



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

March 2009

Volume 41, Issue 3

The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



Program for March 20, 2009

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Brian Emerson is Coordinator of Social Science Programs for the Twin Rivers Unified School District (previously the Grant, Rio Linda, Del Paso, and North Sacramento School Districts with an combined enrollment of over 30,000 students). He has over ten years of experience teaching world history, US history, US government, economics, and English. He is currently a technical coach and Renaissance Coordinator for the District. He also travels throughout the state serving on the WASC High School Accreditation Committee.

Brian works closely with National History Day committees at both the local and state levels. On March 20th, he will review the history projects of some of the finest schools in Sacramento, California, and America. History Day categories include films, documentaries, papers, and exhibits involving thousands of students nationwide.



Regular Dinner Meeting - 7:00 PM Friday,

March 20, 2009 at
The Buggy Whip Restaurant

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



Menu Selections

Roast Beef with a Baked Potato	\$24.00
Salmon with a Baked Potato	\$24.00
Vegetarian Plate	\$24.00
Includes beverage, dessert, tax and tip.	



If the telephone committee has not taken your menu selection(s) by March 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
- Vacant**
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 March, the month in which we celebrate Saint Patrick's Day with parades and wearing of the green, even if you are not of Irish descent. As anyone knows that attends the parades and the Highland Games in Woodland or Pleasanton, March is also a month in which we celebrate our Celtic ancestry. This leads me to think about what it means to be an American and what the American Revolution was all about.

My own English ancestors left London and came to Jamestown, Virginia in 1648. In the late 1600s Germans also came to America and some of them may have been of Celtic origin. In the late 1700s, partly due to the Clearances, our Scottish ancestors headed west. In the 1800s came boatloads of Irish, Germans, and Italians. We were born in the 1900s.

Recently I attended a swearing in ceremony for new citizens of the United States of America, and I could not help wondering what it means to be an American today. Are the ideals of our forefathers as alive today as they were in 1776? Are we a different country that our forefathers would not recognize? Perhaps we need to compare and contrast then with now to answer those questions.

In January of 1776 we were a colony ruled by a monarchy with a parliament of democratically elected members. But were the members of the parliament representative of all of British society, or were they the landed gentry that ruled much the same as they did in the days of serfdom?

The truth, I believe, is somewhere in between. The British saw America as a colony that needed to be protected with a standing army and they believed that the colony should pay its own way. Taxation was the way to pay for the army, navy, and representatives of the crown. The colonists, British subjects all, saw it differently. As Paul Harvey would say, you know "the rest of the story."

What we must recognize is that people all over the world came to America's shores first for cheap land, and once most of the land was purchased, for jobs and freedom. But this begs the question, what is freedom? Today we have more rules, regulations, statutes, and laws than at any time in our history. We are regulated from the time we are born until we die, and your estate must be probated even after you die. The one difference is that we, through our elected representatives, made the laws, not some far away king or queen. In other words, we like to do it ourselves, good or bad, enlightened or ignorant. We invite everyone to come to America who agrees to be part of our body politic, help us make the rules, and then live by the rules we make.

Perhaps we are also a little naive in that we do not yet realize that there are those that, for religious reasons, would destroy us. How we deal with those conflicts will determine if our democracy will survive.

J. Jeffries Goodwin

(Jeff can be reached 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.

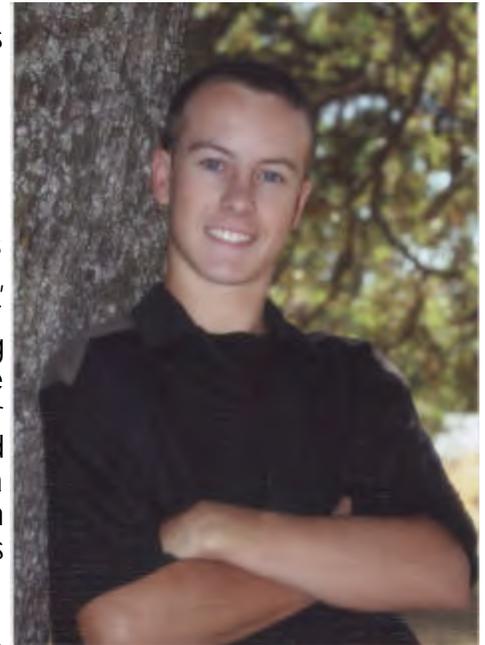
New Member - Steven Charles Chilton

Steven Charles Chilton was born in Sacramento, and spent his childhood in El Dorado Hills, CA. He graduated from Oakridge High School in 2008, and attends Arizona State University in Tempe, AZ, where he is majoring in Communications. He is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity. When not studying, Steven enjoys snowboarding, wakeboarding, and hanging out with his friends.

Steven's application to join the Sons of the American Revolution was approved on November 17, 2008. His patriot ancestor, George Chilton, was a Private, having served two 3-month tours of duty in the Lancaster County, Virginia, Militia. On his second tour of duty, he was sent to Hog Island, in the James River, about 15 miles from Yorktown, Virginia, where he was stationed until Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown in 1781. After the surrender, George Chilton was one of the soldiers assigned to guard Cornwallis and his British soldiers as they marched north. Steven has a number of other patriot ancestors including Cornelius Abraham Van Arsdell, Daniel Brower, Michael Carmany, William Ransdell, Jr., Cornelius Mershon, Andrew Mershon, James Jett, Samuel Erwin, David Blaisdell, Dudley True, and Simeon Choate.

Steven marched with Chuck and Dee Highbaugh, his grandfather, Tom Chilton, and other SAR members in the 1998 Fourth of July parade held in Chester, CA. He marched in several other parades as a member of the Color Guard, and was part of the Color Guard team that gave the special Veteran's Day Program at the Sacramento Memorial Auditorium in 2002. The photo (below) was in the Sacramento Bee.

Steven is the son of Thomas Holly Chilton, the grandson of Thomas Hobert Chilton, Jr., and the cousin of Trevor Thomas McCarthy and Thomas Charles Whitham, all members of the Sacramento Chapter, SAR. Steven's grandmother, Marilyn Ann (Blaisdell) Chilton, is a member of the Sacramento Chapter, DAR. Steven is a CASSAR Life Member.



Three generations of Chiltons, Tom, Steven, and Tom are all members of the Sacramento Chapter.



Steven, gun in hand, at the 2002 Veteran's Day Program at the Memorial Auditorium.



Steven at the 1998 Chester Parade. Also in the photo, L-R: Tom Chilton, Gloria and Bud Marquett, and Dee and Chuck Highbaugh.

Register Now for the 134th CASSAR Meeting



Hotel Information:
WYNDHAM HOTEL - ORANGE COUNTY AIRPORT
 3350 Avenue of the Arts, Costa Mesa, California 92626
 Hotel Telephone: (714) 751-5100 - - Reservations: (866) 747-2635

The room costs per night, plus tax, is \$ 99.00 for a single or double room, \$ 115.00 for an Executive Suite, or \$ 159.00 for a Deluxe Suite. Self-parking is complimentary.

Room reservations must be made directly with the hotel. When you reserve your room, please specify that you are part of the Sons of the American Revolution group. Reservations must be made no later than March 31st, 2009; thereafter, reservations will be taken on a space and rate availability basis.

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RESERVATION FORM

The registration fee is \$ 120.00 per person. It covers Friday and Saturday luncheon, and the Saturday Banquet. After March 31st, 2009, the registration fee is \$ 130.00

Compatriot: _____ Guest: _____

Chapter: _____ Title: _____ Telephone and/or E-mail: _____

Number of registrants @ \$120.00 _____ @ \$130.00 _____ Total Costs: \$ _____

Non-registered for Friday luncheon @ \$ 37.00 Number: _____ Total Costs: \$ _____

Non-registered for Saturday luncheon @ \$ 37.00 Number: _____ Total Costs: \$ _____

Non-registered for Saturday Banquet @ \$ 46.00 Number: _____ Total Costs: \$ _____

Total enclosed: \$ _____

For the Saturday banquet, the number of Beef Sirloin. _____ Grilled Salmon _____ Vegetarian _____

Please mail your reservation to: Rex B. Shannon, Meeting Chairman, P.O. Box 19158, Irvine, CA. 92623-9158
 E-mail: RexBShannon@gmail.com Telephone: (714) 669-3016.
 Make checks payable to: Rex B. Shannon , Orange Country Chapter, SAR.

It will be a fun meeting, and we have many important items for discussion and vote. The hotel is within walking distance from the outstanding South Coast Plaza Mall and its 280 shops, stores, and restaurants. We will be selecting a women's event from several options. Sign up for this ladies events upon arrival at the meeting.

Obituary - Lee Melvin Wolary

Lee Melvin Wolary died suddenly on February 17, 2009. He was born in Havre, MT, to Orrin and Mary (Hughes) Wolary. As a boy, Lee was involved in the Boy Scouts. As an adult, he remained involved in Scouting and loyal to the principles of Scouting. He took his troop to the National Scouting Jamboree, and was recently recognized as South San Francisco's "first" Eagle Scout. Upon graduation from South San Francisco High, Lee enlisted in the U. S. Air Force where he served for four years in the Air Police and Security. After his discharge, he attended College of San Mateo.

Lee married the former Cecilla Kolloch on August 8, 1964. His experience in the Air Force would lead to a career in security with Litton Industries among other Silicon Valley companies. In 1997, Lee retired from Litton Industries and he and Cecilia moved to their dream home in El Dorado, CA. Lee and Cecilia, accompanied by close friends, would cruise to various places throughout the world. He enjoyed traveling, and was very active in a search for his Irish heritage. He was an avid Oakland Raiders fan and held season tickets for many years. He had the gift of being a good conversationalist, and enjoyed lending a hand to anyone.

Lee's application to join the Sons of the American Revolution was approved on June 16, 2005, when he joined the Sacramento Chapter. In 2007, Lee was instrumental in forming the Mother Lode Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution in El Dorado County, and he transferred his SAR membership to the Mother Lode Chapter in January 2008. Lee was a member of the General George Weight Camp 22, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and was a member of Company B, 8th Regiment, California Infantry, Sixth Military District, Sons of Union Veterans Reserve, where he recently was promoted to Corporal.

Lee Wolary is survived by his loving wife of 45 years, Cecilia Wolary. He will be deeply missed by his sister, Delia Sanchez, nephew, Jeff Sanchez, nieces, Loretta Sanchez, and Linda Boot, and numerous other nieces, nephews, and cousins. A Visitation was held on Wednesday, February 25, at Chapel of the Pines, Placerville, CA, and a Funeral Mass was held at 10:00 AM on Thursday, February 26, at St. Patrick Church, Placerville. Interment was on Friday, February 28, at Skylawn Memorial Park, San Mateo, CA. In lieu of flowers, donations in Lee Wolary's name may be sent to: the Mother Lode Chapter, CASSAR at P.O. Box 475, Shingle Springs, CA. 95682 (donations will be used to support the Chapter's Eagle Scout Program), to Mother Teresa Maternity Home, 3122 Sacramento St., Placerville, CA 95667, or to Company B, Sons of Union Veterans Reserve, Corporal Wolary Memorial, c/o Company Treasurer, Fred Bohmfalk, 8517 Engel Way, Fair Oaks, CA 95638.

Lee Wolary was a good friend to the Sacramento members, as well as the Mother Lode members. He will be sorely missed by all.



Lee Wolary
September 2005



The American Revolution – Month By Month - March 1779

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

March 1779 found Washington and the Northern Division of the Continental Army encamped in an arc around New York City, caught in a stalemate with Clinton in New York. It was a trying time for Washington. The City of New York was a particular burden as it was the scene of his first and most disastrous failure, and a constant reminder of that failure. Washington wanted to push the British out of the city, but that would require close-in urban fighting, building by building, street by street. During this time, the entire operation would be subject to an almost guaranteed bombardment by British warships in the harbor.

The Continental Army was not trained or manned to engage in such a man eating urban assault that would require days, weeks, and possibly months to clear the town of British troops. Washington could not depend upon assistance from the French Navy. Therefore, even after clearing the Redcoats out of the city, there would still be the Royal Navy in New York harbor to contend with. Washington inclined toward action rather than reaction, but under the prevailing restraints he decided to sit tight and keep a watchful eye on Clinton.

Clinton's primary instruction from London was to hold New York and Newport as a base for ground troops and the Royal Navy. He was to support the southern expedition, and render aid when possible to the broader war with France. The northern colonies would have the last priority. Not only was he thus tied down, but was not sufficiently manned to challenge Washington in open battle on land, nor was he able to move up the Hudson River by ship due to forts, and more importantly, a massive log and chain boom across the river at West Point. Neither was able to move against the other, but as in Philadelphia, Clinton had the luxury of occupying New York, the second largest city in North America, while the Continental Army had to make do with the few comforts they could find as they stood guard in an arc around the city.

Meanwhile, the Southern Army, under Gen Lincoln, was reveling in the scores of new militia and recruits who came to Purysburg after the victories of Kettle Creek and Beaufort. This influx, which doubled Lincoln's troops, and the glory of the last two victories, caused Gen. Lincoln to believe that he could reclaim Georgia. In late February, he began positioning his forces in a triad about Augusta, a decision he would soon regret.

Planning a three pronged attack, Lincoln sent Gen. Williamson and 1200 troops to the east bank of the Savannah River opposite Augusta. General Rutherford was sent with 800 men to the Black Swamp, while Gen. John Ashe, with 1,400 North Carolina militia, and Colonel Elbert, with 100 Georgia Continentals, marched south to the Savannah River, and then proceeded north to join Williamson. British Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell, holding Augusta, noted the approach of the two forces and evacuated Augusta taking the road south toward Savannah.

The force commanded by General Ashe was later reinforced to a strength of 1700 men, which included 200 light horse. Noting the abandonment of Augusta and the British retreat southward, Ashe crossed the river and pursued the British, who crossed Briar creek destroying the bridge behind them. Ashe arrived at the creek on February 27th, and began rebuilding the bridge. It is not mentioned how General Prevost came to appear on the scene, but he is credited with the plan to thwart the rebels by leaving a force on the south side of the creek while sending another force across the creek northwest of the American position to fall on their rear so that the Americans would be caught front and rear.

The actual Battle of Briar or Brier Creek (as it is spelled on today's maps) occurred on March 3rd on a site roughly designated as at a bridge over Briar creek south of Augusta, which would appear to be where today's US Highway 25 and State Highway 121 cross Brier Creek, just northwest of the present day town of Waynesboro, Georgia.

In a circular movement covering 50 miles, a force of about 900 men crossed the creek west of Ashe's position, proceeding to move to his rear. By the afternoon of March 2nd several British reconnoitering parties were seen, and more were seen the following morning. Ashe took no action against them, other than positioning militia facing the apparent enemy in his rear. As the British advanced and opened fire, the militia broke and ran for the swamps. The Continentals were now trapped by fire from both sides of Briar Creek. They held and fought until it was obvious that there was no hope of surviving. Then and only then did they break and run. Ward records that the entire American van was captured along with 11 officers, including Colonel Elbert, Commander of the Continentals, and 162 non-commissioned officers and men. Several hundred other men died, either killed by enemy action, lost in the swamps, or drowned trying to cross the Savannah River to return to South Carolina. British losses were negligible with 5 killed and 11 wounded. Of the 1700 Americans present at the beginning of the battle, around 450 rejoined the army, the others who survived without capture, were presumed to have simply gone home.

It should be noted at this time that several things contributed to defeat of the Patriot Army. First and foremost was the fact that with the exception of the 100 Georgia Continentals, none of the American force had been trained to stand and fight against a professional army that was trained to advance stolidly against all odds until they closed with the enemy.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - March 1779

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

American militias were locals with little or no training, especially in open warfare facing a seasoned enemy. Militia officers in charge were generally no better trained than the rank and file. The rule of the day was that a militia was recruited by men who became their officers or officers were elected to their rank by the men in that militia unit.

While militia had been successful at Kettle Creek, their victory was partially good leadership, and the fact that the enemy of Loyalist militia were no better trained than the American militia. The militia at Briar Creek broke and ran from an enemy with whom they had no ability to cope. Additionally, Ashe appears to have failed to use his light horse for reconnaissance to detect the troops in the circular movement. Nor did he seek to avoid a battle with the enemy behind him, or choose a place more suitable to his own force and ability. He knew the opposing force across Briar Creek had stopped their retreat, yet when a second force appeared behind him, he did nothing. This allowed the enemy to choose the time and place to their advantage, placing him between two fires that squeezed him as in a vise.

This was the third time that British commanders had successfully used this encircling tactic. First at the Brandy Wine, then Savannah, and now at Briar Creek. The Americans were Patriots, not military experts. It might be said that they were on the job trainees, learning as the war progressed. The experience wasn't entirely a waste. In most wars, combat sorts out the competent from the incompetent, and new leaders emerge who can cope with the enemy. In view of militia's inability to stand up to a professional force in a set piece battle, it was later determined that militia could be used effectively in the front rank to fire one volley, then retreat through the Continentals who could stand up to and meet the enemy on his own terms.

March 3rd ended any thought of recovering the state of Georgia. The public euphoria that existed after Kettle Creek and Beaufort turned into a panic that General Prevost would be so encouraged by his victory at Briar Creek that he would invade South Carolina with like results.

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 Thomas Chilton.

American Heritage Day - Mt. Vernon Cemetery

Photos by Del McCardell



Captain Jim (Faulkinbury) tells how inaccurate the muskets were.



Molly (Helena Hurst) Pitcher shows how the cannon ball went right through her skirt.



Mountain Man Tom (Chilton) tells how to load and fire the flint lock rifle.

Commander-in-Chief's Guard, 1777-1783

The Commander-in-Chief's Guard, often called "The Life Guard," was formed by General Orders dated March 12, 1776. During most of its service, the Guard was a company-size infantry organization composed of carefully selected men. From time to time, however, details from the four Continental Light Dragoon Regiments were attached to it. Between May 1777 and September 1778, these details were provided largely by George Baylor's 3rd Regiment of Continental Light Dragoons. Later detachments were drawn from the regiments of Colonels Theodoric Bland, Elisha Sheldon, and Stephen Moylan. The Provost Troops of Light Dragoons also normally was attached to the Army headquarters.

It was the duty of the infantry of the Guard to guard the headquarters and to insure the safe-keeping of the papers and effects of the Commander-in-Chief as well as the safety of his person. The attached dragoons accompanied him on marches and reconnaissance. They were also used as couriers, and served as patrols and videttes. Both dragoons and infantry were used in battle when the occasion demanded.

The Guard initially numbered approximately fifty men. At Valley Forge, Major General von Steuben increased the Guard to about 150 men, including two drummers, and used the group as a demonstration company. For much of its remaining service, the Guard included some seventy men and officers. After July 1782, the unit included a small fife and drum corps and a drum major. Men selected for the Guard were native-born Americans, five feet nine inches to five feet ten inches tall. During 1777-1778, its men appear to have been primarily Virginians. After 1778, however, men were selected from throughout the Army. The Guard's commander, Captain Caleb Gibbs, was a "Yankee."

With the war almost over, the Guard was disbanded and its men discharged on June 6, 1783. The headquarters at Newburgh, New York, thereafter were guarded by details provided by New England regiments stationed at that post. The last service provided by this provisional guard was the delivery of Washington's personal papers to Mount Vernon in November 1783.

The lack of definite information concerning uniforms so common to all Continental units also applies to the uniform of the Guard. This is undoubtedly due to the recurring clothing shortages and to the compromises that had to be made. The first significant reference to clothing of the Guard is a description of a deserter in the *New York Gazette* of June 17, 1776. This described the uniform as being a blue coat faced with buff, and a red waistcoat. It should be noted, however, that the deserter also had "... a blue coat faced with green and a round unbound felt hat."

George Washington Parke Custis described the dress of the Guard as "... a blue coat with white facings, a white waistcoat and breeches, black stock and black half-gaiters, and a round hat with blue and white feathers." Although he refers to no particular date, this actually would appear to be the uniform of the men detailed to form the provisional guard at Newburgh in 1783.

The description accompanying the 1784 drawing of an officer of Washington's "Independent Company" by Daniel N. Chodowiecki, and the drawing itself, shows the uniform as light blue faced with "reddish yellow buckskin." This is the only known contemporary picture of a Guardsman, and one cannot be entirely confident of its details.

Washington, in a letter to Captain Gibbs in April 1777, vaguely substantiates the blue coat faced with buff. An item from Elijah Fisher's journal suggests the men wore caps in 1778. Andrew D. Mellick described the Guard uniform (probably on the authority of the *New York Gazette* item quoted above) as: "... blue coat, faced with buff, red waistcoat, buckskin breeches, white body belts, and a black felt cocked hat bound with white tape." The uniforms shown in the plate are based upon the references cited above and represent at least one phase of the Guard's history. The cocked hat probably preceded the bearskin crested cap, but both could have been worn simultaneously.

[Editor's note: This is the uniform worn by the CASSAR Color Guard, and by Jim Faulkinbury.]

Photos from the February 21, 2009 Meeting

photos by Don Spradling.



L-R: President Jeff Goodwin, Chris Watson, and Vice President Jim Warrick.



Margaret and Archie McPherran



Rose and Jim Jolly



Betty and Seward Andrews



L-R: Tom Chilton, Ernie Garcia, and Jim Faulkinbury



John Vawter



Gale Nelson

Minutes of the meeting held on February 21, 2009.

The meeting was called to order at 7:11 PM by President Jeff Goodwin, who called on the Color Guard to "Present the Colors". He then used one of George Washington's prayers for the invocation and followed it by leading the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance and the Pledge to the SAR, after which he called on the Color Guard to "Post the Colors".

Past Presidents recognized were Jim Faulkinbury and Tom Chilton. DAR members present, Medora Allen, Marilyn Chilton, and Rose Jolly from the Sacramento Chapter DAR Chapter, and Peg Wilson from the General John Sutter DAR Chapter, were then introduced. He then asked for all of the World War II veterans present to stand and give their branch of service. Other guests introduced were Chris Watson, our speaker, with his wife Adrienne, and prospective members, Gale Nelson and John Vawter. President Goodwin then introduced the other Chapter Officers present.

Following the introductions, Color Guard Commander, Jim Faulkinbury, came forward and described the two flags tonight: the Taunton and the Gadsden. Following the flag descriptions, in recognition of Washington's birthday, Jim gave a short presentation of Washington "trivia" concluding with some relevant thoughts from Washington's "Farewell Address to the Nation".

Next, Zach Amis was recognized with the presentation of an approved Supplemental Application for his ancestor, Winthrop Sargent Sr.

Under concerns for members, it was announced that Patty Proffer is awaiting back surgery, and Medora Allen was welcomed back following her absence with leg problems.

The business items presented by President Goodwin were: 1) a request for the membership to seek new members for the Chapter and to be aware that for those who were not sufficiently documented for full membership, the availability of Associate memberships is an option, and 2) the desire to have the Chapter sponsor a teacher for the Valley Forge program each year. Tom Chilton made an announcement about the upcoming CASSAR Annual Meeting in Costa Mesa on April 17-18, and noted that the room block for the hotel Wyndham Orange County Airport was filling up if anyone was interested in attending.

Treasurer Don Littlefield was then gave a Treasurers Report. He reported that we currently have \$9,936.29 in our bank accounts.

After dinner, Vice President Jim Warrick introduced the speaker for the evening, Chris Watson, the teacher nominated to CASSAR by the Sacramento Chapter for one of the Valley Forge Teacher scholarships last year. Chris showed a short film of his trip to Valley Forge, Philadelphia, the Trenton Barracks, and the Princeton battlefield, and then followed with a talk on four words that he feels have meaning, the importance of which are often misunderstood, that should be important to us all. They were: 1) "Freedom" - free of tyranny with the ability to express yourself, 2) "Democracy" - the ability to guide our lives through the right to vote, 3) "Republic" - doing what is best for everyone else, and 4) "Love" - self sacrifice for the ones you love. He also noted that it is important to communicate our past to the youth, as the current trends in education are to make U.S. History an elective subject for high school students.

His presentation was very well received. After the presentation, President Goodwin presented Chris with a Certificate of Appreciation, and the SAR Liberty Bell. He also presented Chris with an Associate membership in the Sacramento Chapter. Chris was then asked if he would take an active role in the Chapter by being on the Valley Forge Program Committee to help in selecting the next candidate to be sent to the Freedom's Foundation Valley Forge Institute. He accepted, and the Committee, headed by Compatriot David Sloan, was formed with Chris, VP of Programs Jim Warrick, and First Lady Mary Ann Goodwin.

Mary Ann Goodwin then conducted the raffle. Those bringing gifts were Marilyn and Tom Chilton, Doug Cross, Rose & Jim Jolly, Don & Mary Ann Littlefield, Woody and Pat Robertshaw, and Donna and Don Spradling. Marilyn Chilton followed the raffle with a short talk about how the raffle monies help in the Chapter programs.

President Goodwin thanked Mary Ann for conducting the raffle and announced that the proceeds were \$45 this afternoon, thanked Tom Chilton for editing the newsletter, and thanked Don Spradling for taking the pictures and caring for the flags. The motion to adjourn was made; the Recessional was led by Doug Cross; and the Benediction was given by Bill Emmons followed by the singing of God Bless America lead by President Goodwin. The meeting was adjourned at 1:42 PM

Respectfully submitted, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary



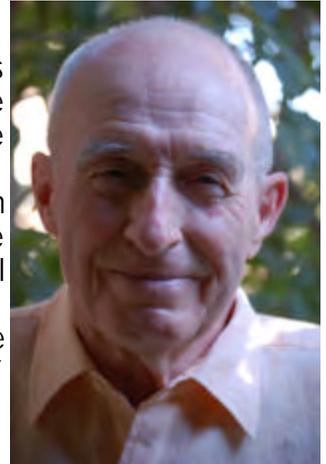
Bill Mahan Schedules Cemetery Tours

David Warren sent this message a few days ago.

"Bill Mahan, who gave a talk to SARS several months ago, called me today. His talk to SARS was about famous people buried in our cemeteries. As he promised, he would appreciate it very much if you would mention to our SARS membership that he will be leading two Cemetery Tours at the Old City Cemetery, located at 1000 Broadway. The first tour will be on Saturday, May 2 at 10:00 AM, and a second on Saturday August 1, at 10:00 AM. You are to meet just inside the main entrance to the cemetery at 1000 Broadway. There is no charge for the tour, but at the end there will be a request for a donation for the upkeep of the City Cemetery.

His tours are fabulous. He is a retired History Professor, and he has researched the lives of dozens of famous people who are buried there. He is indeed a font of knowledge and also a fun person to hear."

David



Notice - The March Meeting will be held on Friday, March 20, 2009, at the Buggy Whip Restaurant.

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

Editor-Tom Chilton
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WE ARE ON THE WEB!
[HTTP://SARSAC.ORG](http://SARSAC.ORG)



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**TO THE POSTMASTER
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED**

The Sacramento Chapter
Sons Of The American
Revolution

