



PINEYWOODS PINE SHAVINGS

FEBRUARY 2000 – VOLUME 7 – NUMBER 5 – PAGE 1

YOUR CHAPTER IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT A DINNER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE HOLIDAY INN IN HUMBLE, TEXAS ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 2000.

THE HOLIDAY INN IS LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF BELTWAY 8 AND JOHN F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD. (15222 JFK BOULEVARD, HUMBLE, TEXAS) A SOCIAL GET-TOGETHER WILL COMMENCE AT 6:15 PM AND THE MEAL WILL BE SERVED PROMPTLY AT 7:00PM. THE HOLIDAY INN HAS ASSIGNED THE COTTONWOOD ROOM FOR OUR EXCLUSIVE USE FOR THIS MEETING.

THE MENU FOR THE EVENING WITH CONSIST OF A CHICKEN ENTRE WITH "ALL OF THE FIXINGS."

TO MAKE YOUR EVENING EVEN MORE ENJOYABLE, WE WILL BE PRESENTED WITH AN INTERESTING SLIDE TALK TITLED "GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LIFE AS RELATED BY MARTHA WASHINGTON" BY JAN SLUCER AND DONNA PASSMORE.

WE WILL ALSO BE HONORED BY THE PRESENCE OF TXSSAR PRESIDENT FRANK GIBSON AND HIS WIFE SUSIE.

THE TOTAL COST PER PERSON FOR THIS DELECIOUS MEAL AND INFORMATIVE TALK IS \$16.50. PLEASE RETURN THE ATTACHED MEETING RESERVATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. FOR THEIR PREPARATION, THE RESTAURANT REQUIRES A FORTY EIGHT-HOUR NOTICE OF THE NUMBER ATTENDING THE DINNER MEETING.

BIRTHDAYS OF MEMBERS

MARCH 2000

- 4. Steve Richards
- 11. Michael Young
- 12. Edward Nagel
- 15. Donald MacGregory

APRIL 2000

- 1. Patrick Whipple
- 3. Robert McKenna
- 14. Allen Green Jr.

CANDIDATES FOR THE 2000 – 2001 TERM OF OFFICE

The election committee of the Piney Woods Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution proposes the following slate of candidates for the 2000 – 2001 term of office.

Voting will take place during the February 2000 Dinner Meeting.

Robert McKenna - President
Bobby Smith - 1st Vice President
Cannon Pritchard - 2nd Vice President
Mike Culbertson - Secretary
James Jones - Treasurer

Rev. Douglas Harper - Chaplain
Kenneth Fleming - Registrar
Kim Morton - Genealogist
Worthy Warnack - Historian
Clinton Fleming - Sgt.-At-Arms

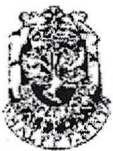
Allan Henshaw - Chancellor

REMAINING DATES OF THE PINEY WOODS CHAPTER MEETING FOR 1999 – 2000

All Dinner Meetings are to held at the Holiday Inn, 15222 JFK
Boulevard, Humble, Texas.

DINNER MEETING	16 MARCH 2000
DINNER MEETING	18 MAY 2000

The Stamp Act



Burdened with a considerable war debt, the administration began stricter enforcement of the Navigation Acts restricting colonial trade with other nations. In addition, on the principle that the colonies ought to pay a share of the empire's defense costs, Parliament in 1765 passed the The Stamp Act.



By this act no official documents, deeds, mortgages, newspapers, or pamphlets could be issued in the colonies unless they bore stamps issued and sold by the British government.



This provoked almost unanimous opposition among the colonists, who regarded it as taxation without representation in Parliament. On these grounds a storm of protest arose against the Stamp Act.

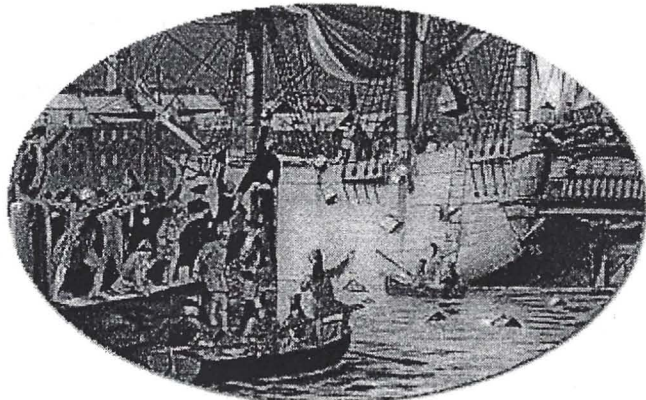


Troops were sent to Boston in 1768 but did not particularly frighten the populace. Originally numbering about 1000, under the command of Major General Thomas Gage, these troops were gradually reinforced to about 3500 by the spring of 1770. In March of that year, a riot occurred between Boston citizens, jeering and taunting the soldiers, and the British troops. The troops fired, killing five people. The so-called Boston Massacre aroused great colonial resentment.

Parliament repealed the The Stamp Act in 1770 but, to assert its right to tax the colonies, retained a small tax on tea. The colonists, however, refused to buy the English tea as a matter of principle. In Philadelphia and New York City they would not permit British ships to unload tea. In Boston, in the so-called Boston Tea Party, a group of citizens disguised as Indians swarmed over British ships in the harbor and dumped the cargoes of tea into the water.

The Boston Tea Party

Popular name for the action taken on December 16, 1773, by a group of Boston citizens to protest the British tax on tea imported to the colonies. Although most provisions of the Townshend Acts, taxing imports to the colonies, were repealed by Parliament, the duty on tea was retained to demonstrate the power of Parliament to tax the colonies. The citizens of Boston would not permit the unloading of three British ships that arrived in Boston in November 1773 with 342 chests of tea.



The royal governor of Massachusetts, Thomas Hutchinson, however, would not allow the tea ships to return to England until the duty had been paid. On the evening of December 16, a group of Bostonians, instigated by the American patriot Samuel Adams and disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and emptied the tea into the Boston Harbor. When the government of Boston refused to pay for the tea, the British closed the port.