



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

Summer 2009

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The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



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President's Corner - by Jeff Goodwin

1 Since there is no meeting in the month of
 2 August, I want to take this opportunity to
 3 emphasize how important it is for you and your
 4 guests to attend the Awards Dinner, to be held
 5 on October 17, 2009, at the Dante Club of
 6 Sacramento. The Sacramento Chapter is
 7 sponsoring this special event, and have invited
 8 the other regional chapters of the SAR and DAR
 9 to join us.

10 You will be receiving an invitation in the mail
 11 during the month of August that contains an
 12 RSVP card that must be returned before
 13 October 1, 2009, so that we can give the chef
 14 adequate time to purchase and prepare our
 15 meals. We also need to have as accurate a
 16 headcount as possible because we will not be
 17 able to sell dinners at the door, unless you want
 18 the vegetarian meal. If you want the prime rib
 19 or the salmon, you will need to send your check
 20 or money order before October 1st.

21 We plan on having a silent auction and, if we get sufficient donations, a live
 22 auction. Remember, we are a 501(c) (3) non-profit organization. If you donate
 23 cash or items that we can auction, we will give you a receipt that you can use with
 24 you 2009 taxes. Please tell any member of the calling committee whether you
 25 plan on attending, and if so, what, if anything, you are able to donate. All donors
 26 will be listed in the evening's program with a description of your donation and your
 27 telephone number, if you wish. A donation form is found on page 3.



Sacramento Chapter Officers for 2009

- Jeff Goodwin**
President
- Don Littlefield**
Executive Vice-President
Treasurer
Web Master
- Jim Warrick**
Vice President, Programs
- Jim Faulkinbury**
Secretary
Color Guard Coordinator
- Tom Chilton**
Registrar
News Letter Editor
- Vacant**
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
- Ernie Garcia**
Law Enforcement Program
- Vacant**
Flag Certificate Program

Telephone Committee

- Seward Andrews
- Tom Chilton
- Bill Emmons
- Jim Faulkinbury
- Hal Lawson
- Ernie Garcia
- Doug Cross

We will start the awards ceremony with the color guard presenting our Flag. After dinner, awards will be given to law enforcement, fire service, and military personnel recommended by their superiors. During dinner the silent auction will continue and then, upon closing of the silent auction, we will start the live auction. U.S. Representative Dan Lungren has promised us something that I think will be of interest.

We want to make this a gala affair, so please dust off your finest suits and dresses and plan on attending. We need to send as many teachers as possible to either the Valley Forge Freedom Foundation, or Williamsburg, and only through your support will we be able to accomplish our goal!

I hope to see you at the September meeting on September 18th, and at the Awards Banquet on Saturday, October 17, 2009.

Jeff

**What is the Valley Forge Freedom Foundation?
The following is from their web site:**

**Welcome to the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge
America's School for Citizenship Education**

Founded in 1949 as a non-profit education organization, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge is dedicated to helping students, teachers, and citizens gain a greater awareness and appreciation of the principles of a free and democratic society.

With the support of our national volunteer chapters, we present educational and awards programs to foster engaged citizenship, exploring civics, U.S. history, the American political process, student entrepreneurship, youth leadership, constitutional rights and the judicial process. Our purpose is to educate and inspire citizens of all ages, promote volunteerism, and encourage them to make a positive contribution in their communities.

Our mission:

- Educate our youth about the importance of leadership and responsible citizenship
- Promote the ideals and principles of a free society
- Recognize outstanding civic achievements
- Cultivate excellence in education
- Inspire tomorrow's leaders

All programs are held at our 85-acre campus, adjacent to historic Valley Forge National Park, providing students with a unique "learning and living" experience.

[For more information, visit their web site at: www.freedomsfoundation.org]

*(Jeff can be reached at jeffriesgoodwin@gmail.com)
Sacramento Chapter Sons of the American Revolution Tax ID #68-0004288*

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.



Sacramento Chapter
www.sarsac.org
EIN #68-0004288



**The National Society of the
Sons of the American Revolution**

Date: _____

This letter acknowledges that _____
made a donation to the Sacramento Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, a subordinate to the
National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and is qualified as a Section 501 (c)(3), not
for profit organization under the Internal Revenue Code.

This confirms that you received no goods or services from the Society as a result of your donation.

Thank you for your support of the Sacramento Chapter, which helps the Chapter's patriotic and
educational goals.

Description: _____

Estimated Value: \$ _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/ZIP: _____

Knight Essay Contest Winner "Concepts of the Constitution"

By Kyle Young

The United States of America's first Constitution, the Articles of Confederation, were almost a complete failure. Because it left way too much power to the individual states' governments, there was anarchy. In 1787, delegates from all of the states, except Rhode Island, met to try to fix the Articles. They realized fairly quickly, however, that the Articles were impossible to fix as they required a unanimous vote to amend, so they scrapped them and started from scratch. What they came up with was the Constitution and three very important concepts of government. These were the ideas of limited government, separation of powers, and checks and balances, and these ideas kept the government from taking complete control over the country with no say from the people, or in other words, from becoming a totalitarian country.

The first major concept of the Constitution is limited government. Introduced to the world first in the Magna Carta in 1215, limited government is a system in which the power of the government is restricted, not absolute. Afterward, individuals, including John Locke, interpreted this as protection against certain rights that could not be taken away such as life, liberty, and property. The problem with limited government in the United States is that the government has to be powerful enough to hold together the individual states, and yet weak enough so that it will not be all-powerful. One way that the Founding Fathers addressed this issue was the introduction of a Bill of Rights, which clearly defines the governments power in relation to its people. Specifically, the Tenth Amendment of the Bill of Rights states that all powers that are not specifically spelled out for the government in the Constitution are reserved for the people. Also, the authors of the Constitution addressed this issue with the idea of separation of powers.

Separation of powers, or the division of power among different branches of government, is the next concept of the Constitution. These branches are the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, and each do different tasks set them by the Constitution. The legislative branch, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives, makes laws, controls money, and has the sole power to declare war. The executive branch, made up of the President and his cabinet, enforces the laws, and is the branch where the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces resides. And the judicial branch, which is the court system including the Supreme Court, interprets the laws. The independence of these branches is achieved by having separate elections for the executive and the legislative branches, and are theoretically held directly accountable to the public. Judges, however, are appointed and hold office for life. This separation of powers, along with its checks and balances, keep the country from turning into a dictatorship.

The last key concept of the Constitution is the system of checks and balances, or where each branch of government exercises some control over the others. This idea not only keeps one branch from gaining absolute power, but also entices the branches to work together. Like the idea of separation of powers, checks and balances was first thought of in ancient Greece, and each of the three branches, executive, legislative and judiciary, has its own way that it checks the other two. The executive branch checks the judicial by nominating federal judges, and checks the legislative by being able to veto bills and implementing their laws. The legislative branch checks the executive by being able to override a presidential veto with a two-thirds vote,



Kyle Young

"Concepts of the Constitution"

By Kyle Young
(continued from page 3)

and ratifying treaties and presidential appointments. It checks the judicial branch by being able to impeach judges. The judicial branch checks the other two by judicial review. All these checks and balances keep, and there is a theme here, one branch or person from becoming the undisputed leader of the United States.

These three key concepts of the Constitution, limited government, separation of powers, and checks and balances, were thought up by the founding fathers to keep the country from falling into anarchy or becoming the very thing which they fought so hard to be independent from - a country with an undisputed leader who has no limit to his or her powers. After their first failure, the concepts of their second attempt are what make this country of ours work. Even though the United States Constitution is the shortest written constitution of any nation, the ideas jammed into it make it a very functional document, providing an outline for a very functional country. Also, the room for improvement included in the amendment system, makes for a unique document that has worked for over two hundred years, and will continue to work for years to come.

About our Winner

Kyle Young is a senior at Colfax High School, where he is enrolled in advanced classes in both science and math. He is currently studying statistics, having completed calculus and physics. He is a member of the Colfax High School Varsity Golf Team, and works weekends as a groundskeeper at Black Oak Golf Course. He is a member of Troop 19 of the Boy Scouts of America, and is currently working to attain the rank of Eagle Scout. Kyle is a member of the Gold Country SAR Chapter, and is a grandson of Earl and Ann Young. Earl joined the Sacramento Chapter in 1998, and later transferred to the Gold Country Chapter.



Knight Essay Contest Medallion
It is an Olympic sized medal



L-R: David Warren, Knight Essay Contest Chairman, Kyle Young, his brother, Aaron, his parents, Linda and Ric, and his grandmother, Ann Young.



L-R: President Jeff Goodwin, David Warren, Knight Essay Contest Chairman, Kyle Young, this year's Sacramento Chapter Knight Essay winner, and Secretary Jim Faulkinbury.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - July 1779

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

In this month of July 1779, we meet up again with an old acquaintance, William Tryon. Appointed Royal Governor of North Carolina in 1764, he gained favor with the King and his ministers by refusing to allow the Colonial Assembly to send delegates to the Stamp Act Congress in 1765. He later suppressed, with great tenacity and force, the "Regulator" uprising of 1768-1771, further impressing the powers in London. Later in the year (1771), because of his ability to control the population, he was transferred to New York as Acting Governor. He acted in that capacity until relieved in 1780.

During his tenure as Governor, he assumed command of a Corps of Loyalists (The King's Own Regiment). Active in command, he led the Corps in April 1777 in the first invasion of Connecticut. The second raid on Connecticut (July, 1779) was inspired by two things. First and foremost was the nuisance of small boat attacks and general harassment of British shipping on Long Island Sound. Second, on land the people of Connecticut were active in the supply and support of the Continental Army. General Clinton ordered a mixed force of 2,600 British and Loyalists to attack and eliminate the nuisance. On the morning of July 3, the embarkation of the expedition began. It was a mixed force of 2,600 men including Governor Tryon in command of a Tory Regiment dubbed "The King's Americans."

On the morning of July 5th, the force, protected by four war ships anchored off New Haven, Connecticut, disembarked and deployed in two divisions. As the 1st Division marched toward New Haven, they encountered some resistance from local militia who fired at them from behind rock walls and trees. While this was militia's most effective form of combat, it was at best only a deterrent as their numbers were insufficient to be more than an annoyance to British regulars. The 2nd Division landed at East Haven and met with some opposition, which again was a deterrent but could not stop the march against the city. Both Divisions successfully reached New Haven plundering and pillaging the town. They departed New Haven carrying off their stolen booty and a few prisoners.

Re-embarking on July 6th, the force proceeded southwest about 20 miles to Fairfield. On July 8th, the expedition entered the town to find it empty. The population had been forewarned and had fled. As at New Haven, the town was stripped of its wealth, and routinely burned. Fairfield was followed in turn by an attack on the village of Green's Farms, which was plundered of much personal wealth, and then burned.

On July 11th, Norwalk was attacked. Light resistance from local militia delayed capture of the town for several hours, but did not change the final outcome. Norwalk was looted of great personal wealth (over \$150,000). In addition to burning the town, the torch was put to five ships in the harbor. The end result of the second Connecticut raid was not so much men killed in battle as the indignation of the local inhabitants at the burning and pillaging of private wealth, which had no military value or function.

On July 10th, the "Penobscot Expedition" with twenty transports escorted by seventeen ships of the Massachusetts Navy and three ships from the Continental Navy cleared Boston Harbor. The armed vessels boasted a total armament of 200 guns while the transports carried 3,000 ground troops. The expedition was unilaterally directed and sponsored by the Massachusetts government with perhaps tacit approval of the Continental Congress to obtain the three ships of the Continental Navy. Another source says the fleet cleared Boston nine days later [July 19th] with a strength of 19 armed vessels with 344 guns while 24 transports carried 2,000 men. Quite a discrepancy between sources, don't you think!

The expedition was to retake from the British an American settlement (Today's Castine, ME) on the Penobscot River just off Penobscot Sound. The question came to mind, why would the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on its own authority and expense, solely be interested in a captured settlement in Maine? Wasn't this something the Continental Congress and its army and navy should pursue? Perhaps with assistance from Massachusetts. With these questions in mind, I briefly traced the history of Maine to understand why this was such a personal thing to the government of the Old Bay State.

The Pilgrims voyage in the "Mayflower", and a proposed settling in Virginia, was financed in London by "The Plymouth Company." Why the Pilgrims arrived and settled at present day Plymouth, as opposed to Virginia, is unknown. Arriving off the Massachusetts coast on December 11, 1620, a party landed to locate a suitable site for a settlement. The Pilgrims established Plymouth Plantation or settlement after landing on December 21, 1620. This was the beginning of British settlements in New England

Pilgrims were Separatists from the Anglican Communion, the official Church of England, as were the Puritans, who several years later settled in the area of what became Boston. Both had fled England to escape religious persecution. This is included to explain some of the later actions by the Massachusetts government.

The New England land grant was given to the sponsoring Plymouth Company in England, not to the Pilgrims at Plymouth Colony. It isn't clear as to the amount of land that was granted by the Crown to the Plymouth Company. The policy of large land grants by the settling nation allowed that nation to lay claim to vast territories. Therefore it is logical

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by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

that the Plymouth Company's claim might well have covered the entire area north and west of Plymouth until reaching French Canada in the north.

In 1622, only two years after the Pilgrims landed, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason received from the Council for New England (Successor to the Plymouth Company) a grant to the property between the Merrimac and the Kennebec rivers and all the lands for 60 miles inland, under the name of "Province of Maine." Gorges was an Anglican. Pilgrim and Puritan Massachusetts, was unwilling to have Anglicans as owners of the province. Massachusetts then asserted a claim to ownership to all territory to a point 3 miles north of the source of the Merrimac River. Controversy and much litigation as to ownership of the province followed. Massachusetts gradually assumed ownership (between 1652 and 1658) of the entire area north to the St. Croix River. In 1677, Gorges claim was purchased by Massachusetts for 1,250 pounds sterling. Massachusetts then asserted full ownership, claiming the area and any settlements as a proprietor.

With this background in mind it can be assumed that the government of Massachusetts sent the Penobscot Expedition to reaffirm its claim to the vast untamed area of Maine. Canada surrounded the inland area of Maine on two sides. Failure by Massachusetts to forcefully pursue its claim could have resulted in the entire Province of Maine being retained by Britain at the 1783 Treaty of Paris.

The Penobscot Expedition arrived at what is now Castine, Maine, on July 15 [July 24 ?] and began an attack on the British position. The maneuvering continued into August.

After the British capture of Stony Point in June, the fort was completed and garrisoned. The two forts, Stony Point and Fort LaFayette on Verplanck's Point across the river, gave Clinton control of the Hudson and jeopardized West Point. Washington was disturbed. The two forts as set up by Clinton were impregnable without a great loss of life and equipment. Almost destitute of supplies and funds, not to mention men, Washington was at first unwilling to take the risk of seizing one or both of the forts. On June 28, he asked Anthony Wayne (Mad Anthony) to assess the true state of affairs and determine the possibility of at least seizing Stony Point, the more strategically valuable of the two forts. Here again we come upon a more than familiar name, Captain Allen McLane. July 2, McLane, in company of a local woman, went to the fort under the guise of coming to visit the woman's son. Entry was granted and McLane was able to observe and report on the Fort's defenses to Washington. Then, covered by McLane's troopers, Washington spent an entire day examining the area around the fort. With all of Allen McLane's accomplishments, why is he still a captain? Why hasn't he been promoted?

Ward notes that on . . . "the morning of July 15, Wayne's men were drawn up . . . for inspection . . . freshly shaved and well powdered. . . in accordance with his customary attention to their appearance." That day they marched thirteen miles over what was at times a lane so narrow that the men had to march single file. Eight o'clock that night they were concealed in a position one and a half miles from Stony Point. At half past eleven, the force advanced in two columns, both proceeded in the dark over marshland and, in one case, through waist deep water. Despite an early discovery of their presence, the Americans pressed on through several lines of abatis until they had scaled the wall of the fort and engaged the enemy hand to hand. In thirty minutes it was all over. British losses were: 63 killed, 70 wounded and 543 captured. American casualties were 15 killed and 80 wounded.

When the fort was secured, its guns were turned on a sloop in the Hudson and on Fort LaFayette with no visible effect. After examination, Washington determined that it would require too many men and equipment to maintain the fort. He then ordered the removal of anything useable, destruction, and abandonment of the fort. Clinton later restored and re-garrisoned Stony Point. While nothing more than the armament, stores, and prisoners were physically gained, the psychological effect on the army and civilian population was tremendous.

References: Schlessingers "The Almanac of American History"; Encyclopedia Britannica; Higginbotham's "The War of American Independence"; Ward's "The War of the American Revolution"; "The People's Chronology"

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Report on the 119th National Congress in Atlanta, Georgia

by Jim Faulkinbury

This year, as the CASSAR State Secretary, I attended the 119th NSSAR Congress in Atlanta, Georgia, from July 4th through the 8th. I arrived at the host hotel, the Renaissance Waverly in Marietta, Georgia, on the evening of July 2nd. July 3rd was a day of meetings with the other members of the California Delegation led by CASSAR President Lou Carlson, and socializing with members of the other State Societies. On July 4th the Georgia Society held their Host Society Reception for all attendees.

The morning of Sunday July 5th began with the Color Guard Breakfast. Following lunch, the Memorial Service was held in the Marietta First Baptist Church. I participated in the National Color Guard for this event. The service was marred when our State President, Lou Carlson, fell and injured himself following the service, but although he had cracked his kneecap, torn a ligament, and injured a rotator cuff, he stayed for the remainder of the Congress before returning home for surgery to repair the injuries.

July 6th began the formal business meetings of the Congress and I again participated with the National Color Guard in presenting the Colors for the Opening Session. This day was primarily used for the General Officer and Committee reports. President General David Appleby gave the first report and briefly discussed the issue of DAR Record Copies with center check marks. He indicated that he had appointed a Blue Ribbon Panel to look into the issue and was very disappointed in how the issue had become so contentious on SARTALK. The issue would now be placed in the hands of the panel to be addressed and their recommendations made at the Fall Leadership Meeting. The morning and afternoon sessions were separated by the Youth Awards Luncheon where the National winners of the Rumbaugh Orations Contest, the Outstanding JROTC Contest, the Knight Essay Contest, and the Eagle Scout Essay Contest read their winning entries and were presented with their prizes. The Americanism Poster Contest winner was also selected, and the winner was California's entry from the Gold Country Chapter. Next year's theme for the Poster Contest was announced as "Bunker Hill". Following dinner on our own, the Recognition Ceremony was held beginning with the induction of the 2009 class of Minutemen which included Marston Watson from the California Society. This was followed by a video presentation of the 2007 "Wreaths Across America" program at the Dixon Veterans Cemetery in which the Sacramento Chapter Color Guard served as the Honor Guard. State and Chapter awards were made. The Sacramento Chapter received one of 96 "Partners in Patriotism" certificates of recognition for our participation in the 2008 "Wreaths Across America" and the "Missing in America Project" ceremonies.

July 7th continued with more committee reports followed by the nominations for the new General Officers in the morning. CASSAR President Lou Carlson gave the nomination speech for Larry Magerkurth for Treasurer General. All but the positions of Secretary General and Treasurer General were uncontested and unanimously elected by affirmation, but there were two compatriots running for Secretary General and three for Treasurer General. The uncontested positions included Judge Edward Butler as President General, James Say as Chancellor General, and Joseph Dooley as Genealogist General. Following the morning session, I attended a seminar on the new annual dues filing process that is being automated into a standard reporting format that should make the process much easier using Excel spreadsheets. Balloting for the two remaining General Officer positions was held during the afternoon resulting in the Election of David Simpson as Secretary General, but none of the candidates for the Treasurer General position received a majority of the votes thus requiring a runoff between the two candidates with the most votes the following morning. The Banquet was held in the evening and I again participated with the Color Guard in posting the Colors for this event. The keynote speaker was U.S. Rep. Roy Blount of Missouri who gave a great talk on the role of religion as seen by our founding fathers. He



**President-General David Appleby,
escorted by Larry Guzy (Georgia Society SAR)**

Report on the 119th National Congress in Atlanta, Georgia

cited from House Resolution 397 many of the references to God in the documents that are the foundations of our government, making the case that they believed in the separation of Church and State, but not the separation of God and Country.

The final morning session of the Congress was held on July 8th. Under Old Business, there was a long discussion on how to address the costs for more staff to handle the growing workload in new applications. Several suggestions to address the costs via fees and/or dues were made with a final decision to raise the NSSAR application fee for new members by \$20 (no change to the family plan fees for additional family members), and to raise the annual NSSAR dues for regular and junior members by \$5 (\$30/year for Regular Members and \$10/year for Jr. Members). Since the attendees had already missed the planned tours for the afternoon, and the remaining attendees were growing tired, new business was limited to 10 minutes after which the Congress was adjourned with the announcement that Larry Magerkurth had won the runoff election for Treasurer General.

Since Wayne Griswold (Gold Country Chapter) and I had both missed our tour to Stone Mountain, a member of the Georgia Society who Wayne had met, offered to take us to the historic Oakmont Cemetery in Atlanta to see the "Atlanta Lion", a monument to the Confederate Unknown Soldier. This historic cemetery also had a large Confederate burial ground including several general officers as well as the graves of golfer Bobby Jones and "Gone With the Wind" author, Margaret Mitchell. It was also the place where eight of Andrews Raiders (the Great Locomotive Chase) were hung and originally buried. We then went to the Cyclorama, a 358' by 48' circular painting of the Battle of Atlanta made over 120 years ago. We viewed a movie about the battle

followed by the slow circular ride around the painting. The building also housed the "Texas," the locomotive that, in reverse, ran down "General" which Andrews Raiders had taken control of in an attempt to break the Confederate supply lines. We then went through downtown Atlanta seeing Olympic Park, and several of the other sites of the city.

We returned in time for the final banquet to see the installation of the new General Officers, and the ring ceremony where the symbol of the office of President General, George Washington's signet ring, is placed in the finger of the new PG.

The next day I returned home. All in all, it was a busy, but great experience.



CASSAR members attending the 2009 Congress held in Atlanta include Sacramento and CASSAR Secretary Jim Faulkinbury (front row far right), Wayne Griswold, CASSAR VP North (back row, right section, far left), and CASSAR President Lou Carlson, and his wife, Karen (front row, left section, far right).

Representative Roy Blount, the keynote speaker at the 119th NSSAR Congress, spoke on the founding father's thoughts on the importance of religion in our new nation. He made a very strong point --- the founding fathers believed that the church and state should be separated, that is there should be no state religion at the expense of other religions, and all persons should be free to practice their own form of religion. **BUT THEY DID NOT BELIEVE IN THE SEPARATION OF GOD FROM COUNTRY!!!!** He read the text of House Resolution 397 which I recommend to all of you, and to anyone else you think might want to read it. The text can be found at <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/billtext.xpd?bill=hr111-397>.

Photos from the June 20, 2009 Meeting

photos by Don Spradling.



Cynthia and Glen Fine



President Jeff Goodwin presents June speaker Larry Stitt with the SAR Liberty Bell.

Photos from the Fourth of July Parade



L-R: Steve Wardlow, Don Spradling (behind the flag), Tom Chilton, Scott Stiewig, Hank Henderson, and Donna Spradling



Marilyn Chilton decorates the rental trailer. She was our designated driver.



Donna Spradling



L-R: Mary Ann, Jeff, and Sara Goodwin.



More Photos - 2009 Fourth of July Carmichael Elk's Parade

Photos by Peter Darnell



L-R: Carys Hawkey, Miranda and Rachel Stiewig. Carys and Miranda are pen-pals. She lives in Cardiff, Wales, and was visiting America for the first time.



L-R: Steve Wardlow, Don Spradling, and Tom Chilton



L-R: Donna Spradling, Steve Wardlow (playing the drum) and Tom Chilton (loading his gun).



↑ L-R: Carys Hawkey, Miranda Stiewig, Don and Donna Spradling.



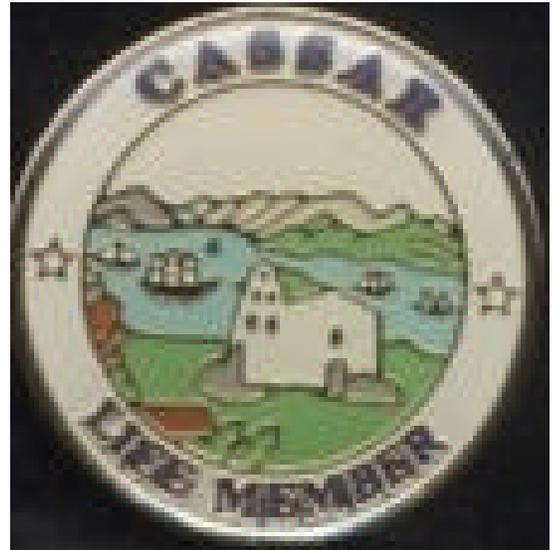
Donna Spradling and Hank Henderson



CASSAR Life Membership Lapel Pin Available to All CASSAR Life members

It has been brought to our attention that some of the Sacramento Chapter's CASSAR Life members are not aware that a special lapel pin is available. This attractive enameled pin is 3/4 of an inch in diameter, with the words "CASSAR Life Member" prominently displayed. The center of the pin shows a pastoral scene typical of California. See an enlarged picture of the pin to the right.

The pins cost ten dollars (\$10.00), and can be purchased by contacting Jim Faulkinbury, our Sacramento Secretary. We are uncertain of the continued supply of these pins, and cannot guarantee their availability in the future.



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

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**WE ARE ON THE WEB!
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