



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

June 2009

Volume 41, Issue 6

The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



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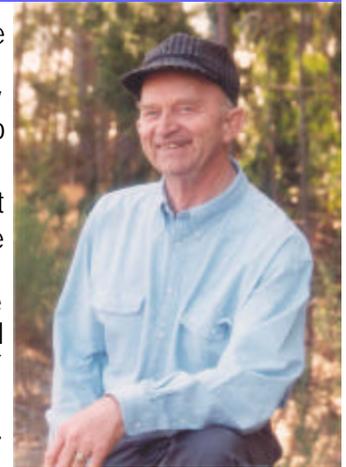
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Program for June 20, 2009

There are more than 12,000 bridges in the California State highway system, plus an additional 11,500 city and county bridges. Each bridge must be inspected at least once every two years. Many require repair and/or retrofitting to withstand earthquakes.

Lawrence Stitt started his engineering education at the University Of California Berkeley, taking time out to serve in the United State Army in Korea from 1951 through 1953. He later studied at Bakersfield College and California State University Sacramento (CSUS) before receiving his Professional Civil Engineering License in 1959. He earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Mathematics from CSUS in 1975. Larry has held numerous positions at Caltrans, where he retired in 1992. After retirement, he continued with Caltrans as a Consulting Civil Engineer, advising other engineers in the preparation of Caltrans contract documents. He developed the syllabus and led 2-day classes in Specification Writing for Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors of California from 1993 through 1997.

The focus of Larry's presentation will be on the earthquake safety of bridges in California, why structures fail, and what engineers like him have done to make them safe.



This month's meeting will be held on Saturday, June 20, 2009

At 12:00 Noon, at
The Buggy Whip Restaurant

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



Menu Selections

- French Dip Sandwich w/ small salad \$21.00
 - Chicken Cobb Salad w/ soup \$21.00
 - Vegetarian Plate \$21.00
- Includes beverage, dessert, tax and tip.



If the telephone committee has not taken your menu selection(s) by June 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 11:15 AM. The meeting and lunch start at 12:00 Noon.

President's Corner - by Jeff Goodwin

Sacramento Chapter Officers for 2009

Jeff Goodwin

President

Don Littlefield

Executive Vice-President

Treasurer

Web Master

Jim Warrick

Vice President, Programs

Jim Faulkinbury

Secretary

Color Guard Coordinator

Tom Chilton

Registrar

News Letter Editor

Vacant

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

Ernie Garcia

Law Enforcement

Program

Vacant

Flag Certificate Program

Telephone Committee

Greg Iskra Chairman

Seward Andrews

Tom Chilton

Bill Emmons

Jim Faulkinbury

Hal Lawson

Ernie Garcia

Doug Cross

I am writing this message on June 6, 2009. Sixty-five years ago today, both my father and my father-in-law landed on Utah beach in Normandy, France. My father, David B. Goodwin, was a 1939 graduate of the United States Military Academy who had shaken hands with President Roosevelt at his graduation. My father-in-law, Charles J. Schweikert, was a draftee from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. But on June 6, 1944 they had the same thing in mind; accomplish the mission or die trying.

Last Memorial Day it was my honor to read a proclamation by Col. David N. Appleby, President General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, at the memorial service at the Sacramento Valley National Cemetery in Dixon. Present were the Color Guards of both the Sacramento and Gold Country chapters of the SAR, who did an outstanding job. Included herein is the proclamation which I encourage you to read [See page 5]. From the looks on the audience's faces, I think it was well received.

As I looked around I saw grave markers from World War II up to the current war in Iraq. I couldn't help but think about the saying that "Freedom is never free." Yes, our ancestors fought in the American Revolution to enable us to have a United States of America. But in 1812-1813 another ancestor of mine, Capt. Robert Scobee, fought to keep us a country. In the 1840s, after the Mexican war, our country stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. Then in 1861-1865 I bet most of us had ancestors that fought to determine whether we would remain one nation, or become two.

We owe such a great debt to those that have gone before us that I believe it is both my honor and my duty to say thank you to our patriot ancestors. The way we can do that is by our words and deeds. One such deed would be for the entire Sacramento Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution to show up at the July 4th parade along Fair Oaks Blvd. If you can't walk, get a ride. If you don't want to walk or ride, please, at least come to the picnic in the backyard of the Carmichael Elk's Club at the end of the parade [See page 12]. Wear your SAR identification in case you haven't been coming to our monthly meetings. Stand proud, for we have a lot to be proud of.

May your June be jubilant, and may God bless America.

J. Jeffries Goodwin

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

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

MIAP - Honors at Arlington

by Jim Faulkinbury

On May 20th, the Sacramento and Gold Country Chapters of the Sons of the American Revolution participated as the Honor Guard in the "Missing in America Project's Honors at Arlington Send-Off Ceremony" for three distinguished veterans. The Missing in America Project is an organization started in Redding, California, by a group of Vietnam Veterans whose purpose is to locate the unclaimed remains of veterans, and arrange for their proper military burial at the nation's various National Cemeteries. The organization, still centered in Redding, now has members all across the country.

On May 20th, a special send-off ceremony was held in the parking lot of Arco Arena in Sacramento. This send-off was special because the remains were those of highly decorated veterans whose service qualifies them for a burial in Arlington National Cemetery, the Nations most prestigious final resting place for veterans. They were 1) Isaiah Mays, a Buffalo Soldier who was born a slave in 1858, received the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1890, and died a pauper and buried in a pauper's grave behind the Arizona State Hospital because Congress refused to give a black man a pension in 1920, 2) Navy Boatswain's Mate 1st Class and Silver Star recipient, Johnnie Callahan, who during WW II grabbed a live bomb that had dropped unexploded on the deck of his ship and managed to throw it overboard before it went off, and 3.) James W. Dunn, a combat medic in the 101st Airborne during the Vietnam War who also received the Silver Star for his actions amid fire in rescuing seriously wounded comrades from the battle field. The remains, escorted by a motorcycle riding contingent of veterans, arrived at Arco from Redding a little after 5:00 PM housed in a special container on a specially built motorcycle hearse, and escorted by many motorcycle riders.

Tom Chilton, Jim Faulkinbury, and Rudy Rodriquez of the Sacramento Chapter, Keith Bigbee, Dale Ross, Smith Virgil, and Earl Young, of the Gold Country Chapter, formed the Honor Guard, opening the ceremony by Posting the Colors and closing the ceremony by Retiring the Colors for the assemblage. Following the ceremony, the remains will begin a six-day trip across the country to Arlington. Over 200 motorcycle groups throughout the United States have been enlisted to accompany the procession as it goes along the route to their final resting place.

As one of the participants in this moving ceremony, I feel a very special honor in having been asked to be a part of this noteworthy event.



Specially built motorcycle hearse carrying the remains of the three service men.



Specially built motorcycle hearse.



Color Guard members, L-R:: Jim Faulkinbury, Keith Bigbee, Tom Chilton, Rudy Rodriquez, Earl Young, Smith Virgil, and Dale Ross.

Color Guard Presents a wreath at the Sacramento Valley National Cemetery Memorial Day Service in Dixon

Members of the Sacramento and Gold Country Chapter's Color Guards joined together to escort and present a wreath at a Memorial Day program held at the Sacramento Valley National Cemetery in Dixon on Monday, May 25, 2009. Approximately 1000 people attended the program. Sacramento Chapter President Jeff Goodwin read a proclamation by NSSAR President-General David Applebee. This proclamation was to be read at all the National Cemeteries. Jeff shared some of his own experiences at Arlington National Cemetery as his mother, father, and a brother are all buried there. Those escorting and presenting the wreath included Steve Rainville and Tom Chilton from the Sacramento Chapter, and Earl Young, Dale Ross, and Bill Welch from the Gold Country Chapter.



L-R: Steve Rainville, Earl Young, Dale Ross, Tom Chilton, Bill Welch, and Jeff Goodwin.



"In Honor of Those Who Sacrificed All"



President Jeff Goodwin reads the proclamation with emphasis!



Steve Rainville (Left) assists Captain Bernard Johnson in presenting the wreath.



R-L: Tom Chilton, Earl Young, Dale Ross (hidden by the wreath), Steven Rainville, and Bill Welch.

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

Proclamation

Memorial Day

May 25, 2009

The celebration of President Abraham Lincoln's 200th birthday this year reminds us of why he chose to go to Gettysburg on November 19, 1863. The words in his Gettysburg Address that we might paraphrase for this Memorial event are as relevant today as they were 145 years ago.

It is fitting that we, the living, have come here to rededicate ourselves at this, and I quote, "final resting place for those here who gave their lives that [our] nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this."

The origins of Decoration Day, as this celebration was once known, are lost to history. A group of women in the South began decorating veteran's graves before the end of the Civil War. This day became official in May 1966 at Waterloo, New York by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

We Americans who are here today are the beneficiaries of that legacy, regardless of our own heritage and ethnic origins. It would be fitting of us to remember a loved one or perhaps an ancestor who made the sacrifice that brought honor and peace to our nation.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution continues its efforts to mark the graves of our Revolutionary War patriots, wherever their final resting place is located. The ceremony today represents one of over 350 locations across the nation where Americans have gathered together to honor our fallen heroes. We are proud to be a part of all Americans who have come here today to remember these patriotic men and women.

God bless America,

Col. David N. Appleby
President General (2008-2009)



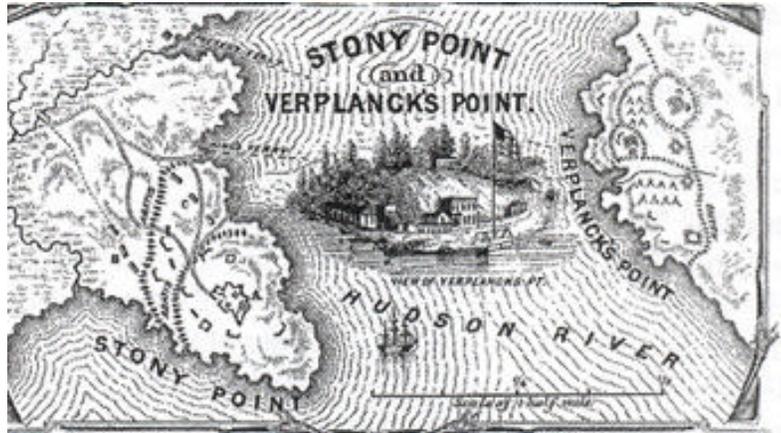
President-General David Applebee

The American Revolution – Month By Month - June 1779

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

General Clinton felt that the Virginia expedition in May was a significant success. He had burned and pillaged the most productive towns of the colony, reducing its capability to financially aid the Congress, or to supply the Continental Army.

Previously Clinton had been reluctant to move troops against the Continental Army, but with the return of the victorious Virginia Expeditionary force, he was emboldened to mount an expedition using the Hudson River to attack forts along the way. The reduction of West Point, key to control of the Hudson, was his major objective. If he could break through the forts on the Hudson and West Point, he could secure the fertile Hudson valley all the way to Albany.



Stony Point & Verplanck's Point - Ca 1780

West Point sits high above the Hudson, jutting out in such a manner that its guns can fire down upon the river from three sides. It must be silenced to afford a water passage to Albany!

If the forts including West Point could not be taken, it would deny Clinton the support of naval vessels for firepower and to transport troops and supplies. Without naval support, the expedition could not be supplied and the mission would be aborted. Previously all plans to split the colonies had presumed an expedition from Canada as well as from New York City. Clinton, in a single pronged attack, did not plan a major confrontation on land without naval support. If the forts could be silenced or taken, there would be relatively little opposition for the naval armada the rest of the way to Albany. If such a strategy succeeded, the southern colonies would be split from New England. Such a feat would not only be a victory militarily, but psychologically, and might be the key to defeating the insurrection..

On May 30, Clinton embarked 6,000 of his best troops and sailed up the Hudson in a large armada of ships. On June 1st, he landed ground forces on both sides of the river below West Point, capturing and manning an unfinished fort at Stony Point and the completed and manned Fort Lafayette on the opposite side of the river at Verplanck's Point. A strategic location, the two forts guarded a main ferry across the Hudson as well as denying use of the river. Control of the two forts was a significant advantage as it controlled the Hudson from New York City to Stony Point.

Washington reacted by placing a large force between West Point and the two forts. Clinton, who had started out so boldly, for some reason did not press his advantage in men and materiel by engaging Washington. Nor did he attack West Point and its lesser forts with naval bombardment. In addition, there was a massive iron chain supported by a log boom across the Hudson, which denied passage to ships of the British navy.

The forging and placement of the log chain across the Hudson was done under the direction of French engineer, Major Charles Pierre L'Enfant, who proved many times over the value of those foreign officers who came, not for personal advantage, but to bring knowledge, experience, and dedication to the American Army, and for the ideals of the American Revolution*

General Prevost had made a foray into South Carolina in late April and early May to lure American General Lincoln from his march on Augusta, Georgia. The ruse worked too well. Charleston was endangered, but rescued by the impending return of Lincoln's forces. Fearful of being caught between General Moultrie's militia and Lincoln's army, General Prevost fortified a position at Stono Ferry. On June 16, he withdrew most of his troops by boats to Savannah leaving behind a regiment of Hessians, a battalion of Scots, and a Tory regiment of 900 men. Lincoln, having returned, moved on June 20th to attack the British. Through a series of events, the Battle of Stono Ferry was led by General Moultrie with 1,200 militia against 900 British and Hessian regulars. The militia was no match for British regulars in open combat.

Casualties were 146 killed or wounded, and 155 missing Americans as opposed to 26 killed, and 103 missing for the British force. While no great victory was achieved, General Lincoln's foray yielded a great deal of valuables from the inhabitants, and a voluntary arrival of slaves, of whom 3,000 were taken with the army and later sold in the West Indies.

After what must have seemed like an eternity to John Paul Jones, the appearance in France of Major General Lafayette of the Continental Army was a turning point in the creation of Jones's naval squadron. Lafayette secured three ships from the French Navy, as well as obtaining the *Alliance*, an American built frigate equaling the *Richard* in fire power, from Congress. Several expeditions, using Jones naval force and a ground force under Lafayette, were proposed for a

The American Revolution – Month By Month - June 1779

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

five ship squadron to harry English shipping, but primarily to mount an amphibious assault on Liverpool, England. Nothing came of the planned expeditions, but it gave Jones command of a fighting squadron - at least on paper it was a fighting squadron. Jones had been struggling for months to get a squadron assembled, and to make the *Richard* battle worthy. He had problems finding money, equipment, supplies, and seamen to man the ships. The seamen and several ship Captains were his most serious problem. He turned to any seaman that he could find, and 60 French volunteers picked up from the street turned out to be useless. Men from a regiment of Irish mercenaries employed by France volunteered to serve hoping to strike a blow at mighty England. For some reason they were not used, but English prisoners, who had been captured at sea, and American deserters looking for a way home, were employed with poor results.

On the 12th or 19th of June (sources vary) John Paul Jones finally sailed, leading his mixed squadron from L'Orient to convoy merchant ships to ports on the Bay of Biscay. For Jones, it became a shakedown cruise to check the sea worthiness of the ships and test the effectiveness of the squadron working together before challenging the British Home Fleet. Captain Jones encountered more problems from his crews and ships than from British intervention. On this short voyage, as individual British ships of war discovered the size of Jones squadron, they elected to run rather than fight against the apparent odds. To Jones' dismay, he discovered not only the weakness of his crew but also that *Bonhomme Richard* was too slow to force the British to fight, nor could the *Richard* maneuver well enough to engage a British ship of the line.

One big problem for Jones would be the incompetence or insubordination of the Captains of his supporting ships. Captain Landais, recently of the French Navy, was commissioned in the Continental Navy by Congress on the basis of his presentation of a recommendation by Silas Dean of the American Diplomatic Corps in France, and his own presentation of his experience and abilities to that body. Landais, frustrated by his lack of progress in the French Navy, had resigned his commission believing that he would be given a command in the Continental Navy commensurate with his opinion of himself. He was at first appeased by being placed in command of *Alliance*, an American built ship with equal firepower, but greater speed, than the *Richard*. Landais felt insulted by Congress for having made him a subordinate to a man younger than he, both in age and experience. On this voyage he refused to obey a signal from the flagship (*Richard*) to give way, causing the two ships to collide, resulting in minor damage to both ships. Landais would become more of a problem to Jones than the Royal Navy. When the squadron returned to L'Orient on July 1st, Jones not only had to make repairs to his ships, but found even bigger troubles waiting him with local authorities and creditors.

France, Spain, and the Netherlands composed the greater maritime nations of Europe's west coast, and had felt the greatest losses in Britain's climb to empire status. French diplomats were busy in all of the Courts of Europe, seeking allies to support them in the war with England. Spain, still smarting from the loss to Britain of Gibraltar, Florida, and other territories, seemed the most vulnerable to the entreaties of French diplomats. Using this sentiment of loss as an argument, French diplomats were able to convince Spain that the time was right and that it was in Spain's best interest to enter the war, and with French assistance, recover her lost territories. Spain entered into an alliance with France with the expectation that the two allies could wrest Gibraltar, Florida, and some other lesser territories from British rule. It would also relieve the pressure of British naval ships and privateers on the Spanish treasure fleet from the Americas, the main source of Spain's wealth.

Spain officially entered the war against Britain on June 16, 1779. While not formally committed to the Americans, Spain's entry in the war provided additional military action against Britain, creating a greater requirement for Britain's resources away from North America. All of which relieved the pressure on the Revolutionary government and its military forces, giving the new United States a stronger position in the war and in foreign affairs.

While no Americans were involved in the negotiations before Spain's entry into the war, John Jay was sent to Spain in the autumn of 1779 to attempt an alliance similar to the one between France and Spain. Unfortunately he was unable to affect any agreement to a direct alliance or assistance to the American Cause. He later joined Franklin and other American diplomats in France to forge the treaty of peace with Britain.

* "In 1782 only one in fourteen officers in the Corps [of Engineers] was an American."

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

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Emma's Secret

By Peter Darnall

I had occasion to review my genealogy records recently, and as I scanned the neat columns of statistics, it slowly dawned on me that a great deal of family history was missing. The chronological progression of births, marriages, and deaths that linked me to my primary ancestor, Zimri Heywood, was all correct and in proper order. No problem there.

The conventional system of recording vital statistics is fine as far as it goes. One entry documents an individual's birth. Another entry documents that person's marriage with a record of any children born to the couple. A third entry records the individual's death. That's all. An entire life time summarized by a few strokes of the pen.

My attention had focused upon the entry documenting the marriage of my great-grandfather, Samuel Heywood, to Emma Dingley. I'd learned quite a bit about Emma from stories my grandfather, Charles Heywood, had passed on to me about his family. Emma was his mother. She came from a poor, but very proud family in San Francisco. Her father, William Henry Dingley, had been a member of a law enforcement group and, in the course of duty, had been gunned down by a fugitive he was pursuing somewhere in the Northwest Territory. Emma's mother, Laura, suddenly a widow with no means of support, was forced to take in laundry in order to eke out a meager existence for herself and her four daughters in the city.

So the story went. . .

Many years later, I was preparing my application for The Sons of The American Revolution with the assistance of my late uncle and SAR Historian, Sam Oakley. We had a mystery on our hands regarding Emma's background. Sam produced evidence that my family's story of William Henry Dingley's untimely death, as related to me by my Grandfather, was a complete fabrication. A tattered scrap of crinkled yellow paper, originally a page of an old Alaskan newspaper, told a very different story. A tale of perfidy, treachery, and deception ending in a fatal gun battle on a remote Alaskan island.

It's quite a story. I think you'll enjoy it - it has a happy ending!

* * * * *

San Francisco in the mid-nineteenth century was a city in turmoil. Vigilante committees clashed with criminal elements, and the corrupt political system was either unwilling or unable to control the violence on the streets. William Dingley had migrated to California from Connecticut with his new wife, Laura, in 1855. The couple settled in San Francisco and their marriage initially produced one son, who died as a youngster of diphtheria. Four daughters followed, the youngest of whom was named Emma Frances.

William Dingley was often seen around town in a uniform, purporting to be a member of one of the self-proclaimed citizen law enforcement groups loosely known as "vigilantes". He had drifted from one low level job to another, seemingly unable to hold any meaningful employment. His marriage to Laura had produced a succession of girls, and his frustration at the birth of each new girl cast him into dark periods of depression. Unexplained absences from his home for days at a time became more frequent as the years went on. Eventually he disappeared completely. Laura and her daughters never heard from him again.

The discovery of gold on the Klondike River at the end of the 19th century had apparently lured William Dingley to Alaska. Little is known of his activities in the rugged frontier land. He certainly had no communication with his family during this period. An Alaskan newspaper recorded his death at the hands of a "hard character" named Louis Sharp, a.k.a. Big Louis. Big Louis reportedly shot William in a gun battle outside the town of Sand Point on remote Popov Island.

The article didn't give many details of the incident. Apparently the shooting wasn't considered newsworthy at the time. No mention of any official law enforcement credentials for William Dingley. No mention of his wife and family in San Francisco. In fact a Seattle, Washington, address was given by the publication as his permanent residence.

Many years later, Emma confided that her mother, Laura, and her sisters had all been terrified by William's abusive behavior during his dark periods. Sam Oakley, my uncle, recalled Emma describing her father to him as "a very handsome man with red hair and striking dark eyes."

Emma's Secret

By Peter Darnall
(Continued from page 8)

Then, in an unguarded moment she whispered: "But I hated him!"

Why did my grandfather's version of William Henry Dingley's disappearance and untimely heroic death in pursuit of a criminal differ so markedly from the newspaper account?

* * * * *

Laura Dingley, following her husband's disappearance, had been forced to take in laundry and to do dress work in order to eke out a bare subsistence for herself and her four daughters. She had concocted a cover story to explain William's mysterious disappearance, and even created a plausible explanation for his untimely demise after she learned the details of his death in a gun fight. Had the lurid pattern of her husband's abusive behavior and of his eventual abandonment of his family ever become known, Laura felt she and her daughters would have been ostracized by their community. *The Scarlet Letter*, Nathaniel Hawthorne's classic tale of Hester Prynne's struggle with civic righteousness, vividly portrayed the Puritan ethic of those times.

This subterfuge would become her family's secret. Emma would live with it for the rest of her life. It was her only hope for a better life.

* * * * *

As a girl in her late teens, Emma became acquainted with Samuel Heywood. Samuel had returned from the California goldfields to run the family lumber business that his father, Zimri, had set up in an unincorporated area known as Ocean View. Ocean View was located to the east, directly across San Francisco Bay from the Golden Gate.

When he proposed marriage, Emma accepted, and they were married on May 4, 1874. Emma later confided that, as a young girl of only 18, she was so awed by the 41 year old Samuel Heywood, that she responded to his offer of marriage with a whispered, "Yes, Mr. Heywood."

Emma lived a very full and happy life with Samuel. She became the matriarch of the Heywood family and was widely regarded as the "First Lady" of Ocean View even before Samuel became the President of the Town Board of Trustees in 1890. To her family, however, she was always known as "Ma".

The community of Ocean View was eventually incorporated into the city of Berkeley. My grandfather, Charles Dingley Heywood, followed in his father, Samuel's, political footsteps and became the youngest

person ever elected as Mayor of Berkeley at age 32 in 1913. He lived his entire life believing his grandfather, William Dingley, had been an honorable man who had

died a hero's death at the hands of an outlaw in the Northwest.

That was the way Emma wanted it.

* * * * *

The tattered newspaper clipping was found hidden in Emma's belongings after her death. My uncle, Sam Oakley, attached a copy of the clipping to a letter notifying me of my acceptance as a member of The Sons of The American Revolution. She was, he noted, a fine woman who put the happiness of her family ahead of any personal considerations. We both agreed that the history of Berkeley might have been very different if "Emma's Secret" had undermined the Heywood influence in those formative years.

Now you know the story behind the entry on my Genealogy Record documenting the marriage of Samuel Heywood and Emma Dingley.



Charles Dingley Heywood
Youngest Mayor of Berkeley



Emma Dingley Heywood

Photos from the May 15, 2009 Meeting

photos by Don Spradling.



VP Don Littlefield, Eagle Scout Contest Winner John Beach, and David Beach.



Ron and Patty Proffer



Linda and Jack Scroggs



Jack Peffley and Patrick Harris



VP Don Littlefield presents May speaker Dr. John Wallace with the SAR Certification of Appreciation and Canon.



Clair and Medora Allen, and Medora's sister, Libby Hulse. Medora and Libby are both members of the Sacramento Chapter DAR. Libby's husband, Alfred Jonas Hulse, and their son, Alfred Thomas Hulse are both members of the Sacramento Chapter.

Minutes of the meeting held on May 15, 2009.

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 PM by Executive VP and Treasurer, Don Littlefield. Tom Chilton gave the Invocation followed by Don Littlefield who led the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance, and Jack Scroggs who led the Pledge to the SAR.

Jim Faulkinbury and Tom Chilton were recognized as a Past-Presidents. Then the DAR members present, Medora Allen, Marilyn Chilton, Cynthia Fine, and Libby Hulse of the Sacramento Chapter were introduced. Other guests introduced were our speaker tonight, Dr. John Wallace, John Beach, winner of the 2009 Chapter's 2009 Eagle Scout Essay Contest and son of compatriot David Beach, David's wife Rebecca, daughter Sarah, and mother Ginger Beach, and Vince Gantt who is awaiting approval of his membership application, and his wife, Jenny.

Following the introductions, Color Guard Commander, Jim Faulkinbury, came forward and described the flags tonight: the Cowpens and the New England flags. Don Littlefield then gave a Treasurer's Report announcing that Intel Corp. had sent a check to the Chapter for over \$1000 as one of Intel's community programs for the volunteer time that Don has contributed to the Chapter. The Chapter treasury now has a balance of about \$9400.

Next, John Christian Hodel Beach was asked to come forward with his father, Eagle Scout Program Chairman, Compatriot David Beach. John was presented with the Chapter Award as the Chapter's Eagle Scout Essay Contest winner for 2009. He received the SAR Eagle Scout Medal, a SAR Certificate of Award, and a check for \$250. It was also announced that he had come in 2nd place in the State competition.

Don then asked if there was any new business or announcements. Jim Faulkinbury announced that members of the Color Guard would be participating in a ceremony on May 20th as part of the "MIAP Honors at Arlington" send-off ceremony in the Arco Arena parking lot. The "MIAP" program locates the unclaimed remains of veterans and sends them to National Cemeteries for proper burial with military honors. Tom Chilton announced that Vince Gantt's membership application was now approved and his membership certificate is in the process of being signed by the State officers, so we should be able to formally induct him into the Chapter at the June meeting.

After dinner, VP Littlefield introduced the speaker for the evening, Dr. John Wallace, who gave a presentation on water quality issues and, in particular, the issues facing the Carmichael Water District. He pointed out that the Sacramento River/American River/Consumnes River watershed contains about 60% of California's total water and is one of the largest watersheds in the United States. He discussed the sources of contamination for surface water (agricultural runoff, mining tailings, manufacturing residue, and saltwater intrusion) and then talked about the aquifers that provide underground well water, the primary source of Carmichael's water supply and the chemicals that have shown up in the area aquifers from the three local superfund sites, Aerojet, McClellan Field, and Mather Field. The dangers of contamination weren't fully known in the 1950s and 1960s when government sponsored activities produce harmful chemicals that are now showing up in the aquifers. He talked about the steps being taken to handle these chemicals such as ultra-violet light treatment that takes care of MDMA, one of the major problems beginning to affect the Carmichael water supply. The Carmichael Water District now treats 1.1 million gallons of water per day for MDMA at a facility built by Aerojet to help clean up the contaminated water. He closed his talk by telling of how common household chemicals, cosmetics, and drugs are now appearing in the water supply and, as yet, there isn't a good way of treating them.

Following Dr. Wallace's talk, VP Littlefield presented him with a Certificate of Appreciation and a replica of a Revolutionary War field cannon for being the speaker at our meeting.

Mary Ann Littlefield conducted the raffle. Those bringing gifts were Claire & Medora Allen, Tom & Marilyn Chilton, Jim & Karen Faulkinbury, Don & Mary Ann Littlefield, and Robert Schroeder. VP Littlefield thanked Mary Ann for conducting the raffle.

The motion to adjourn was made. The Recessional was led by John Scroggs and the Benediction was given by Tom Chilton followed by the singing of God Bless America.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary



What are your plans for the Fourth of July?? How about a parade and picnic?

The Sacramento Chapter has some new ideas for the Fourth of July this year. As many of you know, the number of members of the Color Guard participating in the Carmichael Elk's Parade has dwindled over the years until there is only a handful participating now. Last year, members of the Gold Country Chapter's Color Guard joined with us to make a good showing, but because of the length of the parade and the heat, they are not planning to participate with us again this year.

This year, depending on your response, we plan to rent a 6 x 14 foot open trailer, decorate it with our flags, fit it with chairs, and tow it behind our marching unit. If someone gets tired or too hot, they can ride in the trailer. After we pass the judging stand, **everyone** can ride in the trailer. So, what do you think?? Please let us (Jim Faulkinbury, Jeff Goodwin, or Tom Chilton) know if you would participate under those circumstances.

After the parade, Jim Warrick will have a number of tables set aside for the us at the Elk's Lodge for a picnic. You can either bring your own food, or purchase food at the Lodge. We plan to eat lunch at 12 noon. Please call Jeff or Tom if you plan to attend the picnic. We hope to see you there.

Tom

**This month's meeting will be held at 12 noon on
Saturday, June 20, 2009, at the Buggy Whip Restaurant.**

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