 7:04PM by President Jeff Goodwin. Ted Robinson gave the Invocation followed by President Goodwin, who led the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance, and Don Littlefield, who led the Pledge to the SAR.

Jim Faulkinbury was recognized as a Past-President after which the DAR members present, Medora Allen and Lynn Robinson of the Sacramento Chapter DAR, were introduced. Guests introduced were Brian Emerson, our speaker, Christopher Windley, the Outstanding JROTC Cadet Contest winner with his parents, Mel and Sonja Windley, and his brother, Nathan Windley. President Goodwin then introduced the other Chapter Officers present.

Following the introductions, Color Guard Commander, Jim Faulkinbury, came forward and described the flag tonight: the Spanish War Ensign of 1758-1785.

Under business items, the election of delegates to the CASSAR Annual Meeting was brought up. Tom Chilton is a delegate by virtue of his position as CASSAR Registrar, but President Goodwin and Secretary Faulkinbury are planning on attending as well, and they need to be elected by the membership as delegates. A motion was made and seconded, and a unanimous vote by those present

elected them as official delegates to the CASSAR Annual Meeting for the Sacramento Chapter. Treasurer Don Littlefield then gave a Treasurer's Report. He reported that we currently have \$9,908.85 in our bank accounts. Next Ted Robinson, the Chapter ROTC Program Chairman, made the award of the "Outstanding JROTC Cadet Contest" Chapter winner to Christopher Windley from Fairfield High School in Fairfield, California. It was announced that Christopher is also the CASSAR winner for this contest and will be recognized at the CASSAR Annual Meeting in Costa Mesa on April 18th. His nomination has been forwarded to the NSSAR as California's entry for the National contest.

No concerns for members were announced. Ted Robinson announced that he had copies of his new book, "Water in My Veins, the Pauper Who Helped Save a President", that he would be selling following the meeting for any of those interested.

After dinner, Vice President Jim Warrick introduced the speaker for the evening, Brian Emerson, a teacher with the Twin Rivers Unified School District, who is heavily involved in National History Day at the local through state level. Brian gave a description of the National History Day competition at the four levels: district, county, state, and national. He described the goals to engage students in the program and motivate them through their choice of topics within the annual theme of the contest. The students benefit through developing their research and reading skills. Teachers also benefit by their roles as coaches, getting involved in inter-disciplinary projects and collaboration with coaches of other disciplines. Over five hundred thousand (500,000) students are involved every year in the research of primary source documents for their projects. The projects can involve development of research papers, video, reenactments, and/or websites. Following Brian's talk, President Goodwin presented him with a Certificate of Appreciation and the Liberty Bell for being the speaker at our meeting.

Jim Warrick then conducted the raffle. Those bringing gifts were Jim & Karen Faulkinbury, Don & Mary Ann Littlefield, Jack Pefley, and Don & Donna Spradling.

President Goodwin thanked Jeff for conducting the raffle, the Executive Board for its assistance in his presidency, and thanked Don Spradling for taking the pictures and caring for the flags.

The motion to adjourn was made; the Recessional was led by Don Littlefield and the Benediction was given by Ted Robinson followed by the singing of God Bless America..

The meeting was adjourned at 8:25 PM

Respectfully submitted, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary



"The Shot Heard 'Round the World" - 234 Years Ago, Lexington, MA

It was dawn on April 19, 1775, when the British advance troops under Maj. John Pitcairn arrived from Boston. Capt. John Parker, who was forewarned, had his militia lined up on Lexington Common. Because he had only 77 men, Parker had no thought of impeding the 700 British soldiers. He wanted to make a display of patriot resolve. But, as the militiamen slowly obeyed Pitcairn's order to disperse, a shot was fired - it is not clear from which side - and the green British soldiers, ignoring orders to stop, began firing at will at the fleeing Americans. When Pitcairn and Smith regained control, eight Americans lay dead.

Ralph Waldo Emerson coined the phrase "the shot heard 'round the world" to describe the significance of the skirmishes that took place at Lexington and at North Bridge in Concord.

Although the British fought two small skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, they fought a battle along the road from Concord to Lexington. Some may criticize the tactics used by the patriots in their engagements with the British along the road. However, the tactics they used can be clearly found in any military handbook. When an enemy that has attacked is turned to retreat, defense forces should pursue the retreating enemy. Not to pursue has been a mistake made, even today, by many military commanders. It is often not done because of troop exhaustion or for humanitarian, but the result is often that the retreating enemy is able to recover and fight another day. There is no doubt that the sting of Lexington and Concord was on the minds of the British during their occupation of Boston. They did not launch any further penetrations into the surrounding countryside.

**Notice - The April Meeting will be held on Friday,
April 24, 2009, at the Buggy Whip Restaurant.
This is the fourth Friday of the month!**

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION
BY THE SACRAMENTO
CHAPTER OF THE SONS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Sons Of The American
Revolution

