



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

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The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



December's Program

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Christmas Season is once again upon us. This year's Christmas meeting program will feature music by Eric Anderson, the past California State Champion Fiddler, accompanied by our own Helen Garcia, and guitarist John Hettinger. Eric, John, and Helen will play Christmas music before the meeting. After dinner, election of officers for the 2011 year will be held. At the end of the meeting, Eric, Joe, and Helen will play a few more tunes before we finish the evening by singing a few Christmas carols and Christmas music. We look forward to seeing you on the 17th.



December 17th, 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 Dec 15th, 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

Del McCardell

Eagle Scout Program

Ted Robinson

ROTC Program

Sean Jones

Knight Essay Contest

Jeff Sylvan

Membership

Chuck Highbaugh

Jeff Goodwin

Flag Certificate Program

Calling Committee

Seward Andrews
Tom Chilton
Jim Faulkinbury
Vince Gantt
Ernie Garcia
Don Littlefield
Dennis Sperry
Jeff Sylvan
Jim Warrick

Members, Spouses, and Friends,

It is my assessment, looking back over the past year, that 2010 has proven to be a successful year for the Sacramento Chapter. We had many good speakers, among them were our own Vince Gantt, big game hunter Steve Cognata, Sheriff-elect Scott Jones, Sacramento DA Jan Scully, and who can forget Sacramento Mayor Kevin Johnson or the River Cats Johnny Duskow.

In May, we had a terrific Youth Awards Banquet in partnership with the Elks Lodge and in October we celebrated the men and women of the Sacramento Sheriff, Police, Fire and EMS/EMT organizations who distinguished themselves during the past year.

The Color Guard was everywhere this year. Wreaths Across America last December, Presidents Day at Mt. Vernon Memorial Gardens, Youth Awards Banquet, Fourth of July Parade in Carmichael, the October Awards Banquet, and Wreaths Across America again this December. The School Guard made [34] presentations to Fifth Graders across the Sacramento region.

We welcomed new members in 2010: Neil Zinn, Alex and Philip King, John Vawter, Jr., John Vawter, Sr., Bob Rectenwald, Andrew Tufts, and Harry Hutton.

We are thrilled to have several members who have stepped up to chair or co-chair some of our Sacramento Chapter programs: Sean Jones (Knight Essay Contest and Valley Forge Program); Del McCardell (Eagle Scout Courts of Honor and Scholarship); Chuck Highbaugh (Flag Certificate Program); Jim Faulkinbury (Americanism Poster Contest), Ted Robinson (JROTC/ROTC Programs).

It takes each one of you as members doing your part to enable to achieve our objectives and have a vibrant and meaningful Chapter. I thank each of you for what you do to make the Sacramento Chapter successful. Going forward in 2011, it is my hope and my commitment to involve more members in the day-to-day activities of the Chapter and to focus on growing our membership each and every month during the year.

I want to take this opportunity to wish you and your families a wonderful and joyous holiday season and a prosperous 2011.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year,

Don

*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.~~



New Member - Rowland Neil Zinn

Rowland Neil Zinn was born in Los Banos, California, and spent his childhood in that community. He graduated from the local high school, and received his A.B. and M.A. Degrees from California State University at Fresno. He is married to Helen Louise Parton. Neil and Helen have two adult daughters: Andrea Loreen (Zinn) Konstad, and Debrea Anne (Zinn) Napior.

Neil retired from the California Board of Corrections in 1999, where he served in several levels as a Parole Agent and finally as a Field Representative for the Board. His hobbies include travel, genealogical research, teaching seniors computer use in selected areas, hunting, and sport shooting. He is an active member of the Masons, Shrine, and Elk's Club.

Neil's application to join the Sons of the American Revolution was approved on July 22, 2010. His patriot ancestor, John Mason, performed public service, providing supplies in Stafford County, Virginia.



The Sacramento Chapter Awarded Grant by Wells Fargo



Ernie Garcia, Treasurer Mike Wolf, and the \$1000.00 check.



President Don Littlefield accepting the check for \$1000 from the Wells Fargo Bank representative Elen Batta.

Ernie Garcia was in his local branch of the Wells Fargo Bank several months ago conducting business. In his brief case was a photo taken by Don Spradling of Ernie in his Spanish Soldier's uniform. The bank employee noticed Ernie's photo, and asked him to tell her about it. He explained SAR, and told her about our Chapter's living history program, and how we present it free of charge to the local school children.

She was impressed with the program, and told Ernie that Wells Fargo has a grant program, and that each branch is permitted to grant \$1000 each year to the non-profit organization of their choice. All that was required from our chapter was a letter requesting that we be considered for the grant.

President Littlefield and Ernie Garcia worked together to develop the letter, and it was submitted to Wells Fargo several days later. The result of all this is that the Sunrise Branch of Wells Fargo Bank awarded the chapter a check for one thousand dollars (\$1000.00). **Good work and thank you, Ernie and Don!!**

Any of our members that bank at Wells Fargo Bank might ask how they could apply for such a grant from their local Wells Fargo branch. It never hurts to try.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - December 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

After the debacles of Savannah, Charleston, and Camden, Congress saw that it had erred in controlling the Southern army. Congress had made a bad decision in the appointment of Robert Howe (Savannah), Benjamin Lincoln (Charleston), and General Gates, who failed miserably at Camden. All had been responsible only to Congress. Even though Washington was given the title Commander-in-Chief (CINC) of all Armed Forces, Congress had reserved for itself all authority in the South. By this action, it had usurped Washington's power to fulfill his duty as the overall commander.

Washington, by naming a commander who would be responsible to him instead of Congress, finally had oversight of the entire armed forces, North and South. With this authority he named General Nathaniel Greene to succeed Gates. Defrocked by the Quakers because of his choice to serve in the military during the Revolution, Greene had proven his dedication to the American Cause. He gained his military craft and expertise in the field. With Washington since the siege of Boston, he gained the respect and confidence of both Washington and the army through devoted and successful service as a combat commander.

On December 2, 1780, Greene succeeded Gates as Commander. His style was totally different than Gates. Where Gates was aloof, Greene was close to his officers and considerate of the men. Where Gates assumed that supplies would be furnished, Greene evaluated the possibility of supplies as opposed to living off the land. Meeting individually with his officers, he became better informed of the condition and capabilities of his command more than any other officer in the Southern Army.

By determining the strengths and weaknesses of his force as opposed to those of Cornwallis, Greene arrived at a strategy that he would follow until Cornwallis was defeated at Yorktown. Using Washington's categorization of the forces available, he planned the use of both irregulars and regulars according to their abilities to harass Cornwallis in order to draw Cornwallis farther and farther from his supply bases, thus diluting his strength and supplies. Greene decided to split his force to coerce Cornwallis to do the same, thereby making the two sides more equal in numbers, if not in capability. He realized that he would be inferior to Cornwallis in the open field. Therefore, he will fight pitched battles only if he thought he could injure the British far beyond his own casualties, allowing him to leave the field with his own force relatively intact. He had determined that it would be a war of attrition and logistics. At no time would he hold any real estate, further weakening Cornwallis who must stretch his resources to hold territory as well as oppose Greene.

Cornwallis was the author of his own defeat. Given command of the British Southern Army, he was charged with holding the seaboard from the North Carolina border to British Florida, while the Tories would hold the interior. He was particularly instructed by Clinton to maintain Charleston, the most important city in the South, as his headquarters.

Cornwallis saw things differently. He had always believed that the key to holding the South, and thereby winning the war, was to hold the state of Virginia. This belief had been a bone of contention between him and Clinton all along. Aggressive by nature, he wanted to take action to make things happen. Under Clintons orders, he felt trapped and confined in Charleston. London also saw a need for action and allowed Cornwallis to override Clintons orders by giving him free rein to attack the problem as he saw fit.



Major-General Nathaniel Greene

The American Revolution – Month By Month - December 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

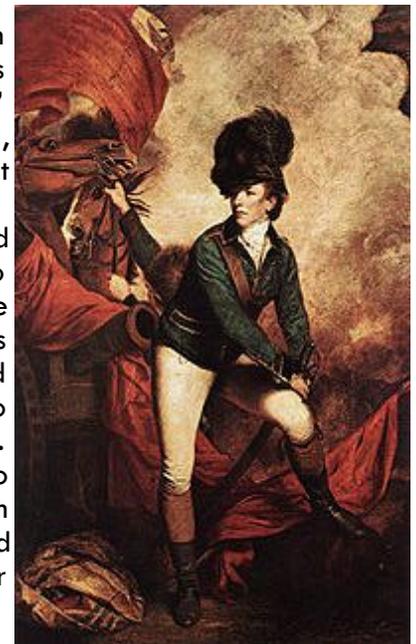
Adding to Cornwallis' discomfort was the failure of well trained, outfitted, and supplied Tory units to prevail in the field. He must remain in the field to complete the subjugation of the South. British might and experience would prevail, the Tories would only be an adjunct to his own forces and commanders.

Greene, upon assuming command on December 2nd, set out to obtain capable and battle tested Generals to lead his forces. Fortune smiled upon him when on December 3rd, Big Dan Morgan, a Brigadier General from Virginia, appeared for duty. He was noted for his ability to get along with frontier people, who trusted him to lead them in Battle. Greene counseled with the irregulars Sumter, Marion, and others, stating that he had no intention of placing Continental Officers over them, but he insisted that they all work as a team. He stated, "You may strike a hundred strokes and reap little benefit from them, unless you have a good army to take advantage of your success".

In mid-December, he formally divided his small army of 1600 men into three divisions. To Morgan he gave the best soldiers that he had; a second division was held under his own command. The third division was given to Brigadier General Isaac Huger. On December 16th, Greene directed Morgan to join North Carolina militia under General William Davidson. However, it was December 20th before Greene departed, and the 26th before he reached Cheraw Hill and encamped. At this point his army had grown to 650 Continentals, 303 Virginians, and 157 Maryland Militia. Cornwallis, already in the field, could not believe that Greene would divide his force. With Greene at three different locations, Cornwallis felt compelled to split his own force to react against Greene.

This was not as rash as it sounds. Cornwallis knew that some 2,500 fresh troops under a Major General was en-route from Charleston to reinforce his army. Cornwallis, ever eager to reduce the enemy, sent Colonel "Butcher" Tarleton in command of a division to destroy Morgan's army. By January 1781, Morgan was 140 miles from Greene's division. There would be a battle, but not one to enhance Tarleton's reputation.

In September, Benedict Arnold as a general in the British army, had devised and led an attack on New London where he defeated the Americans in two forts, and then butchered the surrendered garrison. Afterwards, he entered the town and put it to the torch along with neighboring Groton. Having shown his capability and loyalty to the Crown, he was given the task of planning and executing an invasion of Virginia. Clinton, still not sure of Arnold, placed two dependable Colonels, Dundas and Simcoe, in the expedition to watch over him. The expedition left Sandy Hook with 1,600 men on December 20th. Due to violent gales, the ships were scattered. One warship and three transports with 400 men never rejoined the expedition. Arnold and the remaining ships reached Hampton Roads on December 30th, where the troops were transferred to smaller vessels to continue up the James River, debarking on January 3, 1781



References: Schlessinger's "Almanac of American History"; Wards "The War of the Revolution"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution"; Utley and Washburn's "Indian Wars"; Galloway's "The American Revolution in Indian Country."; Higginbotham's "The War of American Independence"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution."

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“Separation of Church and State”

Historical Look at the First Amendment

By Michael G. Lucas

Many Americans believe the term “separation of church and state” can be found in the Constitution. However, the First Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1791, contains the only provision related to religion: “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.” The first part of the amendment is commonly called the establishment clause and the second half is known as the free-expression clause. The term “separation of church and state” cannot be found in the Constitution, but it can be traced back to a January 1, 1802, letter from President Thomas Jefferson to the Danbury Baptist Association of Connecticut. The Danbury Baptists had written Jefferson on October 7, 1801, due to their concern over losing their religious freedom. Jefferson responded that the religious practice of individuals was none of the business of the federal government because there was a “wall of separation between Church & State”. Jefferson’s letter conveyed the message that it was not the place of the federal government to do anything that might be interpreted as interfering with private religious practices.

The “wall” established by the First Amendment was one directional – it restricted actions of Congress but did not place restrictions upon religious practices. Quotations from many of our founders strongly indicate that they never intended that there would be a separation from religious values or principles. After the Revolutionary War, our government initiated public days of prayer, appointed chaplains for both Congress and the armed forces, and they established schools in the Northwest Territory for the stated purpose of Christianizing the Indians. George Washington, in his Farewell Speech, said “reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles”. Elsewhere in the speech, Washington stated that “of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports”. John Adams said “We have no government armed with power which is capable of contending with human passions unbridled by morality and religion. Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It’s wholly inadequate to the government of any other.” Noah Webster said “the Christian religion must be the basis of any government intended to secure the rights and privileges of a free people”.

The First Amendment also did not place restrictions upon state governments - “Congress shall make no law...”. In 1808, Thomas Jefferson wrote “Certainly, no power to prescribe any religious exercise, or to assume authority in religious discipline, has been delegated to the General [federal] Government. It must then rest with the states....”. Up until 1940, the Supreme Court’s rulings were consistent with the view that the federal government had no authority over religion. For example, in their ruling of *Permolli v. New Orleans* in 1845, the Supreme Court wrote “The Constitution makes no provision for protecting the citizens in their religious liberties; this is left to the state constitution and laws: nor is there any inhibition imposed by the Constitution of the United States in this respect on the states”.

A number of states had religious restrictions well after the ratification of the First Amendment. The Congregational Church was the established church of Connecticut until 1818. Massachusetts had a system until 1833 requiring church membership. New Hampshire until 1877 required members of their state legislature to be Protestants. North Carolina until 1835 allowed only Protestants to hold public office, and from 1835 to 1876 allowed only Christians to hold public office. A number of states provided aid to religion at the time they ratified the First Amendment. A diametric change in Supreme Court rulings started 150 years after the Bill of Rights was ratified and long after the states had an established precedence.



Michael G. Lucas

Separation of Church and State"

By Michael G. Lucas

(continued from page 6)

After 1940, the Supreme Court no longer refrained from ruling on religious matters. The court's abrupt change came in the ruling of *Cantwell v. Connecticut*. This new position was further strengthened in *Everson v. Board of Education* in 1947. The court ruled that the First Amendment applied not just to Congress but also to the states. The court relied on the Fourteenth Amendment, ratified in 1868, which declares "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws". However, critics, holding to an originalism philosophy, charge that the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment was to guarantee that emancipated slaves would not have their civil rights violated. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments were all passed in quick succession after the Civil War to abolish slavery, to make sure that states did not deny rights, and ensure the right to vote. Professor Daniel Dreisbach, in *Thomas Jefferson and the Wall of Separation between Church and State* writes that there was no legal or historical precedence to incorporate the First and Fourteenth Amendments. He states "Thus, a barrier [First Amendment] originally designed, as a matter of federalism, to separate the national and state governments, and thereby to preserve state jurisdiction in matters pertaining to religion, was transformed into an instrument of the federal judiciary to invalidate policies and programs of state and local authorities... Incorporation, in short, destroyed a vital purpose for which the First Amendment...had been written". An attempt by Maine Senator James Blaine to pass a Constitutional amendment in 1875 provides a strong historical argument against incorporating the First and Fourteenth Amendments. Blaine proposed an amendment that "no state shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof". Critics argue that there would have been no need to attempt to pass this amendment if Congress believed the First and Fourteenth Amendments had already been incorporated. The Court, in essence, invalidated the Tenth Amendment which states, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people". On the other hand, those holding to the theory of a Living Constitution believe that even though Congress may not have had religion in mind when passing the Fourteenth Amendment, its principles must still apply as a governing concept.

Critics believe that some Supreme Court rulings in recent years are in sharp contrast with the statements and actions of our founders. They argue that the "wall" of protection became a "wall" of isolation. Mention of religion or public display in public buildings has often become prohibited. As an example, Ohio school officials recently ordered a teacher to hide his Bible from students because having the Bible on his desk violated the separation of church and state. Many Americans, including Ronald Reagan for example, believe the "wall" of the First Amendment was intended to protect the church so that the federal government could have no jurisdiction over it, not to silence it. President Reagan stated, "Freedom prospers when religion is vibrant and the rule of law under God is acknowledged. When our Founding Fathers passed the First Amendment, they sought to protect churches from government interference. They never intended to construct a wall of hostility between government and the concept of religious belief itself. ... To those who cite the First Amendment as reason for excluding God from more and more of our institutions every day, I say: The First Amendment of the Constitution was not written to protect the people of this country from religious values; it was written to protect religious values from government tyranny". On the other side of the argument, there are those who feel that in order to insure that all Americans have the right to practice the religion of their choice, or refrain from taking part in any religion, the government must remain totally neutral and must hold no religious viewpoint whatsoever.

Americans will never be in total agreement on the demarcation between religion and government. The "wall" is too high for some and too short for others. The "wall" should be positioned between the church and the federal government for some and between all governments for others. Fortunately, we still have the freedom in America to speak our minds and to work for revisions that we think should be made. In spite of the differences of opinion and some dissatisfaction on both sides, Americans still enjoy unprecedented religious liberty, which is in sharp contrast with much of the world.

About the Author: Michael Lucas is a retired electronics engineer and accountant, and is the editor and webmaster for the Gold Country Chapter SAR. Because of the influence of the SAR, he developed a love of American history and enjoys sharing it. He has graciously given his permission to reprint his articles in the Courier.

Captain Chesley Sullenberger Honored

During the 2010 Awards Banquet held in October at the Lion's Gate Restaurant, Mayor Kevin Johnson invited the Sacramento Chapter members to attend a special "kick-off" meeting for the "Sacramento Ready" program that he is promoting. Jim Faulkinbury, Don Littlefield, and Tom Chilton attended, representing our Chapter. Both Jim and Tom wore their Color Guard uniforms, and were invited to sit behind the podium.

Also invited to attend as the featured speaker was Captain Chesley Sullenberger, Captain of the ill-fated United Air Lines flight that struck a large flock of birds, disabling both engines. Captain Sullenberger's first hand account of the events leading up to him landing in the Hudson River were spellbinding. He was greeted with a standing ovation at the completion of his presentation. Mayor Johnson then presented Captain Sullenberger with a "Key to the City" of Sacramento.



Mayor Kevin Johnson and Captain Sullenberger. Jim Faulkinbury and Tom Chilton can be seen to the right of Captain Sullenberger.



Mayor Johnson presents Captain Sullenberger with a "Key to the City".



Captain Sullenberger with his wife, Lorrie, and daughters Kate and Kelly.



Mrs. Sullenberger shared her feelings as Captain Sullenberger looked on.

Photos from the November 19th meeting

Photos by Don Spradling



Past Presidents Tom Chilton and Chuck Highbaugh



Helen and Neil Zinn



Johnny Doskow and his guest, Emily Higginson, Rivercats' Group Events Accounts Executive



Del McCardell



Vince Gantt

Happy New Year!!

More photos from the November 19th meeting

Photos by Don Spradling



President Don Littlefield presents November's speaker, Johnny Doskow, with the SAR Certificate of Appreciation and the SAR Liberty Bell.



Treasurer Mike Wolf, with his daughter, Natalie Wolf.



Clair Allen, Doug Cross, and President Don Littlefield.



L-R: Karen and Jim Faulkinbury, and Marilyn and Tom Chilton



L-R: Hal Lawson, and his guest, Tom Ney.



Don and Donna Spradling

Minutes of the meeting held on November 19, 2010.

The meeting was called to order at 7:02 PM by President Don Littlefield. Following the Invocation by Doug Cross, the Pledge of Allegiance led by Dell McCardell, and the SAR Pledge led by Greg Jones, President Littlefield introduced Past Chapter Presidents in attendance, Tom Chilton, Jim Faulkinbury, and Chuck Highbaugh. DAR members in attendance were Medora Allen and Marilyn Chilton of the Sacramento Chapter, and Lee Lawson of the Sierra-Amador Chapter. Other guests included tonight's speaker, Johnny Duskow and his guest Emily Higginson, both from the Sacramento Rivercats, Tom Ney a prospective member and guest of Hal Lawson, Helen Zinn, wife of new member, Neil Zinn, and Natalie Wolf, daughter of Treasurer Mike Wolf.

Concerns for our members included Woody Robertshaw who had melanoma surgery, Helen Garcia who has nodules on her vertebrae, Harry Harland who is under going chemo-therapy for prostate cancer, and a report by Medora Allen that her sister Libby Hulse is doing better after 39 days in the hospital. (Libby's husband, Al, and her sons, Al, David, Jonathan, and Andrew are all members of the Sacramento Chapter.) It was also reported that Kevin and Chris Jones have a new baby girl.

Color Guard Commander Jim Faulkinbury then described the flags for tonight, the Easton and the Cowpens.

President Littlefield then gave a overview of the October Awards Banquet and how it led to Chapter members being invited to Mayor Kevin Johnson's "Sacramento Ready" event with Capt. "Sully" Sullenberger. He talked about the upcoming "Wreaths Across America" where the Sacramento Color Guard will be part of the Honor Guard for this annual event, and mentioned the successful CASSAR Board of Managers Meeting in Santa Clara earlier in the month. He said there would be an Executive Committee meeting on December 6th to finalize the 2011 slate of officers and requested anyone interested in holding a position to contact him.

Treasurer Mike Wolf gave a report on our Chapter's financial condition. We have \$17,149.26 in our money-market account and \$3,263.62 in our checking account. We will be paying the CASSAR and NSSAR dues in December from these funds.

Eagle Scout Chairman Dell McCardell said that our Chapter had selected Michael Trimberger as the Eagle Scout Essay Contest winner. He also asked for assistance in a Eagle Scout Court of Honor on Saturday November 27th since he will not be able to attend that event.

Our newest member, Neil Zinn, was asked to come forward. Registrar Tom Chilton read his bio, and President Littlefield gave him the SAR oath. The membership was then asked to come up and welcome Neil into the Chapter with the usual handshake.

During dinner, Ernie Garcia and Mike Wolf announced that the Sacramento Chapter had received a \$1,000 grant from the Wells Fargo Bank branch office that Ernie uses. Ernie described the grant program that Wells Fargo has, allowing each of their branches to choose a non-profit of their choice for a \$1,000 grant each year.

Following dinner, our speaker, Johnny Duskow the voice of the Sacramento Rivercats, asked his guest, Emily Higginson, who is the Group Events Coordinator for the Rivercats, to say a few words. She suggested that the Chapter and Color Guard have a SAR night at a game where we could do a Color Guard event. Johnny then gave a presentation on his career as a sports announcer beginning in Iowa, then to southern California, and now with the Rivercats. He was proud of being with the Rivercats, who have won 9 division championships in 11 years. He said he has probably announced 2600 games with the usual season being 140 games in 152 days. He talked about the AAA as a tough level with many players thinking they should be in the big leagues, and the volatility of the teams as players move up or down. He talked about the World Series and how many of the Rivercats were involved in the playoffs and the Series. He said less than 1% of the players go straight to the majors. In answering one of the many questions, he indicated that the salaries range from \$700-800/month in A ball, are \$5-6K/month for AAA, and the big money is in the major leagues with a minimum of \$400,000/yr. Following the presentation, President Littlefield presented Johnny with a Certificate of Appreciation and a replica of the Liberty Bell.

The meeting ended with the fund raiser conducted by Mary Ann Littlefield and Marilyn Chilton. Those donating gifts were Clair & Medora Allen, Tom & Marilyn Chilton, Doug Cross, Jim & Karen Faulkinbury, Chuck & Dee Highbaugh, Hal & Lee Lawson, Don & Mary Ann Littlefield, Don & Donna Spradling, and Mike and Lynn Wolf. Johnny Duskow also donated 3 Rivercats gifts.

President Littlefield thanked Mary Ann and Marilyn for their assistance, Don Spradling for helping with the pictures, and then asked for a motion to adjourn. Alex King led the Recessional followed by the Benediction by Doug Cross. Those present then sang "God Bless America" after which the meeting was adjourned at 9:12 PM.



Respectfully submitted, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary

Merry Christmas And a Happy New Year



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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