



COLORADO RIVER RED, WHITE & BLUE

NEWSLETTER

Volume 3, Number 4

April 2013

Welcome to this issue of your Colorado River Chapter, AZSSAR newsletter. The Colorado River, Red, White & Blue is an official publication of the Colorado River Chapter, AZSSAR.

We hope you enjoy this Newsletter and the updates and information it provides.

1770 North McCulloch Blvd, Lake Havasu City. We meet here in the Conference Room just off the Main Library area.

Chapter Meetings

I am sure you remember, the Colorado River Chapter began the rotation of meetings between Kingman and Lake Havasu last year in hopes that one location would be more appealing to you than the other. While a few members took advantage of the alternate locations we hope more will do so this upcoming year.

Our meeting location in Kingman has been the Mohave County Community College, 1971 Jagerson Ave, Kingman, which is about 4-5 miles north of I-40. The meeting room is in the Library Building in a really nice conference room across from the Library itself. A great place to talk about your Patriot Ancestor's contribution to our Freedom and Chapter future plans.

Our meeting location in Lake Havasu has been the Mohave County Library in the K-Mart Plaza at

Important Meeting Coming

Mark your calendars and plan to attend our May 11th Chapter Meeting in Lake Havasu City.

Our immediate past AZ State President Abraham Ruddell Byrd III M.D, along with Albert Niemeyer will be visiting our chapter and making a presentation on Revolutionary War Medicine, and Spanish involvement in the Revolutionary War.

This should be an interesting presentation, and we have invited Havasu Chapter DAR to join us and there will not be an SAR business meeting during this event.

This special meeting will be held in Lake Havasu City at the Golden Corral Restaurant, 1550 S Palo Verde Blvd, (928) 680-6509, in their meeting room. The cost for the lunch buffet is \$10 per person, plus drink.

The meeting will start at 11:00 with program at Noon and we anticipate the program will last around 45 minutes. Please plan to attend with your spouse so we have a good showing of members!

Member Birthdays

April 2013

None

May 2013

Tim Keith – 9th

Congratulations and hope you have a Great Birthday!

Current Officers

Donald Reighard – President – (928) 680-4087

Ray Lackey – Vice President – (928) 754-1941

Tim Keith – Secretary/Treasurer – (928) 566-1132

Jimmie Bodenhamer – Chaplain – (928) 692-6636

Jimmie Bodenhamer – Registrar/Genealogist – (928) 692-6636

Michael Boop – Sergeant at Arms – (928) 753-7968

Annual Joint Meeting DAR/SAR

The Chapter was again invited to participate in the 2013 annual meeting of Colorado River Chapters of the DAR/SAR which includes Lewis Kingman Chapter NSDAR, Havasu Chapter NSDAR, Fort Mohave Chapter NSDAR, Yuma Chapter NSDAR, and Colorado River Chapter NSSAR.

This year's meeting was hosted by the Lewis Kingman Chapter DAR at the DAMBAR and Steak House in Kingman. President Don Reighard and his wife Ann represented the Chapter at this year's meeting.

The meeting was attended by members of the Havasu Chapter, Lewis Kingman Chapter, Fort Mohave Chapter, and Colorado River Chapter SAR.



Colorado River Chapter President Don Reighard makes welcoming remarks and greetings to those in attendance at the joint meeting.



Pictured L to R: President Don Reighard, Colorado River Chapter; Regent Cynthia Ferguson, Fort Mohave Chapter; Regent Anise Wight, Lewis Kingman Chapter; and Vice Regent Sallie Smith, Havasu Chapter

Our Patriot Ancestors

This section provides a look at one of our chapter member's SAR Patriot ancestor's service to this country during the Revolutionary War. It will help us remember our Revolutionary War heroes and Patriots we honored when we joined the SAR.

This month's Patriot will be the ancestor of Jimmie Bodenhamer. I hope you enjoy this brief look at an American hero! John Horney is one of Jimmie's Supplemental Applications.

Patriot Ancestor of Jimmie Bodenhamer

John Horney (son of Jeffrey Horney and his wife Deborah Baynard) was born 1 Mar 1749 in Caroline County, Maryland, which is located east across the Chesapeake Bay from Washington and Baltimore. John married Mary Chipman (daughter of Perez (Paris) Chipman and his wife Margaret Manlove) on 17 Apr 1774 in Caroline County, Maryland. Mary was born 27 Jun 1756 in Camden, Kent County, Delaware, and died 1 Jan 1837 in Guilford County, North Carolina. John and Mary had twelve children: Jeffrey; Phillip; Elizabeth; Sarah; Solomon; Jonathan; James; Margaret; Esther; Stephen; Paris; and John. Jimmie's ancestor is Phillip.

As a side note Mary is a direct descendant of John Howland, Elizabeth Tilley, John Tilley, Joan Hurst Tilley, Richard Warren, Stephen Hopkins and Constance Hopkins of the Mayflower.

John at age 29 while living in Caroline County, MD, enlisted for nine months as a Private on 6 Jun 1778 in Perry Benson's Company, 5th Maryland Regiment, under the Command of Colonel William Richardson. Service records for John's service are very limited, however the unit rolls showing John dated 8 Sep 1778 show him as sick in hospital for unknown reason. Other Maryland state records indicate that he was discharged 20 Mar 1779, which would have been in line with his nine month enlistment.

Information on the 5th Maryland Regiment indicate that it was organized on 27 Mar 1776 and was composed of eight companies of volunteers from the counties of Queen Anne, Kent, Caroline and Dorchester of the Colony of Maryland and was authorized on 16 Sep 1776 for service with the Continental Army and was assigned to the main Continental Army on 27 Dec 1776. On 22 May 1777 it was assigned to the 1st Maryland Brigade and reorganized into nine companies at which time the 1st Maryland was assigned to the Southern Department on 5 Apr 1780.

Per records from Valley Forge, the 5th Maryland Regiment and 1st Maryland Brigade were assigned to Sterling's Division which was commanded by Brigadier General Thomas Smallwood when it entered Valley Forge in May 1778 from Wilmington, Delaware. Based on these dates, it can be assumed that John Horney would have joined the 5th Maryland at Valley Forge since he enlisted 6 Jun 1778.

The 5th Maryland had 273 men assigned and with 136 fit for duty when arriving at Valley Forge and when the unit left it had 383 assigned with 183 fit for duty.

During the enlistment period for John it would appear that the unit participated in only one battle from its location at Valley Forge, that would have been the Battle of Monmouth.

The Battle of Monmouth was fought on 28 Jun 1778 in Monmouth County, New Jersey. The Continental Army under General George Washington attacked the rear of the British Army column commanded by Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton as they left Monmouth Court House (modern Freehold Borough). It is sometimes known as the Battle of Monmouth Courthouse.

Unsteady handling of lead Continental Army elements by Major General Charles Lee had allowed British rearguard commander Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis to seize the initiative but Washington's timely arrival on the battlefield rallied the Americans along a hilltop hedgerow. Sensing the opportunity to smash the Continentals, Cornwallis pressed his attack and captured the hedgerow in stifling heat. Washington consolidated his troops in a new line on heights behind marshy ground, used his artillery to fix the British in their positions, and then brought up a four gun battery under Major General Nathaniel Greene on nearby Combs Hill to enfilade the British line, requiring Cornwallis to withdraw.

Finally, Washington tried to hit the exhausted British rear guard on both flanks, but darkness forced the end of the engagement. Both armies held the field, but the British commanding General Clinton withdrew undetected at midnight to resume his army's march to New York City.

While Cornwallis protected the main British column from any further attack from Continental Army forces, Washington had fought his opponent to a standstill after a pitched and prolonged engagement; the first time that Washington's army had achieved such a result.

The battle demonstrated the growing effectiveness of the Continental Army after its six month encampment at Valley Forge, where constant drilling under officers such as Major General Fredrich Wilhelm von Steuben and Major General Gilbert du M tier, Marquis de Lafayette greatly improved army discipline and morale. The battle improved the military reputations of Washington, Lafayette and Anthony Wayne but ended the career of Charles Lee, who would face court martial at Englishtown for his failures on the day.

According to some accounts, an American soldier's wife, Mary Hays, brought water to thirsty soldiers in the June heat, and became one of several women associated with the legend of Molly Pitcher. Two places on the battlefield are marked as sites of the "Molly Pitcher Spring".

Background to the Battle of Monmouth: British forces had captured Philadelphia in 1777. In May 1778, the British commander-in-chief in North America, Sir Henry Clinton, was ordered to evacuate Philadelphia and concentrate his troops at the main British base in New York City as France had entered the war on the side of the Americans. Clinton was ordered to dispatch units to West Florida and the West Indies which left him too few troops to continue occupying Philadelphia. Clinton was also ordered to abandon New York and withdraw to Quebec if he felt his position there was untenable. A French fleet under d'Estaing had sailed from Toulon in April 1778 and intended to make a rendezvous with rebel forces which could threaten Clinton's army before it reached the safety of New York.

It was originally intended that the withdrawing British army would travel directly to New York via the sea, escorted by the Royal Navy. A lack of transports forced Clinton to change his plans. While the stores, heavy equipment and Loyalist American civilians fleeing revenge attacks would be shipped by sea, the main army would march overland across New Jersey.

On 18 June, the British began to evacuate Philadelphia, and began their approximately 100-mile march to the northeast across New Jersey to New York City. The British force comprised 11,000 British and German regulars, a thousand Loyalists from Philadelphia, and a baggage train 12 miles long. As the British advanced, the Americans slowed their advance by burning bridges, muddying wells and building abatis fortifications across the roads.

Aftermath to the Battle of Monmouth: After the battle the British Army continued their march eastwards until they reached Sandy Hook. From there they were taken by boat to New York City where they began preparing the city's defenses in expectation of an attack. D'Estaing's fleet arrived just too late, narrowly missing a chance to trap Clinton's army at Sandy Hook. Plans to attack New York were abandoned, and it remained the principal base for British forces until 1783. Instead D'Estaing sailed north to participate in a Franco-American assault on the British garrison at Newport, Rhode Island, which ended in failure. Monmouth was the last major battle in the northern theater, and the largest one-day battle of the war when measured in terms of participants. Lee was later court-martialed at the Village Inn located in the center of Englishtown, where he was found guilty and relieved of command for one year. The verdict was approved by the Continental Congress by a close vote. Many months later, Lee wrote a strongly worded letter to Congress in protest but Congress closed the affair by informing him that it had no more need of his services. Lee never held another military command and died in 1782.

Troop strengths, casualties and losses: Continental Army forces were 11,000 men with 362 to 500 killed, wounded or captured. British forces were 14,000 to 15,000 men with 65 to 304 killed, 170 to 770 wounded, and 60 captured.

While it is safe to assume that John participated in the Battle of Monmouth, it is unknown where the 5th Maryland went after this battle, but records indicate that their next action was in 1780 at the Battle of Camden long after John's discharge.

Exactly when the family moved to North Carolina from Maryland is unknown however John shows up in 1800 census records living in Salisbury Township, Guilford County, NC, and son John was born in NC in 1780 or shortly thereafter.

John died 22 Jul 1821 at age 72 in Guilford County, North Carolina. John and Mary are buried together in the Horney Family Cemetery, in Guilford County, North Carolina just north of High Point.

Sources – Original SAR approved application, Ancestry.com, Fold3.com, wikipedia.org, and Google searches.

Membership

If you need assistance with a membership issue, or know someone interested in joining the NSSAR, please provide me the contact information and I will work the issue for you.

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Newsletter Editor

Hope you enjoyed this newsletter and I look forward to any comments or suggestion for future newsletters. Colorado River Chapter, AZSSAR: Jimmie Bodenhamer, Editor, jimmieb@frontiernet.net.

Need another copy of this Newsletter? It is on our AZSSAR website link.

Calendar of Upcoming Events

April 1st – Chapter Newsletter Mailed

April 13th – Chapter Meeting
Mohave College, Kingman

May 11th – Chapter Meeting
Location TBD – Lake Havasu City
State President Abraham Byrd II MD
Visiting - Presentation on Revolutionary War
Medicine/Spanish involvement in Revolutionary
War.

May 12th – Mothers Day

May 27th – Memorial Day

June 1st – Chapter Newsletter Mailed

June 14th – Flag Day

June 16th – Fathers Day

July 4th – Independence Day

August 1st – Chapter Newsletter Mailed

September 14th – Chapter Meeting
