



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

February 2010

Volume 42, Issue 2

The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



Program for February's Meeting

Inside this issue:

This month's program	1
President's Corner	2
New members Harry Hutton Eugene Melvin	3
Revolutionary War Month by Month February 1780	4
Revolutionary War Month by Month (continued)	5
A Patriot's Perspective America's Moses	6
A Patriot's Perspective	7
A Patriot's Perspective Thank you Thank you	8
Photos from the January 15th meeting	9
More photos from the January 15th meeting	10
Minutes of the December 18th Meeting	11
2010 Schedule of Events	12

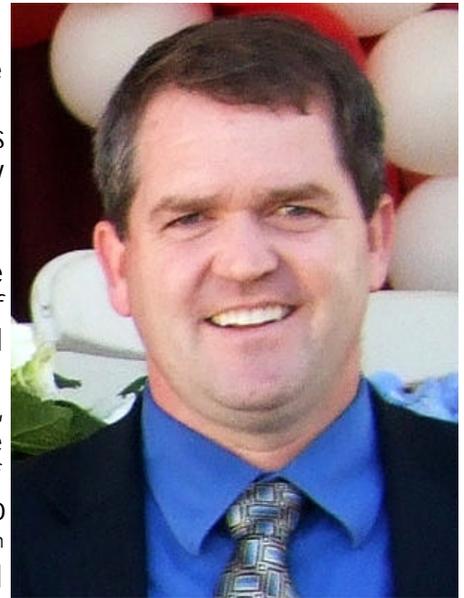
Donald E. Wilson lives in Sacramento with his wife and 4 children. He is the state senate's consultant on Veterans' Affairs, a locally elected official who serves on his school board, and an appointee to the county library system's Joint Powers Authority.

Donald earned both his Bachelor's and Master's Degrees from Sacramento State. He wrote his thesis on the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, and the cultural influences that gave us both.

Donald is a veteran of the U.S. Navy, where he worked on a surface-to-air missile system. This service continued a tradition of military service in his family that dates back to at least the Revolutionary War when his 5th great grandfather served as one of General Washington's officers, and his 6th great

grandfather served as a soldier under Francis Marion in the Carolina's. Another branch of his family was also at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.

Donald, like his grandfathers before him, is an unapologetic Scottish Whig. In his "spare time", he is a member of the St. Andrew's Society of Sacramento, and the American Legion. His topic will be "Living Under a Post-Civil War Interpretation of the Constitution".



February 19th, 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 17th, please call Don Littlefield at (916) 985-6544 for reservations. Payments must be **guaranteed for each reservation made**. Wives, guests and visiting compatriots are always welcome.

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

President's Corner - Don Littlefield



Sacramento Chapter Officers for 2010

Don Littlefield

President
Web Master

Jim Warrick

Executive Vice-President
Youth Programs

Vince Gantt

Vice President - Programs

Ernie Garcia

Vice President - Activities
Law Enforcement Program

Jim Faulkinbury

Secretary
Color Guard Coordinator

Michael Wolf

Treasurer

Tom Chilton

Registrar
News Letter Editor

Doug Cross

Chaplain

Don Spradling

Photographer
Guardian of the Flags

Committee Chairmen

David Beach

Eagle Scout Program

Ted Robinson

ROTC Program

Vacant

Knight Essay Contest

David Sloan

Valley Forge Program

Vacant

Flag Certificate Program

Calling Committee

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

I love February! February is when George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, William Henry Harrison, and Ronald Reagan were born, as well as my daughter, Jenny. It is also the month that marks the first signs that spring is just around the corner as trees begin to bud and then blossom. Here, in Northern California, we usually catch a week when warmer air arrives and we get anxious to get back outside and plant those seeds that will bear fruit throughout the rest of the year. Plus, I begin to notice that the days are little longer, and that I might be able to eat my dinner before it's totally dark.

In January, our very own Vince Gantt shared with us his collection of muzzle loading firearms from the 1600-1800's, along with a fascinating discussion of matchlocks, flintlocks, percussion caps, conversions, and how these weapons evolved through the decades and over the centuries. Color Guard Commander Jim Faulkinbury awarded Rudy Rodriguez the Von Steuben Color Guard Medal. Harry Hutton joined the Sacramento Chapter and received his Membership Certificate and member rosette.

On January 29, Jim Faulkinbury, our Color Guard Commander, and I attended what I hope will be the first of several Eagle Scout Courts of Honor that many of us will participate in this year. This one was for a young man, Darian Kempter, in Citrus Heights. It is my belief that if young people put in the effort to reach these milestones, that we owe it to them to step up and do what is necessary to recognize them for their efforts.

Presidents' Day will be here Monday, February 15. The Color Guard will be representing us proudly at the Mt. Vernon Memorial Park event. The President's Day event begin at 10:00 a.m. and will run until 2:00 p.m. You are invited to observe the activities at 8201 Greenback Lane in Fair Oaks.

We have also reworked the Sacramento Chapter Calling Committee. Members should expect to receive a call from the Calling Committee once each month inviting you to our monthly meeting, getting your meal selection, and in general just checking-in with you to see how you are doing and if nothing else, extend our well wishes to you and your family.

Our speaker for February, Donald Wilson, is the Consultant with the California State Senate, Veteran Affairs Committee. He has written a Doctorial Thesis on the U.S. Constitution, as it was written by our forefathers and has been interpreted since the Civil War. I can't wait to hear what he has to say about that topic, and maybe ask him a few questions about what is going on with the California Senate.

I look forward to seeing each of you on Friday, February 19th.

Yours in service,
Don Littlefield
don.littlefield@sarsac.org

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

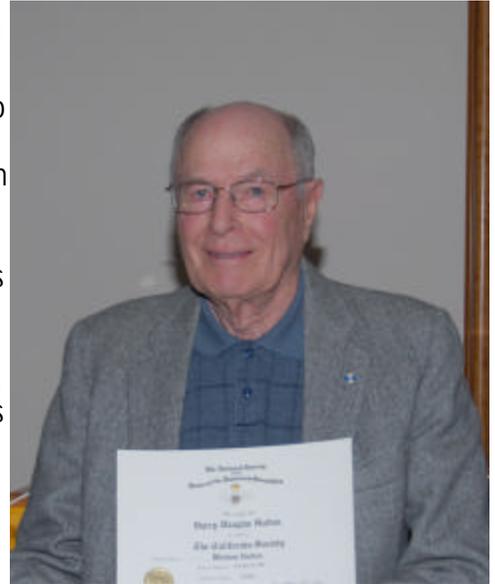
Editors Note: The statements and opinions expressed herein are solely those of the author(s) and do not necessarily state or reflect those of the Editor or of the California or National Societies, Sons of the American Revolution.

New Members

Harry Vaughn Hutton was born in Santa Barbara, CA, and spent his childhood in the little town of Rifle in western Colorado. He graduated from California State University Sacramento, and is married to Roberta Jo Neal. Harry and Roberta celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary on July 27, 2009. They have two adult daughters, Diana Kim Hutton, and Patricia Jo Hutton.

Harry retired from the Aerojet TechSystems Company, where he was Director of the OMS Engine and Satellite Propulsion Programs. His hobbies include genealogy, photoshop, painting, and drawing.

Harry's application to join the Sons of the American Revolution was approved on November 2, 2009. His patriot ancestor, William Hutton, was a Private (Matros) in the Artillery Support Division, Capt. Dandridge's Company, Col. Charles Harrison's 1st Regiment, Continental Army. He enlisted February 17, 1777, and served the duration of the war.



Harry Vaughn Hutton



Eugene Melvin

Eugene Melvin was born in Portland, Oregon. Upon graduation from Ulysses S. Grant High School in Portland, he joined the United States Air Force. His first assignment was at Mather AFB, then a vacation to Clark AB, RP (APO SF). Next came an assignment to Travis AFB. Another "vacation" to the Far East (Camp Red Cloud, Korea) (APO SF and the location where the TV series and movie MASH were based), and finally he was assigned to Beale AFB. After almost 24 years with a Northern California address, he retired as First Sergeant and NCOIC of Operations for the U-2 Training Squadron located at Beale AFB.

Gene has three children: Katherine (30), David (29), and Michael (28), and two grand children Genevieve (4) and Christopher (1). His children are members of the DAR/SAR, and his grandchildren are members of the CAR. He is currently retired, and lives in Troutdale, Oregon. His children and grandchildren live in Roseville, California.

Gene is currently the Treasurer for the Lewis and Clark Chapter of the Oregon Society, a position he has held for the last three years. For the last year, he has also served as the Oregon Society SAR (ORSSAR) Treasurer. At the last annual meeting of the ORSSAR, he was elected

Vice President of the Oregon Society.

Gene's patriot ancestor, William Melvin, was a Private in Captain Layfield's Company of the Snow Hill Battalion of the Worcester County Maryland Militia. Gene's SAR Awards include the SAR Member Badge, War Service Medal, Military Service Medal, NSSAR Patriot Medal presented by the ORSSAR, SAR Charter Centennial Medal, NSSAR Fundraising Medal, and the NSSAR 2008 National Congress Medal. He is a NSSAR Life member.

Eugene Melvin lives in Troutdale, Oregon, and is a member of the Lewis and Clark Chapter in Beaverton, Oregon. He is joining the Sacramento chapter as a Dual Member.

[See photo on page 9 of the January 2010 Courier.]

The American Revolution – Month By Month - February, 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

No military encounters of strategic importance occurred in the north during the month, but on February 3rd, the "Battle of Young's House" was fought. The residence, located in Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, New York, was occupied by an American force of 450 men, consisting of troops from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Thompson of Massachusetts.

Westchester County appears to have been a hot bed of dissension between Tories and those supporting the Revolution. The Tory faction also appears to have been the origin of the plan to attack the Americans. At any rate, a British force of two British Guards Regiments, plus a force of Hessians, mounted Jagers, and 100 mounted Tories made up a force of 550 men. The Tories from Westchester County joined the British force, which had set out on February 2nd from Fort Knyphausen (formerly Fort Washington) with the intention of attacking and capturing "Young's House".

The British and American forces were not even numerically matched (450 Americans vs the British 400 foot soldiers and 150 mounted horsemen). The American force was not only inferior in numbers, but also in battle experience. The most outstanding difference was combat experience, and the addition of mounted Jagers, and the 100 mounted Tories from Westchester County, which gave the British Commander Colonel Norton an advantage not only of men, but also overwhelming mobility.

The attack on "Young's House" began when the perimeter guard force was engaged and over-run by Norton's men. Alerted by the firefight between the perimeter guard and the British, Thompson formed his troops in what appears to have been a U shaped formation around the house. Colonel Norton spread his force entirely around the house, thereby cutting off any avenue of escape for the Americans. Ward states that there was "a hot exchange of fire for about fifteen minutes". Finally, attacked from all sides, the Americans gave way. Some retreated forcing their way through the British lines, while others took cover in the house. The house was well defended, but was over-run, and all within the house were killed or captured, including the owner. The final act was to set the house afire before withdrawing the force to return to Fort Knyphausen. American losses were heavy, especially among the officers. Lt Col Thompson, the American leader, and seven of his officers were killed. In total, American losses were 14 killed, 37 wounded, and 76 taken prisoner. British losses were 5 killed and 18 wounded. While this was a setback, it was quite simply a target of opportunity, not a decisive battle, and it had no effect on the further prosecution of the war on either side.

On February 10, a Spanish Fleet, commanded by Admiral Bernardo Galvez, arrived off Mobile in what was then West Florida. General Campbell in Mobile, who had earlier had a large force of Choctaw Indians, was caught with only 18 remaining Choctaws for support. When he realized that the Spanish expedition was actually bearing down on him, he sent for additional Indians to assist in the defense. Not only was the time too short to allow for Choctaws to arrive, but previous slights, failure to honor promises, and penurious treatment in supplying the Choctaws did not leave the Indians with any sense of urgency. The Choctaws eventually arrived, only to find Mobile in Spanish hands. Admiral Galvez left a strong garrison in Mobile, and then began a move toward Pensacola for a second encounter with Campbell.

Spain was now challenging Britain for control of Florida. Britain faced the possibility of losing all of Florida unless reinforcements could be found. Britain's ability to reinforce was strained by the posting of troops and the Royal Navy in so many foreign lands and oceans in their now worldwide war. The intervention of Spain in Florida did not directly aid the American Revolution in the short term, as Clinton was acting only to control Georgia and the Carolinas. British forces assigned to Florida duty were responsible by themselves to maintain control without assistance. Eventually Spain's actions would become a factor in the loss of all the Royal Colonies from Florida all the way to Canada.

There was more bad news developing. After the failure of the American attack and siege of Savannah in October of 1779, the people of Charleston felt that Britain's next move would be against their city, and they had doubts about General Lincoln's ability to hold the city if attacked. They were right on all counts, except that their demand that Lincoln remain in Charleston to protect the city would leave Lincoln and the people of

The American Revolution – Month By Month - February, 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

Charleston subject to siege, and to occupying a battleground. Unlike Washington, who could not be pinned down, General Lincoln, under siege by land and sea, would not be able to retreat if his position became untenable.

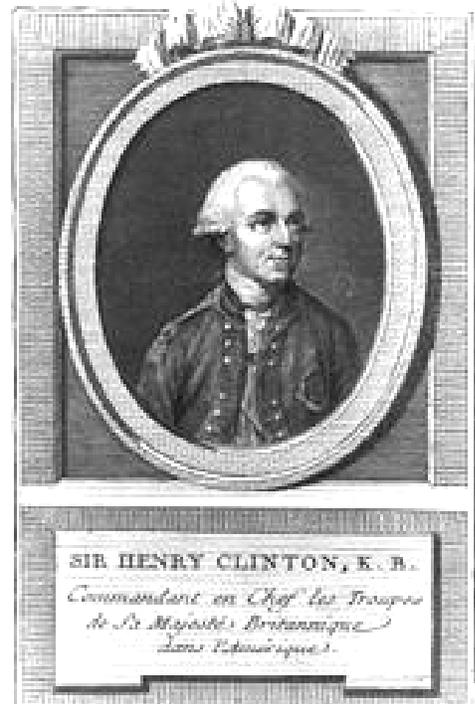
Clinton's spies (they are only intelligence agents if they are on your side) had informed him that of 10,000 men encamped, Washington had only 4,000 fit for combat or any other rigorous duty. Clinton also noted Lincoln's lack of ability to defeat an inferior force even with French help. He also knew that Washington, tied up in the north by winter hardships and a lack of able bodied men, was not capable of an attack on New York City, or any other major engagement, for the rest of the winter. It was Clinton's judgment that with his overwhelming land force and control of the sea that he could afford to launch an attack on Charleston and make it his base for control of the South.

Clinton prepared for his move south by appointing German General Kynphausen to command all troops in the north during his intended absence on an expedition against Charleston. On December 26, he embarked 8,500 soldiers on ninety transports for the voyage south, the destination being Charleston, South Carolina. The expedition consisted of regular British infantry, Hessians, and Tories along with artillery and cavalry detachments. He planned to journey south and capture Charleston, establishing it as a base from which he could rally the Loyalist's in the two Carolina's and subdue all of the colonies south of Virginia.

The voyage south was long and difficult leaving the fleet scattered due to storms that in one case blew a ship so far east that it reached the coast of Cornwall. The remainder of the fleet was battered and damaged to the point that it must head for the nearest port (Savannah) to at least repair each ship's sails and rigging and other storm damage before proceeding to Charleston. After 30 days en-route from New York, the first ships made landfall at Tybee Island, where the Savannah River empties into the Atlantic. The fleet once reassembled remained at Savannah making repairs until re-embarking February 10th for Charleston. The next day Clinton landed his army at St. John's Island some 30 miles south of Charleston. After debarking to establish a base camp, Clinton ordered the Royal Navy to blockade Charleston harbor. That accomplished, he leisurely consolidated his position, using the islands of St. John's and St. James as a base. He then began a slow and methodical moving of troops and equipment into a position to seal off the land side of Charleston. Instead of striking swiftly, Clinton for some reason continued to march leisurely toward the Ashley River, the last natural barrier to approaching Charleston by land. Arriving at the Ashley on the 7th of March, he dawdled there until the end of March.

The coming siege of Charleston would be a monumental disaster, the first time that an entire American army had been defeated and taken as prisoners. This was a defeat unrivalled until World War II and the loss of Bataan and the Philippine Islands.

References: Ward's "The War of the Revolution"; Utley and Washburn's "Indian Wars"; Higginbotham's "The War of American Independence."



General Sir Henry Clinton K.B.
Commander-in-Chief of British troops in
America. Published between
1770 and 1780.

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A Patriot's Perspective

America's Moses

By Michael G. Lucas

December 14, 2009 marked the 210th anniversary of the death of George Washington.

One of the fascinating parallels in history is the similarity between Moses as the deliverer of Israel and George Washington as the deliverer of America. While Moses was still a baby, God chose him for the future and miraculously protected him from being killed by the Egyptian Pharaoh. The Egyptian leader had ordered all the Jewish babies to be killed. In order to protect Moses, the Pharaoh's daughter raised him as her own son. However, before the time of Israel's deliverance, Moses was required to go through a forty year training program in the wilderness. Moses was a diamond in the rough. He was too impulsive as shown by the slaying of an Egyptian taskmaster. Like Moses, George Washington was chosen and protected for a special purpose. However, he also made too many mistakes and lacked self-control. Washington, like Moses, needed maturity before taking on God's difficult mission.

The fact that God chose George Washington for a later mission became obvious when he was just a young man. In 1753, England and France were both laying claim to the Ohio Valley. The ranking Crown official in Virginia, Lieutenant Governor Robert Dinwiddie, wanted to secure the huge royal grant for his Ohio Company. The French were rumored to be fortifying river access to property claimed by his company. King George II ordered Dinwiddie to send an envoy to warn the French intruders away. As winter was approaching, twenty-one year old Major George Washington was assigned the dangerous mission of entering the Indian controlled wilderness to issue a warning to the French. While encountering numerous life threatening dangers, Washington was providentially protected. He successfully accomplished his mission and returned to warn Dinwiddie of an impending attack by the French. During the following spring, the newly promoted Lieutenant Colonel George Washington became the second in command of a unit of 159 men ordered to build roads into the wilderness and await reinforcements. Colonel Fry was to lead this mission, but due to his unexpected death at the outset of the mission, Washington was immediately promoted to Colonel and put in charge. During the mission, Washington learned that a French party was camped nearby in the woods. In spite of the fact that France and England were not at war and he had been ordered to warn the Frenchmen away prior to any hostilities, Washington planned a surprise attack on the French party. In an exchange of fire, ten Frenchmen were killed and the rest were taken prisoner. The French were outraged, declaring that they were part of a diplomatic mission to the British by Joseph Coulon de Villiers, Sieur [Lord] de Jumonville, similar to Washington's first mission to the French. However, the British claimed that the French discovered their approach and were the first to open fire upon them. The event became known as the "Jumonville Affair", and one writer wrote that *"a volley fired by a young Virginian in the backwoods of America set the world on fire."*

This military campaign gave clear evidence that George Washington was being providentially selected and protected for some future purpose. Here are some of the miracles and "coincidences" during the military campaigns. (1) As stated above, the fact that Washington was put in command was a perfectly timed "coincidence". (2) During his first mission, Washington and his companion fell into the frozen river, leaving their clothes frozen solid like armor. They came close to dying but were spared. (3) Washington and his companion were being led by an Indian guide. The Indian attempted to kill them by running just ahead of them and shooting at them from point blank range. The bullets miraculously missed their mark and the men were not harmed. (4) The brother of the French diplomat vowed revenge for his brother's death. From Fort Duquesne, Louis Coulon de Villiers, Joseph's brother, led 700 French and Indians to annihilate Washington's small army. They attacked Washington at Fort Necessity, a hastily built fortification, forcing the only surrender in Washington's entire career. Instead of seeking vengeance upon Washington, who he blamed for his brother's death, Louis Coulon inexplicably released all the British soldiers. The British could hardly believe their good fortune. His only demand was that Washington sign a confession that Joseph Coulon had been assassinated rather than killed in combat. Washington later denied the confession and claimed it was an error in translation. (5) Washington became an instrument through whom a series of events unfolded leading to the American Revolution. The attack by Washington was one of the main



Michael Lucas
Gold Country Chapter

A Patriot's Perspective

provocations of the Seven Years' War (also known as the French and Indian War). Later, in order to raise revenue to service the huge debt incurred by this war, Britain imposed onerous taxes and economic restrictions upon the Colonists. These taxes and restrictions led to the American Revolution. Without Washington, the American Revolution may have never occurred, much less been won. (6) Dinwiddie published Washington's journal in order to reveal the intentions of the French thereby aiding his cause. As a result, Washington became a national hero known across the Continent.

Like Moses, Washington was impulsive and lacked maturity. Washington admitted to Dinwiddie that the command was beyond his knowledge and experience. Indeed, the mission proved beyond his capability both politically and militarily. He lacked skill in negotiating delicate issues with the Indians. His attack on the French party wasn't prudent, becoming the opening shot of the Seven Years' War. Signing the confession proved to be very damaging to the British cause. Washington lacked discernment concerning the Indian guide; his companion mistrusted the guide, but Washington insisted on using him. Washington used very poor judgment in constructing Fort Necessity, which was the wrong size and poorly located. After this military campaign, Washington had to gain maturity just like Moses. Fortunately, Washington was able to receive his training at beautiful Mount Vernon rather than like Moses who received his training in the wilderness. For the next sixteen years, Washington learned political skills by holding various elected offices. He gained managerial skills by running Mount Vernon, analogous to a mayor running a city, and through his vestryman duties of his church. During this time Washington also learned to control his temper and passions.

This military campaign indelibly marked George Washington for a military career. Washington learned that he was in his element during combat. In his words, *"I heard the bullets whistle and, believe me, there is something charming in the sound"*. He also learned the guerrilla tactics of the Indians, a strategy which would pay huge dividends in his later war with the British. Washington was able to supplement military skills with self-control and with political and administrative skills. He eventually became God's man to accomplish a great work. Moses received his call from a burning bush. Washington would receive his call from the Second Continental Congress. Moses and Washington both felt that they lacked sufficient knowledge and experience for the job. They both tried to avoid their calling. But Moses and George Washington learned that, even though they were inadequate for the job, they could confidently depend upon God's faithfulness. Moses declared his dependence upon God when he stated, *"If your Presence does not go with us, do not send us up from here"*. Washington acknowledged God's intervention when he wrote, *"The hand of Providence has been so conspicuous in all this, that he must be worse than an infidel that lacks faith, and more than wicked, that has not gratitude enough to acknowledge his obligations"*.

Both Moses and Washington were willing to abandon comfortable lives for the sake of those they were called to serve. Moses was raised as a grandson of Pharaoh and had access to the entire nation's wealth. Moses chose service rather than royalty, worldly power, fashion, treasures, and the pleasures of Egypt. He deliberately chose to suffer along with the people of Israel. Likewise, Washington abandoned his comfortable home at Mount Vernon and chose to suffer along with his troops for eight long years. For the sake of the nation, he willingly yielded those same pleasures that Moses forsook many years earlier.

Both Moses and Washington were required to maintain their causes single-handedly, since they were abandoned by most everyone. When Moses returned from Mount Sinai he found that the nation had abandoned their God and were worshipping idols. Even his brother, Aaron, had given up the cause. Likewise, Washington at times seemed the only one who refused to abandon the cause. A number of his generals plotted his overthrow. Even the leaders who stuck with him questioned his ability. His leading field general became a traitor and sold out to the enemy. Citizens abandoned the Patriot cause in droves and swore allegiance to the British King. These two men alone delivered their nations against the world's greatest powers during periods of desperation when things were seemingly hopeless.

Both Moses and Washington were instrumental in creating systems of government that would serve their nations long after them. Moses brought Israel to the Promised Land, but was not allowed to enter. But through him, Israel was free and had received God's revelation. Likewise, Washington freed America from oppressive rule and established democracy, becoming the pattern for the world. Through these leaders, the people of all nations throughout history have been blessed.

In the case of both men, it was their character rather than their talents which distinguished them from others. Moses anguished over his poor speaking ability. *"O Lord, I have never been eloquent, neither in the past nor since you have spoken to your servant. I am slow of speech and tongue"*. Also, Washington was not known as an eloquent speaker. When Patrick Henry was asked whom he thought was the greatest man in Congress, he replied: *"If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina is by far the greatest orator, but if you speak of solid information and sound*

A Patriot's Perspective *America's Moses*

judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor". *These men did not* possess the ability to mesmerize crowds with their eloquence, but it was the depth of their character which led to their success. They will be known throughout history for their courage, sacrifice, morality, leadership, empathy, patience, determination, respect for others, sense of responsibility, and humility.

Both leaders, in their final official addresses, interceded to God for the protection of their nations. Moses prayed, "May the Lord bless his land with the precious **dew from heaven** [author's emphasis] above and with the deep waters that lie below; with the best the sun brings forth and the finest the moon can yield; with the choicest gifts of the ancient mountains and the fruitfulness of the everlasting hills; with the best gifts of the earth and its fullness". As Washington resigned as Commander-in-Chief, he spoke, "I consider it as an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country, to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping".

Washington saw the striking similarity between the deliverance of Israel and America and even used some of the same wording as he wrote, "May the same Wonder-working Deity, who long since delivered the Hebrews from their Egyptian oppressors, and planted them in the Promised Land; whose providential agency has lately been conspicuous in establishing these United States as an independent nation, still continue to water them with the **dews of heaven, and to make the inhabitants, of every** denomination, participate *in the* temporal spiritual blessings of that people whose God is Jehovah".

Thank you!! Thank you!! Thank you!!

Each year at dues collection time, as well as throughout the year, our members open their wallets, and their hearts, to help support the Sacramento Chapter to continue in its efforts to support the various Chapter, State, and National Programs promoting patriotism and youth activities. 2009 was no exception! We wish to thank those members who have contributed through the year. We especially want to thank Don and Mary Ann Littlefield. The Littlefields, and the Intel VMGP Program, contributed \$4224.00 to our Chapter. Others contributing are:

\$250 to \$500

Eltweed Pomeroy
Ted & Lynn Robinson

\$100 to \$249 (continued)

Don & Donna Spradling
Neil & Helen Zinn

to \$99 (continued)

Ed & Joann Marie Glidden III
Al & Elizabeth Hulse
Ernie & Mary Ann Lewis

\$100 to \$249

Seward & Betty Andrew, Jr.
Tom & Marilyn Chilton
Jim & Karen Faulkinbury
Jeff & Mary Ann Goodwin
Wayne & Yoncie Griswold
John Chiles
John & Peggy McGinness
Joe & Shirley Mohamed, Sr.

to \$99

Ron & Conni Barker
Doug Cross
Steve Eckles
Bill Emmons
Glen & Cynthia Fine
Jeff & Joyce Gammon
Ernie & Helen Garcia
Joe & Caroline Glidden

to \$99

Mike Riley
Patrick Scribner
Jeff & Ursula Sylvan
Tom Tinney, Jr.
John Treeborn
Richard & Jacqueline Violett
Bob & Peg Wilson

Have we missed you? If so, please let us know. We want to recognize everyone who has contributed to our chapter.

Photos from the January 15, 2010 meeting. photos by Don Spradling.



President Don Littlefield presents Harry Hutton with his membership certificate as Tom Chilton looks on.



President Don Littlefield presents Vince Gantt with the SAR Liberty Bell for his presentation.



President Don Littlefield presents Past-President Jeff Goodwin with a recognition plaque for his service to the Sacramento Chapter SAR.



Color Guard Commander Jim Faulkinbury presents Rudy Rodriguez with the Bronze Baron von Steuben CASSAR Color Guard Medal for his service in the Chapter Color Guard.



Jeff and Mary Ann Goodwin with their Tiger Striped Maple Kentucky Flintlock.



Tom Boyer holds a percussion cap rifle.

More photos from the January 15, 2010 meeting. photos by Don Spradling.



Dennis and Linda Sperry



Ron and Patty Proffer



Vince Gantt displays a match lock.
Note all the guns on the table!



Sean Jones



Dell McCardell

Vince Gantt



Minutes of the meeting held on January 15, 2010.

The meeting was called to order at 7:03 PM by President Don Littlefield who offered a welcoming statement to the membership thanking them for entrusting him as our new Chapter President, stating his commitment to lead the Chapter for the next year, and asking for any suggestions from the membership for Chapter improvements. Doug Cross gave the Invocation followed by Del McCardell who led the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance, and Jeff Sylvan who led the Pledge to the SAR.

President Littlefield recognized Past Presidents Jeff Goodwin, Tom Chilton, and Jim Faulkinbury, who all now hold offices in the State Society. DAR members recognized included Marilyn Chilton and Cynthia Fine of the Sacramento Chapter, Lee Lawson and Ann Taylor of the Sierra Amador Chapter, and Jo Hutton. Other guests introduced were Ed Heidig with his daughter Tess, and Harry Hutton, a new member to be inducted tonight. President Littlefield then gave concerns for members, including Woody Robertshaw who is still recuperating from his shoulder surgery, Ernie Owens who is recovering from a broken shoulder and now in physical therapy, Lois Warren who is still recovering from her broken hip, Hank Henderson, who is suffering from allergies, and Bob Wilson who is fighting off a virus.



Color Guard Commander Jim Faulkinbury was next asked to describe the flags tonight: the flags of our allies in the Revolution, the French Royal Standard and the Spanish War Ensign. Following the description of the flags, he asked Rudy Rodriguez to come forward and presented him with the CASSAR Bronze Von Steuben Color Guard Medal for his services in the Chapter Color Guard.

President Littlefield gave the Treasurer's report in the absence of Treasurer Mike Wolf, who was away on a business trip. He also announced that since Compatriot Wolf missed the swearing in as Treasurer at our December meeting, he was sworn in by President Littlefield at the Executive Board Meeting held on January 11th. The Chapter now has \$13,611 following payment of the CASSAR and NSSAR dues. CASSAR will reimburse the Chapter about \$800 for our Life Members and we will have a net of approximately \$14,500.

Compatriot Hutton was then asked to come forward and his bio was read by Registrar Tom Chilton. He was given the SAR oath by President Littlefield, and then the members were asked to come forward and welcome him into the Chapter with the usual handshake. Following the induction, Executive VP Jim Warrick was asked to come forward, and President Littlefield presented him with the SAR Meritorious Service Medal for his services in the preceding year as the Vice President of Programs. Then Past President Jeff Goodwin was asked to come forward, and he was presented a plaque with a gavel for his services as the 2009 Chapter President.

Following the dinner, President Littlefield introduced our speaker, Compatriot Vince Gantt of our Chapter, who gave a presentation on his collection of genuine period weapons. He started with a matchlock (replica), the weapon used from the first settlements in the 1600s and into the start of the American Revolution. He showed how the matchlock was converted into a flintlock. Some of the genuine weapons in his collection included Brown Bess and Charleville muskets, Hessian Jager rifles, a French Fusille de Fine circa 1710, Kentucky long rifles, as well as a few pistols and bayonets. He also showed some muskets and rifles that had been converted from flintlocks to percussion caps and discussed some of the reasons that they were made in the various calibers and lengths. It was a very interesting program. Following the presentation, Vince was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation and a replica of the Liberty Bell.

The meeting ended with the fundraiser conducted by Mary Ann Littlefield and Marilyn Chilton. Those donating gifts were Tom & Marilyn Chilton, Doug Cross, Jim & Karen Faulkinbury, Jeff & Mary Ann Goodwin, Don & Mary Ann Littlefield, Ron & Patty Proffer, and Don & Donna Spradling.

Don thanked Mary Ann and Marilyn for their assistance, Don Spradling for taking pictures and caring for the flags, Donna Spradling for maintaining our Chapter history, and then asked for a motion to adjourn. Glen Fine led the Recessional followed by the Benediction by Doug Cross. The members then sang "God Bless America" after which the meeting was adjourned at 9:23 PM.

Respectfully submitted, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary

Sacramento Chapter's 2010 Calendar of Events

January 22	Regular Meeting	July & August	No meetings
February 15	Color Guard at Mount Vernon Cemetery	July 4	Carmichael Elk's 4th of July Parade
February 19	Regular meeting	September 17	Regular meeting
March 19	Regular meeting	October 16	Awards Banquet Location TBA
April 9-10	CASSAR Meeting in Sacramento	November	CASSAR Fall meeting TBA
April 16	Regular meeting	November 20	Luncheon meeting TBA
May 8	Youth Awards Luncheon Location TBA	December 11	Wreaths Across America Dixon National cemetery
June 18	Regular meeting	December 17	Regular meeting

**A MONTHLY PUBLICATION
BY THE SACRAMENTO
CHAPTER OF THE SONS OF
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