



A MONTHLY PUBLICATION BY THE MOTHER LODGE CHAPTER OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

January 2011

Volume 5 Issue 1

Mother Lode Dispatch



Calling All Compatriots



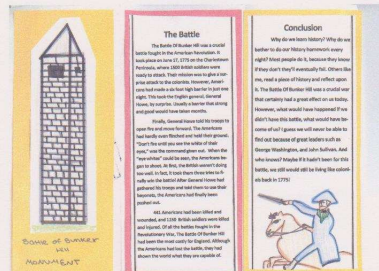
January 2011 Program

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Middle School Tri-fold Brochure Contest For 8th Graders in California

2010-11 Theme: "The Battle of Bunker Hill"
Sponsor: Sons of the American Revolution (SAR)



A Sample of one side of a Tri-fold Brochure by an 8th Grader in 2009

Prizes and Awards

All in U.S. Series EE Savings Bonds

State Winners: 1st \$600 2nd \$400 ←this year!

National Winners: 1st \$500 2nd \$300 3rd \$200 Coming Soon!

Prizes & Awards for local contests vary by SAR Chapter

Where to find the contest rules: <http://www.californiasar.org/brochure/>

THIS IS A BRAND NEW CONTEST! HAVE YOUR TEACHER CONTACT:
Contest Chairman Tom Adams tomadams1776@yahoo.com (916) 600-7211

Deadline: December 31, 2010 -The Contest Chairman will coordinate with you and your Local SAR Chapter for a time & place to submit your Entry

How to locate your Local SAR Chapter:

<http://www.californiasar.org/chapters/>

Americanism Middle School Tri-fold Brochure Contest
California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution - www.californiasar.org
Ref: CASSAR Brochure Contest Flyer 3 - 8/26/2010

This is the first year of the 8th grade Brochure Contest and we (Mother Lode) have the opportunity to vote for the brochures that have been entered from middle schools in our area. Tom Adams, CASSAR Youth Programs Chair, will explain the rules and take us through the voting process.

This is a great opportunity to support the chapter by attending and voting



Next Meeting
January 25, 2011

Denny's Restaurant
3446 Coach Lane
Cameron Park, CA.
6:30 PM

The President's Corner by Jim Young

Mother Lode Chapter Officers for 2011

President

Jim Young

1st Vice President

Bob Conover

2nd Vice President

Tom Adams

Secretary

Tom Douglas

Treasurer

Roy Tougaw

Registrar

Jim Young (acting)

Chaplain

Gene Myers

Dispatch Editor

Tom Douglas

Historian

Mel Roush

Committee Chairmen

Eagle Scout Program

Tom Douglas

ROTC Program

Vacant

Knight Essay Contest

Tom Douglas

Valley Forge Program

Vacant

Law Enforcement Program

John Krahn

Flag Certificate Program

Doug Stone

Americanism Poster Contest

Tom Adams



Happy New Year Compatriots! I hope all of you enjoyed the holidays. I wish everyone and their families a healthy and happy new year. I am confident that 2011 will be another year of growth for the Mother Lode Chapter. I would like to extend my thanks and appreciation to all the newly elected and continuing officers of the Chapter for their commitment to serve. A special thank you to General Doug Stone for taking on the role of the Flag Certificate Program Chairman.

One of my personal goals this year is to see the Mother Lode Chapter grow to a medium size chapter. Recruitment is key in attracting new members; this requires a commitment from each one of us.

As a reminder; next month at our scheduled meeting, we will be honoring our "First Responders" from El Dorado County. This will include a member from the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office and the Placerville Police Department. Compatriot John Krahn and his wife (Ladies Auxiliary member) Joy Krahn have worked tirelessly to make this happen and all that they do is appreciated.

I look forward to another productive year, and I thank all of you for your continued support.

In Patriotic Service,

Jim Young

*Jim Young can be reached at 530-622-6389,
or at: jyoung1776@directcon.net
Mother Lode Chapter Sons of the American Revolution Tax ID #26-1428350*

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.

The American Revolution – Month By Month - January 1781

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

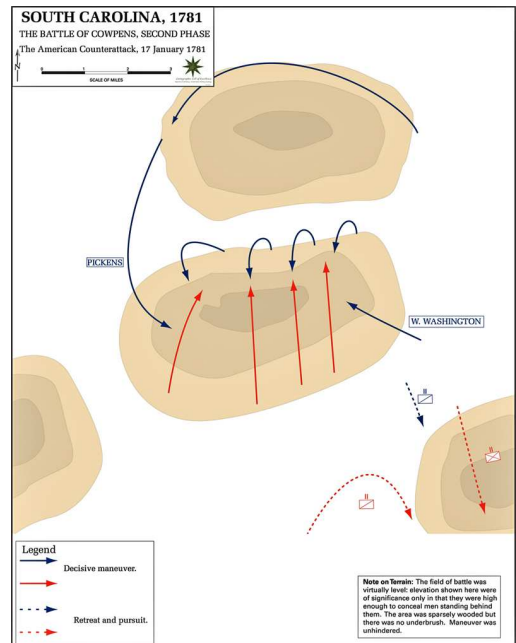
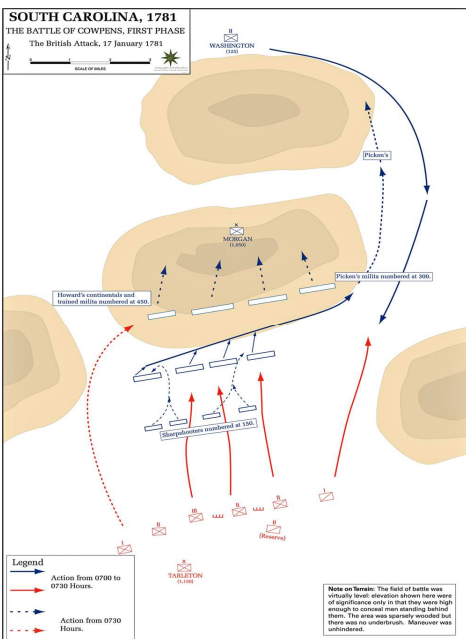
The year of 1781 began rather ignominiously. The morale of the population and the economy were at a dangerously low ebb. The authorization on New Years day of 191 million dollars more in paper currency was enough to discourage even the most loyal citizen. By spring the Continental dollar would be worthless, almost bringing the economy to its knees. If that was not enough trouble, there was mutiny in the Northern army for whom winter camp was a repetition of hardships encountered in previous years. Where, in the past, some had deserted or gone home until summer, January 1st found Wayne's troops [Pennsylvania Line] disorderly in the streets. Enlisted for three years or the end of the war, they contended that it was whichever came first. Told that it was for the end of the war, they openly mutinied. Officers tried in vain to stop the tumult, but it could not be stopped. One officer was killed, two wounded, and an enlisted man on guard in an artillery park was killed. Three regiments marched to Princeton, arriving on January 3rd. The President of Congress went to Princeton and reached an agreement with the mutineers. That resulted in so many discharges that the Pennsylvania Line for all practical purposes ceased to exist.

The leniency shown at Princeton led to another mutiny. On January 20th, three New Jersey regiments marched toward Trenton. Washington and his officers were concerned that the mild treatment of the Pennsylvania regiments had encouraged further mutiny. Washington had already been criticized by some of his closest advisors for hanging Major Andre. Washington, realizing that desperate measures were needed to stop further mutinies, sent Major General Robert Howe with a detachment of well fed and well equipped New England Continentals with orders to put down the mutiny and to execute several of their leaders to discourage any future thoughts of mutiny by other units. The outstanding leaders (one man from each regiment) were selected for court martial. Two were summarily hanged, and the third was allowed to return to his regiment. The mutiny broken, the men returned to duty.

If the year had not already had enough grief, traitorous Benedict Arnold on the evening of January 3rd, brought his vessels up to Hood's Point on the James River abeam of a small militia battery. The defenders fired on the vessels without doing any significant damage. Then, realizing that they could not sufficiently resist an attack, they abandoned the position under cover of darkness, leaving the cannon. At first light, Simcoe landed. Finding no resistance, he spiked the guns and re-embarked. Arnold then moved up river to Westover (about 25 miles below Richmond), where they again disembarked and marched unopposed toward Richmond, arriving near Richmond on January 5th. An emissary was sent to Governor Jefferson, offering to spare the city if he would allow Arnold's ships to come upriver unopposed to carry away all tobacco in the warehouses. Jefferson refused the offer, resulting in much more dire results.

Washington had several times advised Governor Jefferson of the possibility of an invasion of Virginia. Either Jefferson was unable to, or failed to provide any plan or call any troops for defense of the state. Why he refused Arnold's offer is unknown as he had no defense for the capital. The offer having been refused, Arnold, upon his unopposed occupation of Richmond, took the tobacco, and then methodically burned all the buildings including those with the state's papers and archives. His work completed, he then moved his expedition to Portsmouth for winter camp.

During this time, he had sent Simcoe with 42 men to subdue one hundred and fifty militiamen at Long Bridge. Approaching without his entire force being observed, he sent buglers to the right and his men to the left of the militia. In a loud voice he ordered his infantry to advance (he had none) and then charged with his horsemen. Thinking that they were facing a superior force on three sides, the militia fired a few shots and began a withdrawal. The result of Simcoe's guile was twenty militia killed and eight captured. Having completed his assignment, he withdrew to Westover to join the main force.



Continues on page 4

The American Revolution – Month By Month - January 1781

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(cont.)

Washington, noting that Arnold was isolated from any other British forces, wanted to capture and try him for the capital offense of treason. He arranged for a French force under Le Bardeur de Tilly to sail south and destroy Arnold's fleet and land troops to assist Lafayette, who was sent overland with three regiments (1,200 Continentals) to join with the anticipated French troops. The French admiral arrived to find Arnold's fleet in shallow water on the Elizabeth River, where his ships could not reach them. Discouraged, the French returned to Newport, arriving February 24th.

On January 2nd, Cornwallis ordered Tarleton to move from Ninety Six with 1,100 men to catch up to Morgan and push him toward Kings Mountain, where Cornwallis would be waiting for the unsuspecting Morgan. The two forces had approximately the same number of men, but considering regular troops, Morgan had less than one third as many as Tarleton. On Jan 15th, Tarleton moved toward Morgan. On the 16th, he crossed the Tiger River only six miles below Morgan, who then moved to a location where there were cow pens, giving that name in history to the location of the battle. Morgan has been criticized for choosing this open site at a bend in the Broad River to give battle. Some say Morgan's thinking was that he could not count on the militia standing against a British attack. However, if they were surrounded and in a bend of the river, they would have no place to run and would have to stand and fight. Others say that Morgan was just tired of running and wanted a fight. Under whatever circumstances, his tactics were not only unusual but spectacular in their result.

On the 17th, Morgan set Pickens with his riflemen in front of the Continentals, telling them to hold their fire until the enemy was within 50 yards, and then to fire at the men with the epaulets. After two volleys they were to fallback and form the second rank. If pressed too hard, the first two ranks were to move to the wings in good order and take up battle positions there. Tarleton would then be surrounded in the open on three sides, while the Americans would be protected by trees and under brush to the right and left. If pushed to the sides, Morgan would then have Tarleton in a crescent on the land side with his (Tarleton's) back to the river.

Even with a few missteps, the plan worked perfectly. Tarleton, moving forward to determine Morgan's strength and position, was deceived by no apparent support for the militia in front of him. Thinking that he had caught an inferior force with no place to run, he ordered a cavalry charge resulting in Picken's riflemen emptying fifteen saddles and putting the mounted Dragoons to flight. Once behind their own lines, the horsemen were unwilling to attack the irregulars a second time. Tarleton now ordered a general attack. By this time, Pickens had formed as the second line of defense. Again, the riflemen fired at the enemy at close range with devastating effect. After firing they moved to the wings in good order, but the right wing, was in danger of being flanked due to one group of militia not understanding the order and faced about retreating in good order. The main battle line observing this movement also moved back, again in good order. Seeing this, Tarleton, sure of victory ordered his entire command forward where they were again fired upon with disastrous results.

Lt. Col William Washington and his cavalry chased the now dispirited Dragoons, who were fleeing, and the Scotch Highlanders, who stood until they were overwhelmed. The British artillerymen fought until they were all killed, but the rest of Tarleton's force was on the run. Washington, seeing that Tarleton and about 200 men were in full retreat, got ahead of his troops. Tarleton, observing that Washington was almost alone in front, turned with two officers to engage him. He would have been killed had it not been for a sergeant who deflected a saber slash directed at Washington and a 14 year old bugler who shot a second assailant out of the saddle. With his main force alongside him, Washington continued to pursue the fleeing British. Morgan captured many prisoners, the supply train, 100 Dragoon horses, and some 60 Negro slaves.



Painted by William Ranney in 1845, this depiction of the Battle of Cowpens shows an unnamed black soldier (left) firing his pistol and saving the life of Colonel William Washington (on white horse in center).

(cont. on page 5)

The American Revolution – Month By Month - January 1781

by Andrew J. Stough III, Edited by Harold Rogers

(cont.)

Cowpens did not rank in size with Savannah or Charleston, but it had a positive effect, signaling a turn of the tide in the Americans favor. It also vindicated Greene's strategy as to the manner in which Militia and irregulars were to be handled in set piece battles. Tarleton, previously considered invulnerable, was now a beaten commander, and by militia and riflemen supported by a small force of Continentals. British losses were 100 killed (39 were officers), 229 wounded, plus 600 unhurt men were captured. American losses were 12 killed and 60 wounded. (See NOTE on page 8)

On the evening of the 17th, Cornwallis, camped 25 miles away from Cowpens, was waiting for the arrival of reinforcements when a messenger informed him of the defeat. On the 18th, Morgan charged Picken's with tending the wounded, burying the dead, and escorting the prisoners to Island Ford on the Catawba River. With the Continentals and the rest of the militia, he pushed on, reasoning that his only way to escape Cornwallis' larger force would be to cross at Ramsour's Mill by the only available route to the north and safety. If it came to a battle with Cornwallis, there was no hope of winning. Fortunately for Morgan, Cornwallis delayed his departure until the 18th, allowing Morgan to escape.

Cornwallis not only miscalculated the route that Morgan would travel, but how much the size of his own support train would slow his march. Arriving at Ramsour's Mills, he became determined to catch Morgan. To do so, he had to transform his force into one of light foot. He did this by burning any equipment not essential to his immediate needs, including all his casks of rum. While laying at the Mills, approximately 250 Hessians and some Britons deserted. Meanwhile Morgan had arrived at his destination and rested his troops until February 1st.

Huger and Greene did not get news of the victory at Cowpens on the 17th until January 25th. Greene, foreseeing that Cornwallis might be a peril to the army if it remained divided, ordered Huger to move all prisoners to safety in Virginia, and then rejoin the main force. Then, with a guide and a small detachment, he set off the 28th through dangerous Tory controlled territory, a trek of 125 miles, arriving there January 30th. Morgan was instructed to join the main body. Greene planned for his army to follow a route that Cornwallis could follow. It was planned as a game of cat and mouse, with the mouse continuously nipping the cat without getting caught. February should be interesting.



Brig. General Daniel Morgan

1736-1802

NOTE:. On the same day as Morgan's Victory (Jan 17, 1781), Spanish forces led by Don Eugenio Pourre captured the British post of St. Joseph (probably present day St. Joseph, MO.) in the Illinois territory. Spain later claimed the entire region, basing their claim that Pourre's victory, and his continued holding of the territory adjacent, had established Spain's lawful right to the area which cemented their claim for what was, or later became, the Louisiana Territory..

References: Schlessinger's "Almanac of American History"; Wards "The War of the Revolution"; Lancaster's "The American Revolution"; Higginbotham's "The War of American Independence"; Churchill's "The Great Republic"; Van Doren's "Franklin"; Ency Britannica; Lancaster's "The American Revolution."

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CASSAR President **Wayne Griswold** prepares to give the Oath of Office to the 2011 officers and program chairmen of the Mother Lode Chapter.

Far left standing, CASSAR President, **Wayne Griswold**, seated far left, Compatriot **John Krahn**, Chair of the Law Enforcement Program, Standing left to right, Compatriots **Mel Roush**; historian, **Tom Adams**; 2nd Vice President & Youth Program Chair, **Tom Douglas**; Secretary, **Jim Young**; President, **Gene Myers**; Chaplain, **Roy Tougaw**; Treasurer, **Bob Conover**; 1st Vice President. Not pictured, Compatriot **Doug Stone**; Flag Certificate Program.



President Young holds the Betsy Ross Flag as Compatriot John Krahn looks on. Compatriot Tom Chilton described the Flag



President Young presents Serapis Flag flags while Compatriot Chilton describes it



President Griswold explains the importance of the officers oath



President Griswold offers the oath of office to the ML Members



Mother Lode President Jim Young presents Chaplain Gene Myers the medal and certificate for Meritorious Service



President Young pins the service medal on Chaplain Myers. Compatriot Myers has held the position for three years.



CASSAR President Wayne Griswold and Mother Lode Chaplin Gene Myers



Compatriots Tom Adams, Gene Bell, Jim Young and Tom Chilton



Compatriot Mel Roush and guests Joyce Douglas and Joy Krahn



Treasurer Roy Tougaw, Marcia Conover and 1st VP Bob Conover



l-r Tom Chilton, Mel Roush, Joyce Douglas, Joy and John Krahn

Mother Lode Chapter

Minutes of the December 28, 2010 Meeting

The meeting was called to order by President Jim Young at 6:30 PM

After the Invocation by Gene Myers, the Pledge of allegiance led by John Krahn and the Pledge to the SAR, led by Tom Adams the minutes of the November meeting were approved.

The following guests were introduced. Joy Krahn, Joyce Douglas, and Marcia Conover. Two Associate Members were also in attendance, Wayne Griswold, CASSAR President and Tom Chilton CASSAR Registrar. In all there were nine members and five guests.

Reports: **Secretary** Tom Douglas and President Young attended an Eagle Scout Court of Honor for Kristofer Moen-Chinn and presented him with an Eagle Scout Certificate of Recognition.

Treasurer Roy Tougaw reported a bank balance of \$1442.00. The State and National dues of \$960.00 have been paid to the state secretary.

Registrar (acting) Jim Young is still working with Doug Keefaver and Sam Bradley to complete their applications.

Youth Chair Tom Adams reported on the ongoing youth programs of our chapter. The poster, brochure, Eagle Scout and essay contests are all doing well.

CASSAR President Wayne Griswold pointed out an article by Tom Adams in the California Compatriot regarding compatriots in period uniforms to attract more members. President Griswold invited Compatriot Tom Douglas to describe the uniform he was wearing. President Griswold's term of office will end at the CASSAR Spring Meeting in April and there will be a number of state offices to be filled.

CASSAR Registrar Tom Chilton reported that applications state wide are down considerably. He then presented two flags from the Sacramento Chapter's collection, the Betsy Ross and Serapis flags.

The following officers were installed, President Jim Young, Secretary Tom Douglas, Treasurer Roy Tougaw, 1st Vice President Bob Conover, 2nd Vice President Tom Adams, Historian Mel Roush, Chaplin Gene Myers. Committee chairs included John Krahn Law Enforcement and Doug Stone Flag Certification Program.

Compatriot Gene Myers was present the Meritorious Service Medal.

After the Benediction by Chaplin Myers and singing of God Bless America the meeting was adjourned at 8:40 PM.

Respectfully submitted,
Tom Douglas, Secretary



Mother Lode Chapter's 2011 Calendar of Events

January 25— Regular Meeting/Brochure voting

February 4— First poster presentation

February 22—Regular meeting/Washington's Birthday
Law Enforcement awards program

March 22— Regular meeting/Poster voting

April 4-8—136th CASSAR Spring Membership Meeting
Irving, CA

April 26—Regular meeting

May 24— Regular meeting/ Youth Awards Program

June 28— Regular meeting

July— No Meeting/ Celebrate the 4th

August—No Meeting

September 27— Regular Meeting

October 25— Regular Meeting

November—Regular Meeting
Board of Manager's Meeting

December 27— Regular Meeting
Wreaths across America

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