



The Patriot Journal

Newsletter of the Raleigh NCSSAR Chapter
North Carolina Society Sons of the American Revolution

President's Corner

Richard A. Peña, President

Hear ye, hear ye, here comes the Year 2021:

Many of us, if not all, are thankful 2020 is behind us. Our thoughts are with those of your family, extended families, and friends that have suffered losses of loved ones, business opportunities, or employment. Looking back on 2020, we faced the COVID-19 challenges like many other service societies, which altered the way the chapter functioned and socialized. The 2021 chapter meeting schedule forecast is as follows; we will continue to have ZOOM meetings through the First Quarter of 2021. The Chapter Leadership Team will evaluate the Second Quarter for an in-person meeting based on the State of North Carolina and Wake County COVID-19 Advisories.

As a chapter, I am proud of our members' ability to adapt and try new approaches, like using Zoom as an alternative to in-person meetings. We continued to thrive during 2020 and grow with new membership. We even brought back the chapter's newsletter. Also, during 2020 we experienced leadership changes with Stephen Morris and Ron Hill, who have stepped aside to focused on family and loved ones. I want to thank Stephen and Ron for all they have done for the Raleigh Chapter over the past years.

Patriots are the foundation...

Each member of our chapter is very important to the Raleigh Chapter, North Carolina Society and the SAR national organization. Thank you for your continued membership during this time. Chapter Please visit the [NCSSAR websites](#) to keep informed, and thank you for keeping your 2021 membership renewal up to date.



Winter 2021

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Registrar's Report & Welcome New Members

Bob Whitehead, Registrar

Since the last Registrar's Report on October 5, 2020, eight New Member Applications and one Supplemental Application have been approved by NSSAR. They are listed below.

There are currently eight New Member Applications and five Supplemental Applications under review at the Nation Society.

Since January 1, 2020, the Raleigh Chapter has had 31 New Member Applications and thirteen Supplemental Applications approved.

[Continued on Page 2](#)

The Raleigh Chapter Leadership Team 2021:

Raleigh Chapter Officers

- **Chapter President:** Richard Peña
- **Chapter Vice-President:** Richard Peña (until filled)
- **Secretary:** Robert Sigmon (until filled)
- **Treasurer:** Robert Sigmon
- **Registrar:** Robert Whitehead
- **Chaplin:** Van Jones
- **Communication Officer:** David Bamford
- **Members at Large:** James Becker and Glenn Sappie

Committee Chairmen

- **Knight Essay -George and Stella Knight Essay -** Stephen Morris
- **Oration Contest - Joseph S. Rumbaugh Oration Contest -** Jeremy Hodges
- **Eagle Scout - Arthur M. and Berdena King Eagle Scout Contest -** Stephen Morris
- **ROTC/JROTC – Awards Program -** Karl Feld
- **American History Award – Dr. Tom & Betty Lawrence American History Award -** Glenn Sappie
- **Elementary School Poster Contest -** Robert Sigmon
- **Middle School Brochure Contest -** Robert Sigmon

As compatriots, we will look forward to 2021 with optimism tempered with pragmatism and courage. We have much to accomplish in 2021:

- Continue to increase membership
- SAR-DAR Participation
- Increased Participation in the Color Guard
- Four Quarterly Newsletters
- Member Directory
- Member's Patriot Ancestor Biography Project
- Patriot Grave Markings
- Family Tree DNA Project

Be Minutemen. Be Ready. Make Your Patriot Ancestor Proud.



Welcome New Members

Continued from Page 1

The week of December 27, 2020, the Chapter had an application approved by the National Society that had previously been pended. The application was approved by using DNA evidence. This was the first time in North Carolina that DNA has been used to prove an application. Currently the SAR policy is to only permit DNA evidence to prove the lineage from the applicant to his parent. Perhaps that will be expanded in the future to include older generations, but that is unknown at this time.

New Member Applications Approved

James McKimmon (Patriot: Jacob Leonard)
 Bradley Donald Cook (Patriot: Lemuel Cook)
 Leslie Pat Harrison (Patriot: Obadiah Taylor)
 David John Lucey (Patriot: Peter Stanhope)
 David Scott Lucey (Patriot: Peter Stanhope)
 John David Lucey (Patriot: Peter Stanhope)
 Joshua Philip Lucey (Patriot: Peter Stanhope)
 Norman Arthur Matthias III (Patriot: Silas Youngs)

Supplemental Applications Approved

Robert August Whitehead (Patriot: Isaac Oliver)

New Member Transfer

William Bruce Hustis transferred from the Philadelphia-Continental Chapter (Patriot: George Jewell)

UPCOMING RALEIGH CHAPTER ZOOM MEETINGS

- February 18, 2021, 7PM—8 PM

[February 2021 Raleigh Chapter Zoom Meeting – North Carolina SAR \(ncssar.org\)](https://www.ncssar.org/zoom-meeting-2021-02-18)

- March 18, 2021, 7PM—8 PM

[March 2021 Raleigh Chapter Zoom Meeting – North Carolina SAR \(ncssar.org\)](https://www.ncssar.org/zoom-meeting-2021-03-18)

NEW MEMBERS' BIOS



Bradley Donald Cook

Compatriot Cook was raised in southeast Michigan. In 2007 Brad received his undergraduate from Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI, in Computer Engineering. After graduation Brad relocated to Raleigh, NC, where he started his career in Healthcare IT. Currently, Brad is working with UNC Health. He is also continuing his education at NC State and enrolled in the Jenkins MBA program. Brad is married to Andria Lynn Cook who is originally from upstate Michigan. Andria is a 3rd grade teacher in Wake County, and they share two kids, Cater Harrison Cook (6) and Hayden Elliot Cook (4). In his free time, Brad loves traveling and spending time on Jordan Lake and has interest in ancestral research. Compatriot Cook's membership in The Sons of the American Revolution is based on his bloodline descent from Patriot Lemuel Cook. During the Revolution, Cook served in the 2nd Continental Light Dragoons. This Regiment saw action at the Battles of Brandywine and Yorktown. Lemuel is also regarded as the oldest surviving veteran of the Revolution.

Connor William Brian Goodwin

Compatriot Goodwin was born and raised in Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina. He attended Raleigh Charter High School where he ran cross country and graduated Magna Cum Laude in 2020. Connor was involved in Scouting and held the Senior Patrol Leader position in his Troop. He was a counselor in the National Youth Leadership Training (NYLT) and achieved the rank of Eagle Scout with Gold Palm in 2019. Connor was accepted into the Honors College at East Carolina University with a Pre-Med major. He aspires to be an orthopedic surgeon. He is an associate in the Alpha Epsilon Delta Medical Honors Society. Compatriot Goodwin's membership in the Sons of the American Revolution is based on his blood line descent from Patriot Pvt. William Goodwin. During the Revolution, Patriot Goodwin served under Capt. Walker in the 7th NC Regiment and later transferred to the 1st NC Regiment under Capt. Dixon. He served from March of 1777 until the end of the war. These Regiments saw action at the Battles of Brandywine, Germantown, White Marsh, Guilford Court House, Eutaw Springs, and Hillsborough.

David Loftin (Dave) Goodwin

Compatriot Goodwin was born and raised in Wake County, North Carolina, near the Town of Apex. He attended Apex High School where he played football, baseball and ran track. He attained the rank of Eagle Scout at the age of 15. He attended East Carolina University and was President of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity and sat on the Greek Council. He received a B.A. from NC State University, Cum Laude, in 1994. Dave is currently a retired executive from Wake County Government where he served for over 37 years. Dave was a key member of the planning design and construction of the Wake County Justice Center in Downtown Raleigh and was honored with the Order of the Long Leaf Pine at retirement. Dave is married to Lita Karin Sowrey of Boca Raton Florida. He and Karin spend their time between Raleigh and Oak Island NC and keeping up with their son Connor (also Compatriot) who attends East Carolina University Honors College concentrating in Pre-Med. Compatriot Goodwin's membership in the Sons of the American Revolution is based on his blood line descent from Patriot Pvt. William Goodwin. During the Revolution Patriot Goodwin served under Capt. Walker in the 7th NC Regiment and later transferred to the 1st NC Regiment under Capt. Dixon. He served from March of 1777 until the end of the war. These Regiments saw action at the Battles of Brandywine, Germantown, White Marsh, Guilford Court House, Eutaw Springs, and Hillsborough.

NEW MEMBERS' BIOS



Leslie "Pat" Harrison

Compatriot Harrison was raised in Des Plaines, Cook County, Illinois. In 1970 Pat received a B.A. from Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago. He enlisted in the U.S. Army Ready Reserve, 305th Psychological Warfare Unit. He served from 1970-1976. Pat is retired from BASF Corporation where he worked in crop protection. He enjoys his days playing with his three Raleigh grandchildren, golfing, and traveling when possible, especially to Chicago to visit family and friends. Both Pat and his wife Susan are from the Chicago area and met while in high school. Their son Christopher is a police officer and lives with his wife and two children in Illinois. Their daughter Jennifer lives with her husband and three children just a mile down the road from Pat and Susan. Pat's membership in the Sons of the American Revolution is based on his bloodline descent from Patriot Private Obadiah Taylor. During the Revolution, Private Obadiah Taylor served in the Continental Army under Brigadier General Paterson at Camp Totowa.

Glenn Allan Roseman, Sr.

Compatriot Roseman was raised in Catawba County, North Carolina. In 1990 Glenn received a B.S. from Appalachian State University in Boone, NC. In 1992 he received a MPA from Appalachian State University. In 2011 he received certifications as Church Worker and Lay Ministry from Concordia University in Mequon, WI, leading to ordination through colloquy as a Specific Ministry Pastor in the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. In 2018 he received a Graduate Certificate in Criminal Justice Education from East Carolina University in Greenville, NC. Glenn is currently employed as an Instructor (full time) at Mitchell Community College in Statesville, NC, and as an Adjunct Instructor at Catawba Valley Community College. Further, he is pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran Church (LCMS), Lincolnton (Pumpkin Center), NC. He is married to Kecia Jean Wilson who is originally from Watauga County, NC. They have six children Rachael, Emma, Sarah, Sally, Glenn, II, and Lucy, ages 15-23. Four are attending Appalachian currently. One is an Appalachian graduate (Hospitality Management) working at Shelton Vineyards in Stokes County, NC, as their event planner. Their youngest attends University Christian High School Hickory, NC. In his spare time Glenn enjoys reading, investing, working outside, and RESTING at the beach. Compatriot Roseman's membership in The Sons of the American Revolution is based on his bloodline descent from Patriot Major George Henry Wilfong, sixth great grandfather. Major Wilfong served in the Lincoln County, NC militia where he participated in the Battle of Kings Mountain, NC, October 7, 1780. He is buried in the Old St. Paul's Lutheran Church graveyard in Newton, NC, Catawba County.



Chaplain's Prayer

Van Jones, Chaplain



Oh, LORD, how we remember,

Those in our past who have lived through

Different diseases and epidemics: Smallpox, Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Spanish Flu and many others.

Our ancestors lived through much of the same as we do today,

But they had no idea what caused it and how.

Be with us today as we call, visit and email to check each other's wellbeing.

Help us to remember, so we can remember today.

Help us to remember and not forget our ancestors, or friends and those who have died from this horrible experience.

With you we place our trust. Amen.

Get your children and grandchildren involved !

Your children or grandchildren qualify for membership in the **National Society of the Children of the American Revolution (C.A.R.)** if they are ages 0 to 21. This is an excellent youth program for them to gain valuable life skills and leadership experiences; they also learn American heritage, history, and patriotism. Many C.A.R. members have moved on to become leaders in the S.A.R. and D.A.R. Membership is open to descendants of patriots of the American Revolution. Encourage them to join today.

More information can be found at this link:

[N.C.S.C.A.R. – North Carolina Society of the Children of the American Revolution](#) .



“Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom, must, like men, undergo the fatigues of supporting it” - **Thomas Paine**

JOIN US ON ZOOM !

Don't miss out! Check the NCSSAR Calendar for upcoming virtual

Chapter, Society, and National SAR meeting dates and times.

(Click here) [North Carolina Events – North Carolina SAR \(ncssar.org\)](#)



Upcoming SAR Events

Event Description	Dates - 2021	Calendar URL
240th Anniversary of the Battle of Cowpens	Sunday, January 17, 2021	Click Here
240th Anniversary of the Battle of Cowan's Ford	Saturday, January 30, 2021	Click Here
242ND Battle of Kettle Creek, GA (CG)	Saturday, February 6, 2021	Click Here
240th Anniversary of The crossing of the Dan, VA (CG)	Saturday, February 13, 2021	Click Here
245th Commemoration of Moores Creek Bridge (CG)	Saturday, February 27, 2021	Click Here
240th Battle of Guilford Courthouse (CG)	Saturday, March 13, 2021	Click Here
245TH Halifax Resolves (CG)	Monday, April 12, 2021	Click Here
246th Patriot Day (CG)	Monday, April 19, 2021	Click Here
250th Patriot Day: Alamance Battleground (CG)	Saturday, May 15, 2021	Click Here
246th Mecklenberg Declaration (CG)	Thursday, May 20, 2021	Click Here
241th Battle of Ramsour's Mill (CG)	Saturday, June 12, 2021	Click Here
246th Liberty Point Resolves - Lafayette (CG)	Saturday, June 19, 2021	Click Here
Patriot Guion/Gaston Grave Marking - New Bern (CG)	Saturday, June 26, 2021	Click Here
The Ringing of the Liberty Bell - Raleigh	Sunday, July 4, 2021	Click Here
241st Battle of Colson's Mill (CG)	Saturday, July 24, 2021	Click Here
240th Battle of Rockfish Creek (CG) - Col. Lillington	Saturday, July 31, 2021	Click Here
240th House on the Horseshoe (CG)	Saturday, August 7, 2021	Click Here
246th Signing of the Tryon Resolves (CG)	Saturday, August 14, 2021	Click Here
247th New Bern Resolves (CG)	Saturday, August 28, 2021	Click Here
241st Crossing of Catawba River at Greenlee Ford (CG)	Saturday, October 2, 2021	Click Here
241st Battle of King's Mountain (CG)	Thursday, October 7, 2021	Click Here
241st Battle of Shallow's Ford (CG) 200	Saturday, October 9, 2021	Click Here
Yorktown Victory Day (CG)	Tuesday, October 19, 2021	Click Here
Patriot Abner Nash Grave Marking (CG) - New Bern	Saturday, November 20, 2021	Click Here
246th Battle of Great Bridge, VA (CG)	Saturday, December 4, 2021	Click Here



Patriot Job Broughton was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, on 30 October 1755. At the time of the American Revolution when he was about 20 years old, Broughton lived in Surry County, North Carolina. He married his wife Mary on 26 June 1774. In late 1775 he volunteered in Colonel Martin Armstrong's Surry County Regiment of Militia. Armstrong was appointed Colonel by the NC Provincial Congress on 09 September 1775. This was a position Armstrong held until the end of the war. Jacob Broughton served in Captain Jabaz Jarvis' Company. His first tour only lasted 6 weeks. The regiment marched from Shallow Ford on the Yadkin River to the Randolph County courthouse where they joined up with Colonel James Martin of the Guilford County Regiment of Militia. From there they marched to Campbell Town on the Cape Fear River where they were stationed, a distance of about 160 miles from Broughton's home. This expedition was against the Scottish Highlanders who had been recruited by the British as loyalists (Tories) and were now becoming a growing threat to the patriots in the state. The Highlanders planned to head east and link up with the British at the coast where they would then begin a campaign against the southern colonies. Broughton was discharged when news reached them on the Cape Fear River that Richard Caswell and his patriot forces defeated the Tories at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge on 27 February 1776 near Wilmington. Broughton reported in his pension application that he volunteered several more times to "go against the Tories" but that they were only for short periods of 10 to 15 days at a time.

In February 1777 Broughton moved to Wilkes County, Georgia. In the fall he enrolled as a minute man, was assigned military duty, and was stationed at Fort Heard, named after Stephen Heard. Broughton served in this role through 1781 until he was discharged. He initially served under Captain Richard Austin. After Austin was accidentally wounded in the leg and later died, Broughton then served under Captain Richard Heard. For the next 18 months or so, he was assigned to guard duty and as a spy. Broughton explained in his pension application that other soldiers were assigned to march out of the fort against the British, Indians or Tories while he and the balance would stay behind to guard the fort, to act as spies, and to prevent any surprise attacks. Guarding the women as they left to get milk or water from the spring was also part of the job.

In September and October 1779, American and French forces under General Benjamin Lincoln and Comte d'Estaing, respectively, organized to retake Savannah, Georgia, from the British who captured the city in December 1778. Savannah was held hostage by British General Augustin Prevost. The siege lasted a month and concluded with a failed assault on the British works. Broughton served in Colonel John Dooly's Wilkes County Regiment of Militia and reported that he was engaged in this action for about 31 days in Captain John Stewart's company. In the fall of 1781, he was discharged and moved back to North Carolina and settled in Bute County. On the road back to North Carolina, he heard the distant gunfire from the battle of Eutaw Springs on 08 September 1781. Broughton wrote: "for my services as a minute man I was promised \$8 per month – full rations for myself & half rations for my wife – the rations we got but as for the money I never got it and if I had it would have taken \$500 to buy me a half pint of whiskey."

After the war in 1816, he moved to Knox County, Kentucky, where he lived until 27 March 1837. In August of 1838, Mary filed for a widow's pension under the 1836 legislation of Congress. Patriot Job Broughton is identified in the SAR Patriot Research System as Patriot #: P-122088. Currently nine (9) SAR members have documented their lineages to Broughton. He is buried at Broughton Cemetery in Stinking Creek, Kentucky, located in the churchyard of Fellowship Missionary Baptist Church.

Article Sources: 1) Fold3 2) Google Earth; 3) [W8395 Job Broughton \(revwarapps.org\)](http://www.revwarapps.org); 4) [Battle of Savannah Facts & Summary | American Battlefield Trust \(battlefields.org\)](http://www.battlefields.org) ; 5) [Pensions enacted by Congress for American Revolutionary War Veterans \(rootsweb.com\)](http://www.rootsweb.com) ; 6) [Surry County Regiment - Wikipedia](http://www.wikipedia.org); 7) [The American Revolution in North Carolina - Surry County Regiment of Militia \(carolana.com\)](http://www.carolana.com); 7) [The North Carolina Patriots - Capt. Jabez Jarvis \(carolana.com\)](http://www.carolana.com); 8)



Road Trip- Rockfish Creek - Submitted by David Bamford



On the way back from the beach this past May, I convinced my wife we needed to take a short detour off Interstate 40. The battle site of **Rockfish Creek** is located in Duplin County near the NC 11 / US 117 Highway split just south of Wallace. If you blink you will miss it. In fact I did but I wasn't blinking. Even having it marked on GPS, I drove right past the site and had to turn around. Near the town's wastewater treatment plant is about a 1-acre park with an obelisk memorial to the patriots who fought here in early August 1781. Today the actual battle site is south of the park and is heavily vegetated with underbrush. The only known relic from the battle is a British cannon ball, probably a 3-pounder the size of a baseball, on display at the NC Museum of History.

One of my patriot ancestors, David Alderman, served in the Duplin County Regiment of Militia and may have been present at this engagement. Captain Aaron Williams, his company commander, is listed as a known participant. Alderman did not file a soldier's pension, which typically contains a lot of valuable service info. With only several militia pay voucher documents under his name at the NC State Archives, his involvement cannot be proven.

Battered and bruised at the battle with General Greene at Guilford Courthouse in March 1781, Cornwallis moved his British forces southeast to Wilmington in April where he resupplied, unloaded the wounded, and prepared to move north into Virginia where he would later find himself in "checkmate" by General Washington at Yorktown. British Major James Craig had taken Wilmington in February and was now left in charge after Cornwallis' departure north. It was hoped that Wilmington would be a rallying point for loyalists and Tories in the area. Craig caused much alarm in eastern NC when he announced that anyone who refused to take an oath of allegiance to the King would be in danger of losing



his property and life— no more paroles. Craig went on a destructive rampage throughout Duplin, Onslow, and New Hanover counties. The local militia was activated to check these raids. General James Kenan commanding the Wilmington District Brigade and General William Caswell commanding the New Bern District Brigade moved their men to Rockfish Creek in southern Duplin County near the line with present-day Pender County. There they dug in and fortified themselves north of the creek in an attempt to block Craig's march along the old Duplin and Wilmington Road. According to carolana.com, patriot militia forces from the counties of Duplin, Bladen,

Dobbs, Beaufort, Franklin, Mecklenburg, Nash, Craven, and Edgecombe numbered approximately 330 while British forces numbered about 325— including the 82nd Regiment of Foot, the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the NC Independent Dragoons. A brief firefight ensued with the patriots being driven back when ammunition ran low and after the British artillery was brought up and put into action. Major Craig remained in Duplin County for over a week burning the



homes of those who would not take the oath of allegiance to the King. For more detailed information on this battle, please see [The American Revolution in North Carolina - Rockfish Creek \(carolana.com\)](#) and J.O. Carr's article [The Battle of Rockfish Creek in Duplin County](#).

33. CANNONBALL

British forces likely fired this cannonball at the Battle of Rockfish in Duplin County on August 2, 1781.
CA. 1781



On display at the NC Museum of History, Raleigh, NC

Back Story to the Battle of Kings Mountain

From Compatriot Mac McKay, Western Waters Chapter, NCSSAR

Submitted by Bob Sigmon

The Story of Suzanna Lytle

The biting wind of war blew across the hoarfrost of the Black Mountains in the spring of 1776. The previous winter weather had been relatively moderate, which made it easier for the native Cherokee to attack the colonial settlers at the foot of the mountains. In an attempt to prevent frontier settlements from pushing further west into Indian territory, young Cherokees were on the warpath all along the Blue Ridge. The tribe had already mounted successful raids on settlers in the Catawba and Yadkin River Valleys. Chief Dragging Canoe was negotiating with the British for more arms and for the removal of the settlers along the Watauga River. Griffith Rutherford, a Rowan county land surveyor, and leader of the Salisbury militia was sending a stream of letters to the North Carolina Provincial Congress and Counsel of Safety detailing the settlers' dire situation in the west.

The spring of 1776 found Thomas and Suzanna Lytle homesteading at the eye of the war storm. There were Cherokee raids all around their home, which was just south of present-day Old Fort, North Carolina. Thomas had enrolled in the patriot militia and served under Colonel Christopher Beekman. On July 16, the state ordered Rutherford to lead an attack against the Cherokee. The order was accompanied by a 1,000-pound supply of gun powder. Thomas volunteered for Rutherford's expedition and was assigned to lead a company of scouts into the Indian territory. After the trace over the Balsams, a 300-plus mile trek through mountainous terrain, Thomas returned to command three forts near his home. In May of 1780, Thomas joined with the Burke County regiment of militia hoping to assist in the battle for Charleston. However, the city was lost before they arrived. On this trip, Thomas bought a new beaver hat for Suzanna. After all, America might have been locked in conflict, but fashions were changing rapidly in London and Paris.

Suzanna Lytle was 24 years old when the revolution began. She was described as a woman of "uncommonly attractive appearance." Her ancestors were from the Scottish midlands, where people valued heritage, courage, and loyalty. Midland Scots also had a long history of conflict with the British. Suzanna was direct and spontaneous, which were quintessential Scottish traits exemplified in the romantic poetry of her contemporary, Robert Burns.

In May of 1780, Major Patrick Ferguson was assigned by Cornwallis to raise a loyalist army west of Charlotte and to defend the British from Shelby's patriot forces. One of Ferguson's missions was to find Thomas Lytle and talk him into supporting the king. Perhaps, Ferguson thought he could use their common Scottish background to convert Lytle. Suzanna, home alone, got word the British were on the way. When Ferguson and his troops rode up, Suzanna stood waiting, dressed in her finest clothes and her new beaver hat.

Ferguson fancied himself a womanizer (despite *or maybe because of* his multiple war wounds). Either way, the British Major was eager to talk to Suzanna. He told her that she was the prettiest woman in the Carolinas. His wooing went on, and he told Suzanna that he would gladly pardon her and her husband if they would pledge loyalty to the king. Suzanna assured him that she would *not* do that, and *neither* would her husband *nor* his men. Ferguson's charm was useless on Suzanna, and he finally gave up. He proclaimed that he admired her loyalty to a lost cause and that he would leave her as he found her. As Ferguson and his loyalists rode away, one of the last soldiers in the column swiped Suzanna's hat. She kicked at his horse and yelled, "You cowards will rot in the dirt for this!"

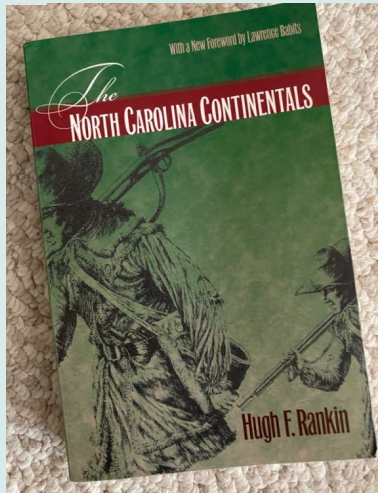


Ironically, just a few months later, Ferguson and his band lay in the mud just 50 miles from the Lytle cabin. They did, indeed, rot in the Carolina dirt. Thomas Lytle was present at the battle of Kings Mountain. Years later, Suzanna admitted that her actions, while highly spirited, were naïvely vain and dangerous. However, her only regret was losing her fine beaver hat, which was the best hat she ever owned.

Engraving depicting the death of British Major Patrick Ferguson at the [Battle of Kings Mountain](#)

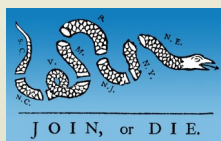
Book Recommendation: *North Carolina Continentals*, Hugh F. Rankin

Submitted by David Bamford



If you don't already have this book in your collection, you probably should. Although a long read at 396 pages, it is one of the better books on North Carolina during the American Revolution. Don't let the title fool you. This book also covers the role of the NC Militia too. Since NC soldiers participated in many of the Revolution's conflicts, the book covers Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, Siege of Charleston, Guilford Courthouse to name a few. NC Troops were also at Valley Forge with Washington so this is discussed along with Baron Von Steuben's arrival on the scene. Wherever the NC troops go, the author takes you there. The book is also an eye-opener to the many problems the patriots faced. There was a lot of political in-fighting. Many generals and officers simply did not get along and often preferred resignation over putting aside differences and personal pride to work together. Cooperation between the militia and the continentals was sometimes difficult. Militiamen often resented being put under the command of continental officers, which was done at times to encourage discipline. The lack of supplies (ammunition, clothing, guns, and food) cannot be overstated. Desertion was also a big problem. Most cases involved a soldier slipping away to return to his family, not deserting to the enemy. Unlike in future wars where this offense was often punishable by death, a deserter during the Revolution was generally given a light punishment if he simply agreed to go back to his unit. This was because the patriots were short on man-power and needed all the soldiers they could muster. The book discusses how many men from eastern NC were lured away with enticing enlistment bounties to join SC regiments for the defense of that state. Recruiting officers from SC heavily canvassed NC after the British fleet threatened Charles Town (Charleston) in June 1776. I had wondered why one of my ancestors from New Hanover County, NC, enlisted in the 5th SC Regiment in the fall of 1776. Now I know. Being drafted or volunteering for service was hazardous even before hitting the battlefield. Tories and loyalists were actively harassing the men and families of those taking up the patriot cause. Lastly planning troop movements and campaigns often revolved around when soldiers' enlistment periods would expire and when new recruits were expected to join the ranks. This book is an easy read and covers many other fascinating topics in great detail.

If you are interested in learning more about the American Revolution and this period of history, we highly recommend "**American Revolution Podcast**" by Michael Troy. Each Sunday a new episode is posted that covers a specific topic. At the time of this newsletter, there are currently 181 episodes, approximately 30 minutes in length each. Episode 175 covers Baron Von Steuben at Valley Forge and how he began training Washington's army in formal military drills and discipline, transforming it into a fighting force. The bayonet became a fighting instrument rather than mainly a cooking tool. These shows are available at this link for both [IOS and Android](#). Or you can play the episodes from your computer by clicking this link: <https://pod.amrevpodcast.com/>.



Podcast Recommendation

The Revolutionary War in Four Minutes

[Lexington & Concord \(click\)](#)

[Continental Army \(Click\)](#)

[The Battle of Long Island \(Click\)](#)

[Citizen Soldiers \(Click\)](#)

[The Hessians \(Click\)](#)

Getting involved!

There are many ways you can get involved in S.A.R. activities and projects. Here are just a few.

Meeting Programs

Chapter meeting programs are always welcome by members and guests. If you or someone you know would like to do a program (historical battle or figure or other topic of interest), please contact Richard Peña at richardapena@hotmail.com so we can schedule this for an upcoming meeting.

Newsletter Submissions

We invite members to submit write-ups or articles for the chapter newsletter. These can be on patriot ancestors, a historical battle or research topic, or anything else that would be of interest to the chapter. Perhaps you are knowledgeable on a particular subject matter. Please send your submissions to David Bamford at dmbamford71@icloud.com.

SAR Patriot Research System (PRS)

Volunteer

Join hundreds of other compatriots across the country working together on this project by becoming a PRS volunteer. You will receive a special password log-in access to the PRS dashboard on the national S.A.R. web-site. Using your computer, you will transcribe lineage data from approved membership application records into the PRS as well as updating and verifying patriot service and burial info using a variety of on-line tools like "Find A Grave." This PRS database, linking members to their patriots, is searchable on-line for members and the public, and is a great resource for prospective S.A.R. members. Contact PRS Chairman Gary Green to assist in this worthwhile effort at garyogreen@gmail.com and visit <https://sarpatriots.sar.org/> for more info.



Getting involved!

Chapter Color Guard

The chapter color guard serves an important ceremonial role at SAR events including patriot grave markings, annual celebrations and memorials, and Revolutionary War battle remembrances. If representing the chapter at these events in period dress interests you, please contact Bob Sigmon at rob-ert_sigmon@yahoo.com for more info. Additional info is available by clicking here: <https://1drv.ms/b/s!AtdrSdlP7q-Gg1GALfZRT1eIAwJ>.

State and chapter funds are available to help offset the cost of purchasing an outfit. First-Time Revolutionary War Outfit Reimbursements - On February 1, 2020, the NC SAR Board of Managers approved a \$100 financial incentive to help re-



build the Color Guard of the NC Society by encouraging Compatriots to acquire and wear a Revolutionary War outfit at events. The form is now available to obtain a \$100 reimbursement from the State. Reach out to the Raleigh Chapter leadership. To do so, (1) a Compatriot acquires a complete Revolutionary War era uniform or outfit for the first time; (2) participates in a Color Guard function or other SAR related activity (i.e.,

giving an award, giving a presentation, manning a recruiting table, etc.) wearing the RW era outfit, (3) has the form verified with a signature from your Chapter President, Vice President, or Chapter Color Guard Commander; and (4) sends form to our State Treasurer Sam Powell for reimbursement. Reimbursements are retroactive to September 1, 2019.



Color Guard Photos Courtesy of Compatriot James Alderman, Texas SAR

"The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I Am Not A Virginian, But An American!" - Patrick Henry

Upcoming Member Birthdays

January 03,	Farrell Lee Howard
January 14,	Holmes Plexico Harden
January 14,	Frank Mosley Jolly III
January 18,	John Carpenter Converse
January 18,	Grant Mark Peterson
January 22,	William Malcolm Witte
January 25,	John Robert Harman Jr.
January 25,	Joseph Timothy O'Hagan II
January 25,	Haynes William Rhodes Jr.
January 28,	Charles Harvey Montgomery
January 29,	David James Jeffries II
January 29,	Jefferson Lee Utter
February 04,	Charles Andrew Upshaw
February 08,	D'Angelo Quentin Howard
February 10,	John Charles Loving
February 11,	Thomas North Howard
February 21,	Patrick Alan Niemann
February 24,	David Milton Bamford
February 24,	Ronald Calvin Hill
February 26,	Glenn Paul Sappie
February 27,	Michael John Mueller
March 01,	Keith Edward Karlsson
March 01,	James E. Thiem III
March 06,	Kenneth Elmer Sauter
March 07,	James Arthur Becker
March 17,	Leslie Pat Harrison
March 18,	George David Smith II
March 21,	Russell Arden Chafin
March 26,	Philip Thiem Deibel
March 26,	Vernon Watson Pugh Jr



This Month in Revolutionary War History

January 1, 1776 - George Washington unveiled the Grand Union Flag, the first national flag in America.



January 3, 1777 - George Washington was victorious at the Battle of Princeton, NJ

