



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

March 2010

Volume 42, Issue 3

The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



Program for March's Meeting

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Being born and raised on a cattle ranch in Bishop, California, gave **Stephen Cognata** a lifelong love of the out doors. He made his first venture to Africa in the 1970's as a cultural anthropologist major in college. He quickly learned if he was going to return, he would have to find a better way to support his trips. For the last 30 years, Steve has escorted both photo and sporting safaris throughout the Dark Continent. He specializes in converting livestock ranches back to wild game ranches. Steve will tell of some his adventures and close calls while conducting over 60 safaris.



March 19th, 7:00 PM at
The Buggy Whip Restaurant

2737 Fulton
Avenue, between El
Camino and Marconi,

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 March 17th, please call Don Littlefield at (916) 985-6544 for reservations. Payments must be **guaranteed for each reservation made**. Wives, guests and visiting compatriots are always welcome.

Come socialize with us at 6:15PM. The meeting will start promptly at 7:00 PM.

President's Corner - Don Littlefield

Sacramento Chapter Officers for 2010

Don Littlefield

President
Web Master

Jim Warrick

Executive Vice-President
Youth Programs

Vince Gantt

Vice President - Programs

Ernie Garcia

Vice President - Activities
Law Enforcement
Program

Jim Faulkinbury

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Color Guard Coordinator

Michael Wolf

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Tom Chilton

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Doug Cross

Chaplain

Don Spradling

Photographer
Guardian of the Flags

Committee Chairmen

David Beach

Eagle Scout Program

Ted Robinson

ROTC Program

Vacant

Knight Essay Contest

David Sloan

Valley Forge Program

Vacant

Flag Certificate Program

Calling Committee

Seward Andrews
Tom Chilton
Jim Warrick
Jim Faulkinbury
Don Littlefield
Ernie Garcia
Doug Cross

The Intolerable Acts, the repeal of the Stamp Act, the Boston Massacre, James Madison, and John Tyler. They all occurred (or were born) in the month of March. March is one of those transition months. Winter into Spring.

During this past month, we lost two members of our Sacramento Chapter family. On February 12, we lost Clark Hewitt. Although Clark was one of our newer members of the Sacramento Chapter, he as us, has always been a son of the American Revolution. On February 24, Jim Faulkinbury lost his Mother, Lavonne Hoard Faulkinbury. We mourn their loss and extend our deepest sympathy and condolences to their families.

At our February meeting, Donald Wilson shared a tiny portion of his Master's Thesis with us on Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, and on the Scot/Irish cultural influences that gave us both. It was quite the intellectual dissertation of the writings of many of our forefathers. We also had the privilege of inducting John Vawter, Jeff Herbert, Jeremy Herbert, and Nicholas Herbert into the Sacramento Chapter. Medora Allen shared a story about her granddaughter and the Color Guard, and Lynne Robinson updated us on Ted's upcoming travels to Washington DC to donate JFK's cane and photo to the Smithsonian Institute.

On February 14, Tom Chilton and I had the privilege of awarding Daniel Rodriguez the NSSAR Silver Good Citizenship Medal for his many philanthropic and charitable activities in the USA. You may know Daniel better known as "The Singing Policeman" from the New York City 911 Memorial when he sang "God Bless America". In addition, the Sacramento Chapter provided our 28 colonial-period flags as a concert hall decoration for Daniel's concert. *[See page 6 for more about Daniel Rodriguez.]*

Following closely on the heels of Valentine's Day, the Sacramento Chapter Color Guard participated in Presidents Day activities on February 15 at Mt. Vernon Memorial Park. The Color Guard put on two shows similar to their school program, and then 5 members put on several displays of firing their muzzle loaders.

Our speaker for the March meeting is world class big game guide and hunter **Steve Cognata**. We can look forward to an interesting evening, hearing of some of his adventures and close calls.

I look forward to seeing each of you on Friday, March 19th at the Buggy Whip.
Yours in service,

Don Littlefield

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

*Sacramento Chapter Sons of the American Revolution is a 501(c)(3)
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Editors Note: The statements and opinions expressed herein are solely those of the author(s) and do not necessarily state or reflect those of the Editor or of the California or National Societies, Sons of the American Revolution.



New Members

John Thomas Vawter, and John Thomas Vawter, Jr.

John Thomas Vawter was born in Mansfield, Ohio, and spent his childhood in Mansfield. He graduated from Mansfield High School, and Oregon State University. John is married to Agnes Jane Strickland Egeland. He has three adult children, John Thomas Vawter, Jr., Martha Louise Vawter, and Tracy Michelle Vawter, by a previous marriage.

John served in the United States Army Finance Depot in 1945 to 1946. He is retired from Lebanon (Oregon) Public School District, where he was an Elementary School Principal. His hobbies include gardening, jewelry making, travel, and his church.

John Thomas Vawter Jr. was born in Eugene, Oregon, and spent his childhood in Lebanon, Oregon, graduating from Lebanon Union High School in 1975. He has been married to Katherine Grace McDonald since 1989. John and Katherine have two children, Benjamin Thomas Vawter, who is attending George Fox University majoring in theater, and Samuel James Vawter, who is a junior at The Dalles Wahtonka High School, and is planning to pressure a career in technical theater and visual arts.

John has not served in the military because of cerebral palsy, but has supported the military as a true patriot. John is on disability due to his C.P., but has worked as a maintenance/head custodian for Chenoweth School District for twenty-three years, and for North Wasco County Schools in the same position for 5 years. His hobbies include reading, journaling, writing vocal arrangements, singing bass in local choir, working with young children with reading and self esteem problems, being with family, hiking, camping, and travel.

John Vawter's, and John Vawter Jr.'s applications to join the Sons of the American Revolution were approved on January 22, 2010. Their patriot ancestor, Edward Browning Sr. performed patriotic service by signing the Patriot's Support Document.



Agnes and John Vawter, Sr.

New Members - Jeffrey, Jeremy, and Nikolas Herbert



L-R: Jeffrey, Jeremy, Nikolas, and Marie Herbert.

Jeffrey Allen Herbert was born in Anchorage, Alaska, and spent his childhood in Maryland, Florida, and Orangevale, CA. He graduated from Casa Robles High School in 1983, and from California State University at Sacramento in 1989. He is married to Marie Koller. Jeff and Marie have two sons, Jeremy Allen Herbert, and Nikolas Erik Herbert.

Jeff works for the Sacramento County Crime Laboratory, where he analyzes DNA forensic evidence. His hobbies include watching his son's hockey and baseball games.

Jeremy Allen Herbert was born in Sacramento, California, and spent his childhood in Fair Oaks, CA. He attends Bella Vista High School, where he is in the Class of 2011. Jeremy's hobbies include ice hockey, baseball, and airsoft.

Nikolas Erik Herbert was born in Sacramento, California, and spent his childhood in Fair Oaks, CA. He attends Bella Vista High School, where he is in the Class of 2013. Nikolas' hobbies include ice hockey, baseball, and airsoft.

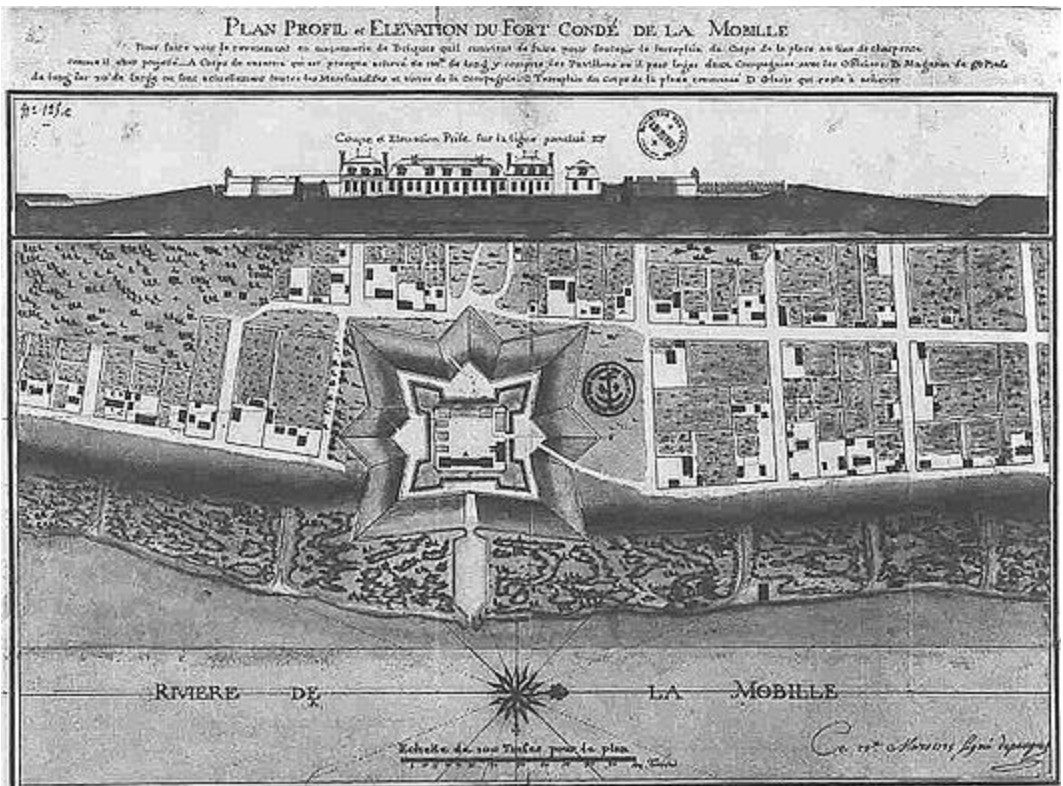
Jeffrey's, Jeremy's, and Nikolas' applications to join the Sons of the American Revolution were approved on January 22, 2010. Their patriot ancestor, Thomas Herbert, was a Private in Capt. Wikoff's Company, 2nd Regiment, Monmouth Co., New Jersey Militia. He joined in the spring of 1776, serving for six months, and again in the fall of 1777, serving for six months.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - March, 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

The February installment spoke of Admiral Galvez, and his title as addressed in Utley and Washburn's book Indian Wars. Additional reading would indicate that this is the only time that he would be referred to as an Admiral. Other references address him as General, which is his military background, or as Acting Governor or Governor of Louisiana. Originally a French colony, Louisiana was captivated by Galvez, who improved the economy and brought greater and better administrative policies than had been exercised by the French who preceded him. He also gained greater acceptance and prestige by his marriage to a local French beauty. The Louisiana colony was supportive of this Spanish soldier and statesman to the extent that a part of his besieging force at Mobile are Native Indians and French from Louisiana.

The siege of Fort Charlotte at Mobile began on February 10th, 1780, pitting Galvez against his old acquaintance, British Captain Elias Durnford. Galvez received reinforcements from Havana late in February. General John Campbell came from Pensacola with reinforcements just prior to the fall of Mobile. Realizing that it was too late to save Mobile, he returned with his troops and Indian allies to protect Pensacola. It was not only a victory for Spain when Fort Charlotte capitulated on March 14, but a significant gain of territory east of Louisiana.



Map of "Mobile" from 1725, showing Fort Condé in form of a 7-pointed star along the Mobile River. During 1763 to 1780, England was in possession of the region, and Fort Condé was renamed Fort Charlotte in honor of King George III's wife.

With Mobile secured, Galvez proceeded toward Pensacola 55 miles southeast of Mobile (as the crow flies) with the purpose of capturing Fort George and occupying the town of Pensacola, the capital of British West Florida. Fort George was better fortified and supported than Fort Charlotte, leading Galvez to employ his previous tactic of bombarding and starving the garrison. This time it is a different story, as the Creek Indians (native to lower Georgia and Florida) supported General Campbell with 2,000 of their 3,500 warriors. Creeks are one of the Civilized Tribes, but are less dependent on Europeans to support their culture, and are more warlike than the Cherokee to their north. Unlike the Cherokee, who later agree to move from their homelands to allow settlement by Europeans, the Creeks were not subdued until defeated and forced to move by General Andrew Jackson in 1813. The Seminole branch of the Creek Nation was



Bernardo de Gálvez
1746 - 1786

The American Revolution – Month By Month - March, 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

never subdued, remaining to this day in what were the swamps and wilds of Florida.

On March 7th, Clinton moved up to the Ashley River, approaching Charleston by land where it was most vulnerable. Clinton's long delay had given the garrison of Charleston much needed time to shore up the landward defenses by the usual ditches and abates, as well as numerous small forts giving the Americans the belief that they could withstand a British attack by land. The waterside was equally well defended, not only by waterfront batteries, but by the reconstitution of Forts Moultrie and Johnson and six vessels carrying a total of 244 guns. This, and the demand by the citizens of Charleston that Lincoln must stay to defend the city, would be the undoing of Charleston for both its citizens and its defenders. The garrison numbered some 5,000 men, made up of Continentals, Dragoons, what was left of Pulaski's Legion, and several thousand Carolina Militia, to oppose Clinton, who had 10,000 soldiers at Charleston. On March 29th, he crossed the Ashley River and the siege was on.

Perhaps it is time for us to return to John Paul Jones, whom we left on New Years Eve, 1779. From aboard Ushant on New Year's Day, Jones sailed South as far as Cape Finisterre. Having found no prizes to be had by mid January, he put into the Spanish port of Corunna. The Alliance's mixed crew (Alliance's own plus Richard's crew) were in a constant state of bickering, which set the stage for more serious problems. The voyage south found the crew becoming more and more disgruntled, but it was the delay at Corunna which brought things to a head, and a near mutiny developed. The crew had been promised a quick return to Lorient, where it was expected that prize money from the voyage around the British Isles would be distributed. Instead, they were in Corunna to take on supplies, do some re-rigging, and to careen the Alliance. The upshot was a refusal by the crew to work, but it lasted only a day. Still, it was a barometer of the crew's mood, and a forerunner of things to come.

Undaunted by the near mutiny, Jones planned another cruise in search of prizes, but his officers, who were more in tune with the temper of the crew, prevailed upon him to return to Lorient. Even then he did not go directly to Lorient. The Alliance would finally arrive in Lorient on February 19th. Jones was a difficult taskmaster for both officers and crew, driving them endlessly to improve the ships he commanded. Once docked, Jones left the officers and crew to improve the Alliance while he went to visit Doctor Franklin in Passy. His purpose was to gain money from sale of the prize ships to pay the crew, and money from Franklin and the French to make what he saw as the necessary changes that needed to be made to the Alliance. While it was true that all those things were needed, Franklin gave up when Jones made his final request – a copper bottom to obviate the necessity of constantly careening, and to improve the speed and maneuverability of the Alliance.

The crew of the Alliance had not been paid since departing America almost a year earlier. Nor had they received any money from the prizes captured and sent to port for auction. The crew's dissatisfaction would be only one of many difficulties Jones would face in the coming months.

References: Schlessinger's "Almanac of American History"; Wards "The War of the Revolution"; Morison's "John Paul Jones"; Utley and Washburn's "Indian Wars"; Galloway's "The American Revolution in Indian Country" Yenne and Garratt's "North American Indians."



John Paul Jones Memorial
in Washington, D.C.

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Sacramento Chapter Presents Silver Good Citizenship Medal to Daniel Rodriguez, New York City's Singing Policeman

At a recent concert held in Folsom, Don Littlefield, Sacramento Chapter President, presented Daniel Rodriguez with the SAR Silver Good Citizenship Medal. Daniel Rodriguez's musical career took on a new meaning after 9/11. His meteoric rise in the music world has been sparked by his beautiful singing of our National Anthem and God Bless America.

Born in 1964 to a family of musicians, Daniel Rodriguez was well on his way to a classical music career when his mentor decided that Daniel was not serious about music, and withdrew his financial support. By that time, Daniel was married, and he and his wife had a son to support. Depressed, Daniel gave up music, and worked a number of jobs including short order cook, taxi driver, truck driver, and postal worker, before finally joining the New York City Police Department in 1995. He began singing again, and was chosen as one of the designated National Anthem singers in the NYPD's ceremonial division.

He was driving to work over the Verrazano Bridge in New York City at the time of the September 11th terrorist attack, and was two blocks away from the World Trade Center when it collapsed. "I lived the horrors of 9/11 and made peace with God several times that day, and said goodbye to my family once or twice, and realized I was meant to stick around and do something positive with my life", he said. He would spend the next several months working at Ground Zero, interrupted only by requests to sing at official functions, memorials, and media events. Performing at many post 9/11 events, he received much media attention for his performances of "God Bless America". With his emerging success as a singer of both popular and classical music, he retired from the New York City Police Department in May 2004, to pursue music as his full time career.

His philanthropic and charitable works are too numerous to list in their entirety. To list a few, Daniel Rodriguez has made appearances for the City of Hope National Medical Center and Duke University Hospital Children's Center, and he is a "regular" at fundraising events for the Jimmy V Foundation for cancer research, and the Hilton Head Celebrity Golf Tournament to benefit children's charities. He has performed for the annual New York Tunnel to Towers Run to benefit the Stephen Siller Children's Foundation, and the Community Mayors Organization to benefit disabled children, where he is an honorary board member. He is a regular performer at Loma Linda University Medical Center Children's Hospital's annual fundraisers, and in 2009 performed in concert with Broadway soprano Laurie Gayle Stephenson.

Daniel Rodriguez starred in a concert titled, "Spirit of America", which was recorded at Caesars in Atlantic City. The concert, a benefit for the Scoliosis Care Foundation, was later broadcast on PBS in August 2002. Guest performers included Linda Eder, Arturo Sandoval, Phoebe Snow, and Aprile Millo.

He has been a long time supporter of the United Service Organization (USO) with appearances at fundraisers, as well as visiting troops at military hospitals. In 2005, he began a project called "Songs for the Soldiers" to provide music in USO care packages for American troops overseas. He has donated thousands of his CDs, and raises funds for this effort by producing his own concerts. He also volunteers at the USO warehouses filling care packages, and distributing them to the departing troops.

To enhance the patriotic ambiance of this concert, the Sacramento Chapter displayed our Revolutionary War flags around the room. The photo at the left shows President Littlefield congratulating Daniel Rodriguez while standing in front of the Bennington and Gadsden flags. Note that Mr. Rodriguez is wearing the SAR Silver Good Citizenship Medal

The concert was presented by the Folsom Lake Community Concert Association. For more information about their concerts, visit their web site at www.flcca.org.



Photo by Alan Gray, NewsBlaze.

A Patriot's Perspective

Tea Parties

By Michael G. Lucas

It's been estimated that on April 15, 2009, more than a million Americans participated in over one thousand T.E.A. (Taxed Enough Already) Parties across the nation. Organizers claim that America is on the brink of a new revolution. Participants were protesting huge new government programs which will reach deep into their pockets. They believe that these programs have created an economic burden on American families which threatens their welfare now and well into the future. Time will tell whether these protests were a temporary means of venting anger or the beginning of a movement which permanently changes the landscape of our nation.

There does appear to be some parallels between the actions and attitudes of government today and those of Great Britain prior to the Boston Tea Party of 1773. Like the British government of the 18th century, there seems to be an insatiable appetite for revenue to feed a large government bureaucracy, a willingness to bend the rules to raise revenue, and an inflexibility resulting in reluctance to compromise.

Excessive borrowing by our federal and state governments has reached an incomprehensible level that cannot be sustained indefinitely. Our state government has become so desperate in its quest for funds that it has even proposed the sale of prisons and facilities, including the Los Angeles Coliseum and Cal Expo. The same desperation faced the British government. After the overthrow of King James II in 1688, a large British bureaucracy emerged; expenses soared and an unprecedented national debt was incurred. Up until the early 1700's, taxes on land adequately provided the revenue needs for Britain; after that, more revenue sources had to be found. Excise taxes eventually replaced land as the greatest source of revenue. Customs duties on commerce were soon added. Even these sources became insufficient and the government soon grew increasingly dependent upon borrowing. The Seven Years War resulted in Britain having to service a huge debt along with the ongoing expense of administering the newly acquired North American territory. The British national debt exploded from £75,000 in 1756 to over £130,000,000 by 1764. A permanent force of 10,000 British troops, at the cost of £200,000 per year, was stationed in America for the stated purpose of preventing hostilities between the Colonists and the Indians. George Grenville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, set a goal of making the colonies bear a cost of £78,000 per year through the Stamp Act of 1765. Grenville defended his act with the following statement: "This nation has run itself into an immense debt to give them protection; and now they are called upon to contribute a small share..." This act required official stamps for documents such as deeds, mortgages, and newspapers. The ensuing colonial boycott caused the economically depressed British merchants to pressure Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act. Parliament repealed it without a single stamp having ever been affixed to a colonial document. Parliament passed the Townshend Acts in 1767 which placed duties on imported goods such as glass, paint, oil, lead, paper, and tea. The goal of the Townshend Acts was to raise £40,000 per year. Again, due to the colonial boycotts, Parliament repealed the Townshend Acts with the exception of tax on tea. The goal was to raise £16,000 on tea. Our founding fathers knew full well that these taxes were the tip of the iceberg and they would never be able to satisfy the relentless revenue demands of London. The subsequent Boston Tea Party resulted in £18,000 worth of tea being hurled into the sea. In its aftermath, Parliament passed the Coercive Acts, known by the colonists as the Intolerable Acts. It closed Boston Harbor, restricted free assembly, limited democracy, established martial law, allowed British troops to be quartered in private buildings, and limited the colonial judicial system. The result was, of course, the American Revolutionary War.

Governments in recent years have become willing to play loose with the rules and have become driven by the philosophy that the ends justify the means. For example, California legislators recently proposed renaming taxes as fees so they could circumvent the law and easily pass a tax increase. At the federal level, our government seems to have forgotten our founding principle that there can be no taxation without representation. Yet we are saddling an unbelievable tax burden upon an unrepresented segment of the population – unborn Americans and children who cannot vote. Likewise, the British government played loose with the rules. The British people, in the Magna Charta of 1215, gained the right that they could only be taxed by their elected representatives. However, when the American Colonists protested that they were being taxed without representation, the British government justified it on the grounds that they had been given "virtual representation" in Parliament, whatever that meant. In addition, in 1688 the British Crown lost the right to convene and



Michael Lucas
Gold Country Chapter

Obituary - Forrest Clark Hewitt

Forrest Clark Hewitt passed away unexpectedly on February 12, 2010. He was 59. This loving husband, father, son, brother and godfather, was preceded in death by his parents, Forrest and Helen Hewitt, and his brother Chris. Clark was born in Jackson, Mississippi, and was raised in Shreveport, Louisiana, graduating from C.E. Byrd High School, and later from LSU in Baton Rouge. A man of many talents and interests, he was a lifelong student. He particularly enjoyed intellectual pursuits related to a science, theology and history. Clark loved music of all kinds. He was a skilled guitarist, and enjoyed playing at a Byrd High School reunion in 1998, where the Blue Shadows (his high school band) performed again for their classmates. He found great delight in tinkering with old amplifiers, playing his guitars and jamming with his son Ross, riding his motorbike, collecting wine and hanging with Marguax, his beloved Bouvier. His business pursuits always related to the science and technology that he loved, and gave him the opportunity to travel and to discover his love and passion for France, where he and Kim often returned to visit.



Clark picked up the pursuit of family genealogy from his mother, and was a proud member of the Sacramento Chapter Sons of the American Revolution. His patriot ancestor was Elnathan Judd.

He is survived by his wife, Kim, and his son, Ross; his brother Jeff of Madison, Alabama; his brother David of Exeter, California; and a number of in-laws, nephews and nieces. His family, friends, and associates will sorely miss Clark. A memorial service was held on Saturday, February 20 at Trinity Episcopal in Folsom. A private family service on Lake Ouachita, Arkansas will be held at a later date. The family wishes to thank friends for their loving support and prayers. In lieu of flowers, friends are requested to make any remembrance to a charity of their choice.

A Patriot's Perspective

(concluded from page 7)

dissolve legislatures, to veto legislation, to create courts, and to appoint and remove judges. However, in the colonies, the Crown's appointed Royal governors were given such rights. The willingness of the British government to sidestep the rule of law ultimately resulted in war between our nations.

Americans are unhappy with an intransigence of the political parties and a lack of cooperation with each other. The chief criticism of the May 2009 propositions was that Californians wanted the legislature to work together to resolve the budget shortfall rather than using the expensive proposition approach. Most Americans seem to want the parties to tone down their rhetoric and somewhat soften their rigid reliance on party dogma. Likewise, the British government was unwilling to compromise one bit with the American colonists. The prevalent attitude was that Britain was the stern parent and America was the rebellious child. Whenever the child got out of line, harsh punishment would be the prescribed course. America took every possible step to avoid military action against the British Crown, but to no avail. The Second Continental Congress decided that the most prudent course of action was to make one last attempt at reconciliation with the British Crown. The Olive Branch Petition was written by Thomas Jefferson and John Dickinson. The document was approved on July 5, 1775, and sent to the King three days later. The petition humbly stated that the colonies desired fair taxes rather than independence. Various alternatives for reconciliation were presented. However, King George III arrogantly refused to even accept the document. As a result, the delegates had no choice but to ratify the Declaration of Independence and lead the nation to war.

As the saying goes, "Those who ignore history are bound to repeat it". I can only trust that our representatives become students of history and stay true to the principles of our founders. The pockets of America's taxpayers do have a bottom and there is a limit to the extent of debt that can be passed on to younger generations. Government cannot continue to grow year after year well beyond population increases and inflation rates. Americans will demand change to a government which plays loose with the rules and tramples their liberty.

Photos from the February 19, 2010 meeting. photos by Don Spradling.



President Don presents February speaker Donald Wilson with the SAR Certificate of Appreciation and the Liberty Bell



Susan and Don and Wilson.



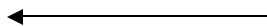
Secretary Jim Faulkinbury presents Don Littlefield, Jeff Goodwin, Clair Allen, and Vince Gantt with their CASSAR Life membership Certificates.



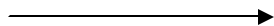
New members recognized at the February meeting were, L-R: John Vawter, Jeff Herbert, and Junior members Nikolas and Jeremy Herbert.



Lynn and Sacramento Treasurer Michael Wolf.



Donna Spradling and Lynn Robinson



More photos from the February 19, 2010 meeting. photos by Don Spradling.



Past President Jeff Goodwin, Jack Pefley, and Donald Wilson.



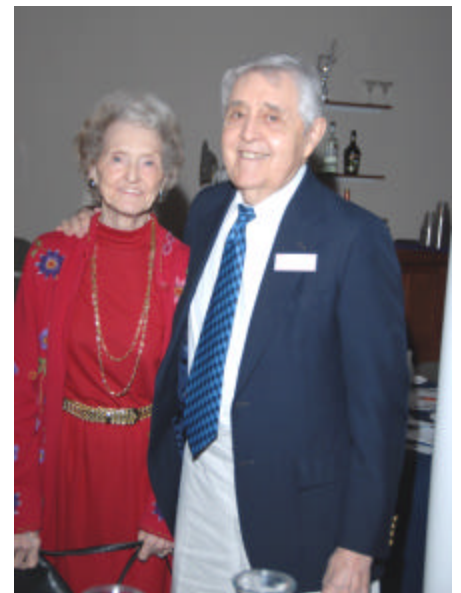
Past President and Secretary Jim Faulkinbury and prospective member Brian Watts.



David Allmuth



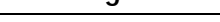
Hal, Luke, and Robert Lawson.



Betty and Seward Andrews



Harlan and Sidney
Tougaw.



Medora Allen displays photos of her granddaughters, and a book one of them made about their patriot ancestor, Brigadier-General Griffith Rutherford.



Minutes of the meeting held on February 19, 2010.

The meeting was called to order at 7:00pm by President Don Littlefield. Hal Lawson gave the Invocation followed by Bob Lawson who led the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance and the Pledge to the SAR.

President Littlefield recognized Past Presidents Jeff Goodwin, Tom Chilton, Jim Faulkinbury, who all now hold State offices. DAR members recognized included Medora Allen, Marilyn Chilton, Cynthia Fine, and Lynn Robinson of the Sacramento Chapter, and Peg Wilson of the General John Sutter Chapter. Lee Lawson, of the Sierra- Amador Chapter, had planned on attending but couldn't, and grandson Luke Lawson attended in her place. Other guests introduced were Jeff and Marie Herbert with their sons Nicholas and Jeremy. Jeff, Nicholas and Jeremy are new members to be recognized later.

Concerns for our members included Woody Robertshaw who said he is doing much better, Lois Warren who continues to improve with hip surgery rehabilitation, Hank Henderson suffering from on-going respiratory problems, Gary Little, who's uncle, Robert Cutler, a member of the SAR Sonora Chapter, is gravely ill and may pass at any time. Mr. Cutler is 94. We were asked to keep Gary and Robert in our thoughts and prayers. It was announced that Compatriot Clark Hewitt passed away unexpectedly on Friday, February 12th, at the age of 59. His funeral is Saturday in Folsom. Our condolences have been expressed to Kim Hewitt, his son Ross, and his family. We took a moment for silence and prayer for Clark's soul and his family. President Littlefield read parts of his obituary.

Color Guard Commander, Jim Faulkinbury, was next asked to describe the flags tonight: the Taunton and the Gadsden flags. Following the description of the flags, he asked Clair Allen, Vince Gantt, Jeff Goodwin, and Don Littlefield to come forward, and as CASSAR Secretary presented them with certificates of CASSAR Life Membership.

Mike Wolf gave the Treasurer's report announcing that we now had \$11,435 in our money-market account and \$2,454 in our checking account.

Registrar Tom Chilton then asked John Vawter, Jeff Herbert, Jeremy Herbert, and Nicholas Herbert to come forward to be recognized as new members. Their bios were read and President Littlefield gave them the SAR oath. The membership was asked to come up and welcome them into the Chapter with the usual handshake. President Littlefield then mentioned Chapter events since the last meeting, and included participation in an Eagle Scout Court of Honor, a presentation of the SAR Silver Good Citizenship Medal to "The Singing New York Policeman", Daniel Rodriguez, at a Folsom Community Concert, and Color Guard performances at the American Heritage Day at Mt. Vernon Mortuary on Presidents Day. Medora Allen gave a brief mention of her granddaughter's 8th grade project to write about a hero. She chose her patriot ancestor based on the certificate presented to her during a 5th grade performance by the Sacramento Chapter's "School Guard". Lynn Robinson then gave a brief mention of the events that her husband, Compatriot Ted Robinson, will be attending in the next couple of weeks that include being keynote speaker at his upcoming class reunion at Duke University, speaker at the Naval Academy, and then on to the Smithsonian Institute, where he will present the JFK cane and photograph to the Smithsonian. Jim Faulkinbury then mentioned the upcoming CASSAR Annual Meeting to be held at the Embassy Suites in Old Sacramento in April, the NSSAR Fall Leadership Meeting in Louisville in early March, and the NSSAR National Congress in Cleveland, Ohio, in late June.

Following dinner, Jeff Goodwin introduced this evening's speaker, Donald E. Wilson, who made a presentation on how our founding documents, in particular, the Declaration of Independence, are misunderstood and misinterpreted due to post-Civil War perceptions. He gave three reasons for this misinterpretation: 1) errors in Whig history as written by the English authors whose interpretations were designed to justify the English in past events, 2) the interchangeable use of the terms "England", "Britain", and "United Kingdom", and 3) a case of the history not being written by the victorious.

The early background of the founding documents was primarily written by English writers in New England, who had a very limited view of anything beyond their local borders. The Scotch-Irish and Welsh who were actually involved in the deeds during the Revolution didn't write about it, and thus much of the "historical background" was written following the Civil War in the romantic fashion of the time.

Don Wilson pointed out that at least 38 of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were of Scotch-Irish or Welsh descent, and 36 of the military generals shared that descent compared to only 3 of Anglo descent. As a result, the "Declaration of Independence" was written in the fashion of a Scottish Declaration in the Celtic Tradition. The Magna Carta, now often attributed as the basis of the "Declaration", would never have ever been accepted in the Scottish tradition because it didn't give rights to man, and it upheld the divine right of the monarchy. The "Declaration of



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Independence" was written as a Scottish Declaration in the form of the "Declaration of Arborath", the Scottish Declaration of Independence, written on 6 April 1320. The form was well known to the Scotch-Irish in the Americas and Scottish Whig tutors influenced most of our founding fathers in the Presbyterian ideology, which held that a sacred compact made all men equal before God, rejecting the concept of divine right of the kings. This concept was alien to England and the rest of Europe. The term Whig was a Gaelic derogatory term meaning "cattle rustler" and used to insult the Scottish Presbyterians who believed in Republicanism. The presentation was extremely interesting and educational. Following the presentation, Don was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation and a replica Liberty Bell.

The meeting ended with the fund raiser conducted by Mary Ann Littlefield and Marilyn Chilton. Those donating gifts were Mike & Lynn Wolf, Clair & Medora Allen, Mary Ann & Don Littlefield, Hal & Robert Lawson, Donna & Don Spradling, Jack & Jerri Pefley, John & Aggie Vawter, Ernie & Helen Garcia, Seward & Betty Andrews, Marilyn & Tom Chilton, Harlan & Sidney Tougaw, and Mary Ann & Jeff Goodwin. Don thanked Mary Ann and Marilyn for their assistance, Don Spradling for taking pictures and caring for the flags, Donna Spradling for maintaining our Chapter history, and then asked for a motion to adjourn. Ron Proffer led the Recessional followed by the Benediction by Hal Lawson. Those present then sang "God Bless America" after which the meeting was adjourned at 9:06pm.

Respectfully submitted, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary

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

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