

January 2011

Volume 43, Issue 1

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



The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



January's Program

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1 Prof. **Ulrich Luenemann** has dual
 2 citizenships of Germany and the USA and has
 3 for almost 20 years been Professor of
 4 Communication Studies at California State
 5 University, Sacramento. He holds academic
 6 degrees from Germany, Canada and the USA
 7 and was also a visiting professor in Canada,
 8 China and at several German universities, where
 9 he taught courses and seminars on intercultural
 10 communication for international managers. He
 11 started his academic career in 1987 in
 12 Sacramento after retiring from the German Air
 Force as a Fighter Pilot (F-104 Starfighter and F-4 Phantom) and General Staff Officer.



After moving from Toronto to Sacramento, he founded his own consulting firm Intercultural Business Communication (IBC) in 1989 and has since conducted seminars and training programs for multi-national corporations and governments in Canada, China, Germany, Korea, Vietnam and the USA in the following areas: management and organizational communication, representational speaking in the organization, international negotiations and executive development, intercultural differences in business behavior, protocol and etiquette, multicultural team-building and problem solving, diversity and cultural sensitivity, and English as a non-native language.



January 21st, 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 January 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 6:15PM. The meeting will start promptly at 7:00 PM.

President's Corner - Don Littlefield



Sacramento Chapter Officers for 2011

- Don Littlefield**
President
Web Master
- Dell McCardell**
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
- Doug Cross**
Chaplain
- Don Spradling**
Photographer
Guardian of the Flags
- Peter Darnall**
News Letter Editor

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
- Mike Wolf

Happy New Year and best wishes for a healthy, happy and prosperous new year! I have been privileged to be your President this past year and I promise to give you my very best efforts in 2011 to keep the Sacramento Chapter strong, visible and vibrant in the coming months and years ahead.

The Sacramento Chapter executive officers did an outstanding job this past year in continuing and growing many existing programs and bringing new life and energy to others. I am confident that in 2011 we have a contingent of program chairmen that will make the Sacramento Chapter stand out not only in California but in the Western United States.

My primary goal for this year is to renew our efforts to grow our membership with the Sacramento Chapter. We need to reach out to everyone we know and talk about our heritage and our pride in being Sons of the American Revolution, and share with them the value we bring as an organization to the greater Sacramento community. We need to encourage our friends, neighbors and colleagues to take the first step toward becoming members.

Our own Courier can help, but that is more internal-facing to members of organization. We need to take much of the content in the Courier and repurpose it into press releases, photo essays, news briefs or other formats, and send them to other organizations we belong to and see if we can't increase the visibility of the SAR within the community. I know as Editor of the Courier, Tom Chilton is always looking for related material to help build and fill-out an edition. Other groups publishing newsletters, or having websites, or publishing blogs, are looking for content they too can leverage into their publications.

For example, for several months we have been running ads for the SAR Sacramento Chapter in the Messenger Publishing Group stable of local newspapers from the Carmichael Times to the Granite Bay Mirror and a dozen others. While this effort may yet prove to be successful, it is not the "be all, end all" to our problem. We each need to do more to tell our story, share our photos, participate in more youth and civic activities, and prove to the Sacramento community that we enrich their lives in a myriad of different ways.

We also need to be ever vigilant in our efforts to welcome and embrace new members, include them in our programs and committees and develop and even stronger sense of camaraderie that men from every avenue of life will gravitate toward and feel good about when interacting with each and every one of us.

If you have ideas or suggestions on what we can do to further strengthen the Sacramento Chapter, I am listening. Together we can make the Sacramento Chapter the jewel of the California SAR.

Yours in service,
Don Littlefield

don.littlefield@sarsac.org
916-985-6544

Sacramento Chapter Sons of the American Revolution is a 501(c)(3) non-profit charitable organization Tax ID #68-0004288

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

CASSAR President Wayne Griswold Honors DAR Members

During the December meeting of the Sacramento Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, CASSAR President Wayne Griswold presented Eva Austin-Warner, Helena Hurst, and Verona Mhoon with the NSSAR Medal of Appreciation in recognition of their loyal support of the Sacramento Chapter's School Guard Living History Program. Eva joined the group in February 2005 portraying Molly "Pitcher" Hayes, and Verona joined in March 2006 portraying Nancy Hart ("they had to hang them"). Eva left the group in March 2008 to care for her invalid husband, and Helena joined at that time to portray Molly "Pitcher" Hayes.



L-R: CASSAR President Wayne Griswold, CASSAR Registrar Tom Chilton, Sacramento DAR Regent Jeanne Powell, Helena Hurst, Verona Mhoon, Eva Austin-Warner, and CASSAR Secretary Jim Faulkinbury.

All three of these DAR members have been very loyal to the School Guard program. They have made themselves available to portray their parts at a number of local schools, the Washington's Birthday celebration at Mount Vernon Cemetery, and at several of our SAR meetings. It is estimated that Eva Austin-Warner has portrayed Molly "Pitcher" Hayes at least 40 times, Verona Mhoon has portrayed Nancy Hart at least 60 times, and Helena Hurst has portrayed Molly "Pitcher" Hayes at least 40 times.

The SAR Medal of Appreciation was authorized in 1960, and may be presented by the National Society SAR, the state society, or a chapter to a member of the DAR in good standing in recognition of and in appreciation for her outstanding services rendered to the SAR. The medal is gold in color, and bears on the obverse a relief of Molly Pitcher and is inscribed, "Medal of Appreciation". It is suspended from a ribbon with the SAR colors.

SAR Color Guard Salutes Local Eagle Scouts at Court of Honor



L-R: Eagle Scout Evan Larsen, Compatriot Ernie Garcia, Eagle Scout Connor Vargas, Compatriot Tom Chilton, , Commander Jim Faulkinbury, Eagle Scout Matthew Scribner, Compatriot Vince Gantt, and, Eagle Scout Kyle Pasterski.

The Gadsden Flag Flies Again

By Peter Darnall

If you've been watching television or reading the newspapers lately, you're probably aware of the Tea Party Movement. Perhaps you've noticed the jaunty yellow flag which seems to attract the photographers' cameras. This flag, which flaunts a coiled rattlesnake above the motto "Don't Tread on Me," has mistakenly been described as the Tea Party Flag.

The flag is properly known as the Gadsden Flag. This yellow banner is one of the most recognized and copied relics of the Revolutionary War era. The image of a coiled rattlesnake brandishing thirteen rattles above the motto "Don't Tread on Me" sent a very clear message that didn't require a tweedy professor to prattle on about the subtleties of the design. When the flag appeared, it was often accompanied by buckskin clad fellows carrying muskets or by a shipload of hard-nosed marines.

The flag honors the name of Colonel Christopher Gadsden, but we don't know if he created or even authorized the design himself. We do know, however, that Col. Gadsden did present this flag to Commodore Esek Hopkins commemorating the birth of the United States Navy. For years this flag represented the very heart and soul of the American colonies' struggle for independence until it was replaced by the Stars and Stripes.

It's quite a story . . . I think you'll enjoy it.

Since the days of Adam and Eve, snakes have suffered from bad PR. In 1751 Benjamin Franklin put the rattlesnake in the public eye, metaphorically speaking. He had published a satirical essay in his *Pennsylvania Gazette* in which he proposed that the colonies send rattlesnakes to England as an expression of "gratitude" for the British government's practice of dumping convicted felons on American soil. After publication of his article, snake images began appearing in newspapers, on banners, uniform buttons and coins. The seeds of rebellion had been sown . . .

Three years later, Franklin published America's first political cartoon in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. His woodcut image depicted a snake, cut into sections, representing the original American colonies over the caption "Join, or Die." The subject of the cartoon was not humorous this time; it represented the plight of the American colonies during the French and Indian War.

Legend has it that Benjamin Franklin criticized the selection of the American Bald Eagle as the symbol of the newly formed United States. He supposedly preferred the Wild Turkey, but that's another story!



The Gadsden Flag Flies Again

by Peter Darnall
(continued from page 3)

Christopher Gadsden, the man for whom the Gadsden Flag is named, was one of the founders of The Charleston Sons of Liberty. He earned a fine reputation as a courageous patriot and became known in South Carolina as the "Sam Adams of the South." In 1775 he left for Philadelphia to represent his home state in the Second Continental Congress.

On October 4, 1775, the merchant vessel *Black Prince* arrived in Philadelphia bringing ominous news. Private letters intended for delivery to Congress warned that the British Government would be sending two ships to the colonies laden with gunpowder and arms intended to supply the British troops.

As a member of the Congressional Marine committee, Gadsden and his fellow members were alarmed at the threatening intelligence and voted to establish a Continental Navy which would initially consist of four ships. In addition to the vessels, Congress authorized the mustering of five companies of marines to accompany the navy in the upcoming clash with the British. Four days later, *The Black Prince* was purchased and work began to outfit her for combat. Esek Hopkins, a Rhode Island man, was chosen to be commander-in-chief of the Navy.

On December 3, 1775, the *Black Prince* was placed in commission under her new name, *Alfred*, and designated Commodore Hopkins' flagship. The first mission of the newly formed navy would be to intercept the two British ships and divert the munitions to Washington's desperately ill-equipped army. As the marines began to assemble in Philadelphia, some of the men carried yellow drums adorned with the image of a rattlesnake and the motto "Don't Tread on Me" In early December an article under the pseudonym "An American Guesser" appeared in the *Pennsylvania Journal* documenting the sighting. Many believe that the 'American Guesser' was Benjamin Franklin himself.

Before sailing in early December, Commodore Hopkins received a very special flag from Christopher Gadsden. Gadsden also presented the flag to his state legislature. The South Carolina congressional journals recorded:

Col. Gadsden presented to the Congress an elegant standard, such as is to be used by the commander-in-chief of the American navy; being a yellow field, with a lively representation of a rattle-snake in the middle, in the attitude of going to strike, and these words underneath, "Don't Tread on Me!"

We don't know the origin of the distinctive flag. Perhaps Col. Gadsden had carried it into battle in defense of the city of Charleston against the British. Certainly both Gadsden and Franklin were in Philadelphia when the marines were assembling with the yellow rattlesnake drums. Did either Benjamin Franklin or Christopher Gadsden design a flag using the marines' yellow drums as inspiration?

The Tea Party Movement has been compared to the early struggle for independence that brought the American colonies to the attention of the world. It seems fitting that this modern day political happening has chosen the Gadsden Flag for its symbol.

I think Ben Franklin would have approved!

The American Revolution – Month By Month - January 1781

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

The year of 1781 began rather ignominiously. The morale of the population and the economy were at a dangerously low ebb. The authorization on New Years day of 191 million dollars more in paper currency was enough to discourage even the most loyal citizen. By spring the Continental dollar would be worthless, almost bringing the economy to its knees. If that was not enough trouble, there was mutiny in the Northern army for whom winter camp was a repetition of hardships encountered in previous years. Where, in the past, some had deserted or gone home until summer, January 1st found Wayne's troops [Pennsylvania Line] disorderly in the streets. Enlisted for three years or the end of the war, they contended that it was whichever came first. Told that it was for the end of the war, they openly mutinied. Officers tried in vain to stop the tumult, but it could not be stopped. One officer was killed, two wounded, and an enlisted man on guard in an artillery park was killed. Three regiments marched to Princeton, arriving on January 3rd. The President of Congress went to Princeton and reached an agreement with the mutineers. That resulted in so many discharges that the Pennsylvania Line for all practical purposes ceased to exist.

The leniency shown at Princeton led to another mutiny. On January 20th, three New Jersey regiments marched toward Trenton. Washington and his officers were concerned that the mild treatment of the Pennsylvania regiments had encouraged further mutiny. Washington had already been criticized by some of his closest advisors for hanging Major Andre. Washington, realizing that desperate measures were needed to stop further mutinies, sent Major General Robert Howe with a detachment of well fed and well equipped New England Continentals with orders to put down the mutiny and to execute several of their leaders to discourage any future thoughts of mutiny by other units. The outstanding leaders (one man from each regiment) were selected for court martial. Two were summarily hanged, and the third was allowed to return to his regiment. The mutiny broken, the men returned to duty.

If the year had not already had enough grief, traitorous Benedict Arnold on the evening of January 3rd, brought his vessels up to Hood's Point on the James River abeam of a small militia battery. The defenders fired on the vessels without doing any significant damage. Then, realizing that they could not sufficiently resist an attack, they abandoned the position under cover of darkness, leaving the cannon. At first light, Simcoe landed. Finding no resistance, he spiked the guns and re-embarked. Arnold then moved up river to Westover (about 25 miles below Richmond), where they again disembarked and marched unopposed toward Richmond, arriving near Richmond on January 5th. An emissary was sent to Governor Jefferson, offering to spare the city if he would allow Arnold's ships to come upriver unopposed to carry away all tobacco in the warehouses. Jefferson refused the offer, resulting in much more dire results.

Washington had several times advised Governor Jefferson of the possibility of an invasion of Virginia. Either Jefferson was unable to, or failed to provide any plan or call any troops for defense of the state. Why he refused Arnold's offer is unknown as he had no defense for the capital. The offer having been refused, Arnold, upon his unopposed occupation of Richmond, took the tobacco, and then methodically burned all the buildings including those with the state's papers and archives. His work completed, he then moved his expedition to Portsmouth for winter camp.

During this time, he had sent Simcoe with 42 men to subdue one hundred and fifty militiamen at Long Bridge. Approaching without his entire force being observed, he sent buglers to the right and his men to the left of the militia. In a loud voice he ordered his infantry to advance (he had none) and then charged with his horsemen. Thinking that they were facing a superior force on three sides, the militia fired a few shots and began a withdrawal. The result of Simcoe's guile was twenty militia killed and eight captured. Having completed his assignment, he withdrew to Westover to join the main force.

Washington, noting that Arnold was isolated from any other British forces, wanted to capture and try him for the capital offense of treason. He arranged for a French force under Le Bardeur de Tilly to sail south and destroy Arnold's fleet and land troops to assist Lafayette, who was sent overland with three regiments (1,200 Continentals) to join with the anticipated French troops. The French admiral arrived to find Arnold's fleet in shallow water on the Elizabeth River, where his ships could not reach them. Discouraged, the French returned to Newport, arriving February 24th.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - January 1781

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers
(continued from page 6)

On January 2nd, Cornwallis ordered Tarleton to move from Ninety Six with 1,100 men to catch up to Morgan and push him toward Kings Mountain, where Cornwallis would be waiting for the unsuspecting Morgan. The two forces had approximately the same number of men, but considering regular troops, Morgan had less than one third as many as Tarleton. On Jan 15th, Tarleton moved toward Morgan. On the 16th, he crossed the Tiger River only six miles below Morgan, who then moved to a location where there were cow pens, giving that name in history to the location of the battle. Morgan has been criticized for choosing this open site at a bend in the Broad River to give battle. Some say Morgan's thinking was that he could not count on the militia standing against a British attack. However, if they were surrounded and in a bend of the river, they would have no place to run and would have to stand and fight. Others say that Morgan was just tired of running and wanted a fight. Under whatever circumstances, his tactics were not only unusual but spectacular in their result.

On the 17th, Morgan set Pickens with his riflemen in front of the Continentals, telling them to hold their fire until the enemy was within 50 yards, and then to fire at the men with the epaulets. After two volleys they were to fallback and form the second rank. If pressed too hard, the first two ranks were to move to the wings in good order and take up battle positions there. Tarleton would then be surrounded in the open on three sides, while the Americans would be protected by trees and under brush to the right and left. If pushed to the sides, Morgan would then have Tarleton in a crescent on the land side with his (Tarleton's) back to the river.

Even with a few missteps, the plan worked perfectly. Tarleton, moving forward to determine Morgan's strength and position, was deceived by no apparent support for the militia in front of him. Thinking that he had caught an inferior force with no place to run, he ordered a cavalry charge resulting in Picken's riflemen emptying fifteen saddles and putting the mounted Dragoons to flight. Once behind their own lines, the horsemen were unwilling to attack the irregulars a second time. Tarleton now ordered a general attack. By this time, Pickens had formed as the second line of defense. Again, the riflemen fired at the enemy at close range with devastating effect. After firing they moved to the wings in good order, but the right wing, was in danger of being flanked due to one group of militia not understanding the order and faced about retreating in good order. The main battle line observing this movement also moved back, again in good order. Seeing this, Tarleton, sure of victory ordered his entire command forward where they were again fired upon with disastrous results.

Lt. Col William Washington and his cavalry chased the now dispirited Dragoons, who were fleeing, and the Scotch Highlanders, who stood until they were overwhelmed. The British artillerists fought until they were all killed, but the rest of Tarleton's force was on the run. Washington, seeing that Tarleton and about 200 men were in full retreat, got ahead of his troops. Tarleton, observing that Washington was almost alone in front, turned with two officers to engage him. He would have been killed had it not been for a sergeant who deflected a saber slash directed at Washington and a 14 year old bugler who shot a second assailant out of the saddle. With his main force alongside him, Washington continued to pursue the fleeing British. Morgan captured many prisoners, the supply train, 100 Dragoon horses, and some 60 Negro slaves.

Cowpens did not rank in size with Savannah or Charleston, but it had a positive effect, signaling a turn of the tide in the Americans favor. It also vindicated Greene's strategy as to the manner in which Militia and irregulars were to be handled in set piece battles. Tarleton, previously considered invulnerable, was now a beaten commander, and by militia and riflemen supported by a small force of Continentals. British losses were 100 killed (39 were officers), 229 wounded, plus 600 unhurt men were captured. American losses were 12 killed and 60 wounded. (See NOTE on page 8)



Brig. General Daniel Morgan
1736-1802

The American Revolution – Month By Month - January 1781

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers
(continued from page 7)

On the evening of the 17th, Cornwallis, camped 25 miles away from Cowpens, was waiting for the arrival of reinforcements when a messenger informed him of the defeat. On the 18th, Morgan charged Picken's with tending the wounded, burying the dead, and escorting the prisoners to Island Ford on the Catawba River. With the Continentals and the rest of the militia, he pushed on, reasoning that his only way to escape Cornwallis' larger force would be to cross at Ramsour's Mill by the only available route to the north and safety. If it came to a battle with Cornwallis, there was no hope of winning. Fortunately for Morgan, Cornwallis delayed his departure until the 18th, allowing Morgan to escape.

Cornwallis not only miscalculated the route that Morgan would travel, but how much the size of his own support train would slow his march. Arriving at Ramsour's Mills, he became determined to catch Morgan. To do so, he had to transform his force into one of light foot. He did this by burning any equipment not essential to his immediate needs, including all his casks of rum. While laying at the Mills, approximately 250 Hessians and some Britons deserted. Meanwhile Morgan had arrived at his destination and rested his troops until February 1st.

Huger and Greene did not get news of the victory at Cowpens on the 17th until January 25th. Greene, foreseeing that Cornwallis might be a peril to the army if it remained divided, ordered Huger to move all prisoners to safety in Virginia, and then rejoin the main force. Then, with a guide and a small detachment, he set off the 28th through dangerous Tory controlled territory, a trek of 125 miles, arriving there January 30th. Morgan was instructed to join the main body. Greene planned for his army to follow a route that Cornwallis could follow. It was planned as a game of cat and mouse, with the mouse continuously nipping the cat without getting caught. February should be interesting.

NOTE: On the same day as Morgan's Victory (Jan 17, 1781), Spanish forces led by Don Eugenio Pourre captured the British post of St. Joseph (probably present day St. Joseph, MO.) in the Illinois territory. Spain later claimed the entire region, basing their claim that Pourre's victory, and his continued holding of the territory adjacent, had established Spain's lawful right to the area which cemented their claim for what was, or later became, the Louisiana Territory..

References: Schlessinger's "Almanac of American History"; Wards "The War of the Revolution"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution"; Higginbotham's "The War of American Independence"; Churchill's "The Great Republic"; Van Doren's "Franklin"; Ency Brittanica; Lancaster's "The American Revolution."



Painted by William Ranney in 1845, this depiction of the Battle of Cowpens shows an unnamed black soldier (left) firing his pistol and saving the life of Colonel William Washington (on white horse in center).

Not for sale or republication. The American Revolution, Month by Month series was written by Compatriot Andrew J. Stough, III, and is published solely for the benefit of the members of the Gold Country Chapter, California Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Permission to republish this series has been granted to the Sacramento Chapter, SAR. The original text has been slightly edited by Compatriot Peter Darnall.

Photos from the December 17th meeting

Photos by Don Spradling



President Don Littlefield presents Ernie Garcia with the SAR Meritorious Service Medal and Certificate.



President Don Littlefield presents Jim Warrick with the SAR Meritorious Service Medal and Certificate



Eric Anderson, Helen Garcia and John Hettinger.



President Don Littlefield presents Helen Garcia, John Hettinger, and Eric Anderson with the SAR Certificate of Appreciation.



Linda and Dennis Sperry



Russ and Christie Kaiser

More photos from the December 17th meeting

Photos by Don Spradling



Wilma Camiller and Doug Cross



Jim and Karen Faulkinbury



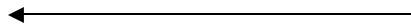
Ron and Patty Proffer and Chuck Highbaugh.



Lynn and Ted Robinson



Kathy and Jim Warrick



Jack Pefley helps with the serving.



Minutes of the meeting held on December 17, 2010.

The December meeting was preceded by Christmas music played by our guest musicians, Eric Anderson, Helen Garcia, and John Hettinger. The meeting was called to order at 7:03 PM by President Don Littlefield. Doug Cross gave the Invocation followed by Dennis Sperry, who led the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance and Ron Proffer, who led the Pledge to the SAR.

Don recognized past presidents, Chuck Highbaugh, Tom Chilton with his wife, Marilyn, Jeff Goodwin with his wife, Mary Ann, and Jim Faulkinbury with his wife, Karen. DAR members recognized included Medora Allen, Marilyn Chilton, and Lynn Robinson of the Sacramento Chapter. Other guests introduced were our musicians this evening, Eric Anderson with his wife, Sandy, Helen Garcia, wife of Ernie Garcia, and John Hettinger, and Wilma Camilleri, guest of Doug Cross.

Concerns for members included Harry Harland and Woody Robertshaw who are facing serious medical issues.

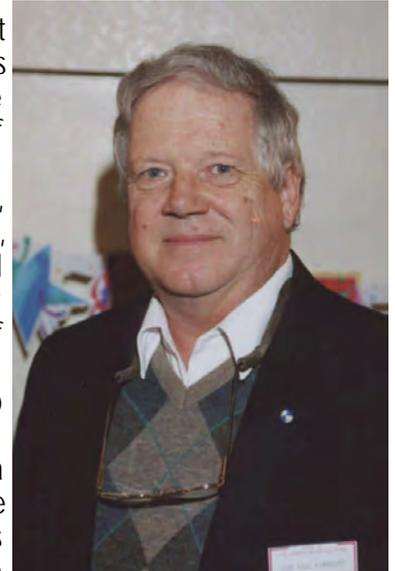
President Littlefield then talked about the successful Wreaths Across America ceremony last Saturday (December 13th), where about 2000 people were present. Members of the Sacramento and Gold Country Chapter Color Guards served as the Honor Guard for the ceremony, and President Littlefield read the proclamation by NSSAR President-General J. David Sympson. President Littlefield and Dell McCardell also mentioned the Sacramento Chapter's participation in Eagle Scout Courts of Honor on November 3^d and December 2nd. They also announced that the Sacramento Chapter Eagle Scout Essay Contest winner for 2010-2011 was Michael Trimberger. His entry has now been submitted to the CASSAR Contest, but since he is back east in college, he was not available for presentation of the Chapter award tonight. Chuck Highbaugh and Jeff Goodwin then talked briefly about the Flag Certificate Program.

Next, President Littlefield asked Ernie Garcia and Jim Warrick to come forward, and he presented them with the SAR Meritorious Service Medals for their work on our annual youth and community awards programs. Eric Anderson, John Hettinger, and Helen Garcia were then presented with Certificates of Appreciation for providing the music for this evening's meeting. President Littlefield then read off the list of officers nominates for the 2011 slate of officers and asked if there were any nominations from the floor. There being none, he asked for a motion to accept the slate of officers nominated. The motion was made by and seconded. The membership was then asked to vote on the slate and the vote was unanimous. The Chapter officers elected for 2011 were: President - Don Littlefield, VP of Youth Programs - Dell McCardell, VP of Programs - Vince Gantt, VP of Activities - Ernie Garcia, Secretary - Jim Faulkinbury, Treasurer - Mike Wolf, and Registrar - Tom Chilton. The officers will be installed at the January meeting.

Following the election, Ted Robinson briefly spoke about the JROTC program, where he has recently made the first presentation of a SAR JROTC Medal to a cadet at Del Campo High School. He encouraged any interested member to help in the remaining presentations, which usually occur in April or May. It was then noted that the Christmas treats at our seats were provided by Mary Ann and Don Littlefield. Color Guard Commander Jim Faulkinbury then described the flags for tonight, the Betsy Ross and the Serapis.

Following the dinner, a fund raiser was conducted by Mary Ann Littlefield and Marilyn Chilton. Those donating gifts were: Clair and Medora Allen, Tom & Marilyn Chilton, Doug Cross, Jim & Karen Faulkinbury, Chuck & Dee Highbaugh, Russ & Christie Kaiser, Don & Mary Ann Littlefield, Jack and Jerri Pefley, Robert Schroeder, and Don & Donna Spradling. This was followed by the singing of Christmas carols accompanied by our guest musicians.

The meeting was ended with Don thanking the musicians for playing tonight, Mary Ann and Marilyn for their assistance, and Don Spradling for taking pictures and caring for the flags. He then asked for a motion to adjourn. Jack Pefley led the Recessional followed by the Benediction by Doug Cross. The members sang "God Bless America" after which the meeting was adjourned at 9:05 PM.



Respectfully submitted, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary

Sacramento Chapter 2011 Meeting Schedule

(Mark your calendars now!)

Friday, February 18, 2011 - 7:00 PM

Lial A. Jones, Director, Crocker Art Museum
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, March 18, 2011 - 7:00 PM

Sean Jones - Former U2 pilot
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, April 15, 2011 - 7:00 PM

TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, May 20, 2011 - 7:00 PM

TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, June 17, 2011 - 7:00 PM

TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, September 16, 2011

TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Saturday, October 15 - 6:00 PM

Community Awards Banquet
TBA

Friday, November 18, 2011 7:00 PM

TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

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

**Editor-Tom Chilton
916-933-6576
email: tchilton@telis.org**

**WE ARE ON THE WEB!
[HTTP://SARSAC.ORG](http://SARSAC.ORG)**



Jim L. W. Faulkinbury
4305 Elizabeth Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95821-4140
**TO THE POSTMASTER
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED**

The Sacramento Chapter
Sons Of The American
Revolution

