



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

March 2010

Volume 42, Issue 3

The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



Program for March's Meeting

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In Memoriam

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1 Sean Jones was born and raised in Detroit, Michigan.
2 He graduated from the United States Air Force Academy in
3 1989 with a degree in Computer Science, and upon com-
4 missioning was stationed at Williams Air Force Base, AZ,
5 where he attended Undergraduate Pilot Training. After
6 graduating from pilot training, he was assigned as an In-
7 structor Pilot in the T-38 Talon, also at Williams Air Force
8 Base, until 1992. Sean then flew the Lockheed C-130 Her-
9 cules at Dyess Air Force Base, TX. While flying the C-130,
10 he was deployed worldwide in operations ranging from
11 Operation Southern Watch in the Middle East to the re-
12 supply of Haiti.



Sean Jones

7 In September 1995, he interviewed for and was se-
8 lected to fly the Lockheed U-2 Dragonlady at Beale Air Force Base, CA. He
9 remained at Beale until separation from active duty in 2001. His flying missions
10 ranged from patrolling the Korean Peninsula, over flight of Iraq in support of
11 Northern Watch, Southern Watch and United Nations
12 missions, and combat operations during the Kosovo cam-
paign.

10 Sean is married to the former Barbara Ann Nowinski
11 and they have four children: Rhiannon, Sean Jr., Robert,
12 and Skylar. Sean accumulated over 3000 hours in Air
Force aircraft, including more than 180 combat hours.
He is currently a commercial pilot for Southwest Airlines and a Major in the Air
Force Reserves, stationed at Beale Air Force Base.



Lockheed U-2R/TR-1
Dragonlady



March 18th, 7:00 PM at
The Buggy Whip Restaurant

2737 Fulton
Avenue, between El
Camino and Marconi,

Menu Selections

Sirloin Steak	\$24.00
Salmon	\$24.00
Vegetarian Plate	\$24.00

Includes beverage, dessert, tax, and tip



If the telephone committee has not taken your menu selection(s) by March 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.

President's Corner



Donald B. Littlefield

Sacramento Chapter Officers for 2011

Don Littlefield

President
Web Master

Dell McCardell

Vice-President
Youth Programs

Vince Gantt

Vice President -
Meeting Programs

Ernie Garcia

Vice President -
Activities
Law Enforcement
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Peter Darnall

News Letter Editor

Doug Cross

Chaplain

Don Spradling

Photographer
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

I recently came across General George Patton's uncensored speech to the Third Army on June 5, 1944. I liked it for many reasons, but I loved it because he spoke from his heart and his mind and without reservation as to what his President might think, the President's Press Secretary, the President's Chief of Staff, the Defense Department Joint Chiefs of Staff, or any other SOB who might choose to take issue with it. I can only imagine how CNN, MSNBC or David Letterman would have reacted had they been around back then.

History lesson courtesy of Wikipedia: The United States Army is the main branch of the United States Armed Forces responsible for land-based military operations. It is the largest and oldest established branch of the U.S. military, and is one of seven U.S. uniformed services. The modern Army has its roots in the Continental Army which was formed on 14 June 1775, before the establishment of the United States, to meet the demands of the American Revolutionary War. The Congress of the Confederation officially created the United States Army on 3 June 1784, after the end of the Revolutionary War, to replace the disbanded Continental Army. The Army considers itself to be descended from the Continental Army and thus dates its inception from the origins of that force. The primary mission of the Army is to "provide necessary forces and capabilities ... in support of the National Security and Defense Strategies". *

Under the command of Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Jr., the Third Army participated in eight major operations and gave new meaning to "hard charging, hard hitting, mobile warfare". The Third Army's swift and tenacious drive into and through France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Austria contributed immeasurably to the destruction of the Nazi war machine of Adolph Hitler's Germany. **

The Third Army liberated or captured 81,522 square miles of territory. An estimated 12,000 cities, towns, and communities were liberated or captured, including 27 cities of more than 50,000 in population. The Third Army captured 765,483 prisoners of war, and 515,205 of the enemy surrendered during the last week of the war to make a total of 1,280,688 POW's processed. The enemy lost an estimated 1,280,688 captured, 144,500 killed, and 386,200 wounded, adding up to 1,811,388. By comparison, the Third Army suffered 16,596 killed, 96,241 wounded, and 26,809 missing in action for a total of 139,646 casualties. **

You might wonder if Patton would have fought so hard had he caught a glimpse into the future and seen us today. I think he would have fought even harder, fought even longer, and upset even more Presidents.

In the closing words of Gen Patton, "That is all".

Don

* *Wikipedia* ** *Paperless Archives, WWII Third Army After Action Reports*

*Sacramento Chapter Sons of the American Revolution is a 501(c)(3)
non-profit charitable organization Tax ID #68-0004288*

Calling Committee

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

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.

Editor's Desk

I Pledge Allegiance to the Flag ...

It's been many years since I behind a desk at Thousand Oaks Grammar School in Berkeley, California. The classrooms at Thousand Oaks all looked about the same; several rows of desks and chairs were lined up facing the front of the classroom, with the teacher's large desk and chair directly in front of us. No one in that classroom had any doubt about who was in charge in those days.

A portrait of George Washington occupied a place of honor on the front wall above the blackboard. We all knew who George Washington was and that he was the Father of our country and had been the first President. The American Flag with forty-eight stars shared the front wall with Washington's picture. That picture and the flag were very important symbols to us then; our country was at war and some of the kids had parents who were serving in the military.

Every school day started with each of us standing beside our desk and, led by our teacher, reciting the Pledge of Allegiance. The pledge was followed by the class singing "America". One classroom had a piano in the back and the teacher accompanied our rendition on the piano. She really couldn't play very well and our singing left a lot to be desired, but we tried.



I pledge allegiance to the flag...

The point I'd like to make is that my elementary school days were probably a lot like yours. Each day started with the Pledge of Allegiance with each of us standing at attention beside our desks facing the flag. Our right hands were placed over our hearts and we recited the words from memory. The original words, written by Francis Bellamy in 1893, were designed to be spoken in less than 15 seconds. With slight changes from Bellamy's original composition, our pledge went like this:

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Nobody ever refused to participate in the ritual; World War II was on and individual patriotism was very important to everyone. The words "under God" were added to the pledge a few years later, but I'm sure none of us objected to the new words at the time.

Recently I had the opportunity to observe a 5th Grade Living History presentation by the SAR at a local school. The experience was like stepping back in time to my own early school days. The picture of George Washington was right there at the head of the classroom, where it belonged. The American flag beside the portrait had added a couple of stars and the familiar Pledge of Allegiance now incorporated the words "under God," but I felt very welcome back in the classroom that day. . .

Some things never change.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - March, 1781

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

(Editor's Note: Nathanael Greene had been placed in command of all troops from Delaware to Georgia by George Washington. Rather than risk annihilation by Cornwallis' overwhelming strength, Greene decided to withdraw his forces across the Dan River at Irving ferry in Halifax County to safety in Virginia.)

The Dan River was in winter flood and could not be forded. Tadeusz Kosciuszko, the Chief of Engineers for the Southern Department, had secured every available boat for use by the American forces. Once across the Dan, Green was safe. Denied any contact with Greene, Cornwallis took stock of his own situation.

In his haste to catch and destroy Greene, Cornwallis had violated a basic military concept of the British Army by destroying his supply train and any other non-essentials at Ramsour's Mill. His nearest location for supplies and reinforcement lay in Wilmington, North Carolina – over 200 miles of poor roads and swollen rivers to the south. He could not live off the land since all available cattle and other foodstuffs had already been seized, arousing much bitterness among the population. However, to turn back from his encampment at Hillsborough, North Carolina, without confronting Greene would be tantamount to admitting defeat. He would stand to lose the faith of the Tories in the South, who made up much of his scattered occupation force of approximately 8,000 men in the three southern states.

Nathanael Greene also had problems. If he remained inactive for an extended period of time, he would face the loss of most of his militia. His men were signed up for a six week tour of duty. Actual combat effective time, however, was only about twenty-three days out the six week enlistment. This unfortunate situation was due to the consideration that militia travel to the battle zone and return to home was to be included in the enlistment.

With less than fifteen hundred men, Greene crossed into North Carolina proceeding toward Cornwallis at Hillsborough, where, to the annoyance of Cornwallis, he did a provocative little dance reminiscent of the child's game "Catch me if you can.." He constantly changed position, moving first toward then away from Cornwallis' encampment. British Lt. Col Banastre Tarleton, annoyed by the lack of action, decided to determine what Greene was up to and, if possible, to engage and inflict any punishment that he could on the American forces.

On the night of the March fifth, American Colonel Otho Williams' men were encamped at Wetzell's Mills several miles from Greene's main force. They detected movement toward the American lines, which was followed during the day of the sixth by Cornwallis' main army. The British planned to draw Greene into combat and to defeat the Southern Army while the force was small.

Forewarned, the Americans under Williams were able to escape after a short skirmish in which both sides lost about twenty men. Greene did not take the bait and was not affected. Cornwallis, frustrated by the failure to draw out Greene, withdrew to his encampment.

General Greene's forces were increasing. Andrew Pickens raised 700 militia and was harassing Cornwallis together with Richard Caswell and Otho Williams. Their combined efforts served to keep watch on Cornwallis and to prevent Torry locals from assisting him in any way. In addition, Maj. Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben sent 400 newly trained Virginia Continentals into battle. North Carolina sent more than 1,000 militia and Virginia sent over 1,600 militia. The numbers were impressive but the quality of the new troops was unknown; none having had any major combat experience. In addition to the new recruits, Greene retained the tried and true Continentals from Delaware and Maryland and the cavalries of Lee and Washington.

Both generals knew that the time had come for a showdown. Greene took the initiative and set up camp at Guilford Courthouse on March fourteenth. Cornwallis, eager to recoup his reputation, intended to destroy the Southern Army, which now consisted of about 4,400 men. However, of those, 4,400 troops only 1,490 men were Continentals and of those only 630 from Maryland and Delaware had ever seen combat. Cornwallis force of 1,900 men was smaller in total number but all troops were well trained and seasoned battle veterans. In addition the British had better artillery support.

The first event of the day was an action that took place on March fifteenth between Lee and Tarleton's cavalry. Maj. Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee, watching the advance of the enemy, was accosted by Tarleton who was in advance of the main body. At first Lee retreated, and then turned on Tarleton, driving him back almost to the head of the British van. Lee then departed hastily to notify Greene of the approaching army. Results were inconclusive other than an initial drubbing of Tarleton and Lee's report to Greene.



Nathanael Greene

The American Revolution – Month By Month - March, 1781 (Continued From Page 4)

In the meantime, Greene was positioning his troops in three lines. First came the North Carolina militia. A second line, composed of Virginia militia, was set up three hundred yards to the rear. A third line, composed of Maryland militia, was drawn up around the courthouse that stood on a small hill. Cavalry was stationed to the left and right of the Continentals along with some battle tested irregulars. When all lines were established, Greene went among the militia telling the first line to hold for three firings, then to retreat behind the second line. The second line would perform the same way and fall back on the third line. Every man would be in the line of fire. There would be no reserve units. It would be a case of fight or die.

Early in the afternoon the British began their assault marching resolutely, as if on parade. The long red line extended all the way across an open area and into the woods. When the British came within range, the militia fired as one man, tearing gaping holes in the British line. The British continued to advance as if nothing had occurred. When within musket range, the British line fired following with a bayonet charge against the first American line. The charge was stopped when it became apparent that the first line was lying behind a rail fence with rifles aimed and waiting. There was a pause until British Colonel Webster urged his men to advance. The charge was resumed amidst a devastating fire. When the militia's task was completed, they ran through the second line to safety.

The British were now beyond the cleared ground and the fighting took place in the woods. Unlike most recollections, not all militia fled. One company of North Carolinians led by Captain Forbes joined Lee on the left, while Virginia Continentals, led by Col. Richard Campbell held their position. Campbell, Lee and Forbes were finally pushed up onto high ground to the south of the main battleground, and remained separated until the end of the battle.

The third line, Capt. John Gunby's Maryland Regiment, was also pushed back and threatened on two fronts. Gunby ordered a fierce charge and swept Webster's forces from the field. He then wheeled his troops to face the oncoming guards unit. After a brief exchange of musket fire, in which Gunby's horse was shot from under him, Gunby called for bayonets and charged the Guards unit. The enemy was driven down into a ravine and up the other side in total disarray. Webster's troops had been beaten and were now in disorder.

Towards evening Greene began a strategic retreat. He was not the victor who held the field, but the general who had paid the lesser price of battle. Greene lost 78 killed and 183 wounded out of a total of 3,000. Cornwallis with 1,900 men had lost 93 killed and 439 wounded. The toll upon British and Hessian officers was devastating, 29 killed or wounded. Of the British wounded many died during the night in the midst of a soaking rain.

Greene lost the battle at Guilford Court House, but won the southern campaign as Cornwallis abandoned the Carolinas, eventually moving on to Virginia. The southern campaign was not over; Eight thousand British, Hessians and Tories in the three states. Greene's next move would be to eliminate these scattered garrisons.

(Editor's Note: Greene's option to send in the cavalry and destroy the British army at Guilford Courthouse was not comparable to Morgan's decision to send in the cavalry to rout the British forces at Cowpens. Morgan could afford to risk his entire force; had he lost his army, both Huger's and Greene's armies would have remained to continue the fight against the British in the south. At Guilford Courthouse, had Greene risked and lost his army, no American forces would have remained to prevent the British domination of the south.)

March 11, 1781, Admiral Don Bernardo de Galvez arrived off Pensacola, Florida with a force of approximately 4,000 men. He intended to capture Fort George, which was commanded by the same General John Campbell who had previously lost Mobile to Galvez. The landing was not accomplished until March 17. Since the fort could not be immediately taken, a siege was established. It would be May before the fort surrendered.

References; Encyclopedia Britannica, The American Revolution, Lancaster, B.; The War of the American Revolution, Ward, C.; SAR Magazine, fall-1996; SAR Magazine, spring-1997; Indian Wars, Utey, R.M. and Washburn, W.E.; The War of American Independence, Higginbotham, D.

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Guilford Courthouse



The British Attack

SAR Salutes Presidents Day at Mt. Vernon Memorial Park



Compatriots Ford Osborn and Ron Proffer fire a salute under the command of Tom Douglas



Jim Faulkinbury as Major Caleb Gibbs: “As Commander of the Commander-in-Chief Guards, I knew George Washington very well.”



Verona Mhoon as Nancy Hart: “They would’ve come after my family and me. We had no choice . . . We had to kill them!”



Compatriot Ron Proffer: “We [riflemen] were prime targets for the Redcoats. When we had to reload, they’d charge us. . . That’s what bayonets were for!”



Tom Chilton, as Sergeant Tom, recalled serving with heroic soldier who turned out to be a woman named Deborah Sampson.
(The story was true)



Helena Hurst as the legendary Molly Pitcher: “That cannonball went right between my legs. Look what it did to my dress!”

Photographs from the February Meeting



President Don Littlefield presents Certificate of Appreciation and SAR Liberty Bell to Guest Speaker Lial Jones



Guest Speaker Lial Jones, Dell McCardell & Jim Faulkinbury



Peter & Chris Hefler, Karen & Jim Faulkinbury



Glen Fine displays his Supplemental Ancestor Certificate



Wilma & Doug Cross



Tom Chilton & Harry Harland

Message From the NSSAR President General



National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

1000 South Fourth Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40203

DATE: March 3, 2011

TO: All Members

From: J. David Sympson, President General

Subject: Frank Buckles

Compatriot Frank Buckles, the last living American World War I veteran and the subject of the cover story of the current SAR Magazine, died peacefully at his Charleston, West Virginia, home on Sunday, February 27, 2011.

Frank Buckles was a SAR member for 75 years and a long time member of the Gen. Adam Stephen Chapter, WVSSAR. Celebrating his 110th birthday on February 1st, surrounded by family and friends, he was in relatively good health until his death.

He was preceded in death by his wife, Audrey, and is survived by his daughter, Susannah Buckles Flanagan, and her husband.

Buckles will be buried in Arlington National Cemetery with assistance of the NSSAR. An announcement of services is pending.

My thoughts and prayers go out to Compatriot Frank Buckles' daughter, Susannah, his family and to all his compatriots in the West Virginia Society who especially feel his loss.

Originally from Missouri, Buckles was 16 when he was shipped off to France in 1917. He served in the ambulance corps. He also served in World War II, was captured by the Japanese in the Philippines, and spent three years as a prisoner of war.

As in The SAR Magazine article, Buckles was described as "The Last Doughboy" and "Pershing's Last Patriot." A recent magazine article described his work on "his last mission" to convince Congress to provide a permanent national monument to World War I in Washington D.C. This effort is still ongoing.

Buckles' ties to the National Society Sons of the American Revolution were strong. He chose his farm in eastern West Virginia because it was near the place where his Revolutionary ancestors lived. He was a recipient of the

Letter From the President General

(continued from page 8)

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

1000 South Fourth Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40203

SAR's Distinguished Patriot Award, the Gold Good Citizenship Medal and the War Service Medal.

Compatriot Frank Buckles embodied the American soldier ideal best described by General MacArthur, "Their guidepost stands out like a ten-fold beacon in the night: Duty, Honor, Country." A descendant of a patriot of the American Revolution and decorated veteran of World War I and World War II, Frank Buckles exemplified SAR's finest tradition of patriotic leadership and service to our nation. In his memory, the SAR will continue to support his efforts to ensure that his fellow Doughboys are honored in our Nation's Capitol with a National World War I Memorial.



In Memoriam

Compatriot Harry Harlan's wife, Barbara , passed away on February sixteenth. The Sacramento Chapter of the SAR wish to express our deepest sympathies.



Barbara June Harland, wife of Harry Harland, passed away on February 16, 2011, after a long illness. She had fallen a year or so ago, and never recovered from that injury. Born on June 6, 1928, in the Petaluma area, she married first to Clyde Cole in Healdsburg, CA, in 1947. She and her family moved to Sacramento in 1952, where Barbara was a stay-at-home Mom until Mr. Cole died in 1960. After that, Barbara worked for Sears & Roebuck, and later at McClellan Air Force Base. She married Harry Harland on April 8, 1989.

Barbara enjoyed camping, attending church, boating, water skiing, reading novels, and square dancing. She was an avid pinochle player, and loved traveling, including trips to Reno. Barbara and Harry enjoyed traveling in their motor home.

Barbara's mom and dad, Elsie and Harold Enzler, and brother Dan, preceded her in death. She is survived by her husband, Harry Harland, brother, Jere Enzler, sons Mark and Dale Cole, stepsons Herb and John Harland, grandchildren, Erika Seiver and Tylor Cole, and great-grandchildren, Audrey Rose and Elise Barbara Seiver. Her brother, Jere, said "She left us for a better place, and she is loved by one and all."

There will be a graveside internment service at 11:00 AM on Thursday, March 10, 2011, at the East Lawn Sierra Hills Memorial Park, located at 5757 Greenback Lane near the I80 - Greenback exit. Following the service, friends and family are invited to meet at the Foothill Community Center for lunch from 12:00 noon to 3:00 PM. The Community Center is located across the freeway at 5510 Diablo Dr. Please call Mark Cole, if you will be attending the reception. His number is: 707-816-2063.

Minutes of the Meeting - February 18, 2011

The meeting was called to order at 7:02 pm by President Don Littlefield. Doug Cross gave the Invocation followed by David Hillsman who led the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance, and Greg Jones who led the Pledge to the SAR.

President Littlefield recognized Tom Chilton and Jim Faulkinbury as past presidents of the Sacramento Chapter, and Jeff Sylvan as the president of the Delta Chapter. DAR members recognized included Marilyn Chilton, Cynthia Fine, and Lynn Robinson of the Sacramento Chapter. Other guests introduced were our speaker, Lial Jones and prospective members William Homer and Richard Tolman.



Concerns for members included Woody Robertshaw, John Hesselbin, Amed Mohamed, and Harry Harland, who are all facing serious health issues. Helen Garcia is recovering from had knee surgery. President Littlefield then announced that the speaker for our next meeting would be member and U2 pilot, Sean Jones. 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 Green Mountain Boys and the Spanish Royal Ensign.

Following the dinner, President Littlefield introduced our speaker, Lial Jones, the Director of the Crocker Art Gallery. Ms. Jones gave a very interesting talk on the history of the Crocker, the recent expansion, and the upcoming programs that will be shown there. She has been the Director since 1999, seeing through the building of the new expansion of 125,000 square feet which was opened on 10/10/2010. The Crocker is the oldest art museum west of the Mississippi funded in 1885 by railroad magnate, E.B. Crocker. Until the addition of the expansion, it was all housed in the Crocker mansion built in 1871. When Crocker retired from the Central Pacific Railroad following a stroke, he received a \$1.8M retirement settlement, which he used to take a three-year trip to Europe on which he began collecting art. He returned with over 15,000 works of art including 1200 master work drawings. There were nine rail cars filled with his art collection when he returned to Sacramento. Now about 12% of his collection is on display at any given time. With the expansion, the Crocker is now able to show their premier collection of California artists, hold music events in the courtyard, and expand their several youth and senior programs for the arts. Following the presentation, Ms. Jones was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation and a replica Liberty Bell.

The meeting ended with the fund raiser conducted by Mary Ann Littlefield and Marilyn Chilton. Those donating gifts were Seward & Betty Andrews, Tom & Marilyn Chilton, Doug & Wilma Cross, Jim & Karen Faulkinbury, Don & Mary Ann Littlefield, Jack Pefley, and Harlan Tougaw.

Don thanked Mary Ann and Marilyn for their assistance and Don Spradling for taking pictures, and then asked for a motion to adjourn. John Vawter led the Recessional followed by the Benediction by Doug Cross. The members then sang “God Bless America” after which the meeting was adjourned at 9:24pm.

Respectfully submitted, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary

Schedule of Future Meetings

Friday, April 15 - 7:00 PM

Doug Webster - California
Maritime Academy
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Saturday, October 15 - 6:00 PM

Community Awards Banquet
Sacramento Yacht Club

Friday, May 20 - 7:00 PM

Jackie Boor - Co-author of "Inside the
President's Helicopter"
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, November 18 - 7:00 PM

TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, June 17 - 7:00 PM

TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, December 16, - 7:00 PM

TBA
Buggy Whip Restaurant

Friday, September 16 - 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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WE ARE ON THE WEB!
[HTTP://SARSAC.ORG](http://sarsac.org)



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