



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

February 2009

Volume 41, Issue 2

The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



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- 1 On February 21st, **Chris Watson** will bring a show of fascinating footage taken while on his SAR sponsored trip to Valley Forge. With twelve years experience in using and teaching the use of national and worldwide video conferencing, Chris brings more than a slide show for viewing. In addition to teaching eighth grade history, Chris has served as an adjunct faculty member of Chapman University and was one of three representatives from the US to help develop curriculum for teaching civics in Bosnia-Herzegovina. He received a Congressional Certificate of Appreciation for education work in Bosnia. He has also received the Microsoft Innovative Teaching Award for the use of technology in the classroom. (one of 12 awarded in the nation and one of 95 worldwide). He has a BA in social science and a MA in educational technology.
- 2 Chris has 14 years of teaching experience and 15 years as an athletic coach. He has been married to the lovely Adrienne Watson for 21 years. They have two sons, Quintin and Gareth Watson.
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11 **February's Meeting will be held on Saturday, February 21st.
(see page 12 for the details)**



February 21, 2009 at
The Buggy Whip Restaurant

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

Menu Selections

French Dip sandwich with salad \$21.00
Cobb Salad with chicken and soup \$21.00

Includes beverage, tax and tip.



If the telephone committee has not taken your menu selection(s) by February 18th, 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 11:00 AM. The meeting and lunch start at 12:00 noon.

President's Corner - by Jeff Goodwin

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

Dart Winship

Chaplain

Don Spradling

Photographer

Guardian of the Flags

Committee Chairmen

David Beach

Eagle Scout Program

Ted Robinson

ROTC Program

David Warren

Knight Essay Contest

David Sloan

Valley Forge Program

Ernie Garcia

Law Enforcement

Program

Vacant

Flag Certificate Program

Telephone Committee

Greg Iskra Chairman

Seward Andrews

Tom Chilton

Bill Emmons

Jim Faulkinbury

Hal Lawson

Ernie Garcia

Doug Cross

It is now February, the month in which we celebrate George Washington's birthday. But have we ever thought about why President Washington was important to the founding of our country? My family used to live on what was a portion of the Mount Vernon estate. We would pass the entrance to Mount Vernon twice a day as I would go to high school and my father would go to work at the Pentagon. I would look at the house and beautiful grounds and think about how wealthy our first president must have been because, after he married, he became one of the largest landowners in Virginia.



And he risked it all. When he rode to Philadelphia and made it known that he, a Colonel in the Militia, with no formal military education and very little command experience, was available to be the Commander-in-Chief of a non-existent army and navy in rebellion, he was doing an act of treason. Surely he knew that, in today's vernacular, he was betting the farm, the entire farm, his family, and his life on the outcome.

In the first year of the war, General Washington was defeated in virtually every battle. The French did not want to help because they doubted that the colonies would be successful, and they did not want to back the losing side. Many historians say that the battle of Yorktown, on my family's property, was won mostly by an act of God when a storm kept the English fleet from evacuating their army across the river.

As important as the war was in our history, I think one of the most important legacies left to our country was when then President Washington resigned after eight years and resisted the call for a king. He established the tradition of a peaceful change of power such as we have just witnessed with the election of President Obama. We owe him much.

It is now left to us, the Sons of the American Revolution, to carry on while at the same time looking back to honor our ancestors. This is why I ask for your help in joining with me to make the SAR known throughout our community and to promote a greater knowledge of revolution. I propose that we do this every year by sending an eighth grade school teacher to Valley Forge for their summer program. Will you help me raise the money?

J. Jeffries Goodwin

(Jeff can be reached by emailing him at: jeffriesgoodwin@gmail.com)

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

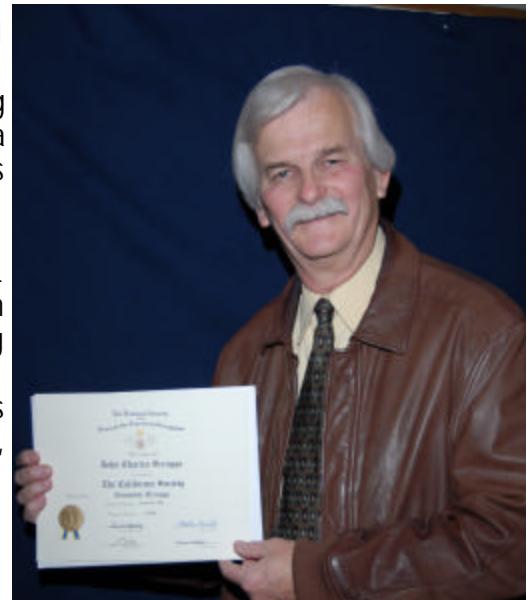
New Member - John Charles (Jack) Scroggs

John Charles (Jack) Scroggs was born in Minot, North Dakota, and spent his childhood in Colton, California. He graduated from the University of California at Davis with a BS Degree in Civil Engineering in 1973, and received his MS Degree in 1981. He is married to Linda Louise Smith. Jack and Linda have two daughters, Lisa Jean Scroggs and Emily C. Scroggs.

Jack is Principal of KASL Consulting Engineers, located in Citrus Heights. He founded the firm with three other partners in 1982. KASL provides civil engineering, land surveying, and water resources design and construction management services. His hobbies include gardening (partly because he is a terrible golfer).

Jack's application to join the Sons of the American Revolution was approved on October 8, 2008. His patriot ancestor, James Scroggs, was a Private, and performed Patriotic Service.

Jack Scroggs



Thank you, Thank you, Thank you!!!

The following members supported the Sacramento Chapter with their generous gifts in 2008. We would like to take this opportunity to thank each of you. We hope that we have not missed anyone.

\$1000.00 and up

Don Littlefield

\$500.00 \$999.99

Tom & Marilyn Chilton

\$250.00 - \$499.00

Jim Faulkinbury

Dart Winship

Joe Mohamed, Sr.

Ernie Garcia

\$100.00 - \$249.99

Martha Glidden

Thomas Whitham

John Chiles

Doug Cross

Seward Andrews Jr.

Jeff Gammon

Ron Barker

Chuck Cole

\$50.00 - \$99.99

Eltweed Pomeroy

Crane Walden

Glen Fine

Ernie Lewis

Dona Spradling

to \$49.99

Joe Glidden

Ed Glidden

Charley Lushbaugh

Daniel Smith

Richard Violett

Jim Jolly

David Warren

John Iskra

Robert Lawson

Jim Warrick

Steve Eckles

Eric Hanson

John Russell

Bob Wilson

Ahmed Mohamed

Clair Allen

David Allmuth

Christopher Hanson

Alfred Hulse

John Mahony Jr.

Tom Tinney Sr.

Please let me know if we missed you on this list, and I will include your name in next month's edition of the Courier. Tom

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LEGACY TO THE 21st CENTURY

by Robert L. Goldsmith

I would like to take a few minutes to reflect on George Washington, the man who gave so much for his country. Without his leadership, it is doubtful our nation would be as it is today.

On February 22, 1732, almost 277 years ago, George Washington entered this world. He was born to a Virginia planter's family where he learned morals, manners, and the body of knowledge required of an 18th century Virginia gentleman. George was only a boy when his father died, but he grew up fast. When he was 14, against the wishes of his mother, he wanted to go to sea, but he soon found work and remained with his family.

In his early years, he pursued two intertwined interests, military arts and western expansion. At the age of 16, he helped survey Shenandoah lands. Washington never attended college, but was one of the most prolific readers and accomplished writers of all American Presidents. He had excellent handwriting, and as a boy he practiced copying "the rules of civility and decent behavior in company and conversation." The rules, which numbered 110, were his model for good behavior and manners when he was growing up.

Commissioned as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1754, he fought the first skirmishes of what later became the French and Indian Wars. The next year, as an aide to General Edward Braddock, he escaped injury although four bullets ripped his coat and two horses were shot from under him.

From 1759 to the outbreak of the American Revolution, Washington managed his lands around Mount Vernon and served in Virginia's House of Burgesses. Married to a widow, Martha Dandridge Custis, he devoted himself to a busy and happy life, but, like his fellow planters, Washington felt himself exploited by British merchants and hampered by British regulations. As the quarrel with the mother country grew acute, he moderately, but firmly, voiced his resistance to the restrictions.

When the second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia in May, 1775, Washington, a delegate from Virginia, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. In July, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he took command of the poorly trained continental troops and embarked upon a war that was to last six grueling years. Finally, in 1781, with the aid of the French allies, he forced the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia.

The Order of Purple Heart for Military Merit, an American honor commonly called the Purple Heart, is the oldest military decoration in the world in present use, and it was established by order of General George Washington. It is the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. Surviving records show the honor was granted to only three men during the Revolution, all of them noncommissioned officers. Appropriately, a bust of Washington forms the center of the Purple Heart and Washington's coat-of-arms is at the decorations top.

Though Washington longed to retire to his beloved Mount Vernon, he soon realized that the nation under the Articles of Confederation was not functioning, so he became a prime mover in the steps leading to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787. When the new Constitution was ratified, the Electoral College unanimously elected Washington as President in 1789. His presidency lasted for eight years, but his longed-for retirement at Mount Vernon lasted less than three years before he died in 1799.

Washington's life was the best example of unselfish leadership our nation has ever known. All of his qualities were founded on the basis of pure morality. By his example, he taught us that men of integrity and sound moral principles make the best leaders of armies.



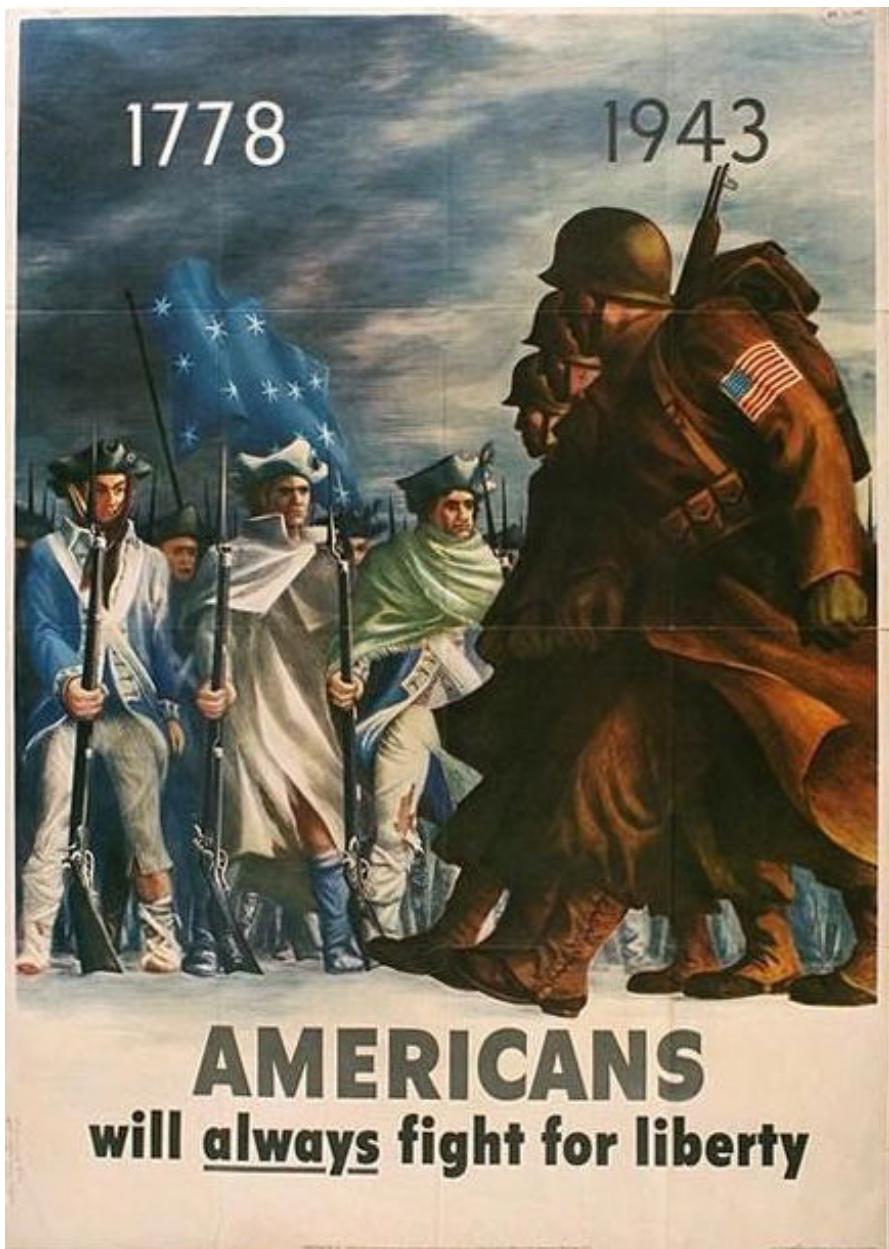
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LEGACY TO THE 21st CENTURY

by Robert L. Goldsmith

(continued from page 4)

In Washington's famous farewell address on his retirement from public life, he emphasized that the responsibility for America's destiny rests upon its citizens. He urged Americans to forge a nation of high principles and to cultivate peace and harmony with all.

Now more than ever American needs men like George Washington, men with patriotism, honesty, courage, and, most of all, character. Much more could be said about this great man and American to us in the 21st century. However, there could be no greater tribute than the words of Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee. In a resolution presented to the House of Representatives in December 1799 on the death of Washington, a tribute that appropriately has been paid to Washington time and time again over the last 200 years, Lee said: "To the memory of the Man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"



The American Revolution – Month By Month - February 1779

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

On February 3, 1779, American forces, led by Gen. Wm. Moultrie, defended Port Royal, SC, against an attack by British forces, under the command of General Prevost. General Prevost had 3,000 trained veterans and an unknown number of Tory irregulars. The two armies, unequal in total numbers, were further skewed by men available for duty, since many of the Colonists lacked training or experience. The odds were even more uneven considering that 1200 men of Moultrie's force were not fit for duty and were more of a liability than an asset. Moultrie's total force consisted of 3,600 men, a mix of 1,100 Continentals, with the remainder being militia. With only 2,400 men fit for duty the odds became even more uneven. Of this force only a few of the Continentals had been in combat, and the rest were untrained and had never been tested in battle. It was assumed that the trained Continentals with the support of the combat veterans, could be depended upon, but it was doubtful that the militia would be reliable against trained regulars of the British Army.

While both armies wished to cross the river, only the British troops had the means to do so. Using naval ships for transport, Prevost landed about 200 men under Major Gardiner to seize Port Royal Island, located about 30 miles north of Purysburg. General Benjamin Lincoln sent Gen. Wm. Moultrie, with 10 Continentals, to alert militia in the district. Three hundred Charleston Militia, with three field pieces, responded. Moultrie first occupied the town of Beaufort, then fortified both sides of the only road through the impenetrable swamps, which Gardiner had to use to reach Beaufort. When Gardiner advanced within range of the ambush, the Americans opened fire with considerable effect, including a hit on the only field piece in Gardiner's command. The British then took cover in a woods while the Patriots were left on open ground. The battle raged until the Americans exhausted their ammunition. When Moultrie was about to give the order to withdraw the American force, it was discovered that Gardiner's force was already in retreat. Following up the unexpected advantage, light cavalry pursued the vanishing British, taking a few prisoners. Moultrie lost 8 killed in action, and 22 wounded. A captured lieutenant estimated that Gardiner had lost half of his force in the battle. No doubt the cost to Britain was heavy, but a body count either was not made, or not recorded. At any rate, Ward doubts the lieutenant's estimate as being accurate. In any event, the battle was a success, as no further attempts were made to secure South Carolina for some time.

On June 26, 1776, the Battle of Sullivan's Island near Charleston, South Carolina, had been an outstanding victory for the Patriots. After that time, there was no serious attempts by Britain to subdue the South until the arrival of British forces at the mouth of the Savannah River in December 1778. This new strategy of conquering the South Colonies was based on the advice of exiles who exaggerated the number of Loyalists, and who claimed the south would welcome the British. These exiles exaggerated the anticipated ease with which Britain could separate the entire South from the Revolutionary Movement. The invasion of Georgia was based solely on the advice of the above exiled Loyalists. The real aim of the expedition was not so much to subdue Georgia, but to provide a spring board to retake South Carolina. The attack on Georgia was to achieve an easy victory to accommodate the King's ministers, namely Lord George Germain, and to still Parliaments objection to the war. There were two faults to this plan. First, the Loyalists in Georgia were supportive of the King, but few were willing to lose their property or die for him. Secondly, the Cherokee and Creek Indians did



Major General Benjamin Lincoln

The American Revolution – Month By Month - February 1779

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers
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not rise up against the states, as was expected. The Cherokee Nation had been badly beaten and their villages burned, in 1760 and 1761, and they were not anxious to repeat the previous mistakes. The Creek Nation did not support Britain at all, and were mostly neutral until the last years of the war. The Indians did not have to be concerned about the Americans. However, the Spanish under Bernardo Galvez in Mobile and Pensacola were a constant threat in the event of any weakening of the Indian Nation's power.

The Loyalists in the back country of Georgia and South Carolina were encouraged by the easy victories which had been attained in Georgia. To take further advantage of the situation, Lt. Col. John Hamilton, with 200 mounted Tories, was sent to the back country to gain more recruits. Hamilton, a veteran of Culloden which was disastrous to Scottish hopes and an end to the aspirations for the house of Stuart, was a wealthy man, influential with the Scots in the area, and highly regarded in social and political circles. Col. Boyd, a North Carolina Tory, raised 700 men, mostly Scots, and began a march to Georgia to join with Hamilton. Boyd's march not only followed the usual live off the land tactics of the time, but set a precedent for Sherman's later march through Georgia.

The forces of Col. Andrew Pickens of South Carolina, and a force of South Carolina Militia, was joined by 300 Georgians under Capt John Dooley. They were instructed to defeat and prevent Boyd's further depredations on the countryside. Crossing over from South Carolina into Georgia, Capt Anderson and few men were left at Cherokee Ford to prevent Boyd from crossing. Attacked by Boyd, Anderson fought well but was forced back by superior numbers. On learning of the break-through, Pickens pursued Boyd finding him at Kettle Creek. Boyd was caught unawares, but fought well. After a hard fight and Boyd's death, the battle ended with 300 of Boyd's men fleeing. Some pushed on to join Cambell at Augusta, while others simply went home. Boyd's force lost 40 killed in action, many wounded, and 75 were captured and taken to South Carolina. Pickens lost 9 killed in action, and 23 wounded. After the loss of Georgia, the victories at Beaufort and Kettle Creek was a shot in the arm for the military as well as local patriots. Success in this battle resulted in the arrival and recruitment of many men for the forces of Major Gen Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts, Commander of the Southern Department with headquarters at Purysburg, South Carolina, which is located on the Savannah River about 15 miles from Savannah.

To the west, George Rogers Clark was about 180 miles from Vincennes when he learned of its recapture by Hamilton. Hamilton felt secure at Vincennes, and felt that there was little danger of Clark attacking due to extreme weather which resulted in deep snows and flooding by rivers and streams. Clark began the long march to Vincennes on February 6 with 127 men. The march was made under unbelievably harsh conditions. They braved Indians, floods, ice and snow on their journey, at times walking through water up to their armpits. Remarkably they made it, arriving at Vincennes with 150 men on February 25th.

Clark had previously convinced most of Hamilton's Indian allies to go home, leaving Hamilton with only half his force. To top it off his men captured an Indian party and tomahawked them in full view of the fort. Clark made a grand show of force by giving different flags to be displayed as if there were a 1,000 men surrounding the fort. Hamilton, facing what appeared to be a vastly superior and brutal force, agreed to surrender. After his men laid down their arms, Hamilton demanded to see Clark's entire force. When he was shown the small force to which he had surrendered, he was furious, but there was nothing to do but hand over his sword. Clark, by that act, validated Virginia's and the new nation's claim to all the land from the western mountains to the Mississippi River.

References: Encyclopedia Britannica; Ward's "The War Of the American Revolution"; Pretts "The Battles That Changed History; Schlessinger's "The Almanac Of American History"; Lawson's "The American Revolution."

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SAR Color Guard School Presentation

by Peter Darnall, a member of the Sacramento Chapter

The Sacramento Country Day School lies nestled in the leafy suburbs of East Sacramento. It was Tuesday, January 14th. The late morning sun had broken through the grey overcast and by noon the skies were clear.

A small group of men had gathered in the school parking lot and was speaking in low voices. They were armed and made no attempt to hide their weapons. The hilt of a sword flashed briefly in the pale sunlight. The long barrel of a rifle stood out in bold relief from a colorful uniform. A few women in long dresses joined the group and joined in the conversation. On a given signal the group proceeded across the sidewalk and entered the main door of the school.

I had seen the whole activity take place from the security of my parked car. Probably less than two minutes elapsed from the time the first men met on the pavement until the small group disappeared behind the school door. I got out of the car and made my way across the parking lot to the school, not knowing what to expect once inside.

A polite receptionist greeted me with a smile. "You must be with them," she said. "The library is just down the hall. The students will be coming in a few minutes."

One of the men I'd seen in the parking lot a few minutes ago was standing in the hall. Dressed in the uniform of a Revolutionary War officer, Jim Faulkinbury took my arm and introduced himself: "I'm Captain Jim. Come on in and meet the members of our group. The show will begin in a few minutes."

The library had been transformed into an auditorium. Rows of chairs had been arranged facing a makeshift stage. Paraphernalia from the Revolutionary War era had been laid out on tables. Historic flags stood proudly in the background. I took a seat along the sidelines as the students began to file in. These students were from the Middle School (grades four and five) and had been studying the Revolutionary War Era. Soon the seats were filled and, after a few minutes, a loud voice silenced their whispered conversations. Heads turned to see the man in uniform standing by the door.



"Captain" Jim Faulkinbury

"I'm looking for a spy . . ." Striding to the front of the room, Sgt. Dart (Dart Winship), clad in the uniform of a New York Militia member, turned to face the seated students and spit out the words, "a British Spy!" The contemptuous tone of his words and his colorful uniform captured everyone's attention. "There she is," he shouted, pointing to a woman seated with the students: "Arrest that woman now."

The arrest of the "British spy" from the audience - actually a school faculty member - caught the student audience by surprise. Sgt. Dart ordered the accused individual confined to quarters for the duration. The surprised woman was escorted to a special chair near the front of the room.

The first school presentation of the New Year for the Sacramento Chapter of The Sons of The American Revolution School Guard was off to a dramatic start.

The Color Guard of the Sacramento Chapter of the SAR first performed as a unit in the Fair Oaks Fiesta Parade on May 1, 1999. Their colorful presentation drew the attention of the judges and they won first place for the best marching unit. Several members of the unit wear authentic reproductions of the uniforms worn by the Massachusetts 4th Regiment. Others appear in clothing representative of Revolutionary War period.

In 2000, several members on the Color Guard, along with some of their wives, organized what would become the School Guard. Today, three members of the Color Guard, along with two ladies from the Sacramento Chapter DAR, continue this tradition, putting on an 80 minute historical program for 5th grade students in local area schools. The programs have been very successful and the group is normally booked up for months in advance.

Members dressed in revolutionary era full military uniforms or civilian dress introduce themselves to the audience using the name of the character they are portraying. This "first person" presentation quickly draws the students into the spirit of the presentation.



"Minuteman" Dart Winship

SAR Color Guard School Presentation

by Peter Darnall
(continued from page 8)

My grandson, Griffith, had participated in SAR presentation at his school a few years ago and remembered it well. "The guns and knives were great," he recalled at a recent family dinner. The message of the performance went well beyond a display of weaponry, however. He remembers the discussions in class following the SAR program that brought the story of the Revolutionary War into sharp focus. He now rates history as his favorite subject, and has become an avid viewer of The History Channel of Cable TV.

Needless to say, I was very impressed!

The Revolutionary War greatly affected the lives of civilians as well as military combatants. The role of civilian heroism is often played down or is overlooked completely in grade school instruction.

Verona Mhoon had the students sitting on the edge of their chairs with her reenactment of a bloody encounter with a group of British soldiers experienced by her character, Nancy Hart. Armed only with her blunderbuss "dinner-getter," Nancy held a group of five British soldiers at bay while her daughter sought help from the local militia. Verona ended her story with the blood curdling statement: "Then we killed them - killed them all."

The unasked question "why" seemed to linger in the mind following Verona's description of the slaying of the British soldiers. Few grade school teachers would have dared make such a presentation. What effect, I wondered, did this incident have on the students?

I didn't have long to wait for my answer.

A question and answer period followed the last of the scenarios. The first question was directed to Verona Mhoon. The question reflected a comprehensive knowledge of the conditions prevalent during the Revolutionary War Era. In fact, I remember almost the same question appearing on a midterm exam in a college history course:

"Was your town under British control?" Verona answered that it was.

The students nodded to each other. They understood completely. This was a time of war. A war fought on American soil against an overwhelming adversary.

Nancy Hart could not have let any of the British soldiers live. The response from the British would have been swift. Nancy and her entire family would have been executed.

The program ended with The Pledge of Allegiance. Everybody stood at attention and recited the words from memory. Perhaps the phrase "Under God" received a special emphasis. It was a very special moment.



"Nancy (Verona Mhoon) Hayes" with her "dinner-getter."



Students reciting the Pledge of Allegiance.



"Molly (Helena Hurst) Pitcher"

"Doc Tom" and "Doc Jim" treat a wounded soldier.

Leslie Young, Jim Young's daughter (Mother Lode Chapter) was awarded a SAR Certificate as a descendant of an American Patriot.



Photos from the January 16, 2009 Meeting

photos by Don Spradling.



President Jeff Goodwin presents Ted Robinson with the SAR War Service Medal.



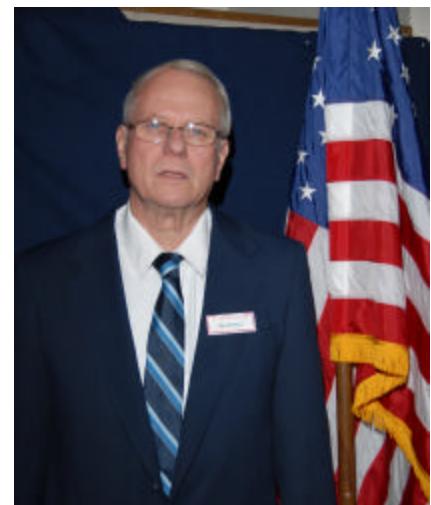
Color Guard Commander Jim Faulkinbury presents Harry Harland and Steve Rainville with the CASSAR Color Guard Bronze Von Steuben Medal.



January speaker Ted Robinson



Prospective member Fred Fletcher



Vice President Jim Warrick



President Jeff Goodwin presents Dart Winship with a ceremonial gavel and plaque for his service to the Sacramento Chapter.



President Jeff Goodwin presents new member Jack Scroggs with his membership certificate as Registrar Tom Chilton looks on.

Minutes of the meeting held on January 16, 2009.

The meeting was called to order at 7:08PM by President Jeff Goodwin. The Invocation was given by Chaplain, Dart Winship. Harry Harland led us in the Pledge of Allegiance and Ted Robinson led the Pledge to the SAR.

Past Presidents recognized were Dart Winship, Jim Faulkinbury, and Tom Chilton. As immediate Past President, Dart Winship was presented with a mounted gavel recognizing his service as President. DAR members present were: Lynn Robinson, Marilyn Chilton, and Pat Winship from the Sacramento Chapter DAR. Following their introduction, President Goodwin asked the DAR ladies if they would be our liaison with the Sacramento Chapter DAR for events that he was proposing, namely a function around Washington's Birthday, a 4th of July picnic, and an awards ceremony to be held at a hotel in the fall.

Other guests introduced were John Scroggs, a new member to be inducted later tonight, Fred Fletcher, a guest of Tom Chilton, who is a prospective member, Vince Gantt, also a prospective member whose application has been submitted for approval, and Jim Warrick's guests, Gregory Ferguson, and his father, Steve Osborn. Those sitting at the front table, including our speaker, Ted Robinson with his wife Lynn, were next introduced.

Following the introductions, Color Guard Coordinator Jim Faulkinbury came forward and described the two flags tonight: the 1st Pennsylvania Rifles and the French Royal Standard.

Next, John "Jack" Scroggs was asked to come forward. Registrar Tom Chilton read his biography and President Goodwin administered the SAR oath and gave him his SAR rosette. The membership was then asked to give the usual handshake welcoming him into the Chapter.

President Goodwin next presented business items. First was a proposed change of the February meeting to take place as a Saturday luncheon meeting near Washington's Birthday. He asked for a vote by the membership regarding this change in time for the February meeting, and hearing no objections, the change was made. He would check with the Buggy Whip to see if the time change could be arranged with them. He also asked the Chapter Color Guard to present the Colors for this meeting, and suggested that the Chapter consider something to recognize the importance of George Washington's role in the establishment of our nation during this holiday. Color Guard Commander Faulkinbury told of our annual participation in the Mt. Vernon Memorial Park Cemetery's "American Heritage Day" on Presidents' Day. The Color Guard will be at the Cemetery from 10:00am until 2:30pm and give two 1-hour presentations in the Chapel as part of the program. All members were invited to attend. Mt Vernon Memorial Park is located on Greenback Lane in Citrus Heights. Color Guard Commander Jim Faulkinbury presented Harry Harland and Steve Rainville with the CASSAR Bronze Von Steuben Medal for their long Color Guard service.

Other business items presented were a request for convertible automobiles for the Carmichael 4th of July Parade for those members of the Color Guard who are unable to march the nearly 2 mile parade route in the July heat, and a request for a picnic committee be set up to plan a 4th of July picnic for the membership and DAR Chapters.

Under concerns for members, it was announced that Eltweed Pomeroy is having problems with his hip and is unable to get around very well, and that Ford Osborn has pneumonia. Treasurer Don Littlefield was then asked to give a Treasurers Report. He reported that we started 2009 with \$10,181.14 in our bank accounts.

After dinner, Vice President Jim Warrick introduced the speaker for the evening, Compatriot Ted Robinson, Lt. Commander USN Retired. Jim also announced that Ted and his wife, Lynn, have been married for 62 years. Ted's presentation revolved around the book he had written titled "Water in My Veins, The Pauper Who Helped Save a President". Ted had been traveling all over the state giving speeches, and it was suggested that he write a book. He also had a good friend who videoed 57 hours of Ted talking about his life, which was used as background information. He told about his life that started during the Great Depression, losing his father at an early age, and being raised by his grandfather, whom he called his "hero". In his youth, one of his first speeches was titled "America the Beautiful", where he won a second prize and \$15. After that first speech, he gave 3 more speeches for the Kiwanis Club and won \$15 each time, helping his family during difficult years. His presentation was very well received. After the presentation, President Goodwin presented Ted with a Certificate of Appreciation and the War Service Medal.

Mary Ann Goodwin then conducted the raffle. Those bringing gifts were Helen and Ernie Garcia, Woody and Pat Robertshaw, Donna and Don Spradling, Pat and Dart Winship, and Marilyn and Tom Chilton.

President Goodwin thanked Mary Ann for conducting the raffle, Tom Chilton for editing the newsletter, Don Spradling for taking the pictures and caring for the flags, and Donna Spradling for being the Chapter Historian and bringing the history albums.

The motion to adjourn was made by Tom Chilton; the Recessional was led by Don Littlefield; and the Benediction was given by Chaplain Winship followed by the singing of God Bless America.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:55 PM

Respectfully submitted, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary



Please Note the Change in Day and Time for this Month's Meeting!!

Over the last few years, we have conducted several member surveys. A number of you told us that driving at night was a problem for you. Others said that they were busy on Friday nights. In order to accommodate those of you who cannot, or do not like to attend meetings on Friday nights, the February meeting will be held at 12:00 noon, on Saturday, February 21, 2009, at the Buggy Whip Restaurant. Come early (11:15 AM) to socialize with your friends and compatriots.

Your officers met with Larry LaSieur, the owner, and Elsie Walker, the head chef, to set up a luncheon menu. The problem that we face is that the Buggy Whip is normally closed on Saturday for lunch, and in order to accommodate us, it is necessary that they bring in a special crew on overtime to prepare and to serve the food, exclusively for us. In spite of that, we were able to negotiate a reduction in the cost of the meal for this luncheon. The two choices will be a French Dip sandwich or a chicken Cobb Salad. The French Dip comes with a salad, and the Cobb Salad comes with a cup of soup. The cost for these two selections is \$21.00 each, and includes your beverages, the use of the room, tax, and gratuity.

I hope all of you who cannot, or do not like to attend the meetings on Friday nights, will take this opportunity to attend this Saturday meeting. Future Saturday meetings will depend on the success of this meeting.

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