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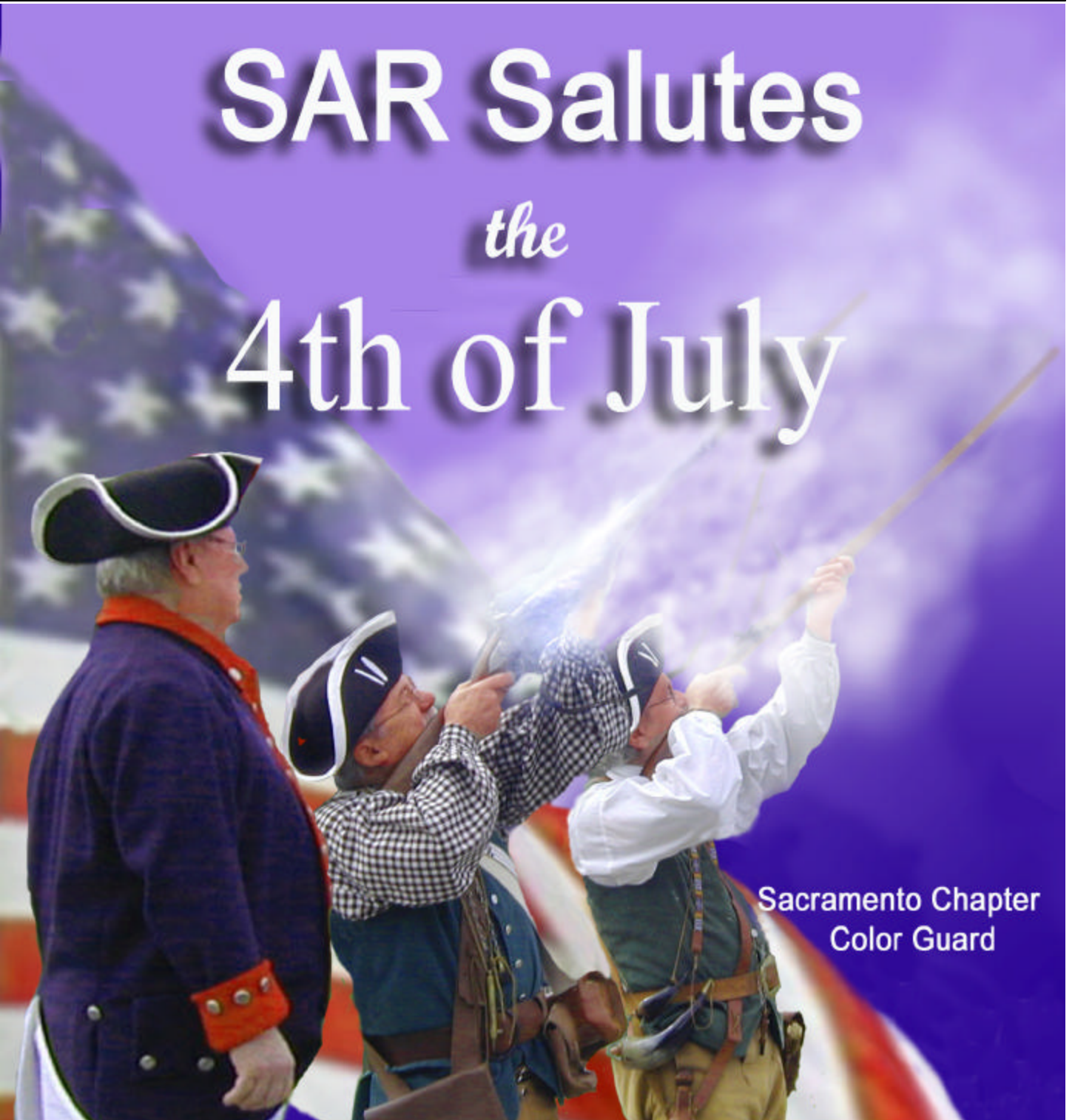
The Courier

July - August 2011

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

SAR Salutes the 4th of July

Sacramento Chapter
Color Guard



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by Peter Darnall

Compatriots Pictured (left to right)
Tom Douglas, Ford Osborn & Ron Proffer



—IN THIS ISSUE—

- 3 **President's Corner**
- 4 *Ampersand*
- 5 **Secretary's Report**
- 6 **An Interesting Career...**
A genealogist looks at his own family tree
- 7 **The American Revolution**
Month by Month
- 9 **In Memoriam**
- 12 **Schedule of Future Meetings**

Community Awards Banquet

will be held on
Saturday, October 22nd
at the
Sacramento Yacht Club

The Courier

Is the official newsletter of the Sacramento Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. Unless explicitly stated, the opinions expressed herein are the opinions of the authors and not necessarily those of the society.

President's Corner

Greetings Fellow Compatriots,

I trust that you are having a wonderful summer by going places and doing things which make summer such a great season.

On Saturday, June 18, we held a second Business Meeting. I wish to thank Joe Mohamed for hosting this meeting at the Mohamed Family History and Learning Center. Members of the Sacramento Chapter met for several hours to talk about our future as an organization. We talked about the need for members to step forward during the coming year and lead this organization. We also talked about ideas for increasing our membership. Finally we had a good brainstorming session on speakers and topics for the coming year.

Although January 2012 is still more than five months in the future, we need to do the planning now to make sure we are prepared. Time, like the miles in a journey, seem to slip by. The drive from Sacramento to Los Angeles is about three hundred and fifty miles. In Sacramento, the distance seems very long. As Stockton, Modesto and Fresno pass by, the odometer ticks off the miles. By the time you reach the Grapevine you're only eighty miles from your destination. Then Castaic flashes by and ... you're In Los Angeles.

The next year, 2012, is coming and now is the time to act. At a minimum, we need a president, a vice-president and a treasurer. We also should attempt to find a new secretary, to get help for our registrar, and to appoint a chairman for the Calling Committee. These are roles that we need good men to fill. If you are interested in exploring any of these positions, please call me or contact me via E-mail.

Here is the schedule for our regular dinner meetings for the rest of the year:

1. **Friday, September 16** - our speaker will be Katherine Borges. She will explore the subjects of DNA and family genealogy with us.
2. **Saturday, October 22** - we will host our Annual Community Awards Banquet at the Sacramento Yacht Club. Our keynote speaker will be Nancy Ward, FEMA Region IX Administrator. Region IX includes the states of Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada. In addition, her territory includes American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands and Micronesia.
3. **Friday, November 18** - our speaker will be FBI Special Agent Herbert Brown.
4. **Friday, December 16** - O traditional Christmas meeting will feature The Auburnaires.

Enjoy the rest of your Summer and I'll see you in September!



Donald B. Littlefield

—Don Littlefield

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.

& Ampersand

Thoughts On The Fourth of July

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”

As an aspiring writer at age thirteen, these words made a deep impression. They were written in large letters on the blackboard in Mrs. Curtice’s classroom. Mrs. Curtice taught both Civics and Drama at Garfield Junior High School in Berkeley. Her classroom had a special raised platform for staged performances. On the first day of Civics class, we were instructed to write the words on the front of our notebooks and to memorize them. Each day she would point to a student and the chosen one would go to the stage and lead the class in a recitation of those words while she observed the performance. This ritual had become something of a rite of passage for Garfield students over the years.

These words constitute the opening sentence of the preamble to the Declaration of Independence. This sentence has been described as “one of the best-known sentences in the English language” and “the most potent and consequential words in the American history.” Thomas Jefferson, the principal writer of the Declaration of Independence, presented the essence of teachings from the Age of Enlightenment, especially the concepts of natural law and self-government in the preamble. The entire preamble consists of only five sentences and fourteen phrases.

The words were written two hundred and thirty-five years ago ...

In the spring of 1776, the thirteen American colonies had been at war with England for over a year. On June 11, after long debate on the subject of independence from England, the Second Continental Congress created a committee of five men to draft a notice declaring the independence of the colonies. It was recognized that this document would have to be much more than a notice of severance; it would also have to solicitation for other nations to join the colonies in the struggle for freedom.

John Adams, the senior member of the committee, recognized Thomas Jefferson’s artistry with words and urged him to write the document. The declaration submitted by the committee to Congress was a masterpiece of creative writing. Jefferson had portrayed a British colonial conflict of little international interest as a universal struggle against tyranny for mankind. The American Declaration of Independence changed the world forever.

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress on the fourth day of July, 1776. The Fourth of July is America’s Birthday!

—Peter Darnall

Secretary's Report

Minutes of Business Meeting - June 8, 2011

The annual business meeting of the Sacramento Chapter was called to order at 10:10 in the morning by President Don Littlefield at Com-patriot Joe Mohamed's Family Learning Center. Hal Lawson gave the In-vocation. He was followed by Alex King who led the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance and Greg Jones who led the Pledge to the SAR.

President Littlefield recognized Joe Mohamed with a Certificate of Appreciation and Liberty Bell for providing his facility for the Chapter's use for our annual business meeting. He then introduced past presidents Tom Chilton, Jim Faulkinbury and Jeff Goodwin of the Sacramento Chapter. He next introduced Jeff Sylvan as the president of the Delta Chapter. He welcomed prospective members Richard Tolman, Joe Moorehead, and Gale Nelson. President Littlefield spoke e of concern for members Woody Robertshaw and John Hesselbein, both of whom have serious health issues. He announced that the next meeting would be at

the Buggy Whip Restaurant on Friday, September 16th. He also reminded the membership that the Annual Community Awards Banquet would be held at the Sacramento Yacht Club on Saturday, October 22nd. The address is 3365 South River Road, West Sacramento. Dress will be formal—tuxedos, suits, Color Guard uniforms, or kilts.

The meeting then turned to the business agenda. President Littlefield began the discussion but **by** stating member expectations—that during the summer, we consider how each of us could help the Chapter. The goal would be that, by September, members interested in holding an office or program chair for 2012 could begin partnering with the current incumbents to learn the duties of the position. In October, we need to be-gin putting together a slate of officers for 2012 so they can be nominated at the November 18th meeting and elected at the December 16th meeting.

A presentation by each of the officers was then made providing an explanation of their duties and the time commitment involved.

President Littlefield began with the President's duties and indicated that we will need a new president for 2012. He also noted that we will need a chair to be in charge of the Calling Committee to remove that responsibility from the President's duties.

Chancellor Jeff Goodwin made a proposal that the Chapter provide reimbursement to the President for some portion of the costs involved in attending the CASSAR annual meetings, which the President, as a member of the CASSAR Board of Managers, is expected to attend. No action was taken regarding this proposal.

Treasurer Mike Wolf went over the duties of Treasurer indicating he would need to be replaced and also suggested that the "door duty" of collecting monies for meals be removed from the Treasurer's responsibilities and possibly be rotated so who ever does it isn't tied up from social interactions before all of the meet-ings.



Minutes continued on Pg. 11

An Interesting Career Discovered in Newspapers and a Civil War Diary

By Jim W. Faulkinbury, CGSM

One of my longest researched problems has been locating my Faulkinbury ancestry. The earliest known ancestor was Pitman Faulkinbury who was born in 1810 and who married Huldah Miller, daughter of George Miller a South Carolina patriot of the Revolution. The earliest record found thus far for Pitman was a court record from Lancaster County, South Carolina. A DNA project regarding the Faulkinbury/ Fortenberry families has determined that the descendants of Pitman's sons do not match the DNA of any of the other Faulkinbury/Fortenberry families of North or South Carolina including the Anson Co., NC and Lancaster Co., SC area where most of them lived so Pitman's ancestry still remains a mystery.



The first census in which Pitman and his family appears is the 1850 census of Lincoln County, Tennessee then in 1860 in Calhoun County, Mississippi, and finally in 1880 in Lawrence County, Indiana. His whereabouts in 1870 remain another mystery although some of his children have been found in that year in various states.

Many years ago I was given a transcript of Pitman's family Bible and copies of photographs of three of his sons. Unfortunately, the family bible has since disappeared. One of these photographs was of Henry Newton Faulkinbury (1842-1905). He was the brother of my great-grandfather, Francis Marion Faulkinbury. The interesting thing about this photograph was the badge on his vest pocket. At that time the only record that I had which was positively of him was the 1900 census of Little Rock Arkansas in which he was listed as single and a hotel clerk. It was through use of newspapers that light was shed on the badge and the story of a very interesting career.

The transcript of the family Bible provided his date of death as 29 September 1905. Another Faulkinbury/Fortenberry researcher, Gene Faulkinberry of Missouri, used that date and located both a death notice and article about his impending death that gave an account of his career – "*Col. Falkenberry in Critical Condition*" [*Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock Arkansas), 29 September 1905, 7:4]. This article stated that Col. Falkenberry (sic) served in the Confederate Army moving to Arkansas after the war and shortly thereafter was appointed U.S. Deputy Marshal in Newport, that he was one of the best known secret service agents in Arkansas, was special agent in Arkansas for the Iron Mountain Rail System, had his own private detective agency in Little Rock for a short while, and also was special commissioner from Arkansas to the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago. It went on to state that he retired about 1899 and worked as a hotel clerk at the Plantera Hotel in Little Rock explaining the 1900 census record. Gene also located information at the Fort Smith Arkansas National Historic Site that indicated that Henry was a deputy U.S. Marshal for "Hanging Judge Parker" in 1892 and 1893.

Later research in newspapers that are now online indicated a much more about an interesting career; one that could have been a model for Judge Parker's fictional Roster Cogburn of "True Grit" fame.

Research about his Civil War service began at www.footnote.com and the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System at www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/ and proved that Henry and two of his brothers did indeed serve during the Civil War as privates in the 31st Mississippi Infantry, enlisting at Serepta, Calhoun Co., Mississippi on 15 August 1861 Contact with a historian of that unit indicated that Henry wrote a diary of his war experience and that diary serves as part of the history of the unit's participation in the War (the diary was recently transcribed and now available through Amazon.com). The diary describes the hardships

Career continued on Pg. 10

The American Revolution Month by Month



July was a month of relative inactivity in the southern sector. The month began with hot, humid weather and heavy rains that flooded the lowlands. The soldiers on both sides were exhausted from continual marching and fighting without sufficient supplies to maintain their strength. Neither side was capable of large scale combat. While there were minor engagements, the main armies withdrew to recuperate.

General Nathanael Greene and the main American army encamped in the High Hill of Santee to escape the malaria infested lowlands. There they were able to take advantage of the good air and clean spring water. In addition, the surrounding countryside was sympathetic to the American cause. The local populace was a good supply of both rations and recruits.

Lord Rawdon returned to the Charleston area with a small body of men. In poor health and discouraged from his lack of success against General Greene, he placed Lt. Colonel James Stuart in command of the British Southern Army. He then left the fever infested lowlands and returned to England.

Not all the troops would enjoy the stand down of the armies. Brig. General Francis (Swamp Fox) Marion, together with Brig. Thomas Sumter and Lt. Col Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee were ordered to attack and take the main British supply depot at Monck's Corner. Although described as "not wholly successful" the raid garnered the capture of 150 prisoners, 200 horses and a number of wagons. Departing Lee went to join Greene in the hills. Sumter remained in the lowlands, holding Friday's Ferry while Marion held Nelson's Ferry.

VIRGINIA and North – Fortunately for the budding nation communication between Clinton and Cornwallis was slow, requiring eight days or more travel in one direction. To further confuse the issue Lord George Germain, Secretary for Colonial Affairs regularly gave orders from his office in London for prosecution of the war in the colonies. His messages required up to three months to cross the ocean, usually arriving too late to be effective.

Not only was the war active in Virginia but Washington and Rochambeau (Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary Force) threatened New York City. On July 8, in response to the threat, British General Clinton ordered that 3,000 men from Cornwallis command be sent to defend the city. Later he issued a second order which confused the issue. On July 20, yet a third order required that the men be held in Virginia.

Responding to the first order Clinton had begun a move toward Portsmouth to embark the men for New York. To do this, he had to cross the James River. French Marquis de Lafayette saw this as an opportunity to attack the rear-guard when it was the only unit left to cross over. He split the American forces into three parts. General Anthony Wayne was sent to attack on one flank; Lafayette to attack on the other, while Freidrich von Steuben remained in reserve with his newly trained and un-blooded recruits.

Clinton thinking that Lafayette might act in this manner set up his troops in such a way that it appeared as if only the rear guard had not crossed over. Due to poor intelligence Lafayette fell for this stratagem. Wayne engaged his flank but was unable to make much progress. Clinton could have defeated Wayne at this point, but hesitated, intending to prevent Lafayette from determining the true number of British troops remaining. Clinton hoped that Lafayette would believe that he was engaged in an action with a rear guard. He would

Revolution continued on Pg. 8

Revolution continued from Pg. 7

then be vulnerable to an attack with the full force and fury of the British main body.

Lafayette fell for the ruse. Both he and Wayne might have been destroyed except for the timing of the attack. The attack came late in the afternoon and was followed by an exceptionally dark night. Extended combat was impossible and Lafayette army was saved. Lafayette withdrew under cover of darkness while Cornwallis continued to cross the river to his destination at Portsmouth. Once across, he sent Tarleton to destroy stores in Bedford County. Both Wayne and Daniel Morgan were sent to counter the raid. While they prevented the British from destroying the military stores, they could not prevent the burning of tobacco awaiting shipment on the docks..

Tarleton, who had a fierce reputation prior to Cowpens, had now lost much of his aura and was no longer considered a significant threat by the Americans.

Cornwallis, confused by orders and counter orders from both New York and London, was unable to act until he received the order to commit his troops and to occupy Old Point Comfort and Yorktown. The port of Yorktown would give him immediate access to the sea but Old Point Comfort was deemed by his engineers as a poor place to harbor ships of the Royal Navy. On his own volition, he seized both Yorktown and Gloucester across the river. These strongholds afforded him control of the entire area and assured a safe harbor for ships of moderate draft.

. Washington had gotten Rochambeau and his troops to move to the New York area and an agreement to push Clinton out of New York city or to defeat him, and hopefully, capture Arnold along with the other British military. Since the days when he had been pushed out of New York Washington had longed to attack and reclaim the city. Not only would it give Washington the personal satisfaction of regaining control, but with an American army occupying the city there could be no argument in any future peace negotiation as to who had a right to the city and State. This would tie down the right to all of the northern states for the new nation.

August appears to be a month of little action by either side. However it is only the calm before the storm.

— Andrew J. Strough.III

Edited by Harold Jones

References: Arthur M. Schlesinger: *Almanac of American History*, Christopher Ward: *The War of the Revolution*, Bruce Lancaster: *The American Revolution*, Don Higginbotham: *The War of American Independence*.

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In Memorium

NORWOOD (WOODY) FRANKLIN ROBERTSHAW

Born July 18, 1934 in East Penn Township, PA to Andrew Robertshaw, Jr. and Eleanor (Schleicher) Robertshaw. He is survived by his wife of 57 years, the former Patricia LeVan; three daughters, Anne of Ontario, OR, Amy (Mark Hafner) of El Dorado Hills, CA and Sue of Antioch, CA; three grandchildren, Jeff of Seattle, WA, Blake with the US Coast Guard in Montauk, NY, and Elena, a student at California State University-Sacramento.

After graduating from [Penn State University](#), Woody had a 34-year career with the US Forest Service, working in various states across the country including Oregon, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin, Washington D.C. and California. He retired in 1989 as Director of Lands and Real Estate Management for the Pacific Southwest Region in San Francisco. After retirement, he worked for the Trust for Public Land, and then as a Land and Natural Resources Consultant. He served on the Board of the California Tahoe Conservancy and the Brentwood Agricultural Land Trust.

He was a conservationist and planted an estimated million trees throughout his career. He was responsible for brokering numerous land exchanges with private parties to help preserve pristine wilderness areas for the public domain.

During his career, he dressed up as Smokey the Bear for appearances at grade schools to educate children about the importance of fire prevention; manned a Forest Service lookout tower; fought forest fires throughout the western United States and designed campgrounds. He generously mentored innumerable people throughout his career.

A true renaissance man, he could be asked a question on any topic and provide the answer, in addition to giving a full 360 degree perspective on the topic. Due to an oral family history dating back to 1805, he was known as an engaging storyteller. He enjoyed gardening, genealogy, history, fishing, snowshoeing, camping, travelling, was fluent in German, and was known for his witty sense of humor.

Activities throughout his adult life included Little Theater, assisting with organizing three Unitarian Churches in Roseburg, OR, Springfield, MO, and Mequon, WI; acting as an advisor to a 4H club; and membership in the following organizations: Tau Phi Delta fraternity, Penn State Alumni Association, the Pennsylvania German Society, the National Association of Active and Retired Federal Employees, Society of American Foresters, National Association of Forest Service Retirees and proudly, the Sons of the American Revolution.

He was a wonderful father and husband and had many longtime friends throughout the United States. He will be buried in the family plot in Lehighton, PA. There will be a celebration of his life at a later date.

Thanks to Roseville Kaiser Hospice for the comfort provided during his brave battle against melanoma. In lieu of flowers, please make donations to Roseville Kaiser Hospice, 1680 E. Roseville Parkway, Roseville, CA 95661, or the charity of your choice.

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Career continued from Pg. 6

of disease and the disillusionment with the war. The last couple of entries show that he and his brother Jasper and others finally decided to desert on 5 March 1864 stating

we left it (the Rebel Army) with the intention of never seeing it again & with the intention of dying before being taken back to it by the Rebell Scouts.”

On 25 March 1864, he recorded from across the Mississippi River near Helena, Mississippi:

we marched up to the landing wher saw the old union Flag floating gently in the air. it was indeed a pleasant thing for us to Behold...as it floated from a gunn boat that lay in the Current... By means of pining our white hankerchiefs together we maid a prety good white flag which we histed gust as high as we could get it, & the ferry Boat came over after us.

The newspaper accounts of Henry's career as deputy Marshal also give an interesting story about his service and his notoriety. The *Arkansas Gazette* of 18 April 1893 [2:3] announced his retirement following his loss to Abner Gaines in the appointment of the new U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas. The article states that Henry served as Deputy Marshal for twenty-two years and was the chief rider for the last twelve of those years. Among the highlights of his career found in other newspapers was the capture the notorious "Swamp Angel", Martin Mitchell in November 1885 [*Warren Ledger* (Warren, PA), 6 November 1885, 6:1]. Mitchell, a notorious outlaw, had murdered more than a dozen men at that time. Many articles about his arrests of moonshiners, lumber thieves, and counterfeiters between 1879 and 1893 can be read by using the Library of Congress' Internet web sites pertaining to historic newspapers:

www.chroniclingamerica.loc.gov.

www.genealogybank.com,

www.worldvitalrecords.com.



Henry Newton Faulkinbury
1842-1905

One of the most interesting accounts is of his "assassination" by timber thieves near Batesville, Arkansas on 29 January 1893. This account was published nationwide including the *New York Times*, the *Saint Paul Globe* (St. Paul, MN), the *Daily Citizen* (Iowa City, IA), the *Times* (Richmond, VA), and the *Logansport Journal* (Logansport, IN). The story was eventually reported as a hoax when he reported the next day that he had captured the thieves and was bringing them into Little Rock [*The Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA) 31 January 1893, 1:5]. This research demonstrates the value of some of the resources now online for newspaper and Civil War research for those who have an interest in finding their family history. With this information, I was also able to not only add interesting facts to my family history, but also to provide the Fort Smith National Historic Site staff with additional information for their records about the Deputy Marshals that served Judge Parker.

—By Jim W. Faulkinbury, CGSM

Minutes *continued from Pg. 5*

Secretary Jim Faulkinbury went over the Secretarial duties. He also explained the need for the members to keep the Secretary informed of any address changes and not rely on the Post Office notifications since we have to pay USPS for redirected mailings. He also indicated a need to find a mechanism for annual contact for annual contact with our Chapter's CASSAR Life Members --- last year it was discovered that statewide, several CASSAR Life Members had passed away (one over 10 years ago) but the State Society has continued to pay their NSSAR, CASSAR and Chapter dues.

The various Youth Programs and *The Courier* editor positions were next discussed.

Jim Faulkinbury, as Color Guard Commander, went over the duties of coordinating the school presentations and indicated both the need for more members in the Color Guard and the need for a Vice Commander to assist in the coordination of events. Jim noted that the number of participating members has dropped from over thirty to ten or less. He also noted that we need backups for our school program.

The next major item of discussion was membership. Jeff Sylvan had attended the Southern California Genealogy Conference and noted that there was little interest in membership in the SAR by the attendees. Jim Faulkinbury indicated the same results from attending the Annual Family History Days at the State Archives. Proposals made to publicize the SAR included YouTube skits by Color Guard members. YouTube receives many hits over the internet. This exposure could enhance our exposure to the public via proactive requests to participate in activities such as our Annual Awards Banquet and SAR involvement in community activities such as veterans programs or coat drives.

The need for a Publicity Chair was also identified to coordinate press releases to local newspapers and other media.

The third agenda item was our speakers for the next year. We have 10 meetings per year and need 8-9 speakers for those meetings. (Christmas is usually musical entertainment.) Joe Mohamed suggested Herbert M Brown, who is an FBI Sacramento Special Agent in Charge. Jeff Goodwin noted that former Sacramento County Sheriff, John McGinnis, has an office across from him. Alex King made a number of suggestions for potential speakers: Tony Beard, who is the California State Senate Chief Sergeant-at-Arms, the individual who personifies General Fremont, the individual who personifies Mark Twain; Nancy Samuelson (a Civil War writer and an expert on local Indian history), Katie Pollock (a Carson City, Nevada resident, who talks about the Chinese in the development of the railroad); a speaker from the Army Corps of Engineers on the Folsom Dam project, C.C. Myers (the owner of CC Myers Construction), and Imam Mohamed Abdul-Azeez (the religious leader of the SALAM Islamic Center in Sacramento CA).

President Littlefield ended the program with the commendation of Compatriot Joe Mohamed for his written essays on the United States Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and other documents created by our founding fathers. Joe's writings are already on our website and will also be published in upcoming issues of *The Courier*.

There being no further business, John Chiles led the Recessional followed by the Benediction by Hal Lawson. The members then sang "God Bless America" after which the meeting was adjourned at 1:11 in the afternoon.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary

Schedule of Future Meetings

Friday, September 16 - 7:00 PM

Katherine Hope Borges
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Saturday, October 22 - 6:00 PM

Community Awards Banquet
Sacramento Yacht Club

Friday, November 18 - 7:00 PM

Herbert Brown - FBI
(Special Agent In Charge)
2012 Officer Nominations
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, December 16 - 7:00 PM

The Auburnaires
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Calling All Compatriots
Hear Ye! Hear Ye!
Community Awards Banquet
will be held on
Saturday, October 22nd
at the
Sacramento Yacht Club

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

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