



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

June 2010

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The Courier



Calling All Compatriots



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Jan Scully has spent her entire life living in Sacramento. She attended Loretto High School, graduated from CSU-Sacramento and attended Lincoln Law School while working full-time for the State of California.

After graduating from Lincoln, Jan began working as a deputy district attorney in the Sacramento County District Attorney's Office. Five years later, she became a supervising attorney, supervising various prosecution teams including Adult Sexual Assault, Sexual Assault and Child Abuse, Felony Trials, and Research and Training.

Jan was first elected Sacramento County District Attorney in November 1994, and has run unopposed since that time. She began serving her fourth term as District Attorney in January 2007.

Among her many recognitions, Jan has received the following awards: the "Women Who Mean Business" award from the Sacramento Business Journal, the "Woman of the Year" award from the California Legislature, the "Touching Lives" award from the YWCA, the "Distinguished Service" award from California State University Alumnae Association, and the "Outstanding Leadership" award from Cities in Schools.



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

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

Menu Selections

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

Includes beverage, dessert, tax, and tip.



If the telephone committee has not taken your menu selection(s) by June 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 - Don Littlefield



- Sacramento Chapter Officers for 2010**
Don Littlefield
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Jim Warrick
 Executive Vice-President
 Youth Programs
Vince Gantt
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Ernie Garcia
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 Eagle Scout Program
Ted Robinson
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Vacant
 Knight Essay Contest
David Sloan
 Valley Forge Program
Vacant
 Flag Certificate Program

- Calling Committee**
 Seward Andrews
 Tom Chilton
 Jim Faulkinbury
 Vince Gantt
 Ernie Garcia
 Don Littlefield
 Jim Warrick
 Mike Wolf

On June 18, at 7:00 PM., we return to the **Buggy Whip** for our last meeting before we break for July and August. We are excited and privileged to have as our guest and speaker **Sacramento County District Attorney Jan Scully**. Please block your calendar for June 18 and be sure to attend that dinner meeting. Jan Scully has been Sacramento County DA for 16 years. She knows this county well and can answer your questions about running her office during severe budget crises, early releases from county jails, and generally the direction of law enforcement for the next four years. Invite a couple of your friends or neighbors and join us on Friday evening, June 18th, at the Buggy Whip.

On Sunday, May 30, our Color Guard represented the Sacramento Chapter at an event hosted by the Sacramento Yacht Club honoring all Veterans, past and present, who have given of themselves to serve this great nation. You will find an article about that event here in the Courier [See page 3.], and also posted to our web site. I would like to thank the men and women in our chapter who give of their time to enable us to have a Color Guard that represents the Sacramento Chapter so well.

May 8 seems so long ago when we celebrated the achievements of our youth at a joint Youth Awards Banquet, co-hosted with the Elks Lodge 2103, Carmichael. The Sacramento Chapter presented Garrett Hill with the Knight Essay Award, Dronneil Chandra with the Outstanding JROTC Award, and Brady Baldwin with the Eagle Scout Award. Brady also won the CASSAR Eagle Scout Scholarship. Congratulations to these fine young individuals.

The end of the school year is a busy time for Ted Robinson, our JROTC/ROTC Program Chairman. Ted attends the majority of the JROTC/ROTC Awards Events to hand deliver the certificates and medals, but he also depends on the help of other members in the chapter to cover these events. I thank Ted and Lynn Robinson for their dedication to this program over the years, and all of those who help when called upon, including Tom Chilton and Jim Faulkinbury.

Our signature event for 2010 (I refer to it as Heroes Night) is booked at the Lions Gate Hotel, McClellan Park, on Saturday evening, October 16th. We will honor sheriff, police, fire, and EMT /EMS personnel who placed themselves at great personal risk during the past year to save lives, protect property, and to serve the needs of the greater Sacramento community. The venue is perfect for this event. Dress will be business suits or tuxedos for the men and fancy dresses for the ladies. Color Guard members are always welcome in uniform. More details will be forthcoming over the summer.

It has been a busy first half of the year for your Executive Committee. I am confident that our efforts will continue to help make the Sacramento Chapter strong in the months and years ahead.

For the latest Sacramento Chapter SAR news and detailed information, please visit our web site at URL: <http://www.sarsac.org/>.

Donald B Littlefield, President

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.

Color Guard Participates in Memorial Day Event

By Jim Faulkinbury

The Sacramento Chapter Color Guard was contacted by Russ Kaiser to be one of the groups to perform for the Sacramento Yacht Club's Memorial Day/Sacramento Jazz Festival weekend program. Russ is a Past-Commodore of the Sacramento Yacht Club, and has submitted his application for membership in the SAR.

The Yacht Club is a major docking place for many Bay Area and Delta boaters who come up river each year to go to the Sacramento Jazz Festival on Memorial Day weekend. During this weekend, the Yacht Club hosts several programs. On Sunday May 30th, the Sacramento Color Guard, with the assistance of CASSAR President Wayne Griswold, Dale Ross of the Gold Country Chapter, and Ellen Osborn of the El Dorado Chapter DAR, provided a program for the audience on the banks of the Sacramento River. Participating from the Sacramento Chapter Color Guard were Tom Chilton, Jim Faulkinbury, Vince Gantt, and Ford Osborn. The SAR program followed music by the UC Davis Aggies Band.

Following a couple of musket volleys, the program began with an introduction of what the SAR is, a description of several of the historic flags in our flag collection that had a naval theme, and a description of the various uniforms the members present were wearing. Then, for the formal Memorial Day program, CASSAR President Wayne Griswold read a Memorial Day Proclamation from NSSAR President General, the Honorable Ed Butler. This was followed by the reading of a story by Compatriot Sen. John McCain about a fellow prisoner at the Hanoi Hilton, a reading of the poem "Freedom Isn't Free", and a reading of the number of war dead in each of our wars since the American Revolution through today's conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. A bell was tolled after the reading of the number of deaths in each war. As a final salute to our veterans, three more volleys of musket fire concluded the program. (Photos by Karen Faulkinbury.)



L-R: Vince Gantt and Ford Osborn



CASSAR President Wayne Griswold



L-R: Tom Chilton, Vince Gantt, Ford Osborn, and Jim Faulkinbury. (Note the flames from Tom's gun.)



Ellen Osborn

The American Revolution – Month By Month - June 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

At this point let me regress to cover a battle that should have appeared in an earlier newsletter. In February 1780, the 1st, 2nd and 4th Carolina militia regiments, supported by ranger volunteers and minutemen totaling over a thousand men, were ordered to stop a Scottish force marching south to reinforce Clinton at Charleston. On their route, the only available way across a large creek was a bridge with the Carolina militia regiments blocking the Scots from any further movement to the south. The Scots, immigrants and irregulars with combat experience in their homeland, felt confident in their ability to force a passage across the bridge. On February 27th, they confidently charged the bridge at Cross Creek. [The Cross Creek battle site is given by Ward as present day Fayetteville, NC.] The Scots were quickly defeated and scattered. In the battle 30 were killed, and their leaders and 850 soldiers were captured along with their weapons and their supply train. The Carolina regiments total loss was 2 men killed. By this action a considerable reinforcement destined for Clinton at Charleston was blocked.

After the fall of Charleston, Britain was in total control of the southern colonies. In the cities and larger towns of the Carolinas and Georgia there was authority and law, but outside the towns there was no law. This allowed civil war between Loyalists and Patriots to continue apace. Actually, it was more than a civil war and a war to control the area, but it was an opportunity for neighbors of both persuasions to extend their holdings and possessions at the expense of anyone incapable of holding their own possessions. Even more, it was an opportunity for revenge for an affront of any sort, or at least what the aggressor saw as an affront, or perhaps simply a dislike due to race, creed, or national origin.

In 1780, Britain was willing to burn out, kill, or imprison any who were obviously Rebels, including whole towns and the inhabitants thereof. This was a different situation. Previously such action was taken against a town or city where it was known or thought to be in league with or sympathetic to the Rebel Cause. To begin with, the three colonies were too vast and there was not enough personnel to police the entire area at one time. Second, there was no distinguishing who was really loyal to the King or was a Rebel in Tory clothing. Third, depopulation of the southern colonies would leave Britain with a wild and useless territory, inviting Indians to fill the void. If the problem was not solved, it appeared that communal war between the inhabitants would depopulate the countryside without any help from Britain.

The problem apparently was solved by the appearance of organized bands of Patriots using guerilla tactics to restore a balance of power and put an end to internecine warfare. The guerilla's chief weapon was their irregular nature. Devoid of logistical problems, they could strike anywhere and at any time. Their underlying and enduring strength was an undying belief in the idea of freedom, and the will and stamina to continue the fight over a prolonged period of time.

By June of 1780, Washington was still encamped at Morristown. Food and clothing were still scarce and the dollar so devalued that it was worthless to purchase supplies. On June 8th, Clinton turned over control of the southern army to Cornwallis, and returned to New York with 4,000 men. When informed that Washington had only 4,000 ragged, and starving soldiers at his disposal, he decided that he could, with impunity, take some actions against the Continentals.

On June 23rd, an engagement at Springfield, New Jersey, occurred between the Continentals under General Greene, and British regulars and Tory forces. The Springfield engagement was preceded by a British feint up the Hudson River, which was designed to draw Washington away from the real target, Elizabethtown, New Jersey. While Washington's force was drawn away to counter Clinton, General Knyphausen moved from Staten Island toward Elizabethtown. General Nathaniel Greene (left at Morristown to cope with any new events in the area) learned of a British movement from Staten Island towards Elizabethtown. Greene immediately moved to block Knyphausen who, dividing his forces, send a column against Greene to create a diversion while a second column moved to cross the Vauxhall Bridge over the Rahway River in an effort to encircle the Americans. Greene, outnumbered, withdrew to defensible high ground. Well established in that position, he sent reinforcements to the Vauxhall Bridge where the second column was stopped.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - June 1780

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

The British incursion had been effectively contested by militia all the way to the meeting of the two major forces. Knyphausen realized that even if he could defeat Greene, that his march would again be contested by militia all the way to Elizabethtown and the return to Staten Island. Deciding that the prize was not worth the price and the operation was at a stalemate, Knyphausen, wanting to prevent any stigma of a defeat, loitered several days before returning to Staten Island.

We find Jones still in Paris trying to obtain a mission and ships from the French. He was also working to obtain the back pay owed the crew as well as the sale or auction of prizes of war taken at sea. He could have returned to Lorient and the Alliance as early as May when the Alliance was ready to put to sea. However, filled with grander ideas and a full social calendar, Jones found excuse after excuse to remain in Paris.

Meanwhile, Arthur Lee and Captain Landais schemed in Lorient, France, to ruin Captain John Paul Jones and humiliate Franklin. The delay gave them ample time to start rumors of Jones leading a profligate life in Paris. The Alliance crew, still unpaid, could only remain aboard where they were at least fed and housed. While this may have kept body and soul together, it also allowed ample opportunity for the crew to stew about their ill treatment, made especially bitter by the tales of Jones' dalliance with the courtesans of the French Court. Landais and Lee easily convinced the crew that Jones, during his long sojourn in Paris, had not been laboring on their, or the Alliance's, behalf. Rumor also had it that Jones had conspired with the French government to cheat the crew of their pay, as well as their share in the sale of Serapis and the other prizes of war, none of which was true. Credence was given to this rumor by the sight of Serapis being dismantled before their very eyes with no evidence of an auction or sale. This was the last straw. The crew now believed the rumors that Jones had led the good life at their expense.

On Jun 1st, a note came ordering him to sail for America at once. Jones returned to Lorient on June 9th to find Landais in command of the Alliance. Landais had taken command based upon a document (drawn by and supported by Lee, an acknowledged diplomat) which stated that Landais had been placed in command of the Alliance by Congress, and no one but Congress could countermand that commission. With that convincing document and no one to refute it, port authorities accepted Landais as the legal captain. Not only did Jones find Landais in command, but even those seamen and officers who had fought for him so valiantly at sea were no longer willing to serve under him.

Jones went aboard only to learn first hand of this serious but not disastrous turn of events. Critics have stated that Jones should, in his usual aggressive manner, have thrown Landais off the ship and retaken command. The crew might have been reluctant to serve, but with Franklin's backing and his influence at the Royal Court, they would have yielded before performing an act of mutiny by refusing to sail under Jones. Once at sea their old relationship would have returned. Jones, after 3 days (June 12th) left the ship, thereby appearing to renounce any claim to command. This might have been true, as Jones still believed that he could lead an American-French task force against the British Isles. Beside which, a voyage across the Atlantic with Landais and Lee as passengers combined with a mixed crew, some loyal to Landais, some angry at Jones, and a few still loyal Jones supporters, would be a nightmare.

Beyond all other troubles, there was the matter of "Commodore" Gillan, who had obtained L'Indien, the Holland built ship promised to Jones, but denied him by the Dutch government. Gillan planned to benefit from Jones problems by obtaining sailors from the disgruntled crew of Alliance.

Jones, who was once so honored that the entire world knew of his greatness, now lost much acclaim and prestige due to his misadventures in Paris and Lorient. He would never return to his original favor in the sight of the general public. However, he would be revered at a later time as one of America's greatest captains. More of Jones trials and tribulations at a later date.

References: Schlessinger's "Almanac of American History"; Wards "The War of the Revolution"; Morison's "John Paul Jones"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution."

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A Patriot's Perspective

Remembering Their Sacrifices

By Michael G. Lucas

I hope during this Independence Day, among the parades, barbeques, and fireworks, we remember the many Americans who, through the years, sacrificed for our freedom and independence. As we mark the birth of our nation, let us not forget those whose sacrifices made this occasion possible. We cannot fully appreciate our nation's birth without remembering those who willingly gave, and continue to give, so much for its creation and its ongoing protection.

Sacrifice is not a popular theme today. The last time that sacrifice received much billing was almost 50 years ago in President Kennedy's "ask not..." inaugural speech. In the most recent presidential primary debates, Ron Paul stated, "It's absolutely unnecessary to sacrifice." Mike Huckabee stated, "It's not so much...that people sacrifice, it's doing [things] differently." Mitt Romney stated, "The sacrifice that we need from the American people ... [is] saying 'let the programs that don't work go.'" Politicians obviously prefer to focus on what government can do for voters rather than what they can do for their country. We live in an age where there are promises of more health care at no cost, more services with no tax increases, more defense with no draft, more gain with no pain.

Though sacrifice is an unpopular theme, it would be a mistake to assume that America lacks the stomach for it. As far back as the 1830's, Alexis de Tocqueville, the French political thinker and historian, in his *Democracy in America* recognized that America was a sacrificing nation. He wrote "Every American will sacrifice a portion of his private interests to preserve the rest". Sacrifice is woven into the fabric of our nation. Generations of Americans have been willing to sacrifice and even die for a cause greater than them, whether it was in freeing the colonies from Crown rule, defeating fascism and communism, or destroying terrorism. Spanning our history from the Revolutionary War to the current war on terror, almost three million have been killed or wounded. Because they were willing to pay the price, our enemies have been defeated, Europe is free and at peace, Kuwait is free of Saddam's domination, Afghanistan is free of Taliban rule, and much of the world lives under democracy.

It is important that Americans remember that the tradition of sacrifice started with our Founding Fathers. The 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor for the cause of independence. Most of our Founding Fathers were men of means who had much to lose. They knew that signing the Declaration of Independence was actually placing a signature on their own death warrants. As they fully expected, the signers became hunted men; they suffered imprisonment, harassment, loss of property, and death. Many of the signers became broken men, but their unflinching willingness to sacrifice was never broken. Not one of the signers renounced his call for American independence.

The example set by the signers of the Declaration of Independence was followed by our patriot ancestors. These patriots were willing to pay the heavy price in defeating Great Britain and securing our independence. During the darkest days of the Revolutionary War, Thomas Paine had to remind the nation in *The American Crisis* that "tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered" and "what we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives everything its value". Because of their willingness to pay the price, some ended up languishing in prison ships; some lost limbs; others lost loved ones; many lost their possessions; and too many lost their lives. The sacrifices crossed all gender, racial, and status lines. Men and women, black and white, free and enslaved, elite and commoner, and soldiers from the lowest to the highest ranks were willing to give their all for the American cause. Here are the stories of a few representatives of these patriots. They include Thomas Nelson of Virginia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Levi Hanford, a 17 year old Connecticut militiaman, Sally St. Clair, a Creole girl from South Carolina, Lambert Latham, a slave from Connecticut, and George Washington, the nation's Commander-in-Chief.



Michael Lucas
Gold Country Chapter

A Patriot's Perspective

(continued from page 6)

Thomas Nelson bankrolled the military throughout the war. He lent money to soldiers, never expecting repayment. He neglected his own farm to work the fields of men called to service. He stripped his plantation to support the army. During the siege of Yorktown, Lafayette invited Nelson to watch the work of the 2nd Artillery. Lafayette asked Nelson's advice on potential targets in the city. Nelson encouraged them to target the best house where Cornwallis would probably have established his headquarters. Nelson even offered a five guineas prize for the first gunner to strike the house. The house being targeted was Nelson's own home. The war destroyed his health and left him impoverished.

In 1776, Levi Hanford enrolled in his uncle's Connecticut militia company. A year later he was taken prisoner by a Tory raiding party. His experience as a prisoner haunted him the rest of his life. He was imprisoned in a gutted sugar refinery. The conditions were dreadful and mortality rates approached 70%. The stench was so overpowering that it was difficult to breathe. Food was scant, filthy, and worm-infested. Conditions worsened when he was transferred to a prison ship. He was crammed below deck, left to starve and die from disease. Hanford was near death and, at any point, might have been freed by enlisting in the King's service, but he refused. Fortunately, Hanford survived the 13 months of captivity and was part of a prisoner exchange. Levi Hanford went home, rejoined his old unit, and resumed his fight for America's independence.

Sally St. Clair so much wanted to fight for her country that she disguised herself as a man and joined a South Carolina Regiment. She was killed in the Battle of Savannah, where her gender was finally discovered.

Lambert Latham, a slave at Fort Griswold, was part of the effort attempting to stop British raiders. Latham was wounded in his hand, but continued to fire at the enemy. The fort's commander, Lieutenant Colonel Ledyard, was forced to surrender. Ledyard handed over his sword to a British officer, who took it and stabbed him. Latham was so enraged that he stabbed the British officer with his bayonet. Latham was immediately killed in defense of his commander.

In April 1781, the British warship, HMS *Savage*, sailed up the Potomac and anchored at Mount Vernon. Captain Thomas Graves raided riverfront plantations and destroyed those whose owners refused to provide him supplies. Graves also encouraged slaves to run away and join the British cause. At Mount Vernon, Graves demanded that Lund Washington provide them a large supply of provisions. (Lund was General Washington's cousin and caretaker during the war.) Lund was under orders not to aid the enemy. However, under threat of attack, he capitulated and provided supplies to the British. Seventeen of Washington's slaves boarded the ship. When General Washington was informed, he was furious. He wrote Lund, "It would have been a less painful circumstance to me to have heard, that...they had burnt my Houses, and laid the Plantation in ruins...The loss of all my Negroes, and in the destruction of my Houses...I am prepared for the event". Rather than aid the enemy, George Washington would have preferred the destruction of his most prized possession, his beloved Mount Vernon.

The freedom our nation enjoys today came as a gift from those patriots who triumphed with their selfless determination. Thomas Paine wrote "These are the times that try men's souls: The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman". Let us make this Independence Day a tribute to those brave and selfless patriots who have given us our freedom and independence and deserve our "love and thanks".



Thomas Nelson
1738 - 1789
Signer of the
Declaration of Independence

About the Author: Michael Lucas is a retired electronics engineer and accountant, and is the editor and webmaster for the Gold Country Chapter SAR. Because of the influence of the SAR, he developed a love of American history and enjoys sharing it. He has graciously given his permission to reprint his articles in the Courier.

Photos from the May 8, 2010 Meeting. photos by Don Spradling.



L-R: Jim Warrick, Bob Lowe, Past Exalted Ruler, Don Littlefield, and Barbara Thieman, Lecturing Knight .



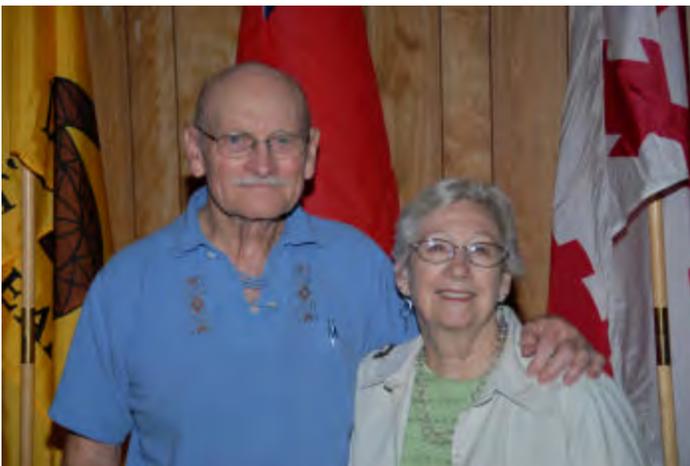
L-R: Steve Rainville, Ron Proffer, Jim Faulkinbury, Ernie Garcia, and Tom Chilton



←
Steve Rainville



L-R: Keith Bigbee, CASSAR VP North, Jim Young, Mother Lode Chapter President, and David Beach, Sacramento Chapter Eagle Scout Contest Chairman.



John and Agnes Vawter.



Karen and Jim Faulkinbury, and Pete Hefler.

More photos from the May 8, 2010 Meeting.

photos by Don Spradling.



President Don Littlefield presents Eagle Scout Brady Baldwin with the Eagle Scout Certificate, medal, and a check for \$500.00, as winner of the Sacramento Contest.



Eagle Scout Brady Baldwin displays his sash with some of the 121 merit badges he has earned. Brady was also the CASSAR Eagle Scout winner.



← President Don Littlefield presents Garrett Hill with the Knight Essay Certificate, medal, and a check for \$500.00 as winner of the Sacramento Chapter Contest.



President Don Littlefield presents Dronneil Chandra with the ROTC Certificate, medal, and a check for \$500.00 as winner of the Sacramento Chapter Contest.



Dronneil Chandra with his father, Dron, and his sister, Shiksha.

More photos from the May 8, 2010 Meeting.

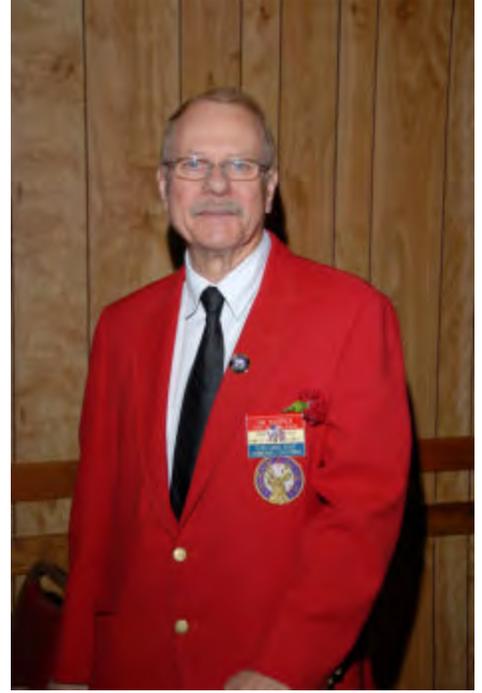
photos by Don Spradling.



Ron Proffer



Medora and Clare Allen



Executive Vice-President
Jim Warrick



Ernie Garcia



Ted and Lynn Robinson



Doug Cross

Minutes of the meeting held on May 8, 2010.

The joint meeting with the Carmichael Elks Club was called to order at 12:10 PM by President Don Littlefield who then turned the meeting over to Executive VP Jim Warrick, who also represented the Elks Club as Past Exalted Ruler. The Invocation was given by the Elks Club Chaplain, Mike Matz, after which the Sacramento SAR Color Guard Presented the Colors. Eagle Scouts Brady Baldwin and Erick Horton were asked to lead the Pledge of Allegiance. Del Hanson then lead the SAR Pledge. The Color Guard then Posted the Colors and retired from the room.

Jim Warrick introduced the distinguished guest representing the Elks Club --- Jeff Hansen, Exalted Ruler, Mike Matz, Chaplain, and other lodge officials. Don Littlefield then recognized the SAR officers present: Keith Bigbee - CASSAR VP North, Tom Chilton - CASSAR Registrar and Past President of the Sacramento Chapter, Jim Faulkinbury - CASSAR Secretary and Past President of the Sacramento Chapter, Jeff Goodwin - CASSAR Chancellor and Past President of the Sacramento Chapter, Del Hansen - Past President of the Sacramento Chapter, and Jim Young - President of the Mother Lode Chapter. All DAR members present were welcomed.



Following lunch, the Awards Ceremony began. Awards were presented to the following youth:

- Elks Club Free Throw (4th in the Nation) – Sophia Lathe
- Elks Club Eagle Scout – Eric Horton
- Sacramento SAR Eagle Scout Contest – Brady Baldwin
- Sacramento SAR Knight Essay Contest – Garrett Hill
- Elks Club Americanism Contest - Ali Newman, Moriah Ponder, Jackie Chan, and Travis Davin
- Sacramento SAR JROTC Outstanding Cadet – Dronneil Chandra
- Elks Club El Camino Jr. Eagles Outstanding League Player

All of the award recipients were thanked for their discipline, diligence, and patriotism. Mother Lode SAR President Jim Young then led the SAR Recessional, and Sacramento SAR Chaplain Doug Cross gave the Benediction, followed by the singing of God Bless America. The Sacramento Chapter Color Guard was then asked to Retire the Colors, and the meeting was adjourned

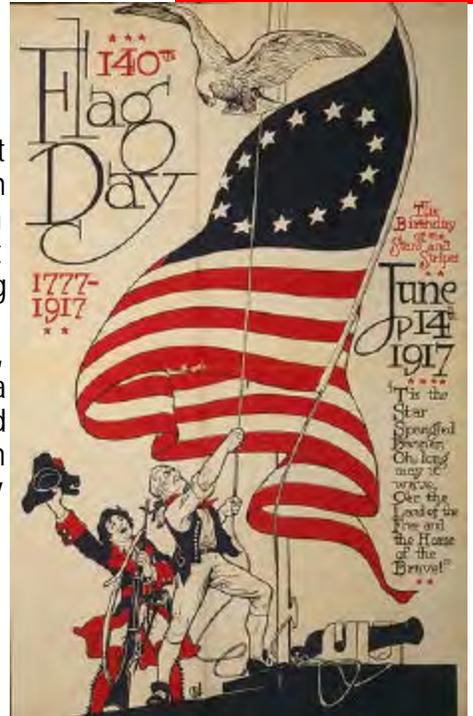
Respectfully submitted, Jim Faulkinbury, Secretary



Flag Day - June 14th

In the United States, **Flag Day** is celebrated on June 14. It commemorates the adoption of the flag of the United States, which happened that date by resolution of the Second Continental Congress in 1777. In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation that officially established June 14 as Flag Day. In August 1949, National Flag Day was established by an Act of Congress.

Flag Day is not an official federal holiday, though on June 14, 1937, Pennsylvania became the first (and only) state to celebrate Flag Day as a state holiday, beginning in the town of Rennerdale. Title 36 of the United States Code, Subtitle I, Part A, CHAPTER 1, § 110 is the official statute on Flag Day; however, it is at the President's discretion to proclaim officially the observance.



Poster commemorating the 140th Flag Day on 14 June 1917



A MONTHLY PUBLICATION
BY THE SACRAMENTO
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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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WE ARE ON THE WEB!
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