



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

October 2009

Volume 41, Issue 9

The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



2009 Awards Banquet

Award Recipients

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Engineer Matt Cole - Fire Safety Medal
Sacramento Metro Fire Department

Officer Joshua Frey - Law Enforcement Medal
Sacramento City Police Department

Deputy Duke Lewis - Law Enforcement Medal
Sacramento County Sheriff's Department

Officer David Smart - Law Enforcement Medal
Sacramento City Police Department

Major John Tade - Silver Good Citizenship Medal
California National Guard

Saturday, October 17th, 6:00 PM,
at The Dante Club
2330 Fair Oaks Blvd.
Between Howe Ave. and Fulton Ave.

Menu Selections

Prime Rib	\$30.00
Salmon	\$30.00
Vegetarian Plate	\$30.00

Includes beverage, dessert, tax, and tip.



If you have not sent in your reservation, please call Don Littlefield at (916) 353-2777 before Monday, October 12th, for reservations. Payments must be **guaranteed for each reservation made**. Wives, guests and visiting compatriots are always welcome.

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

President's Corner - by Jeff Goodwin

Sacramento Chapter Officers for 2009

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Jim Faulkinbury

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Knight Essay Contest

David Sloan

Valley Forge Program

Ernie Garcia

Law Enforcement

Program

Vacant

Flag Certificate Program

Telephone Committee

Jeff Goodwin - Chairman

Seward Andrews

Tom Chilton

Jim Warrick

Jim Faulkinbury

Don Littlefield

Ernie Garcia

Doug Cross

Patrick Harris

It's not too late! Although we would have preferred to have all RSVPs not later than October 1, 2009, we have a few more days to get our dinner reservations in, so if you have not already sent back your RSVP, please do so today. Remember, this is your club and I must assume that the reason you renew your membership is that you agree with the mission of the Sons of the American Revolution. One of our missions is educational, which we hope to accomplish this year by sending a teacher to the Freedoms Foundations at Valley Forge program to learn more about OUR history, and to bring the newly found knowledge back to their students. *[See page 5 for more information about the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.]*

Another goal is to promote fellowship amongst members with a common connection to the founding of our nation. To promote fellowship, one must attend functions in which you can meet other members and develop and nurture that friendship. Unless you plan to invite the members to your home or apartment, you will have to come to our functions and participate.

We have asked you to pay \$30 for a very good dinner at the Dante Club, and to participate in our fundraising. If you buy raffle tickets, you have good odds to win one-half of all the money raised from the sale of the tickets. For this to be a meaningful event, members and guests will have to buy tickets. In other words, we need you to attend and buy raffle tickets.

Your members and friends have been kind enough to donate over \$6,000 worth of silent auction items. Wayne Griswold has donated over \$1,200 worth of designer purses to make any lady happy. U. S. Representative Dan Lungren has donated a flag flown over the United States Capitol along with an invitation to have lunch with him. Other members and guests have donated items that are listed on page 4 of the newsletter. All of these items are 100% donations to the SAR, so we need members to bid them up.

We are also recognizing members of our community for activities above and beyond the call of duty. The Sheriff of Sacramento County and the Chief of Police will also be present. We need your attendance to show that we, as an organization, care about our community.

Finally, please do not be turned off for any reason. If you do not want to wear a black tie, just come in a suit. If you can't or don't want to drive at night, please call me, and I will arrange a ride for you. If you have out of town guests, bring them with you. If you are a member of DAR, please join the SAR for dinner at least.

I hope to see everyone on October 17, 2009, so please send in your RSVP today.

Jeff Goodwin, President

(Jeff can be reached at jeffriesgoodwin@gmail.com)

Sacramento Chapter Sons of the American Revolution 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.



New Member - Vince Abbott Gantt

Vincent Abbott Gantt was born in central West Virginia, his family having lived in the area for nearly 300 years. His ancestors had been forced to take refuge there after being charged with treason for suing King George of England after 2000 acres of their land in Shenandoah Valley had been confiscated from them in the King's name.

Vince is married to Jenifer Cassady. He is the proud father of four children (from a previous marriage) and grandfather of seven. In his 68 years, he has been around the world, lived in many places, and done many things. At age 7, he witnessed an atomic bomb detonation in New Mexico. At age 10, he was paralyzed by polio. At age 18, Uncle Sam classified him 4F due to polio. In their infinite wisdom, he was reclassified 1A at age 22, and promptly drafted for the Vietnam War. He spent nearly 14 years in the military (full time and reserve), where his duties included time as an Air Force air strike controller, as well as an Army counter intelligence agent.

Vince spent 25 years as a manager for 4 different insurance companies. He changed careers at age 50 while his lawsuit against Sentry Insurance Company (which he eventually won) progressed to the California Supreme Court.

Vince holds a BS degree in Business Administration from Ohio State (Youngstown), an MS degree in Education from National University, and has completed over 200 additional college units. He also graduated from Harbridge Executive School (Chicago). Vince has been teaching middle school students for 21 years. He has spent 20 years as a scoutmaster, and has sponsored/chaperoned 10 trips of 30 students each to historic East Coast sites.

Vince's application to join the Sons of the American Revolution was approved on May 5, 2009. His patriot ancestor, Leonard Hyer, performed public service in Virginia. Vince Gantt "considers it a very great honor to be accepted into the Sons of the American Revolution".



New member Vince Gantt is presented with his membership certificate by Tom Chilton and Jeff Goodwin.



The Gadsden Flag

This flag was first used by Commodore Esek Hopkins, the first Commander in Chief of the New Continental Fleet, when his ships put to sea for the first time in February, 1776. Flags with the symbol of the rattlesnake were very popular in Rhode Island at this time. Colonel Christopher Gadsden of South Carolina copied this flag and presented it to the Continental Congress.

Donations for the Silent Auction to be held during the October 17th Awards Banquet.

<u>DONOR:</u>	<u>ITEM:</u>	<u>VALUE:</u>
Anonymous	Cash	\$100.00
Doug Cross	Framed print of William F. Cody and horse halter	\$200.00
Seward Andrews	Cash	\$100.00
J. Jeffries Goodwin, Esq.	Last Will and Testament (one person)	\$500.00
Donna F. Spradling	Cash	\$150.00
Donna F. Spradling	Two Gift Certificates to Elephant Bar Restaurant	\$100.00
Donna F. Spradling	Gift basket from Harry and David	\$60.00
Wayne Griswold	Four designer leather handbags	\$1,300.00
Tom & Marilyn Chilton	Season subscription to the Folsom Lake Community Concert Association's 2009-2010 Concert Season	\$100.00
Ted Robinson	Book: <i>Water in my Veins</i>	\$40.00
Janet M. Stroman, Esq.	Revocable Trust with Will and Healthcare Directive (for one person)	\$2,000.00
Donald MacRae	Genealogical services	\$500.00
Jim Faulkinbury	Genealogical services	\$400.00
Rep. Dan Lundgren	US Flag flown over US Capitol	\$300.00
Rep. Dan Lundgren	Dinner with Rep. Dan Lundgren	Priceless
Tom & Marilyn Chilton	Multi-media book: <i>The Founding of the United States</i>	\$50.00
Sacramento SAR	Keyboard	\$300.00
Gekkeikan Sake (USAKokyo)	Sake Set	\$15.00
Visonti's Ristorante, Folsom	25.00 Gift Certificate	\$25.00
Kikkoman, Folsom	Gift Basket	\$40.00

Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge

Welcome to the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge America's School for Citizenship Education

Founded in 1949 as a non-profit education organization, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge is dedicated to helping students, teachers, and citizens gain a greater awareness and appreciation of the principles of a free and democratic society.

With the support of our national volunteer chapters, we present educational and awards programs to foster engaged citizenship, exploring civics, U.S. history, the American political process, student entrepreneurship, youth leadership, constitutional rights, and the judicial process. Our purpose is to educate and inspire citizens of all ages, promote volunteerism, and encourage them to make a positive contribution in their communities.

Our mission:

- Educate our youth about the importance of leadership and responsible citizenship
- Promote the ideals and principles of a free society
- Recognize outstanding civic achievements
- Cultivate excellence in education
- Inspire tomorrow's leaders



Teacher Graduate Programs

Every summer, the Freedoms Foundation provides accredited educational programs that enable teachers to return to their classrooms with a deeper understanding of our nation and history. These programs, taught by noted historians and faculty from leading institutions, give teachers the opportunity to continue their professional development in the areas of American history and contemporary issues pertaining to the American political process. Past programs have included:

- The American Revolution
- The Civil War
- Heritage of Past U.S. Presidents
- The American Presidency
- Terrorism
- The Judiciary
- The Congress



All programs are held at our 85-acre campus (above) adjacent to historic Valley Forge National Park, providing students with a unique "learning and living" experience.

For more information about the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge Programs, visit their website at <http://www.freedomsfoundation.org/>

The American Revolution – Month By Month - September, 1779

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

Picking up where we left off in September, John Paul Jones and his squadron of *Serapis*, *Alliance*, *Pallas*, *Countess of Scarborough*, and *Vengeance* sailed slowly toward refuge in a temporary haven at Texel in the Netherlands. Progress was slow as the *Pallas*, the *Countess*, and *Serapis* all needed repair from the battle on England's east coast near Flamborough Head on September 23rd. The *Serapis* in particular was slowed by the lack of a mainmast. On the 25th, ships' carpenters were able to set a jury-rig mast allowing the *Serapis* to increase its speed and stay up with the rest of the squadron. Original orders from the French government were to proceed to Texel Island on the coast of Holland if repairs were needed on the voyage, but Jones wanted to land at the French port of Dunkirk. Being an allied port, Jones could have unloaded his more than 500 prisoners into custody of the Portmaster while awaiting exchange for American seamen held by Great Britain. The flagship directed all ships to put in to the French port of Dunkirk. The rest of the squadron ignored *Serapis*' signals, and obeying previous orders, sailed on to Texel. Because its (*Serapis*') damaged condition, Jones reluctantly followed the rest of the squadron, maintaining Jones in command. Had *Serapis* not followed the other ships, the madman Landais, as senior officer and captain of the only undamaged capital ship, would have become the squadron commander.

The majority of the British home fleet searched for the squadron without success until a neutral merchantman sailing from Texel informed British authorities of the squadron's location. The sea off Texel soon swarmed with British ships of war waiting to pounce on Jones should he leave the safety of Dutch neutrality.

Accounts of the battle were told by British sailors who made it to shore, and by those who had watched from the mainland. The first printed account of the battle appeared on October 7th. France, and all of Europe, saw Jones as a hero, while Britain vilified him as a pirate. It was welcome news to the people of America, who up to this time in 1779 had seen only defeat of the Penobscot Expedition, disastrous coastal raids, and continued occupation of Georgia by Britain. The Adams-Lee faction was not pleased by a success attributable in any way to Benjamin Franklin. They wanted the *Serapis* and *Countess* returned to Britain, which would have robbed Franklin of any credit attributable to his part in supplying and getting Jones' squadron to sea.

Jones had been more than magnanimous with his English prisoners. Receiving Captain Pearson's sword as acknowledgement of defeat, he handed the sword back and invited Pearson to retire to Jones quarters aboard *Bonhomme Richard* for a glass of wine while *Serapis* was being secured. At Texel, Jones established Pearson in comfortable quarters and returned the personal items from Pearson's cabin aboard *Serapis*. Pearson, despite these courtesies, remained aloof to the Commodore, castigating him to any who would listen. Once repatriated to England, Pearson and Piercy (Captain of *Countess*) were subjected to a naval Court of Inquiry. Pearson claimed that he had been attacked by both *Richard* and *Alliance*. The court acquitted both men of any wrong doing, and commended them for saving the *Baltic Merchant Fleet*. Pearson was knighted for his valiant defense against *Richard* and *Alliance*.

Even British seamen prisoners housed ashore fared better than Jones' own seamen, who were required by Dutch authorities to remain aboard ship during the cold and dampness occasioned by squalls and generally stormy weather, fresh off the North Sea. While there was some grumbling, American seamen realized that the alternative would have been a Dutch or English prison.

Britain applied pressure on the Dutch to turn the *Serapis* and *Countess* over to British authorities, and particularly to force the *Alliance* and its Captain into the open sea where it could be overwhelmed by the Royal Navy. The Prince of Orange was sympathetic to Britain's entreaties, but he could not control the legislature and the general populace, which was not only sympathetic to Jones but hailed him as a hero. By this time Jones had dropped the John from his name, signing his name Paul Jones. Life was bleak for American seamen, but not for Jones while he traveled the 75 miles to Amsterdam to obtain supplies and workmen for ship repairs. Once that was concluded, he once again enjoyed the good life as he dealt with the French ambassador, Dutch officials, and of course, the pursuit of the ladies of Holland with as much success as he had had in France.

While crews were required to stay aboard their ship, the Captains were not. Captain Landais was ordered to Paris to investigate his actions during the battle. He was interrogated, and witnesses were called to testify. Landais was then dismissed from command by Doctor Franklin (as he was known in France). This would not be the end of the matter, as Arthur Lee caught up to him in Lorient, and pledged assistance to Landais in regaining his command.

Meanwhile in America, George Washington was not only faced with the normal problems of managing an army, but had to face the decline in value and buying power of the Continental dollar with which Congress expected him to maintain the army. By the end of the summer of 1799, hyperinflation stalked the land. By this time the Continental dollar had depreciated to the point that it had almost no value. Congress had issued \$200 million in Continental paper

The American Revolution – Month By Month - September 1779

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

money with little or nothing to back it up. The amount alone was so staggering that it was difficult for the common man to even imagine so much money. On September 3rd, to remedy the situation and to return it to the realm of believability, Congress ordered that the printing money be stopped. Not only was Congress' debt of staggering proportions, but currency issued by the individual states was generally as inflated as the Continental dollar. To offset the need to create more currency, Congress now asked (it could not require) the states to take on more of the burden of supporting the war with hard goods rather than money.

Meanwhile, things were shaping up for a confrontation in America. London, disappointed with the progress, or lack thereof in the North, ordered Clinton to take a more offensive stand in the South. On October 11th, General Sir Henry Clinton ordered the evacuation of Newport, Rhode Island, in order to consolidate his forces, planning to hold New York City while embarking with a force of his own to strengthen British forces in the South, and to take overall command of that operation.

Admiral d'Estaing was persuaded to leave his activities in the West Indies to join American General Lincoln for an attack on Savannah. As at Sandy Hook, most of the French ships were too large and drew too much draft to allow them to cross the bar at the mouth of the Savannah River, ruling out any major naval support at Savannah. Prior to attacking Savannah, Lincoln gave General Prevost an ultimatum to surrender, then did the gentlemanly thing, allowing Prevost's request for twenty-four hours delay to make a decision. It was just enough time to allow Prevost to receive reinforcements of 800 men who slipped by Lincoln by traveling by boat and through swamps to join Prevost. The delay allowed the completion of entrenchments and other defenses, such as bringing available cannon from 23 to over 100. Lincoln and d'Estaing made a disastrous assault on October 9th. When that failed, Lincoln then laid siege to Savannah rather than make a second assault. A British officer on the scene later said - "had Lincoln pursued his initial attack (which must have preceded the October 9th assault) that the city would have fallen." The delay may also have cost the life of the Polish volunteer and hero of the Revolution, Count Kasimir Pulaski, who was wounded by a canister shot on October 9th leading a cavalry charge. Pulaski died on October 11th. *[See page 12 for more about General Pulaski]* He was later buried in a cemetery in Savannah, where he rests in honored glory. After an unsuccessful 34 day siege, Lincoln withdrew his forces on October 20th, retiring to Charleston, South Carolina. Admiral Count d'Estaing, who had also been wounded in the battle, departed for the West Indies prior to the arrival in the area of Admiral Byron's West Indies fleet

The Sullivan Expedition completed its campaign to punish the Iroquois, returning to its origin at Easton, Pennsylvania, where it was disbanded on October 15th. The Brodhead expedition was equally successful, and ended its expedition at about the same time. Considerable controversy has arisen as to the wisdom and morality of the campaigns. However, as the expeditions are looked at today, the actions approved and ordered by the Continental Congress broke the Indians militarily and destroyed their cultural base. While Indian attacks would continue through out the war, the tribes were never again capable of a massive coordinated attack. Congress must have been satisfied with the results, as the leaders of both the Sullivan and Brodhead expeditions were given a citation for their efforts by both Congress and the Commander-in-Chief.

On October 17th, Washington began movement of his troops into winter camp at Morristown, New Jersey, where they would encounter a harsher winter and greater suffering than had been experienced at Valley Forge. On October 28th, Lincoln abandoned the siege of Savannah and marched his troops back to Charleston. Losses in the overall period of September 3rd to October 28th were 800 Americans and 140 British.

* When Pearson and the Captain of Countess were repatriated, they faced a Naval Court of Inquiry but were exonerated of fault. Pearson was not only exonerated but knighted.

References: Morison's "John Paul Jones"; Schlessinger's "Almanac of American History"; Ward's "The War of the Revolution"; Encyclopedia Britannica; Higginbotham's "The War of American Independence".

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.

A Patriot's Perspective

Citizen Diplomacy

By Michael G. Lucas

I find it interesting to view parallels in history. There is an old adage that says "The more things change, the more they stay the same". One similarity in history is high profile individuals attempting to broker unofficial peace deals.

In April former President Jimmy Carter met with the leader of the militant group Hamas in an attempt to broker a peace agreement in the Middle East. His meetings were strongly criticized by the Bush administration and were unsuccessful.

One of the most bizarre twists of World War II was the surprise flight to Scotland by Deputy Führer Rudolph Hess, in which he intended to negotiate peace with Britain. Hess wanted Britain to accept his offer of peace in return for allowing Nazi Germany to dominate Europe. His peace plan was a total failure and he was imprisoned for the rest of his life.

There is also an example during the Revolutionary War. General Charles Lee, considered by some early in the war as second in command of the Continental Army, attempted to make peace on his own terms while he was imprisoned by the British in December 1776. (Historians discovered Lee's peace plans in British Archives in 1857.) He presented to the Howe brothers a proposal for the British to quickly conquer America. He proposed for the British to forego an attack of Philadelphia and instead to attack Maryland. Lee guaranteed an end to hostilities in order to achieve a merciful peace agreement. He was convinced that he could bring peace with honor to both parties. His plan went nowhere so he went back to the drawing board and proposed a new plan the next year. The new proposal was for the British to withdraw their military, pardon the rebels, and relinquish their taxing authority. In return the Americans would no longer attempt independence. Lee felt he could convince the Americans on this plan. Again, his plan failed. Lee was part of a prisoner exchange and was released in May 1778. (I suspect Washington would have left him in prison if he had known about his peace plans or later problems he would cause.) During a required oath of loyalty, he removed his hand from the Bible when declaring that he owed no allegiance to King George. Washington noticed it and questioned him about it but Lee responded with double talk and nonsense. Lee undoubtedly still held some allegiance to Britain. Some historians think that treachery may have played a part in his poor performance at Monmouth. After this battle, Lee was court-martialed and subsequently suspended from the army. Lee sent repeated letters to congressmen, members of the military, and the press attacking the character of Washington and complaining of mistreatment by the Continental Congress. After reading one of Lee's defamatory attacks, Colonel John Laurens challenged Lee to a duel over his slanderous remarks about Washington's character. In the duel, Lee was wounded and was not able to fight a second duel requested by General Anthony Wayne. Ironically, Laurens would probably have killed Lee without the intervention of Alexander Hamilton, who was later killed in a duel.

It is very likely that high profile individuals will periodically seek to negotiate peace with our enemies. These efforts, which are known as Track II or citizen diplomacies, have had limited successes. Generally these efforts are seen by officials as interference by those attempting to undermine the official policy of the nation. If history is a good indicator, these attempts are doomed, bringing embarrassment to the country while providing a measure of legitimacy to our enemies. History indicates that, without official support, these diplomatic efforts are ill-fated attempts by those who are either putting their own interests above those of the nation or are naïve.



Michael Lucas
Gold Country Chapter

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

Photos from the September 18, 2009 Meeting

photos by Don Spradling.



Lynn and Ted Robinson.



L-R: Donna Spradling, Harry Harland, and Marilyn Chilton.



Jenifer and Vince Gantt.



L-R: Tom Chilton, Don Spradling, and Mary Swier.



Harry Harland and Ernie Garcia.



Bill Emmons

More photos from the September 18, 2009 Meeting

photos by Don Spradling.



September speaker Mary Swier



Del and Maria McCardell
(Del filled for Don Littlefield
as Treasurer.)



John Chiles



Doug Cross and Don Spradling



Ginger and Fred DeGregory



Lynn and Robert Schroeder

Minutes of the meeting held on September 18, 2009.

The meeting was called to order at 7:03pm by President Jeff Goodwin. Del McCardell gave the Invocation followed by Jim Faulkinbury, who led the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance, and President Goodwin who led the Pledge to the SAR.

Jim Faulkinbury and Tom Chilton were recognized as a Past-Presidents. DAR members included Ginger DeGregory, Past Regent, Medora Allen, Marilyn Chilton, and Lynn Robinson of the Sacramento Chapter, and Betty Lawson of the Sierra-Amador Chapter. Also recognized were Bill Emmons, who came to the meeting following a long absence, and Medora Allen who has recovered and returned to our meetings. Guests introduced were our speaker this evening, Mary Swier, and prospective member John Vawter.

Following the introductions, Color Guard Commander Jim Faulkinbury came forward and described the flags tonight. They were the Grand Union and the Spanish Burgundy Cross. Del McCardell gave a Treasurers Report, acting this month for Don Littlefield who is enjoying a trip to Poland.

Next, Registrar Tom Chilton introduced our new member Vince Gantt and read his bio. Vince was sworn in by President Goodwin, after which the Chapter members came forward for the usual welcoming and congratulatory handshake.

Under business items, President Goodwin discussed the October special Awards Night meeting on October 17th. At this time, only 27 RSVPs have been received and we need at least 45 reservations per our agreement with the Dante Club. We would like 300 attendees. He asked the members to bring friends and the DAR members present to be sure to mention this event to their Chapter memberships. Guardsmen are requested to wear uniforms. He listed some of the items to be offered in a silent auction, including the preparation of a revocable trust, preparation of a last will and testament, genealogy research services, designer handbags, Ted Robinson's book "Water in My Veins", and a print of William F. Cody. The purpose of the silent auction is to raise funds to send a teacher to either the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge or a Colonial Williamsburg program for an educational seminar on the American Revolution.

Under concerns for members, it was noted that Glen Fine is recovering from a rotator cuff tear, David Warren's wife, Lois, was hospitalized for part of last week, and he'll be caring for her, and Jack Scrogg's wife, Linda, is recovering from hip surgery.

After dinner, our speaker, Mary Swier, came forward and gave a presentation on George Washington's spy network, and how it was so vital to our success during the American Revolution. British Major George Beckwith, in a report to Parliament, reported that Gen. Washington didn't outfight the British, he out-spied them. She gave several accounts of the successful actions by the spies in the "Sons of Liberty" and the "Daughters of Liberty", and gave accounts of three ladies, whose identity is still unknown, who provided critical intelligence: the "old mom", "Lydia", and "the egg lady".

Following Mary's talk, President Goodwin thanked her for her presentation. A Certificate of Appreciation will follow and SAR Liberty Bell will be sent to her.

Mary Ann Goodwin conducted the raffle. President Goodwin thanked her for conducting the raffle and Don Spradling for taking the photographs and caring for our flags. A motion to adjourn was made. The Recessional was led by Del McCardell. The Benediction was given by Bill Emmons, followed by the singing of God Bless America. The meeting was adjourned at 9:15pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary



General Kazimierz Pulaski - Killed in the Battle of Savannah

Kazimierz Pulaski, often written as Casimir Pulaski, was a Polish soldier, member of the Polish-Lithuanian szlachta (noble class in the Kingdom of Poland) and a politician who has been called "the father of American cavalry".

A member of the Polish landed nobility, he was a military commander for the Bar Confederation (see note below) and fought against Russian domination of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. When this uprising failed, he emigrated to North America as a soldier of fortune. During the American Revolutionary War, he became a General in the Continental Army. He died of wounds suffered in the Battle of Savannah.

Note: The Bar Confederation was an association of Polish nobles formed at the Fortress of Bar in Podolia in 1768 to defend the internal and external independence of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth against aggression by the Russian Empire and against King Stanislaw August Poniatowski and Polish reformers, who were attempting to limit the power of the Commonwealth's wealthy nobles.



General Kazimierz Pulaski →

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

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Revolution

