



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

September 2010

Volume 42, Issue 8

# The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



## September's Speaker

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The "Green Line" to the Sacramento International Airport has been in the news the last few weeks, with a number of Community Review meetings being held to give the local residents the opportunity to voice their opinions on the proposed light rail expansion.

**RoseMary Covington** is the Assistant General Manager of Planning and Transit System Development for the Sacramento Regional Transit District (RT). In this capacity, she is responsible for short and long range planning, major project planning, transit-oriented development, real estate, accessible services and customer advocacy.

Ms. Covington has acquired more than 30 years of experience in transit system management through her work in both the public and private sector. Most recently, she was the Mass Transit Administrator for the District of Columbia. She has also served on a number of committees and projects focused on transportation policy development for organizations including the Federal Transit Administration, the Transportation Cooperative Research Program and the American Public Transportation Association.

Ms. Covington will answer all your questions about the "Green Line", and other Sacramento Regional Transit issues.



September 17th, 7:00 PM at  
The Buggy Whip Restaurant

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

### Menu Selections

Sirloin Steak	\$24.00
Salmon	\$24.00
Vegetarian Plate	\$24.00
Includes beverage, dessert, tax, and tip.	



If the telephone committee has not taken your menu selection(s) by Sept. 15th, 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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#### Doug Cross

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#### Don Spradling

Photographer  
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### Committee Chairmen

#### Del McCardell

Eagle Scout Program

#### Ted Robinson

ROTC Program

#### Sean Jones

Knight Essay Contest

#### Jeff Sylvan

Membership

#### Chuck Highbaugh

#### Jeff Goodwin

Flag Certificate Program

### Calling Committee

Seward Andrews  
Tom Chilton  
Jim Faulkinbury  
Vince Gantt  
Ernie Garcia  
Don Littlefield  
Dennis Sperry  
Jeff Sylvan  
Jim Warrick

September is here already. I don't know about you, but I did not have nearly enough time during the last three months to do all of those fun summer activities that I had envisioned doing back in April and May. C'est la vie. The other part of September arriving is that it's becomes jam-packed with too many great things... the start of college and NFL football, and the opportunity to accomplish some great things before the year wraps up.

On August 28, we held what may be the first August meeting for members only. I envisioned it as a Sacramento Chapter mini-Congress. I wanted to discuss and get your ideas on just a couple of basic activities, our monthly meeting speakers, our need for committee chairmen to help with SAR programs, and to line up some extra help for the October 16 Awards Banquet at the Lions Gate Hotel honoring Sheriff, Police, Fire, and National Guard personnel. We accomplished great progress in just 2½ hours toward building a successful year for the Sacramento Chapter. Be sure and read the minutes that are published later in this newsletter.

I have been giving great thought to how best serve the Sacramento Chapter. I think we have a unique and unmatched opportunity to connect with the greater Sacramento community so that they gain a more tangible appreciation in what the S.A.R. offers, help us increase our exposure and interest among the schools and youth in this region, and deliver on our goals of:

1. Unite and promote fellowship among their descendants.
2. Inspire them and the Community with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers.
3. Encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution.
4. Maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, an appreciation for true patriotism, a respect for our national symbols, and the value of American citizenship.
5. Promote the purposes expressed in the preamble of the Constitution.

I hope in the coming weeks that the Sacramento Chapter will embrace these goals and choose to stand shoulder-to-shoulder and arm-in-arm and work to make the Sacramento Chapter the best SAR chapter in the state and possibly in the nation. We can do it but it takes a little bit of your time and a little bit of your efforts to make it happen. I am asking those who are in a position and are able to help, to step forward and help us make inroads in our communities and neighborhoods. Join, or chair, one of our program committees and help us make a difference.

Don

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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.





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*The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution*  
 THE OFFICE OF THE STATE PRESIDENT

August 30, 2010

To All Chapter Presidents, Officers

Gentlemen:

Please inform your members that the California Society Executive Committee has voted to *temporarily* suspend the addition of new life members into the California Society Life Membership Program. This suspension will continue until the Fall Board of Managers Meeting where a full report will be presented and a further course of action determined.

On August 6, 2010, I requested Invested Funds Trustee, Steve Renouf, perform a fresh analysis of the California Society Life Membership Program. This new evaluation was in response to one of three recommendations received from Compatriot Richard Hawley, Chairmen of the Invested Funds Trustees. On August 29, 2010, the Executive Committee received Trustee Renouf's preliminary report and based upon his data I called for an immediate vote of the California Society Executive Committee.

Be assured, this suspension DOES NOT affect existing California Society Life Members. Neither does it affect those members who started making life membership payments prior to Secretary Faulkinbury's notification yesterday of non-acceptance of new members into the program.

The analysis currently underway will determine if the current fee structure remains sufficient for continued support of the program. If this analysis proves otherwise, the current fee structure must be revised before additional members can be added.

Plan to attend the Fall Board of Managers Meeting November 5-6, 2010. At that time you will hear the full report and be able to participate in the subsequent discussion. The Fall Board of Managers Meeting registration form is posted on CaliforniaSAR.org under Upcoming Events.

Fraternally,

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*Working together to preserve a precious heritage!*

# Venue for our Awards Banquet, October 16, 2010

*Minutes Away...Worlds Apart*



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## Eagle Scout Program

The **Arthur M. & Berdena King Eagle Scout Scholarship** is open to all Eagle Scouts who are currently registered in an active unit and have not reached their 19th birthday during the year of application. The year that Eagle was awarded is not restricted. College plans do not need to be completed in order to receive the cash scholarship.

The Sacramento Chapter awards the first place winner a check for two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), and the SAR Eagle Scout Trophy. The California State Society (CASSAR) awards its winner a fifteen hundred dollar (\$1500) United States Savings Bond. The CASSAR Ladies Auxiliary (LAUX) also makes a cash award to the CASSAR winner. Three cash scholarship awards are given at the National level. The First Place winner receives \$8,000.00; Runner-up receives \$4,000.00; and 2nd Runner-up receives \$2,000.00.

Eagle Scouts may submit applications in more than one year as long as they meet the age requirements, but no more than \$8,000.00 total may be granted from NSSAR to any one Eagle Scout. Entrants need to complete only one application for the Chapter competition. If it is a winner, it is then used for the State competition, and if this is a winner, it is then used for the National competition. The application consists of the two-page Application form, a four-generation Ancestor Chart, and, a 500-word essay on a patriotic theme.

Both the Application and the Ancestor Chart are interactive and can be found at [http://www.sar.org/Youth/Eagle\\_Scout](http://www.sar.org/Youth/Eagle_Scout) and <http://www.sar.org/sites/default/files/EagleScout-Ancestor.pdf>, respectively.

The Sacramento Chapter Chairman for this program promotes the Program to individuals, the various BSA Scout Troops, Roundtables and/or the BSA Golden Empire Council, receives all entries, establishes a panel of judges to score the entries, and submits the winning entry to the CASSAR Eagle Scout Chairman for competition at the State level. All entries must be received by the Chapter Chairman on or before October 31, 2010. The Chairman submits the entries to Chapter judges, and then submits the winning entry to the CASSAR Chairman on or before November 31, 2010. The Chairman arranges for the winner and his parents to attend a Chapter meeting, where the Chapter Award is made.

Dell McCardell is currently the Eagle Scout Chairman, assisted by Dennis Sperry. If you know of any Eagle Scout who is eligible to compete in this program, please contact Dell or Dennis, ASAP!



**SAR Eagle  
Scout Medal**



**BSA Eagle  
Scout Award**



**SAR Eagle Scout  
Trophy**

*[Editor's note: At the August 28th member's meeting several members said that they were not certain of the details of the various Youth Programs. In this month's edition of the Courier I am featuring the Eagle Scout Contest and the Americanism Poster Contest. In future months I will feature the Knight Essay Contest and the ROTC and JROTC awards program, as well as the Outstanding JROTC Cadet Program.]*

Tom

# Americanism Poster Contest

The **NSSAR Americanism Poster Contest** is directed to students in the 5th grade, which is the grade year in which the American Revolution is taught in California public school system. It is designed to stimulate interest in American History in support of the school's curriculum. At the Spring Trustee's Meeting each year, the Americanism Committee selects the topic for the Poster Contest for the upcoming school year.

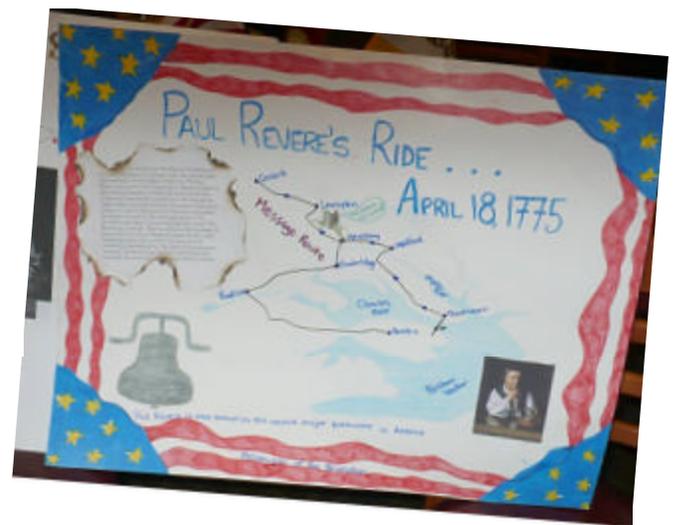
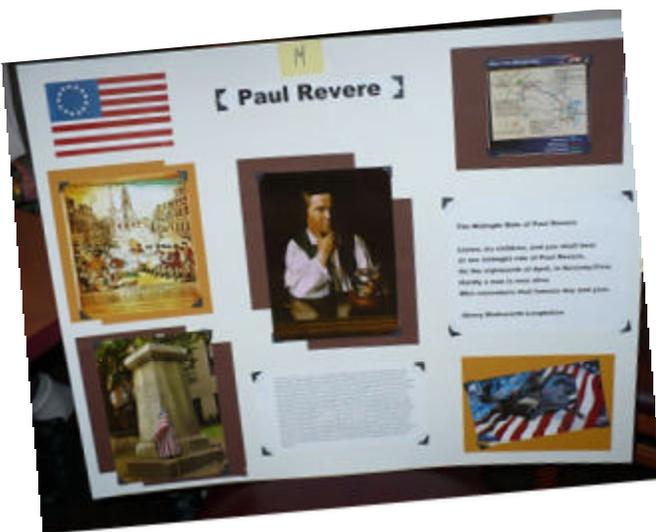
The winner from each local school will compete at the chapter level, and then the chapter winner will compete at the state level. Once the CASSAR has selected a winner, it will represent the State Society at the National Level. Only one entry from each State is accepted. The Sacramento Chapter winner receives a cash award of \$50. The state (CASSAR) first place winner receives a \$500 savings bond, and the second place winner receives a \$250 savings bond. At the National level, the first place winner receives a \$300 Savings Bond, the runner up receives a \$200 Savings Bond, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> runner up receives a \$100 Savings Bond. This year's theme for the Americanism Poster Contest is the "Battle of Cowpens".

Posters will be judged by the following criteria:

1. Does the poster express the annual theme?
2. Does the poster show originality by the student?
3. Does the poster show evidence of research?
4. Does the poster show artistic merit and creativity?
5. Does the poster accurately reflect the historical event?
6. Is the poster neat and visually pleasing?

The Sacramento Chapter Chairman for this program is responsible for promoting it to the fifth grade teachers in the various elementary schools in our area. He selects a committee to judge the posters at the school and chapter level, ensuring that the winning poster is available to be taken to the Spring CASSAR meeting, where it will be judged at the state level. He is responsible for arranging for the winner and his or her parents to attend a chapter meeting where the award will be presented.

The Sacramento Chapter currently does not have a Chairman for this program. If you are interested in chairing this committee, please contact President Don Littlefield.



Samples of posters entered in past Americanism Poster contests.

# The American Revolution – Month By Month - August 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

The fall of Charleston left a large void in the southern patriot military. While the bulk of Patriot General Benjamin Lincoln's army had been eliminated as a fighting force, there still remained small scattered remnants that had been outside Charleston. They had survived not only the immediate battle, but the hunting down of small units by that "*Hound from Hell*" Banastre Tarleton. Indefatigable in his search for any remaining forces, Tarleton seemed like a hound, able to smell out the small scraps of a defeated army to put them to the sword in an effort to destroy any southern resistance. Any who survived had primarily moved north to the mountainous regions of North Carolina and areas that were loyal to the Revolution.

In April of 1780, Washington sent General Baron Johann DeKalb to command the Maryland Line and a Delaware regiment. The two units, a total of some 1,400 men, were to support Lincoln. With a shortage of all things including men, DeKalb lingered in Philadelphia in an attempt to obtain adequate supplies and transportation for the march south. Alas, little was to be had, and the force marched depending on the favor of patriot sympathizers along the way for day-to-day supplies. Time and the miles passed with little support found along the way and an inability to reach Lincoln in time to be of assistance.

With Charleston surrendered, and the army and commander imprisoned, Congress appointed (without Washington's consent) Major General Horatio Gates to take command of what was left of the Southern Forces. DeKalb, on July 16th, received word that he would be replaced by Gates, who had gained a reputation by commanding at the victory at Saratoga. Gates joined the army on July 25th at Hallinsworth's Farm on Deep River, and assumed command.

Gates immediately made plans to move toward Camden, South Carolina, which was the main British supply center west of Charleston. There was disagreement between Gates and DeKalb as to the route to be used on the march to Camden. DeKalb had previously planned to move to Camden by following a roughly crescent shaped route which carried the army through productive, friendly, and easily traversed country. Gates elected to take a shorter route even though it was through territory heavily populated by Tories, and less productive of support to an army on the march and over difficult terrain. The march began on July 17th by the more direct road.

Two remnants of Lincoln's cavalry that had moved to North Carolina to escape Tarleton sent word to Gates asking for assistance. Gates had a very low opinion of cavalry in the southern theater and refused to assist them or to bring them into his force. On August 2nd, one hundred men from Virginia joined the force. Hungry, half sick, and almost exhausted, the army was marched 16 to 18 miles a day. Finally at Deep Creek, some dried corn and beef was obtained. Officers and non-commissioned officers saw to it that the privates were the first to be fed. In better spirits, and with a little food in their bellies, the army moved on.

On August 5th, a message was received from Colonel Richard Caswell, a North Carolinian, that he, with 2,100 North Carolina Militia, would attack an enemy post. Gates feared that such an attack might decimate or weaken a force that he needed for his own campaign. The next morning word came that British Lt. Colonel Lord Francis Rawdon was about to attack Caswell at Lynch's Creek. Help was desperately needed, and at once!

The next day the forces were joined under Gates. There was no emergency; Rawdon had only planned a feint at Caswell to be followed by a return to Little Lynch's Creek only a mile from Camden. Gates could not remain where he was, nor could he appear to retreat and thereby lose the support of the North Carolinians. On August 11th, Gates arrived at Little Lynch's Creek to find Rawdon on the far side in a good defensive position on a hill commanding the crossing. DeKalb recommended moving upstream under cover to attack Rawdon in the rear, essentially the same successful tactic used by the British so many times before. Gates ignored that advice and moved out in full view of Rawdon who immediately called for reinforcements. On the 14th, Gates was joined by 700 Virginia militia. On the same day, Patriot Brigadier General Thomas "*Gamecock*" Sumter asked for, and received, 400 men (including 100 Continentals), a company of artillery, and two cannons to attack a supply train, seriously diminishing the force by the loss of the Continentals and the cannons.

## The American Revolution – Month By Month - August 1780 (continued from page 7)

The delay by Gates allowed British General Charles Earl Cornwallis time to bring up 2,000 additional men accompanied by artillery far exceeding Gates' cannon even if he had retained those sent with Major General Sumter. The opposing forces now numbered slightly over 4,000 Americans of which only 3,000 were nominally fit for duty. Gates' army was approximately half again the size of Cornwallis' force, but was considerably less when British experience, number of cannon, and other military supplies were taken into account, particularly if the physical condition of the Americans were compared to the British force.

On August 15th, ignoring any advice that his officers might have given him, Gates ordered a forced night march through swamps and deep sand. Cornwallis had arrived at the same strategy to move at night to surprise Gates. Four hours later the two forces met in an explosion of small arms between Tarleton's British and Colonel Charles Armand's American Legion. Tarleton appeared to be getting the best of it until American Colonels Charles Porterfield and John Armstrong threw their men into the fight. Shortly thereafter the night clash ended. Unfortunately Porterfield was killed in the short encounter.

Prisoners had been taken on both sides giving the opposing commanders the strength and disposition of the other. Disturbed by the strength of the opposing force, Gates finally asked the advice of his officers. Retreat to a more tenable position was the opinion of many, but no one wanted to suggest retreat. Brigadier General Edward Stevens of Virginia said "*we must fight*". Gates accepted Stevens' advice.

The sun rose early on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th day of August, but the Americans were up and formed before day broke. Their position was tenable due to the high ground where they stood, but vulnerable because of its openness which could allow their line to be flanked. Had the forces been better matched, Cornwallis would have held the poorer position as he was formed in a narrow area bounded on the sides by swamps with a wide stream to his rear. The difference would be not the terrain, but the match between the generals, their soldiers, equipment, and supplies. In this respect, there was no match.

As the British advanced toward the American line, Williams reported to Gates in the rear that he believed Stevens should engage the enemy before they were fully formed. Gates agreed and gave his only order of the day stating "*Sir, that's right. Let it be done*". It was too late, the British and Tories had already formed their line and were advancing with bayonets for the attack. Stevens' Virginians were not fast enough in responding, so Williams called for volunteers and with some 50 men took to the trees to fire. It was too late, the hallmark of the British soldier was his willingness to continue to advance with bayonets no matter how many men dropped beside him. Against such odds the Americans fell back in total rout. Two thousand North Carolinians, joined by 500 Virginians, threw down their weapons and ran through the 1st Maryland reserve, totally confusing that force. Only one North Carolina regiment stood and fought along with the Maryland and Delaware units. The enemy had opened a gap between the American right and left, and with the center gone, the raw troops on the right were disposed of easily. Cornwallis threw his men against the 1st Maryland, who stood fast but were eventually routed. DeKalb, with General Gist and his Marylanders, and the Delawares fought bravely, and with less than 600 men turned back 1,000 British. The first charge was followed by a second, then a third. They were winning their fight, unaware that they were the only Americans left on the field. They should have retreated earlier, but without orders to retire and unable to see more than the battle before them, they fought on for more than an hour. DeKalb was urged to retreat, but no orders had been given by Gates to retreat. As a matter of fact, Gates was now miles away having abandoned his command. DeKalb, leading the Marylanders and Delawares, fought on in desperate hand-to-hand combat until DeKalb, with 11 bullet wounds, fell to the ground, but not before he cut down a British soldier who had a bayonet at his chest. Cornwallis, riding by, recognized the Baron and called off soldiers who were stealing anything that DeKalb had of value. Further, he took DeKalb to British surgeons, who kept him alive for three days.

Where was Gates? He had fled on his own racehorse which carried him 60 miles north to Charlotte, where he spent the night. He pushed on, arriving at Hillsboro or Hillsborough, 200 miles from the battle site, on August 19th. Tarleton had followed up the battle by running down as many men as possible. The slaughter continued all day until Tarleton and his men became too weary to continue the pursuit. Many American soldiers were assisted to safety in Charlotte by 300 Catawba Indians. Survivors straggled in, some sick, many

## The American Revolution – Month By Month - August 1780 (continued from page 8)

wounded, and mostly destitute as most had abandoned their arms and anything that would slow down their flight.

On August 15th, General Thomas Sumter captured the wagon train previously mentioned. After hearing of Camden, he moved north with his captured train and prisoners. On the 18th, he and his men were caught sleeping in an open camp by Tarleton, who killed 150 men and captured more than 300.

But even so there were several rays of hope after Camden. On the 18th, "*The Battle of Musgrove's Mill*" was fought and won by patriots. On the 20th, British and Tories, marching prisoners from Camden to Charleston, were captured by a small force of 17 horsemen under Colonel Francis Marion.

Congress had chosen Gates, who had now cost the Americans the last army in the South, leaving it solidly in British and Tory hands. Congress, late in deciding that it was best to let military men select the generals, now appointed Commander-in-Chief General George Washington to determine who would lead Patriot armies.

Now back to John Paul Jones. August 2nd of 1780 found Jones still in France trying to convince the French to put him in command of a squadron to harass the British at sea and along the English coast as well as Britain's Baltic Convoys. He was put off with the excuse that there was a shortage of sailors due to their navy's worldwide commitment.

On August 9th, Jones wrote to Francois Genet of the French Foreign Office that the *Ariel* was almost ready to sail, but Jones will not sail until he knows what French bank he can draw on for prize money from the sale of the various prizes captured and sent to port to be sold. He has not had any correspondence from Lady Lowendahl of Paris and makes inquiry of Genet about her. He had an affair with the lady while in Paris and is piqued that he has not heard from her while in Lorient. He does not know that she has dropped him from her list of admirers. However, on August 22nd, he receives an impassioned letter from a lady called Delia, who wishes that she could sail as a member of his crew. The *Ariel* was ready to sail August 25th, but remained in port.

Meanwhile the *Alliance* had sailed with not only a bickering crew, but divisiveness between Captain Landais and his former accomplice, Arthur Lee. Once at sea, Landais quarreled with Lee, the crew, and even the Officer in charge of the Marine complement, whom he had placed in confinement for refusing to agree to obey any order that he, Landais, might give. He was particularly hard on the crewmen from the *Bonhomme Richard*, putting them in irons shortly after leaving port. Things became so bad that on August 11th, Arthur Lee led the ship's officers and passengers in forcing Landais to give command of the ship to Lt. Degge, who at the time was confined to the ship's brig. With orders from Congress to port at Philadelphia, Degge instead landed at Boston on August 19th.

The local Naval Board gave command of the *Alliance* to Captain John Barry, who was later considered the "*Father of the US Navy*". Barry's exploits were as great as those of John Paul Jones, but he was less flamboyant and less well known.

Landais refused to budge from his quarters aboard ship. Congress, after reviewing the matter, directed Landais to resign or face a court-martial. Landais refused to resign or even to leave his cabin, and eventually was physically forced ashore by three marines. A court-martial found Landais guilty of numerous charges, recommending to Congress that he be dismissed from the United States Navy. Dismissed from service, he stayed in the New York and Philadelphia area for several years demanding payment for the prizes taken off Flamborough Head. He then returned to France and was given flag rank in the French navy, retiring from service due to old age in 1793.

References: Arthur Meier Schlesinger's "*Almanac of American History*"; Christopher Ward's "*The War of the Revolution*"; Samuel Elliot Morison's "*John Paul Jones*"; Don Higginbotham's "*The War of the American Revolution*."

# The American Revolution – Month By Month - September 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

Though serving in different branches of American military service, there was much in common between Commodore John Paul Jones and Major General Benedict Arnold. Both were ambitious, unusually capable at leading men in battle, and flamboyant, thereby attracting much attention and praise as heroes of the Revolution. The difference was that Jones was loyal to his service, and money was only a means to an end. To Arnold, money and increase of rank and power were his greatest desires, and in the end, these more than anything else, led to his downfall.

British Major John Andre had been an admirer of pretty Peggy Shippen when Philadelphia was held by the British and this may have been an avenue for Arnold's original contact with him. British General and Commander-in-Chief Sir Henry Clinton was looking for high ranking officers to desert the Revolution. He also wanted them to bring something of military value to the table with them. In the beginning, Andre doubted that the anonymous Arnold had anything to offer. There is no way of knowing how the surrender of West Point came up, but once Arnold grasped the idea he pursued an appointment to command the fortress. With command of West Point he would have something of great value to offer in return for money and rank.

Once appointed to the post at West Point, Arnold wasted no time in assuming command. He left behind his problems from Philadelphia and established his residence with his wife, Peggy, at a house across the river from West Point. Here he could carry on his social life as well as giving him a private and discrete location in which to meet with anyone who might come to discuss the turnover of the fort. This was an especially convenient location because British ships frequently appeared in the river at this point as a show of force and a test of security. Anyone from the British side could easily, and without observation, come to make arrangements with Arnold.

Andre, traveling under the name of John Anderson, came up river on the British ship *Vulture* and was ferried ashore by a boatman. Meeting with Arnold, he was given detailed account and plans of the fort along with Arnold's assurance that the deed would be done. After the meeting, Andre, following Arnold's suggestion, proceeded back to New York City by land. Near the end of his journey he was routinely halted by two soldiers checking for passes out of the American zone. Their suspicion was aroused when they found that he was wearing a British uniform beneath his outer garments. Further search revealed that he carried documents pertaining to West Point and that Arnold was the source of those documents.

Benedict Arnold was made aware of Andre's capture and exposure while he was at breakfast. He immediately said goodbye to Peggy and made for his barge on the Hudson. Instead of returning to West Point he ordered the crew to row him to the British ship *Vulture*, which then took him to New York City.

General George Washington, returning from a meeting in Hartford, Connecticut, with General Jean Baptise Rochambeau, deviated from his original route to pay a visit to Arnold at West Point. Washington was shocked when told that Arnold had committed treason. The whole affair exposed, Arnold safe in British hands and Andre a captive, began a new chapter in this adventure. Clinton was furious; Arnold had given him nothing except himself, and the entire affair had cost him his Adjutant General, Andre. Clinton demanded that Andre be released, but Washington with regret saw only one course; Andre dressed as a civilian was not a prisoner of war, but a spy. The rules called for death by hanging for espionage and, in this case, must be observed, particularly considering that the British had hanged Nathan Hale. Regardless of any feeling that Washington had, he was required by the results of a Court Martial decision to hang Andre.

Arnold, with nothing to offer Clinton but himself, was generously rewarded with the rank of Brigadier General, 6,000 pounds sterling, and a pension for his each of his children by Peggy. Ironically, Arnold who had so desperately sought greater rank by betraying his native land had moved down one grade from Major General in the American army to Brigadier in the British army.

In October of 1779, Washington and Congress felt that the Indian problem had been resolved and for the winter of 1779-80 it was so. Springtime brought new strength and heart to the Indian tribes, and in May they launched new attacks on the frontier. In May, Sir John Johnson with 400 of the British Royal Greens and Butler's

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Rangers with 200 Indians, again went on the warpath burning and looting as they went.

Back in August, 1780, Johnson in the company of Joseph Brant, had attacked the Canajoharie valley. On August 2nd, he repeated the lesson taught by the Americans in 1779 by burning an entire town and any and all farms around, followed by the burning of grain in the fields. Sixteen people were slain, and perhaps as many as 60 taken captive; cattle and horses were either killed or driven away from the area.

In September, Johnson collected a larger force consisting of Greens, British regulars, Hessians, and Butler's Rangers, then marched from the area of Montreal into the Susquehanna where he was joined by Brant and a large number of Indians. This march was accompanied by the burning and slaughter of any sign of habitation except those belonging to Tories. This marked the Tories for vengeance at a later date by Patriots. The deadly march continued into October.

Things had gone badly in August and September, but in October, 1780, they would take a turn for the better.

References: Arthur Meier Schlesinger's *"Almanac of American History"*; Christopher Ward's *"The War of the Revolution"*; Samuel Elliot Morison's *"John Paul Jones"*; Colin C. Calloway's *"The American Revolution in Indian*

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## Flag Certificate Program Co-Chairmen

The Flag Certificate Program is one of those SAR programs that the Sacramento Chapter has not supported for the last few years. Authorized in 1987, Flag Certificates can be presented to individuals, companies, and government agencies that fly the United States flag for patriotic purposes. In the late 1990s, Compatriot Arnold Lewis personally presented 25 or 30 Flag Certificates each year. Since that time, no one has accepted the position as Flag Certificate Chairman, and very few Flag Certificates have been presented.

At the special member's meeting held on August 28<sup>th</sup>, Past Presidents Chuck Highbaugh and Jeff Goodwin accepted the position of Co-Chairman of the Flag Certificate Program. Compatriots Highbaugh and Goodwin need our help. It is not a difficult task. All they ask is that we identify persons or businesses that routinely fly our United States Flag for patriot purposes, and they will take care of getting the certificates printed. Then, either you and/or one of them can make the presentation. It is an easy program to administer, and we really get a lot of good exposure for SAR by simply recognizing those patriotic Americans who fly our flag.

If each of us would just identify one patriotic neighbor or business, we could present over 100 Flag Certificates each year. Please help. Let's keep Highbaugh and Goodwin busy with this program!!



**NSSAR Flag Certificate**

# Compatriot Ernie Garcia testifies during a recent California Energy Commission Hearing

## CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION HEARING

Imperial Valley Solar Project, Docket 08-AFC-5

August 16, 2010

My name is Ernest Garcia and I am a resident of Folsom, CA, and a 7<sup>th</sup> generation Californian. I'm a member, past Board Member and current Chair of the *Expedientes* (Land Grant Records) Committee for Spanish and Mexican land grant holdings of Los Californianos. This is a group of some 750 members who trace their roots back to the first Spanish colonists that came to California, starting in 1769. I'm also Vice President of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sacramento, CA Chapter, and a member of Spain's Society of the American Revolution (based in Madrid, Spain). The relevance of this background will soon be apparent.

The proposed location of the Imperial Valley Solar Project site near Coyote Wells and Plaster City, CA would cause irreparable damage to the interpretation and appreciation of California's unique history, specifically to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. As my background illustrates, the history of the Anza trail has not only national, but also international implications.

The trail crosses territories once governed by American Indian peoples, by Spanish and Mexican citizens and, ultimately, by Americans. If approved as currently planned, the project would cut across the historic Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, established by acts of the U.S. Congress and administered by the National Park Service.

None of the documents on the CEC and BLM websites for the application describe adequate mitigation for the permanent destruction of the local habitat, the flora and fauna unique to the telling of the story of California's and America's immigrant past. It is my sincere concern that the project would forever destroy an important segment of this historic route and deprive generations of Americans from meaningful first-hand experiences that can bring them to a better understanding of our multiethnic culture and heritage. This concern is for the trail corridor itself and its nearby recreational components.

The Anza trail was first used by the indigenous peoples of California and Arizona. It was later used as an early and important line of communications between New Spain and Alta California, current day Mexico and California, respectively, during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. In 1776, Spanish Army Captain Juan Bautista de Anza used the trail to bring over 240 Spanish soldiers and their families to establish the city of San Francisco, the Mission Dolores and the Presidio of San Francisco. In 1782, Captain Fernando de Rivera y Moncada used the same trail to guide Spanish soldiers and settlers to establish the cities we know today as Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara. Among the group that established Los Angeles and Ventura came my maternal, Sons of the American Revolution compatriot, and fourth great-grandfather, Josef Manuel Valenzuela, a soldier, who (like all Spanish Colonial citizens at the time) monetarily supported the Continental Congress and Army during the American Revolution. In 1780, King Carlos, III, asked every Spanish soldier in Spain's domain to contribute two pesos to the American Revolution, and this money was subsequently transmitted to the American Colonies, in part, by way of the Anza trail.



Compatriot Ernie Garcia

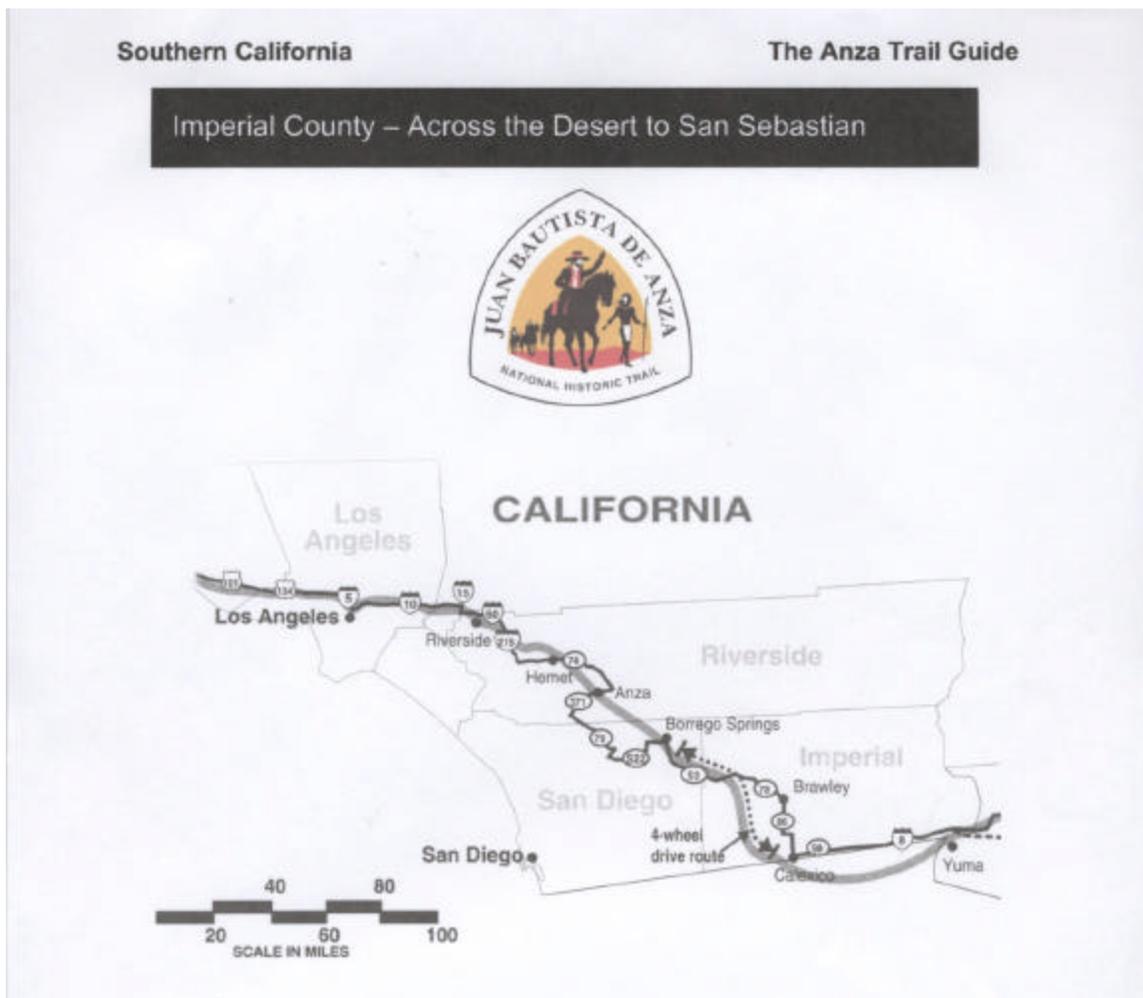
(continued on page 13)

## Compatriot Ernie Garcia testifies

(continued from page 12)

If approved, the project would set a dangerous precedent. This project is no more appropriate on this trail than it would be on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge or the National Mall in Washington, D.C. I urge the commission to deny the application for the licensing and construction of the Imperial Valley Solar power plant in its current location. I do not believe that you have the right and authority to rescind or modify Public Law 90-543, and Public Law 101-365 that recognized the contributions and importance of this trail and my ancestors. The Federal government is tasked with the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment.

Ernest J. Garcia



Reprinted with permission. This map can be found in Antepasados, Vol. XI, 2005, *A Guide to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail*.

**[Editor's Note: After very little debate, a California Energy Commission sitting committee recommended the approval of the planned Imperial Valley Solar power plant on this historic trail. So much for "Preserving a Precious Heritage"!!]**

## Minutes of the meeting held on August 28, 2010.

A special meeting of the Sacramento Chapter membership was called for August 28<sup>th</sup> to discuss potential speakers of interest to the membership, describe some of our Chapter programs and what is needed in the way of volunteers to keep these programs working, and the October 16<sup>th</sup> Awards Banquet.

The meeting was held at the Doubletree Hotel and began at 9:30am. Those present were: Don Littlefield, President, Jim Warrick, Exec VP, Tom Chilton, Registrar and Past, President, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary and Past President, Ernie Garcia, VP Activities, Jeff Goodwin, Past President, Chuck Highbaugh, Past President, Doug Cross, Sean Jones, Jeff Sylvan, John Chiles, Peter Darnell, David Hillsman, Del McCardell, Ted Robinson, Dennis Sperry, Don Spradling, Clair Allen, and Ed Heidig (prospective member).

The meeting was opened by an invocation by Doug Cross, the Pledge of Allegiance led by Jim Warrick, and the Pledge to the SAR led by Jeff Sylvan. President Littlefield then stated the reason for the meeting and the ground rules. He said that we now have about \$15,000 in the bank and are in a position to grow our organization through things like an ad campaign.

**1. The first item on the agenda was a discussion of future speaker topics of interest and an identification of talented speakers.** Chuck Highbaugh pointed out the direct relationship between to quality of speakers and meeting attendance and also that when he served as President (6 terms), they had at least one meeting per year on a patriotic subject. He said that they were sometimes able to obtain a speaker from looking for human interest stories in the local newspapers and he had a program chairman who was a member of other organizations and could watch for good speakers. Tom Chilton pointed out that there are a lot of good subjects but there is a need for polished presentations or the subject matter becomes boring. Don Littlefield said we need to make any speakers aware of our dos and don'ts, in particular the use of language in the mixed company and not coming in with hidden agendas. Jim Faulkinbury pointed out that the last survey we sent out about 2 years ago reflected a high interest in subjects of a historical nature.

Several topics and/or potential speaker names were provided as follows:

Col Bill Anderson, the wingman for Gen. Chuck Yeager (who is in too bad of health for a speaking engagement).

Sean Jones was asked if he would speak again on his experiences as a U-2 pilot. He said he was about to retire from the AF Reserve so if we wanted him to bring the demonstration equipment, we should have him before he retires.

A speaker that Ted Robinson heard at a Kiwanis Club who was very good talking about the Roseville rail yard explosions.

Another speaker that Ted Robinson heard at a Kiwanis meeting who talked about the missile silos in central California during the Cold War and their impact on the community.

Jeff Goodwin suggested a retired Col. of the German Air Force he knows through the Sacramento Turn Verein.

Ted Robinson said he was always available in an emergency if he's in town.

Ted Robinson also suggested Chuck Highbaugh's talk on his Nicaragua experience.

Doug Cross knows someone who has a lot of information on the Stagecoach days in California, but doesn't know if he is a good speaker.

Ed Heidig suggested Tony Quinn, a lawyer who has information on the Constitution and could talk about the California elections, and Max Beard of UC Davis who is a good speaker on US history.

Doug Cross suggested Dr. Lamb who is a good speaker on the Civil War.

Jim Warrick suggested Nicolas Sparks, author of several books including "The Notebook".

Jim Faulkinbury suggested the local man who portrays Gen. Fremont, and his wife (both in full period dress), to do a 1<sup>st</sup> person performance of Gen. Fremont (they were part of the entertainment at the 2008 National Congress in Sacramento).

Dennis Sperry suggested a lady who makes presentations on the Chinese history at the California Rail Museum.



# Minutes of the meeting held on August 28, 2010.

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Del McCardell suggested Blaine Smith who talks about the SW Indians (the Anasazi).

John Chiles has a contact with a man who made a global warming study in reaction to the claims that cattle were a major problem.

Ed Heidig suggested Robert Humphrey who can talk about the history of the 99<sup>th</sup> Division in WW II at the Battle of the Bulge.

Chuck Highbaugh suggested Charlie Holiday, a local actor who could talk about that profession.

Ed Heidig suggested Alan O'Connor who has written a history of the Sacramento Solons (baseball).

Chuck Highbaugh suggested John McClure, the "canary", a gold mining expert who goes into old mines (unusually unmapped) to evaluate whether or not they might still be productive.

## **2. The next topic of discussion on the agenda was the chapter programs.**

Jim Faulkinbury discussed the need for help in coordinating schools for the School Guard. We try to get 2 schools in the same general area for each day that we provide performances, and it takes quite a bit of coordination to get schools to agree on dates with one morning and one afternoon performance. He also talked about the Americanism Poster Contest for 5<sup>th</sup> grade students and getting schools to participate since this contest ends before most schools begin teaching the Revolutionary period to their classes.

The Knight Essay Contest was next discussed and Sean Jones agreed to chair this program.

Don Littlefield talked about the Calling Committee since he would like a chairman. There were no volunteers to chair the committee but Jeff Sylvan agreed to be on the committee to call those members in the Davis, Fairfield, Dixon, Vacaville area.

Tom Chilton discussed the *Courier* newsletter editor function, but received no volunteers.

Don Littlefield discussed the Flag Certificate program, and Chuck Highbaugh and Jeff Goodwin agreed to take on that program.

The Eagle Scout program was next discussed and Del McCardell agreed to chair the committee and Dennis Sperry will be on the committee.

The Valley Forge program was briefly discussed, but no volunteers received.

Jeff Sylvan agreed to stay as chairman of membership (he also helps the Delta Chapter in this capacity). We discussed a need for a simpler pamphlet to use as a handout to potential members. Tom Chilton also discussed the ads we will be placing in community newspapers.

Ted Robinson talked about the ROTC/JROTC program and asked for volunteers to be presenters at awards ceremonies. He received several.

Don Littlefield explained the Wounded Warrior and Wreaths Across America programs.

**One of the suggestions that came out of this topic on the agenda was that we need to prepare a detailed description of the each program and what is expected of the chairman/committees.**

**3. The final topic on the agenda was to go over the October 16<sup>th</sup> Awards Banquet.** The invitations and program are being taken care of. One of the remaining needs is for assistance in setting up our 28 historic flags in their stands and with flag spreaders. The room at the Lyons Gate Hotel is booked until 5:00pm for a wedding and we only have from 5:00-6:00pm to setup before our banquet so help is needed to get everything done.

A couple of additional items were discussed following the business on the agenda. A question was raised on how to get younger members in the Chapter. Also mentioned was the need for a Public Relations officer to held get publicity for events such as our Awards Banquet.

Jim Warrick brought up the National History Day event held on the first weekend in March at American River College. This is something we should try to get involved with. Don Littlefield mentioned our table at the October 9<sup>th</sup> "Family History Days" at the California State Archives and asked for any volunteers to man the table throughout the day.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:52am

Respectfully submitted, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary

# Sacramento Chapter Meeting Schedule

(Mark your calendars now!)

**Friday, September 17, 2010 - 7:00 PM**  
RoseMary Covington - Sacramento RT District  
Buggy Whip Restaurant

**Friday, January 21, 2011 - 7:00 PM**  
Doug Webster, California Maritime Academy  
Buggy Whip Restaurant

**Saturday, October 16, 2010 - 7:00 PM**  
Heroes Award Banquet  
Lions Gate Hotel

**Friday, February 18, 2011 TBA**  
Lial Jones, Crocker Arts Museum  
TBA

**Friday, November 19, 2010 - 7:00 PM**  
Johnny Duskow, Sacramento River Cats Baseball  
Buggy Whip Restaurant

**Friday, March 18, 2011 - 7:00 PM**  
Sean Jones, Former U-2 Pilot  
Buggy Whip Restaurant

**Friday, December 17, 2010 - 7:00 PM**  
Christmas Program  
Buggy Whip Restaurant

**Friday, April 15, 2011 TBA**  
TBA  
Buggy Whip Restaurant

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CHAPTER OF THE SONS OF  
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

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