



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

April 2010

Volume 42, Issue 4

# The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



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1 A twenty year veteran of the  
2 Sacramento County Sheriff's Department,  
3 **Captain Scott Jones** is a trusted  
4 advisor to Sheriff McGinness, and a  
5 respected law enforcement leader. A  
6 graduate of California State University at  
7 Sacramento with a degree in Criminal  
8 Justice, Captain Jones earned a Juris Doctor  
9 (JD) degree at Lincoln Law School, and is a  
10 graduate of the West Point Leadership  
11 Program, presented by the Los Angeles  
12 Police Department.



6 Captain Jones is a member of the  
7 Executive Board, parliamentarian, and  
8 former committee chair for the California  
9 Police Officers Association, and was Vice-  
10 President of the Law Enforcement Managers  
11 Association in 2007-2008. He is an adjunct faculty member for the Los Rios  
12 Community College (2000 – present) and California State University at Humboldt  
(2008 – present). In addition to his duties as a Sheriff's Captain, he is an  
instructor for newly promoted managers in the law enforcement, probation, and  
correctional fields, presented at the local community college.

10 Captain Jones and his wife, Christy, have been married for 14 years. They  
11 have four young children, ranging from 3 to 12 years of age.



April 16th, 7:00 PM at  
The Buggy Whip Restaurant

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

### Menu Selections

Sirloin Steak	\$24.00
Salmon	\$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 14th, 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 6:15PM. The meeting will start promptly at 7:00 PM.

## President's Corner - Don Littlefield

### Sacramento Chapter Officers for 2010

#### Don Littlefield

President  
Web Master

#### Jim Warrick

Executive Vice-President  
Youth Programs

#### Vince Gantt

Vice President - Programs

#### Ernie Garcia

Vice President - Activities  
Law Enforcement  
Program

#### Jim Faulkinbury

Secretary  
Color Guard Coordinator

#### Michael Wolf

Treasurer

#### Tom Chilton

Registrar  
News Letter Editor

#### Doug Cross

Chaplain

#### Don Spradling

Photographer  
Guardian of the Flags

### Committee Chairmen

#### David Beach

Eagle Scout Program

#### Ted Robinson

ROTC Program

#### Vacant

Knight Essay Contest

#### David Sloan

Valley Forge Program

#### Vacant

Flag Certificate Program

### Calling Committee

Seward Andrews  
Tom Chilton  
Jim Warrick  
Jim Faulkinbury  
Don Littlefield  
Ernie Garcia  
Doug Cross

I trust that everyone welcomed the official arrival of spring and the joys and blessings of Easter.

The Sacramento Chapter hosted its general membership meeting of 2010 at the Buggy Whip Restaurant on March 19, 2010. The March meeting highlight was our speaker, Steve Cognata, a world class big game safari guide and environmentalist that likes to repurpose cattle ranches back into big game preserves. Steve was another in a series of outstanding speakers we have had this year.

I also want to inform our members, especially those who know Jacquie Coffroth, that the Sacramento Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be dedicating the **Pathway for the Blind** in a presentation ceremony on Saturday, April 10 at 1:00 PM. at the Jensen Botanical Garden, Carmichael Recreation and Park District, in Carmichael. This was a project that Jacquie Coffroth worked so hard to get off the ground, organized, and built. All SAR members are invited to attend.

Jim Faulkinbury represented the Sacramento Chapter at the NSSAR Spring Leadership Conference in Louisville, KY, on March 5 and 6. *[See his report on page 3.]*

On April 9 and 10, several of your Officers will be attending the California Society SAR Spring Meeting of the Membership at the Embassy Suites Hotel, right here in Sacramento. Sacramento Chapter members are invited to attend. It is not necessary to register to attend the meetings.

For all of the latest Sacramento Chapter SAR news and detailed information, please visit our web site at URL: <http://www.sarsac.org/>.

The next meeting of the Sacramento Chapter will be at the **Buggy Whip on Friday, April 16, 2010, beginning at 7:00 p.m.** We have another excellent speaker lined up for April, Sheriff's Captain Scott Jones. Scott is a 20-year veteran of the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department. He is a trusted advisor to the Sheriff and a respected law enforcement leader.

I look forward to seeing you there.

Donald B Littlefield  
President



*Sacramento Chapter Sons of the American Revolution is a 501(c)(3)  
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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.

# Notes From the Spring Leadership Meeting March 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, Louisville, Kentucky by Jim Faulkinbury, CASSAR Secretary

I once again attended the semi-annual Leadership Meeting in Louisville leaving on March 4<sup>th</sup> and returning on March 7<sup>th</sup>. Compatriot Jim Young, President of the Mother Lode Chapter, also attended with me flying on the same flights. This meeting was particularly important for both of our presence since we are members of PG Butler's "Traveling Museum Committee" headed by CASSAR Exec VP Wayne Griswold who was unable to attend due to illness. PG Butler had arranged for the committee to meet with the Remnant Trust, currently headquartered in Louisville, to negotiate arrangements to include some of their treasures with the SAR treasures that would be used in the traveling exhibition. The Remnant Trust's holdings include a 1576 copy of the Magna Carta, a Dunlap Broadside of the Declaration of Independence, a 1<sup>st</sup> edition of Thomas Payne's "Common Sense" and many other original documents and 1<sup>st</sup> editions.

On Thursday, I missed the IT Committee meeting of which I am a member because Jim Young and I had made the arrangements to meet with a representative of the Remnant Trust at that time. As we went into the meeting, it became clear that they were willing to support us and, in fact, will be exhibiting some of their treasures at the grand opening of the new Center for Advancing America's Heritage during the Fall Leadership Meeting this coming September. However, they explained that although their collection is provided by benefactors, the funding to administer their operations and staffing is provided by fees generated by the exhibits. The proposal we had did not provide sufficient reimbursements to maintain operations while several of their key items were on exhibition for a 2-3 year period. Currently they negotiate with universities around the country and handle the contractual arrangements, receiving up to \$45,000 for each exhibition. They need about \$250,000 annually to sustain their operations. Since they already handle the arrangements for exhibitions in a fashion similar to what we were proposing using a travelling museum service, I suggested the possibility of the SAR loaning our treasures to accompany their exhibits as an alternative. This suggestion was well taken and arrangements were made to setup further negotiations with NSSAR staff and a tour of the SAR Museum so they could evaluate the potential. If successful, the SAR could share in the exhibition fees. PG Butler was advised of this possible change and was receptive. Currently the NSSAR staff are looking into this arrangement.

Following that meeting, I attended the National Genealogy Committee meeting of which I am also a member. The minutes of the September meeting were approved. It was announced that a Bylaw change was now necessary to conform to the decisions previously reached regarding the use of DAR Record Copies. After a discussion following Tim Peterman's motion and Marston Watson's second, the recommendation to present the Bylaw change to the Bylaw Committee was approved by an 11-4 vote. The next issue was the policy on AWOL soldiers. If information that the patriot was AWOL is found, but he subsequently received a pension or bounty land, then he should be accepted as having satisfactory service. PG Butler called for a committee to look at the circumstances since "desertion" often only meant a missed Roll Call. The vice-chairman requested 3 members of the committee to volunteer as a sub-committee for a review of this issue for the next Leadership Meeting. Next on the agenda was an appeal from a prospective member whose application had been denied by both the NSSAR genealogy staff and the Genealogist General. The appeal claimed that the SAR should accept the applicant's grandmother's statement that a person with known service was the same person as the applicant's ancestor even though the first and middle names were different and no other documentation of that fact was available. Based on the information provided, the appeal was denied by the Genealogy Committee.

The genealogy staff then presented their methodology for fast-tracking applications. Susan Acree goes through all of the applications submitted during the month they are currently looking at. She will pull out those that look like they can be approved within a 20-25 minute review and will handle those. The others will go to other members of the staff for review. Once Susan has finished the fast-track applications for the month, she will help with the remaining balance. Once all are processed, the staff then moves on to the next month's

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# The American Revolution – Month By Month - April 1780

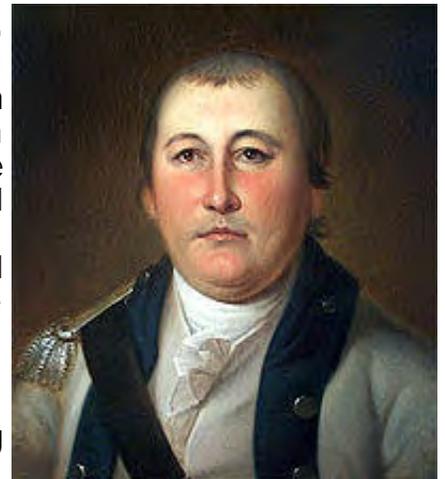
by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

Thus far the year of 1780 had not gone well in the War for American Independence. April would certainly not improve the situation. At the beginning of the month, we find Gen. Lincoln with his troops in and around Charleston with defenses of the city firmly established, but no match for Clinton's combined sea and land forces. To get a better picture of the siege, we need to understand the terrain. Charleston in 1780 much resembled a sore and swollen thumb sticking out in what appears to be a bay. The city was attached to the mainland by a slender strip of land known as the Neck. To the south of Charleston and the Neck lay St. James Island, Clinton's base camp. Running west to east along the south side of the Neck is the Ashley River with the Cooper River running along the northern side of the Neck. The city and Neck were well fortified, but the area east of the Cooper River was secured only by cavalry units. This was Lincoln's only line of retreat if there was to be one.

It was to be a busy month. On April the eighth, 8 British frigates made a run past Ft. Moultrie with little or no damage to either the fort or the attacking fleet. On April the 10th, General Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot (Royal Navy) jointly demanded the surrender of Charleston and all American troops and equipment. Lincoln countered that he would surrender only if all troops, arms, and supplies were guaranteed safe passage from the city. Clinton declined the terms and the siege was on in earnest.

On April 13th, enemy batteries along the Neck and from James Island began a bombardment on Charleston, which not only visited much destruction on the city, but also started many fires which potentially could do more harm than the structural damage occasioned by the bombardment.

While General Clinton was the Commander-in-Chief of all operations, day to day tactics were relegated to General Lord Cornwallis, who owed much to his cavalry commander Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton, a dedicated and successful butcher, who would be the death of many patriots. Tarleton, up to this point in the campaign, was hindered by the loss of all of his horses on the long ocean trip south. Horses that he obtained after landing below Charleston were inferior to what was required for successful cavalry operations. Tarleton had been humiliated by an encounter with Lt. Col. William Washington's cavalry command in February, and he seethed with revenge. British intelligence had told him the location of Washington's command. At three AM on the 14th, he struck Washington's encampment killing or capturing most of the command. More significant was the capture of cavalry mounts, wagons loaded with supplies, and the teams to haul them. Tarleton was now supplied with the wherewithal to pursue the rebels. The next day, after receiving reinforcements, Tarleton moved on to take every thing north of the Cooper River closing Lincoln's last route of retreat. Lincoln was trapped !



**Lt. Col. William Washington  
1752 - 1810**

British ground forces slowly moved toward the American defenses across the Neck. On the 19th, they were within yards of the American lines. At that point, Lincoln called his officers together to consider the situation. It was proposed to him that at least the Continentals be gotten out of the city, and to a more likely place where they could defend themselves or be used against the British. Lincoln procrastinated, thus setting up the beginning of his ignominious defeat.

On the 19th, Lincoln called a meeting of both civilian and military leaders in which he proposed to surrender based on the same terms which had previously been refused. The civilian leaders adamantly refused to surrender. On the 20th, he again convened a council to consider a surrender and was again refused by the civilian leaders. On the 21st, Lincoln, without benefit of the civilian leaders, made an offer to surrender, which was immediately refused.

The siege went on. Americans made a bayonet charge against the enemy defense lines on the Neck. A few men were captured, but there was no significant result of the foray. Meanwhile, British ground forces were slowly closing in on Charleston capturing outposts on land while the Royal Navy subdued Fort Moultrie.

# The American Revolution – Month By Month - April 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

We must get back to Jones, who, after his arrival at Lorient, quickly set up the work to be done on Alliance while he was away in Paris. He expected Franklin to find money to pay the crew and for the expenses for the repairs for the Alliance. He also wished to expedite the sale of the prizes captured on the cruise around the British Isles. Arriving at Paris, he made official calls, and then went on to find quarters near Franklin at Passy.\*

Jones' stay at Passy not only placed him close to Franklin but also gave him the opportunity to socialize with members of the royal court. He was lionized, particularly by the ladies, and even given an audience with the King. Morison doubts that the audience amounted to much since most audiences with King Louis the 16th amounted only to the attendee expressing their admiration and greatness of the King, who in a bored manner smiled and acknowledged the praise with a nod of the head. By April 20th, Jones was ready to return to Lorient, but his departure was delayed time and again.

Jones not only was leading the good life while in Paris, but was also receiving progress reports from Lorient and directing the continuing and time consuming repairs and improvements needed for the Alliance. As though his social and political duties in Paris were not enough, the American Congress Board of Admiralty notified Franklin to send the Alliance home as soon as possible. The Board also required that it transport passengers, among them Arthur Lee and Ralph Izzard of South Carolina. The Alliance was also to take on a cargo of arms, munitions, and uniforms. All were badly needed by Washington for his men, who were still standing watch with out sufficient clothing, as well being short arms and ammunition to ward off an attack on the winter quarters or for spring operations.

The Alliance was a warship, not a cargo vessel. Not only did it not have the room to accommodate the specified cargo, but if it were put aboard the Alliance, there would not have been room left over to man the guns, if attacked on the way back across the Atlantic. Add to this the impossible furnishing of quarters demanded by the high ranking passengers. In addition to all of the above was the personal baggage, possessions, and personal servants acquired by them during their stay in Europe. Arthur Lee, in addition to his voluminous baggage and servants, had acquired a large carriage which he insisted must be transported on the Alliance for his use in the states.

You can imagine the furor when this requirement was given to the, at best, short tempered Jones, not to mention the restrictions on the fighting capability of the ship. Morison notes that American frigates were built with less space than was desired for it to defend itself or to pursue an enemy. A situation that, he says, existed well into the 19th century. Jones protested being burdened with the passengers and military cargo, stating that much of it would have to be stored on the gun decks, leaving no room for combat. Jones at first flatly refused to transport the passengers and their servants and associated possessions, giving the always quarrelsome Arthur Lee a large bone to pick upon in his continuing daily attacks on both Jones and Franklin.

There was trouble brewing in Lorient. The crew of the Alliance had not been paid since leaving America. They were paid one month's pay on April 22nd, which only whetted their appetite for full payment for crew duty, and payment of funds from sale of the prizes even though none had been sold. The question of pay was growing to be a serious morale factor but there was to be more important things for Jones to cope with.

\* Franklin described Passy as "A neat village on high ground and one half mile from Paris."

References: Schlessinger's "Almanac of American History"; Wards "The War of the Revolution"; Morison's "John Paul Jones"; Carl Van Doren's "Benjamin Franklin"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution."

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# Notes From the Spring Leadership Meeting March 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, Louisville, Kentucky by Jim Faulkinbury, CASSAR Secretary

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applications. It was noted that December 2009 had the highest number of applications ever logged as a result of the fee change that took place in January 2010. Under "new business" it was noted that the Form 912 needs a better description of what is acceptable in family histories and published town/county histories. Another call was made for a 3-man sub-committee to look at this and present a proposal at the Fall Leadership Meeting. I volunteered to be a member of this sub-committee. Joe Dooley then presented a couple of policy statements to formally recognize several of actions that were previously approved by the Genealogy Committee but never implemented in the online policy statements. One of these was the use of the book "Maine Soldiers and Sailors...". Since there was more than one policy change, but the Committee didn't have the proposed policy, Joe withdrew the proposed changes and agreed to draft a complete policy statement for presentation at the Fall Leadership Meeting. Next a proposed policy was presented to allow signers of the Cumberland Compact as having qualifying public service. Once again a call was made for a 3-man sub-committee to review and recommend a policy for the Fall Leadership Meeting. The final item was what to do with Spanish soldiers who were in the Galvez fleet to attack the British at Pensacola. A hurricane forced the fleet to turn back and most of the fleet was destroyed in the storm with the loss of about 6,000 Spanish soldiers of the 7,800 on the expedition. A policy was adopted to include anyone in that fleet as having qualifying service even though they never made it to Florida. PG Butler then made a proposal to have trained volunteers to review supplemental applications rather than the using the genealogy staff. He thought that supplementals were easier to process, but it was pointed out that supplementals are usually more difficult. The proposal was defeated. The final vote was on the Tennessee Amendment to accept any application approved by the DAR and several other organizations as sufficient documentation. The proposal was unanimously defeated and the Tennessee delegation indicated that rather than vote on it at this meeting, they would bring it up at the 2010 Congress for a vote by the general membership.

At the general sessions, some of the key points were the announcement of the 2010 class of Minutemen including CASSAR's Stan DeLong. The Nominating Committee announced their decisions for 2010-2011 National officers including CASSAR's Larry Magerkurth as the Secretary General and Chuck Lampman as Historian General. PG Butler talked about the 2010 Congress in Cleveland saying it was going to be family friendly with activities for the children in attendance. He talked about the Wounded Warrior program and how he would like to get SAR Chapters more involved.

Treasurer General, Larry Magerkurth announced that the new SAR Library would be completed in August 2010. The Bylaws Committee presented 5 proposals for the Trustees to consider for the 2010 Congress: 1) the changes to the Bylaw regarding acceptance of DAR applications to match the policy changes already made, 2) to not include Jr. Members in computing the 50-year emeritus status, 3) to reject the Tennessee Amendment, 4) to allow for posthumous membership of candidates killed in hostile action while on active military duty, and 5) to increase the size of the independent Audit Committee.

Some of the other activities I participated in included the SAR 1000/George Washington Fellow's breakfast where CASSAR member, John Dodd was recognized as a member for his contribution to the CAAH. I also had the opportunity to become a charter dual member of the Spain Society. For the Saturday Banquet, our entertainment was a re-in-actor portraying Gen. George Rogers Clark.

# *A Patriot's Perspective* *America's Educational Heritage*

*By Michael G. Lucas*

All during the year, but especially during these last few months, a number of our chapter members have been busy in the classrooms across the area, sharing America's story of freedom and independence. The SAR's emphasis on education follows the example set by our Founding Fathers.

Education in America has been emphasized from its earliest days. The Puritans stressed education in order to promote Bible reading. Harvard University, the oldest institution of higher learning in America, was named for Puritan minister John Harvard, one of the school's earliest and greatest benefactors. Harvard migrated from England to America for a better life and chance to worship freely. He only survived about a year before he died of consumption. On his deathbed he bequeathed half his sizeable estate and his large collection of books to a new fledgling college in Cambridge, Massachusetts. A year later the Massachusetts General Court renamed the school Harvard University in his honor.

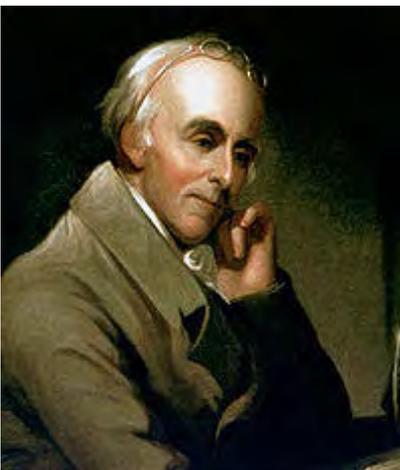
Literacy became so high in colonial America that John Adams wrote, "A native of America who cannot read or write is as rare an appearance...as a comet or an earthquake." At the time of the American Revolution, it is estimated that literacy among white males in America ranged between 70-100% versus 48-74% in England. In fact, the literacy rate in New England was about 90%, the highest in the world. Our Founding Fathers, with few exceptions, were products of education. Over half of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were college graduates. Just as it had played a major role in their own accomplishments, the Founders viewed education as essential for the success of America. For example, Thomas Jefferson wrote that "no other sure foundation [education] can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness". Compulsory public education started in America decades before it did in England.



**Michael Lucas**  
**Gold Country Chapter**

Many of our Founding Fathers left rich legacies of education as well as independence. On Thomas Jefferson's tombstone are listed the three things for which he was most proud. Most people would assume that being President of the United States would certainly have been included, but it wasn't. Jefferson was prouder of having founded the University of Virginia than his Presidency. Benjamin Franklin founded the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. Benjamin Rush founded Dickinson College. In order to help it survive, George Washington in 1796 provided an endowment of \$20,000 to Liberty Hall Academy, known today as Washington & Lee University. Alexander Hamilton was one of the first trustees of the institution now named Hamilton College.

Following are the stories of two lesser known Revolutionary leaders who were major benefactors of prestigious universities bearing their names today. These institutions are Rutgers University, named after Colonel Henry Rutgers, and Brown University, an Ivy League college, named after shipping merchant John Brown. These two patriots left legacies of education while championing the cause of independence.



**Dr. Benjamin Rush**  
**1745 - 1813**

Henry Rutgers graduated from King's College, now Columbia University, in 1766 and immediately became an advocate for American independence. He went on to serve as a Captain at the Battle of White Plains and later

# *A Patriot's Perspective America's Educational Heritage*

*By Michael G. Lucas  
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served as a colonel in the New York militia. His home served as a barracks during the British occupation of New York in 1776. Colonel Rutgers would continue to play a role in the defense of America after the Revolution, presiding over a meeting to organize American forces in New York in anticipation of a British attack in the ensuing War of 1812. Colonel Rutgers served several terms in the New York legislature. Rutgers devoted much of his fortune to philanthropy. Rutgers' donation to Queen's College in New Brunswick, New Jersey, later renamed for him, helped it survive at the time when it was suffering considerable financial difficulties and had been forced to close.

John Brown was one of the first patriots who defied the power of the British Navy and the authority of King George III. In 1770, after the Seven Years' War, the Royal Navy was sent to America to enforce customs collection and cargo inspection. Rhode Island had a reputation of widespread smuggling. John Brown arranged for his fastest ship to enter the Narragansett, Rhode Island Bay, as if attempting to smuggle cargo. Just as he expected, the British ordered the ship to stop and be searched. Brown's ship had a crew intimately familiar with the surrounding waters. The American ship, Hannah, quickly fled with the British ship, Gaspee, in pursuit. The Hannah led the Gaspee into uncharted waters and it soon ran aground. After dark, the Americans, led by Abraham Whipple, quietly approached the British ship, captured the crew, and plundered its cargo. It then torched the *Gaspee*. It was later reported that Brown was the last to leave the deck, determined to prevent anyone from removing anything that could implicate the parties involved. It was a reckless act of rebellion, but fortunately a subsequent British investigation never could uncover the perpetrators. After American independence was achieved, the Brown family funded and organized much of the construction of the buildings of Brown University.

We are most fortunate in America that we inherited a heritage of education. Scripture says, "The truth shall make you free". It's difficult to perpetually enslave a people who are literate and have access to the truth. Slave owners knew that literacy would have a liberating influence; therefore, slaves were usually prohibited from learning to read or write. As late as in 1964, Brazil was still attempting to keep peasants subservient by keeping them illiterate; an educator was even arrested and exiled for teaching them to read. An educated populace will ultimately find a way to achieve freedom. Our heritage of education has not only increased our prosperity but it has helped safeguard us against tyranny.



**Col. Henry Rutgers  
1745-1830**



## **Forest Clark Hewitt 1950 - 2010**

Mrs. Kimberly Hewitt, widow of Compatriot Clark Hewitt, recently sent me another photo of Clark. I want to share it with you at this time. Clark was born April 9, 1950, in Jackson, Mississippi. He was 59 at the time of his death on February 12, 2010.



Tom

# Photos from the March 19, 2010 meeting.

photos by Don Littlefield and Mike Wolf.



March speaker Stephen Cognata.



VP Vince Gantt awards speaker Stephen Cognata with the SAR Liberty Bell as President Don Littlefield looks on.



President Don Littlefield presents Jeff Goodwin with his Supplemental Certificate for Thomas Jameson.



President Don Littlefield and his wife, Mary Ann.



Ernie Garcia.



Treasurer Mike Wolf.



Ron Proffer.



Patty Proffer



Ford Osborn

# More photos from the March 19, 2010 meeting.

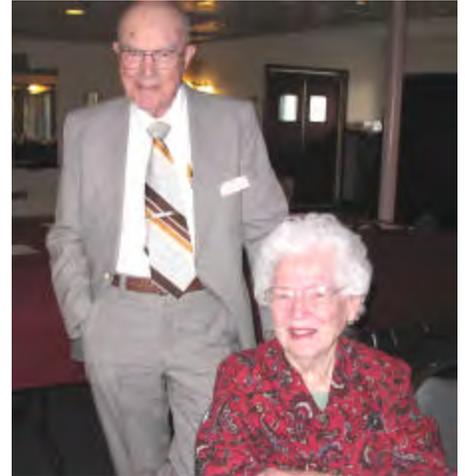
photos by Don Littlefield and Mike Wolf.



Jack Pefley



Lee Lawson and Karen Faulkinbury



Bob and Peg Wilson



Jenifer and Vince Gantt



Doug Cross and Hal Lawson



Jeff Sylvan and Jim Faulkinbury



Glen and Cynthia Fine

## Minutes of the meeting held on March 19, 2010.

The meeting was called to order at 7:02PM by President Don Littlefield. Doug Cross gave the Invocation followed by Glen Fine who led the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance, and Ron Proffer who led the Pledge to the SAR.

President Littlefield recognized Past Presidents Jeff Goodwin and Jim Faulkinbury who both now hold State offices. Ford Osborn was recognized as Past President of the Silicon Valley Chapter. DAR members recognized included Peg Wilson, Past Regent of the General John Sutter Chapter, Medora Allen, Cynthia Fine, and Lynn Robinson of the Sacramento Chapter, and Lee Lawson and Ann Taylor of the Sierra Amador Chapter. Our speaker tonight, Steve Cognata, was also introduced.

Concerns for our members included mention of the passing of Jim Faulkinbury's mother, Lavonne, who was a member of the CASSAR LAUX. We took a moment for silence for her soul and family. Other concerns included Woody Robertshaw who continues to improve, Lois Warren who requires knee surgery following her hip surgery, Helen Garcia who is also going to have knee replacement surgery, and Jeff Goodwin who needs back surgery next week for two compression fractures.

Mike Wolf gave the Treasurer's report. Our checking account balance is \$1,697.67 and our Money Market account now has \$11,437.37 for a total of \$13,163.04

Color Guard Commander Jim Faulkinbury was next asked to describe the flags tonight: the Green Mountain Boys and the 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Regiment flags. This was followed by the presentation of a Supplemental Member Certificate to Jeff Goodwin based on the service of Thomas Jameson, an Ensign in the Virginia Militia

President Littlefield then mentioned upcoming Chapter events including the Color Guard's school presentations at Mariemont and Cowan Elementary Schools on April 6<sup>th</sup>, and the 135<sup>th</sup> Annual CASSAR Meeting here in Sacramento on April 9-10 at the Embassy Suites Hotel. He announced that he had registration information for any who were interested in attending the Annual Meeting. Next he mentioned the Youth Awards Luncheon at the Carmichael Elks Club on May 8<sup>th</sup> where the luncheon meal will be cost about \$15. He then announced the speakers for upcoming meetings --- on April 16<sup>th</sup>, Sheriff's Capt. Scott Jones who is the Media Bureau Commander and candidate in the upcoming election for a new Sheriff, and on June 18<sup>th</sup>, Sacramento District Attorney Jan Scully. He also talked about the Sacramento Chapter DAR's planned dedication ceremony for the "Pathway for the Blind" at the Jensen Botanical Garden in Carmichael. This is a DAR program started by Jackie Coffroth, who will be down from Seattle for the event. All interested members are asked to attend. Jack Pefley said Jackie will be staying with him, and anyone who would like to talk to her should call him.

Ted Robinson gave the itinerary for his upcoming trip back east where he will be the keynote speaker for Duke University's reunion on April 17<sup>th</sup>. He will then travel to the Annapolis Naval Academy, where he will speak to the student body and faculty. On April 22<sup>nd</sup>, he will be at the Smithsonian, where he will present President John F. Kennedy's cane, the photos taken of JFK and Ted after the rescue mission for the crew of PT 109, and the camera used to take those photos to the Smithsonian's American History Museum. Ted also briefly talked about the ROTC and JROTC program that he chairs for our chapter supporting 17 JROTC and 3 University level ROTC programs. He requested help in presenting the SAR medals for these programs since most are in late April or early May while he is away back east.

Following dinner, Vince Gantt introduced this evening's speaker, Stephen Cognata, who gave a presentation about what he has been involved with as a big game hunter in Africa. Stephen has been going to Africa for over 30 years and spends as much as 6 months there annually. He is heavily involved in reintroducing wildlife on ranches primarily in South Africa where all of the land is privately owned and everything contained within fences. The ranches he works with have 8' fences with 13-18 strains of barbed wire (4 electrified) to keep the stock in. He has worked to convince the ranchers that there is economic value to



(continued on page 12)

# Minutes of the meeting held on March 19, 2010.

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the wildlife since, if there wasn't any economic value, there would be no wildlife. For most ranchers who have cattle ranches for food production, only "browsers" (kudus and similar animals that don't compete for the grass used by the cattle) can be reintroduced. Animals such as zebras and wildebeests are "grazers" and won't work in this environment. He talked about some of his experiences hunting various animals saying the lions and leopards are the most dangerous, but gave an account of the most personally dangerous hunt he was on when attacked by a wounded aardvark. He told the audience that South Africa is very safe and encouraged tourism for both hunting and photo trips to the ranches, since this is how they can maintain the existence of the wildlife in that country. Following the presentation, Stephen was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation and a replica Liberty Bell.

The meeting ended with the fund raiser conducted by Mary Ann Littlefield and Ann Taylor. Those donating gifts were Clair & Medora Allen, Doug Cross, Jim & Karen Faulkinbury, Vince Gantt, Mary Ann & Don Littlefield, Ted & Lynn Robinson, George and Ann Taylor, and the Buggy Whip Restaurant. Don thanked Mary Ann and Ann for their assistance, Mike Wolf for helping with the pictures, and then asked for a motion to adjourn. Jeff Sylvan led the Recessional followed by the Benediction by Doug Cross. Those present then sang "God Bless America" after which the meeting was adjourned at 9:15pm.

Respectfully submitted, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary

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