



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

February 2011

Volume 43, Issue 2

The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



Program for February's Meeting

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Appointed director in 1999, Lial A. Jones has set the strategic vision for the Crocker Art Museum's master plan and expansion and, in tandem with the Museum Board, has overseen the creation of the new 125,000-square-foot Teel Family Pavilion. Jones spearheaded a \$100 million capital campaign to support the expansion—the largest single fundraising initiative ever undertaken by a cultural institution in the region. The growth of the Museum during her tenure includes a 30 percent increase in the size of the collection, and an increase in attendance and membership of more than 100 percent.

Working closely with the Museum staff, Jones has expanded educational and public programming, launched new initiatives with area schools, strengthened the Museum's exhibition program, and modernized and streamlined the Crocker's governance structure. Jones has also increased the Museum's professional resources and increased staffing by 20 percent.

Jones' emphasis on the Museum as an educational resource is illustrated by new on-site facilities for educators and students, an expanded library, four new art studios, new spaces for public and educational programs, and a works on paper study center. Her commitment to improving visitor access and experience are evidenced by the addition of new evening hours and increased programming for people of all ages.

Previously, Jones served as Deputy Director of the Delaware Art Museum in Wilmington, Delaware, where she was responsible for the museum's administration, operations and programs. Jones oversaw the museum's long range plan, master planning, renovations, and upgrades. She also curated more than 75 exhibitions at the museum. Among Jones' accomplishments were the initiation and co-design of a curriculum-based art education program to increase visual literacy, which has been used as a model for other institutions.

Jones holds degrees in American Studies and Museum Studies. She attended the Museum Management Institute in 1996. Jones is a member of the Association of Art Museum Directors, as well as numerous other museum, art and community organizations.



Lial A. Jones



February 18th, 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 February 16th, 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.

Sacramento Chapter Officers for 2010

Don Littlefield

President
Web Master

Dell McCardell

Vice President -
Youth Programs

Vince Gantt

Vice President -
Meeting Programs

Ernie Garcia

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Guardian of the Flags

Committee Chairmen

Dell McCardell

Eagle Scout Program

Ted Robinson

ROTC Program

Sean Jones

Knight Essay Contest
Valley Forge Program

Chuck Highbaugh

Flag Certificate Program

Calling Committee

Seward Andrews
Tom Chilton
Ernie Garcia
Jim Faulkinbury
Don Littlefield
Bob Schroeder
Dennis Sperry
Jeff Sylvan
Mike Wolf

President's Corner

Last November I started working out. By working out, I mean lifting weights and doing sit-ups. I hate sit-ups, but I enjoy pumping iron. For me, it was a way to keep my family doctor at bay. I knew if I worked out, I would lower my blood sugar, improve my good cholesterol, and improve my core body strength that had slowly, but quietly, slipped away as I had been working on a computer.

The good news is, that after eight weeks, I had my annual physical and passed with flying colors. It has now been more than three months and I'm feeling even better. Mind you, I still hate doing sit-ups, but I now see them as a challenge. Every time I do sit-ups I try to do just five or ten more than the last time. When I started with the barbells, the weight seemed manageable, but I couldn't do many reps of each set. Now the bar has twice the weight on it. Just lifting the bar is a challenge--not to mention the fifteen to twenty reps. . . but I persist and prevail!

This all brings me to my point: When I started with the Sacramento Chapter, just maintaining the web site seemed like a piece of cake. Then taking on the Treasury duties, meant having to focus just a little bit more on what I was doing and make sure I was "dotting the i's and crossing the t's." As Executive Vice President, I became more involved in our process and, as a consequence, became more aware of who we are and where we've been as a Chapter. During my first year as your President, I have come to appreciate much more the work that goes into making a Chapter run. I know the outstanding work that men like Jim Faulkinbury and Tom Chilton perform for this chapter on a day-to-day basis. I see the effort and dedication it takes to line up good speakers, to handle treasury duties, to coordinate ROTC/JROTC events, or to participate in an Eagle Scout Court of Honor. I now feel prepared to handle the weight that past presidents have carried to make the Sacramento Chapter what it is today. I have this vision that one day we'll get back to the Glory Days of the 90's and early 2000's when we had sixty, seventy, or even eighty people show up for a monthly meeting.

Increasing the membership is my Number One goal for the Chapter in 2011. I feel like we are making progress. We really need to focus on building our membership. With more members, we will have more people attending our meetings. Frankly the more crowded the meetings are the more the more fun and interesting they are.

We've begun to string together some good speakers: Jan Scully, Mayor Kevin Johnson, Johnny Daskow, and Ule Luenemann most recently. On Friday, February 18, we are privileged to welcome Lial Jones, the Mort and Marcy Friedman Director of the Crocker Art Museum. Appointed director in 1999, Lial Jones has set the strategic vision for the Crocker Art Museum's master plan and expansion and, in tandem with the Museum Board, has overseen the creation of the \$100 million, 125,000-square-foot Teel Family Pavilion. If you can ride a bike, drive a car, or catch a cab, I hope you will make every effort to try and attend our February meeting.

As I noted earlier, if we put forth the effort and persist in our duty, we can prevail. I look forward to seeing each of you on Friday, February 18th.

Don Littlefield



Donald B. Littlefield

Sacramento Chapter Sons of the American Revolution is a 501(c)(3)

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



Russell Charles Kaiser, Jr.

Russell Charles Kaiser, Jr. was born in Pequannock, New Jersey, and spent his childhood in Rutherford, NJ. He graduated from New Jersey Institute of Technology and Sacramento City College with a degree in Mathematics and Science. He is married to Christie Malloi Korbmaker.

Russ works for Jewell Restoration, where he has been an Operations Manager for the last 4 years, and for CMK Mobile Marine, where he is an Owner/Technician, working on boats. His hobbies include car racing, rifle and pistol shooting, including black powder, and motor boating. Past positions include: Past Commander United States Power Squadrons, Past Commodore of Sacramento Yacht Club and River View Yacht Club, and the Past Chair Economic Advisory Commission for the City of West Sacramento. Awards include United States Power Squadrons Life Saving Award, and the Distinguished Public Service Award from State of California Department of Boating and Waterways.

Russ' application to join the Sons of the American Revolution was approved on December 30, 2010. His patriot ancestor, John Wilkelow, was a Private, serving for two years in the New York Line.

Robert Michael Rectenwald

Robert Michael "Bob" Rectenwald was born in Pittsburg, PA, and moved to Sacramento, CA, when he was in grade school. He graduated from Encina High School, and later the University of the Pacific with a degree in Electrical Engineering. He has been married to Sarah Molina since 2005. Sarah is a member of several fraternal societies, including D.A.R., the Mayflower Society, and Daughters of the Republic of Texas. Bob has two adult children from his first marriage, daughter Erin M. Rectenwald, a Ph.D. student and college instructor at UC Davis, and son Henry R. Rectenwald, a Staff Sergeant in the U.S. Air Force stationed in Florida. He has twin stepchildren with Sarah, son Michael Molina and daughter Michelle Molina, who are juniors at Antelope High School.

Bob works for Health Net, Inc., a health insurance company, where he is an IT Director. He was previously a long-time employee with IBM. His hobbies include national and international travel, sailing, champagne tasting, gardening, and visiting with his family and friends far-and-wide.

Bob's application to join the Sons of the American Revolution was approved on November 23, 2010. His patriot ancestor, John Van Bibber, was a Private at the battle of Point Pleasant, and a Captain at Fort Greenbrier, VA. John Van Bibber was a close friend of Daniel Boone for many decades, resulting in the marriage of the daughter and son of the two frontiersmen after their families settled in what was to become West Virginia.

The American Revolution Month By Month - February, 1781

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

(Editor's Note: Nathaniel Greene had been placed in command of all troops from Delaware to Georgia by George Washington. Brig. Gen. Isaac Huger of the South Carolina Continentals was appointed his second in command. Daniel Morgan commanded a light infantry corps.)

In the Carolinas, the rivers generally run to the southeast. Such a mass of water creates many low lying swampy areas, but the terrain is heavily wooded. Bridges are rare and most river crossings are made at fords. In the winter months, the rivers, swollen with rain water, are often not fordable. Roads, for the most part mere tracks, become a quagmire of mud with wagons sinking up to their hubs. Frequent night marches were a nightmare of frozen ruts for American soldiers. Uniforms had become rags and shoes were almost non-existent. Empty bellies plagued everyone. Considering the conditions under which the Continental army lived and fought it is remarkable that they could even remain in the field to fight a war hardened, well equipped British army.

Following the forced march to escape the overwhelming force of Cornwallis' British troops, Morgan's men rested on the east side of the Catawba River. Greene learned that Cornwallis, intent on destroying the American army, was burning all but his essential equipment and supplies in preparation for a rapid move and decisive strike. Greene knew there was no time to be lost and considered Morgan's encampment on the Catawba River untenable. If Morgan's troops were forced to retreat into the mountains, Greene would probably lose his most experienced and dependable men. Such a loss, Greene knew, would jeopardize the entire Southern force.

On February 1st, Morgan broke camp. Greene instructed Morgan to proceed northward toward the main army, assuming that Cornwallis would pursue him. He should move just fast enough to coax Cornwallis to follow; drawing the British ever farther away from their source of supply. Morgan, however, would be moving closer to his base of supply and expected reinforcements.

After giving orders to Gen. Huger to move all prisoners from Hillsborough and Salisbury to a safe place in Virginia, Greene prepared for a possible retreat by ordering Tadeusz Kosciuszko, the Chief of Engineers for the Southern Department, to seize all boats on the Dan River. The North Carolina militia, under the command of Gen. William Davidson, remained to guard the four river crossings in the area.

Cornwallis had divided his force in an attempt to allow a flanking and encircling movement which had been successful against the Americans in the past. While a diversionary force marched toward Beattie's Ford, the largest of the four fords in the area, Cornwallis' real objective was Cowan's Ford, which lay about six miles downriver from Beattie's Ford.

At about one o'clock in the morning of February 2nd, led by a Tory guide named Frederick Hager, Cornwallis' troops began the crossing. Cowan's Ford was actually two separate fords. The deeper course, which was suitable for wagons, was the shorter of the two. The shallower alternative for horses was longer and not as direct. The two exits on the north side were about a quarter of a mile apart.

For some reason, Frederic Hager, the Tory guide, had disappeared before reaching the fork and the British attack was made from the horse crossing. Poor visibility and the sound of rushing water masked the British approach and the militia guards, caught by surprise, were slow to respond with gunfire. General Davidson, a quarter mile away at the wagon crossing, heard the firing and rushed to the scene with reinforcements only to find that the first redcoats were already across and driving back the militia. After ordering the militia to fall back in an orderly retreat, he was then fatally struck by a bullet. The militia broke and ran in panic. Although the rout was a setback, Morgan and his troops (Cornwallis' real target) had left their camp the day before and marched through the day and night in heavy rain. By the time Cornwallis' troops were across the river in force, Morgan was safe some thirty miles away.

Greene had remained behind at Morgan's abandoned camp with a few men, intending to rendezvous with Davidson's militia and then move with them to join Morgan. He waited at the campsite until a messenger came bringing news that Cornwallis had



The American Revolution - Month By Month - February, 1781

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers
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successfully crossed the Catawba. He also learned of Davidson's death and the dispersal of the militia.

One source reports that the messenger then rode alone to Salisbury stopping at Steele's Tavern. When greeted and asked if he were alone he responded "Yes, alone, tired, hungry and without a penny." On his departure Mrs. Steele reportedly brought him two small bags of hard cash saying: "You need these more than I do." At that moment the two bags of coins probably represented the total finances of the Southern Army.

On February 3rd, Morgan passed Salisbury only to find the Yadkin River impossible to ford. Fortunately, with Greene's foresight, Tadeusz Kosciuszko had found boats to move men and supplies. The cavalymen were able to swim their horses across the river. When British general O'Hara arrived at the Yadkin he found the wagons which had been abandoned by Morgan but the boats were gone. He was effectively stopped on the south side of the river while Morgan's men had set up camp on the far shore. O'Hara opened fire on the American camp with field pieces but little damage was done since Morgan had set up camp behind a low hill which protected the men from cannon fire. The Americans were unable to return fire since they had no field pieces.

On February 6th, Greene arrived at Guilford Courthouse where he was joined by Huger's division. At this time, Cornwallis was about 25 miles away at Salem. Greene decided that if he received the expected reinforcements of Continentals from Virginia to add to the troops in place from Delaware and Maryland that he could make a decisive stand and confront the British at Guilford Courthouse. Unfortunately, the expected troops did not appear and Greene was left in a quandry: to continue the retreat could lead to depression on the part of his troops and could also encourage Tories to rise up for the king. The alternative, to stand and fight against the overwhelming odds, would be an invitation to final defeat for the underdog American forces..

Greene decided split his forces. On the evening of February 8th, Colonel Otho Williams of Maryland left to march toward Salem and the upper Dan River, destroying bridges and providing harassing cover fire to slow Cornwallis' troops. Williams moved at a rapid pace, sleeping only 6 hours a night to stay ahead of Cornwallis. Lee's Legion, under the command of Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, formed the rear guard for Williams' force.

On February 24th, Lee's men encountered Colonel John Pyle with a mounted contingent coming in the opposite direction. Pyle, a loyalist, was bringing fresh Tory troops to reinforce Cornwallis. He mistook Lee and his cavalry for Tarleton's Legion since Tarleton and Lee wore similar uniforms. As the two units passed each other, Lee congratulated Pyle's men on their loyalty. By this ruse, he hoped to challenge them when solidly abreast and requite them to surrender. As usual, someone at the end of the American file did not get word of the plan and gave the signal that this was enemy cavalry. An attack began with the confused loyalists shouting "You are killing your own men".

The engagement lasted only a quarter of an hour. Lee had planned at the proper time to reveal his true identity and demand Pyle's surrender, but the premature alarm precluded any further exchange of information. From then on it was kill or be killed. Loyalists, who tried to escape, were cut off by American militia and by Catawba Indians, unseen as they moved through the trees alongside the road. Colonel Pyle hid in a nearby pond until nightfall keeping only his nose above water. It was yet another telling blow to the morale and recruitment of Loyalists.

Lee's Legion clashed briefly with the advance guard of Banastre Tarleton's British Legion near the New Garden Meeting House. In the fight Tarleton lost 18 men and was put to flight. Cornwallis had also taken the same route and was close behind the advance guard. Williams, deciding that he had led Cornwallis far enough astray, broke away to join Greene and the main force.



The Battle of Guilford Courthouse

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by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers
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Tadeusz Kosciuszko again had boats waiting to ferry the men while the horses swam across the river. Cornwallis, without boats, was left on the south side with no way of crossing the Dan. Greene's entire army had escaped.

Safe in Virginia Greene went into camp to rest and restore his command but, his troubles were not over. Many of the militia were nearing the end of their enlistment and cantonment life was fraught with morale problems among the Continentals. Nathaniel Greene again called for the promised Virginia Continentals. In March, he received the promised reinforcements would move back into the Carolinas to face Cornwallis.

On the Atlantic Ocean, John Paul Jones had taken an indirect route on his return to the United States to avoid the British Navy. However, he did engage in one skirmish with the British privateer *Triumph*. Jones forced the *Triumph* to surrender but as he was putting a prize crew in the water *Triumph* suddenly set sail and, being faster and more maneuverable than Ariel she escaped. This incident would be Jones final engagement as an officer in the navy. He arrived at Philadelphia on February 18th

References: Schlessinger's "Almanac of American History"; Wards "The War of the Revolution"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution" ; Utley and Washburn's "Indian Wars"; Galloway's "The American Revolution in Indian Country." ; Higginbotham's "The War of American Independence"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution."

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Obituary - Marybeth Cook

Marybeth Helen Cook died peacefully at home with her family around her on Friday, Jan. 21, 2011, from complications due to Alzheimer's disease and pancreatic cancer. She was 80. Marybeth was born in Boksburg, South Africa, on Feb. 21, 1930, to the Rev. Hugh and Helen McCallum who were missionaries at the time. Marybeth was raised primarily in Portland and Eugene, Ore., where she graduated from Eugene High School and then attended University of Oregon.

Marybeth met her husband, Terry, in the church choir at First Christian Church in Marysville where her father was the minister and where they were also married on Sept. 28, 1958. She is survived by her husband, Terry, of 52 years; daughters Rachael DeLoach of Santa Rosa/Davis and Joan Crow of Davis; sister Vera Logan of Alba, Texas; son-in-law Allan Crow of Davis; her grandchildren Joshua Cook DeLoach of Santa Rosa, and Benjamin and Vivian Crow of Davis; and nieces and nephews.

Marybeth will be most remembered for her beauty, grace, benevolent heart, sense of humor and beautiful voice. She was a selfless and caring woman who loved her family and her dogs with all her heart. We will miss her warm smile, beautiful voice and sweet face.



Our Founding Fathers' Thoughts on Slavery and Human Rights

By Jim Faulkinbury

Much is said to disparage the early history of our nation and our founders regarding the issue of slavery. Much of this inaccurately reflects their position on the issue. It is recognized that some of the Founding Fathers like Jefferson and Madison supported the institution of slavery but many more opposed it. Our Declaration of Independence and Constitution laid the groundwork for the final abolition of this practice but were developed as a compromise without which, our independence as a free nation could never have succeeded in its formative years.

Slavery was an evil abomination in colonial America, but it should be understood that slavery was introduced in the colonies long before the United States became a free nation. Slavery had been an accepted part of the British rule of their colonies. At the eve of our revolution and war for independence from British rule, the southern colonies were dependent upon slavery for economic survival.

Now, even our Constitution is misrepresented to disparage it as a founding document of our National government. The original form of the Constitution included the three-fifths clause in Article 1, Section 2. This clause stated that for the calculation of congressional representation and the direct apportionment of taxes, slaves could only be considered as three-fifths of a person. This clause was not put in the Constitution to document that a slave was less than a free man but rather to diminish the influence of those states that were proponents of slavery. This clause reduced the number of representatives that pro-slavery states could have in Congress based on their population. If they wished to enslave persons, they could not consider those persons fully in their counts for representation in our republic nor would they receive a full distribution of tax moneys for those persons. The clause was eliminated when it became unnecessary via the XIV Amendment which was ratified on July 9, 1868.

A number of the founding fathers found slavery as repugnant then as we find it today. Many of them, even those who had inherited and owned slaves during the colonial era, opposed slavery and took actions to oppose continuation of this evil practice in the new Nation. The role of former slaves as patriots of the American Revolution is also well documented. One of the first martyrs of the Revolution was Crispus Attucks who fell at the Boston Massacre on March 5th, 1770.

Benjamin Franklin, together with Benjamin Rush, founded the first anti-slavery society in America in 1874. This group was known as The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage. Franklin served as a President of this society while Rush served as Secretary.

Alexander Hamilton, together with Aaron Burr, helped found the Manumission Society in New York. Alexander Hamilton also led the predominantly black troops from Rhode Island in the storming of redoubt #10 at the Siege of Yorktown, proving their reliability and capabilities as members of the American forces in this important battle of the American Revolution. One of the most famous flags of the Revolution, The Bucks of America flag, was presented to an all-black unit of Massachusetts by Massachusetts Gov. John Hancock in recognition of their services during the War. The flag is adorned with the initials of John Hancock and George Washington as part of its design.

It has been said that the Continental Army led by General George Washington was the most integrated army in US history until the Korean Conflict. George Washington was a slave owner. However he believed that slavery was an evil practice and posthumously freed his slaves through his will. The will went to great legal lengths to insure its provisions could not be overturned by his heirs. As President, Washington signed into law the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. This Ordinance was authored by



The Bucks of America Flag

(Continued on page 8)

Our Fathers' Thoughts on Slavery and Human Rights

By Jim Faulkinbury

(continued from page 8)

Rufus King, who was one of the signers of the Constitution. Article 6 of the Ordinance prohibited slavery in the territory now included in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. One of Washington's quotes on the matter clearly reflected his position: "I can only say that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it [slavery]."

John Adams, our 2nd President and also a signer of the Declaration of Independence, stated in a letter dated January 24, 1801 "My opinion against it [slavery] has always been known...Never in my life did I own a slave."

John Jay, President of Continental Congress, Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and Governor of New York stated, "That men should pray and fight for their own freedom and yet keep others in slavery is certainly acting a very inconsistent as well as unjust and perhaps impious part."

Richard Allen, a former slave and founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1787 said, "Many of the white people [who] have been instruments in the hands of God for our good, even such as have held us in captivity, are now pleading our cause with earnestness and zeal."

These are only a few of many examples of our Founding Fathers' thoughts and deeds regarding slavery.

The following websites provide additional information regarding the positions of our Founders:

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_transcript.html

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_amendments_11-27.html#14

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part3/3p458.html>

<http://www.ushistory.org/documents/antislavery.htm>

<https://www.nyhistory.org/web/afs/history/manumission-society.html>

Photographs From the January 21st Meeting

Photography by Don Spradling



President Don Littlefield presents Certificate of Appreciation and SAR Liberty Bell to speaker Ulrich



Wayne and Yoncie Griswold



**Wayne Griswold, Don Littlefield, Del McCardell, Michael Wolf, Jim Faulkinbury, Tom Chilton, Vince Gantt
(Left to Right)**

More photos from the January 21st photography by Don Spradling.



Alex King



**Don Littlefield presents Meritorious Service
Medal and Certificate to Joseph Mohamed, Sr.**



John Vawter



**Don Littlefield with new members Russell Kaiser, Jr.
and Robert Rectenwald**



Don Littlefield with Michael Wolf and Vince Gantt



Glen and Cynthia Fine



George and Ann Taylor

Minutes of the meeting held on January 21, 2011

The meeting was called to order at 7:02pm by President Don Littlefield. Doug Cross gave the Invocation followed by Joe Mohamed who led the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance and Neil Zinn who led the Pledge to the SAR.

President Littlefield recognized Tom Chilton, Jim Faulkinbury, Jeff Goodwin, and Chuck Highbaugh as past presidents of the Sacramento Chapter, Jeff Sylvan as the new president of the Delta Chapter, and CASSAR President Wayne Griswold. DAR members recognized included Marilyn Chilton and Cynthia Fine of the Sacramento Chapter, Ann Taylor of the Sierra Amador Chapter, and Sarah Rectenwald of the Gold Trail Chapter. Other guests introduced were our speaker, Prof. Ulrich Luenemann with his wife Lydia, new members to be inducted this evening Bob Rectenwald with his wife Sarah, daughter Erin Grimm and son-in-law Todd Grimm, prospective members William Homer and Don Miller, and guests of Alex King, Doug and Adam Braik.

Concerns for members included Woody Robertshaw, Harry Harland, and Amed Mohamed who are all facing serious health issues. Doug Cross then introduced his guest Wilma Camilleri and announced that they would be getting married on January 30th. President Littlefield then announced that the speaker for our next meeting would be the director of the Crocker Art Gallery. He also announced that the Chapter Color Guard would be performing at "American Heritage Day" on February 21st at Mt. Vernon Memorial Cemetery in Fair Oaks. Color Guard Commander, Jim Faulkinbury, was next asked to describe the flags tonight; the Gadsden and Taunton flags. Next on the agenda, CASSAR President Wayne Griswold, was asked to swear in the new officers for 2011. They are: President - Don Littlefield, VP of Youth Programs - Dell McCardell, VP of Programs - Vince Gantt, VP of Activities - Ernie Garcia, Secretary - Jim Faulkinbury, Treasurer - Mike Wolf, and Registrar - Tom Chilton. Following the swearing in, CASSAR President presented the gavel to President Littlefield as a symbol of his office through 2011. President Littlefield then asked Treasurer, Mike Wolf, and VP of Programs, Vince Gantt to come forward. They were presented with Certificates of Appreciation for their hard work during 2010. Joe Mohamed was next asked to come forward and was presented with the Meritorious Service Medal for the many things he has done for the Chapter including his most recent actions in getting Mayor Kevin Johnson to be the keynote speaker for our Community Awards Dinner Banquet. Next, Tom Chilton was asked to come forward to assist in the induction of new members, Russ Kaiser and Bob Rectenwald. CASSAR President Griswold then read a list of those members of the Chapter who participated in the Sacramento Chapter fund raising for the Center for Advancing America's Heritage (CAAH) and asked them to come forward and receive Certificate of Recognitions for their support. The Chapter has pledged \$15,000 for this National Society program and was able to send in \$10,000 during the first year of our three-year pledge commitment thanks to about \$4,000 in member donations. As we were being served our dinner meal, Chuck Highbaugh gave a brief description of the activities of the Flag Committee.

Following the dinner, President Littlefield introduced our speaker, Prof. Ulrich Luenemann, a professor of communications studies at CSU Sacramento and also a retired Col. in the German Luftwaffe (Air Force). Prof. Luenemann gave a very interesting talk on his career in the Luftwaffe as a NATO fighter pilot in F-104s, and F-4s and how and why he decided to leave the Luftwaffe although already having completed his studies in the German General Staff program to become a Brig. General. He talked about the F-104, commonly called the widow-maker saying that it really wasn't that bad of an aircraft and of the 200 planes lost due to crashes, almost all could be attributed to pilot error. One of the problems was the lack of experience of the German pilots who had previously flown sub-sonic F-84s and F-86s and then thought they could fly the same loops and tight turns with the super-sonic F-104s. Politically, the German press was allowed to blame the aircraft design rather than being informed of the pilot errors. He explained that to entice pilots, the German Luftwaffe offered the new pilots training in the United States - one year in Texas on T-37s and T-38s followed by another year in Arizona on F-104s. It was there that he met an American pilot who brought him to Sacramento for Christmas in 1968 where he fell in love with the local weather, the skiing, other features near our community. After a four year assignment in Toronto, Canada, he decided to retire from the Luftwaffe in 1987 in spite of being offered a promotion to Brig. Gen. as a member of the German General Staff if he stayed in the service. He is now an American citizen and happy with his decision and his second career as a communications studies professor. Following the presentation, Prof. Luenemann was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation and a replica Liberty Bell.

The meeting ended with the fund raiser conducted by Marilyn Chilton and Donna Spradling. Those donating gifts were Tom & Marilyn Chilton, Jim & Karen Faulkinbury, Vince & Jeni Gantt, Chuck & Dee Highbaugh, Hal & Lee Lawson, Don & Mary Ann Littlefield, Joe & Shirley Mohamed, Don & Donna Spradling, George & Ann Taylor, and Mike & Lynn Wolf.

Don thanked Marilyn and Donna for their assistance and Don Spradling for taking pictures, and then asked for a motion to adjourn. Bob Rectenwald led the Recessional followed by the Benediction by Doug Cross. The members then sang "God Bless America" after which the meeting was adjourned at 9:16pm.



Schedule of Future Meetings

Friday, February 18 - 7:00 PM
Lial A. Jones, Director, Crocker Art Museum
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, March 18 - 7:00 PM
Sean Jones - Former U2 pilot
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, April 15 - 7:00 PM
TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, May 20 - 7:00 PM
TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, June 17 - 7:00 PM
TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, September 16 - 7:00 PM
TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Saturday, October 15 - 6:00 PM
Community Awards Banquet
TBA

Friday, November 18 - 7:00 PM
TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

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

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