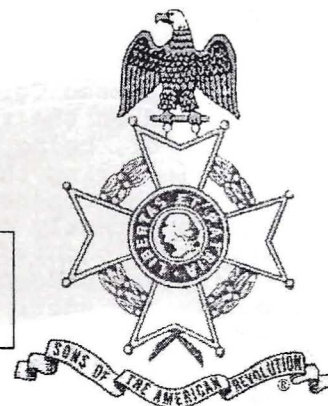


# PineyWoods Pine Shavings

News of the PineyWoods Chapter #51, of the Texas  
Society of The Sons of the American Revolution

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## Schedule of Meetings:

February 20, 2003  
Feb 28 - Mar 2, 2003

March 20, 2003  
April 17, 2003  
May 15, 2003

Members Only (Election of Officers)  
TXSSAR State Convention at the Marriott Hotel Houston, TX  
hosted by the Paul Carrington Chapter  
Chapter Dinner (Installation of New Officers)  
Members Only  
Chapter Dinner

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Web Master	Ray Cox	281-454-6074	<a href="mailto:coxmr@earthlink.net">coxmr@earthlink.net</a>

The next meeting will be held February 20, 2003 at the Heritage Center, 2825 W. Town Center Circle in Kingwood. Directions: Hwy 59 exit to Kingwood Drive, go east and cross railroad tracks. Travel 4 miles and turn right on Main Street between Fudrucker's & Boston Market or drive North on Lake Houston Parkway and turn left on Town Center Place which is the last street before Kingwood Drive. Social time begins at 6:15 PM and with dinner served at 7:00 PM.

The slate of nominees follows. A vote will take place at the meeting.

President	James T. Jones
1st Vice President	John Albright
2nd Vice President	Ken Fleming
Secretary	Ray Cox
Treasurer	Mike Culbertson
Genealogist	Kim Morton
Chaplain	Bernie Balsar
Chancellor	Allan Henshaw
Registrar	Bob McKenna
Sergeant-at-Arms	Jim Richards
Webmaster	Ray Cox
Historian	No recommendation (office will be filled at the meeting)

## February 1776

Now it is February, the Continental Congress still controls most moves in the colonies and each side is maneuvering their personnel, money, and alliances. Great Britain and Germany sign an agreement providing the British with 660 German infantrymen. You will read about this again.

The Indian Affairs committee sent a report that read "that a friendly commerce between the people of the United Colonies and the Indians, and the propagation of the gospel, and the cultivation of the civil arts among the latter, may produce many and inestimable advantages to both."

If you remember one of the criticisms of the Congress was that they did not publicize the successes of the Colonies. They ordered that General Schuyler's narrative of his march into Tryon County be published in the public papers.

Before the Geneva Convention, the Rules of War were better understood. In an effort to formalize these procedures the Congress passes the form that Officers will



sign to gain parole. It read "I being made a prisoner of war, by the army of the thirteen United Colonies in North America, do promise and engage, on my word and honor, and on the faith of a gentleman, to depart from hence immediately to, in the province of, being the place of my election; and there, or within six miles thereof, to remain during the present war between Great Britain and the said United Colonies, or until the Congress of the said United Colonies shall order otherwise; and that I will not directly or indirectly, give any intelligence whatsoever to the enemies of the United Colonies, or do or say any thing in opposition to, or in prejudice of, the measures and proceedings of any Congress for the said colonies, during the present troubles, or until I am duly exchanged or discharged.  
Given under my hand, this day of, A. D. 1776."

Again there are parts of the Colonies that were not sending Deputies to represent them at their state meetings. This month it is the residents of Richmond County, in the colony of New York. "Resolved, therefore, That it be referred to the said provincial convention, to take such measures respecting the admission of the deputies, and revoking the interdict upon the inhabitants of the said county, as they shall judge most expedient; provided, that the said deputies, and major part of the inhabitants of said county, shall subscribe the association entered into, in that colony."

This is an excerpt from John Adams after he had been appointed to the office of Chief Justice, "that as this office was a very conspicuous station, and consequently a dangerous one, I had not dared to refuse it, because it was a post of danger, though by the acceptance of it, I was obliged to relinquish another office, meaning my barrister's office--which was more than four times as profitable. That it was a sense of duty, and a full conviction of an honest cause, and not any motives of ambition, or hopes of honor, or profit, which had drawn me into my present course. That, I had seen enough already in the course of my own experience to know that the American cause was not the most promising road to profits, honors, power, or pleasure. That on the contrary, a man must renounce all these and devote himself to labor, danger and death, and very possibly to disgrace and infamy, before he was fit in my judgment, in the present state and future prospects of the country, for a seat in that Congress."

The Congress wanted to convey to their fellow colonists why they are pursuing this line of action. It is worth reading, you the colonists would read a similar document in July of 1776. Look at <http://memory.loc.gov>.

The Committee on the treasury was instructed to print more money. They were backed by Spanish milled dollars. This is the second time that the Congress had authorized printing money.

With the need for war supplies British They also tried to put the colonies on a wartime industrial footing. This includes the manufacture of war making materials. Colonies were encouraged to produce more salt petre and to construct powder mills.

In Virginia Lord Dunmore who had moved to ships in Newport News waters after his defeat in December, waited off the coast after bombarding Norfolk when the colonists refused to furnish provisions. Colonel Robert Howe of the Continental Army, ordered the evacuation of burnt out remains of Norfolk. Norfolk was a thriving community of 6,000 before the fighting began. Lord Dunmore remains off the coast then finally sends his smaller ships to Florida and the West Indies, while he sailed to join the British fleet off Staten Island.

The Governor of North Carolina put out a call for all Loyalists to assemble at Brunswick across the river from Wilmington. Fifteen men, mostly Scots responded. The colonists, who numbered almost 1,100 men, dug in at the Moore's Creek Bridge. The Patriots removed the planks from the bridge and had massed on the east bank of the stream. A company of 80 Scots led the attack for the Loyalists followed by another 1,700 troops in their kilts and brandishing broadswords, with bagpipes playing they rushed the bridge. Using the round stringers that had supported the now missing planks. The Loyalists who did not fall into the water, were picked off by the militia riflemen as they tried to cross the bridge. When what was left of the attacking Loyalists reached the opposite bank they were set upon by colonists, some wielding the planks as they drove down the banks and routed the Loyalists. Almost 850 officers and men were captured along with a wagon train with 1,500 rifles, 350 muskets, and 150 swords were captured, but more importantly for the cause of the Revolution, this small action broke the strength of the Tories in North Carolina.