



Piney Woods Pine Shavings

Vol. 4, No. 8

February 1998

PineyWoods Chapter To Elect 1998-99 Officers at February 19 "Members Only" Meeting

The Nominating Committee Chairman, Past President Bernard Balser announced the slate of officers at the January 15 meeting. The slate was nominated by acclamation by the members of the PineyWoods Chapter.

Other nominations will be accepted from the floor at the February 19th Members Only Meeting and the election of 1998-99 officers will take place.

The nominated 1998-99 PineyWoods Chapter Officers are as follows: President: Jeffrey M. Meadows; President-elect: M. MacLeod "Mac" Smith,

Jr.; Secretary: Bobby Ray Smith; Treasurer: Donald E. MacGregory, Jr.; Chancellor: Ky W. White; Genealogist: Kim A. Morton; Registrar: Robert E. McKenna; Chaplain: Rev. M. Douglas Harper, Th.D.; Historian: Michael D. Young; and Sergeant at Arms: James T. Jones, Jr.

Also at this meeting, the PineyWoods Chapter delegates will be selected to vote for the PineyWoods Chapter at the 103rd Annual TXSSAR Convention to be held in Kerrville, March 13-15, 1998.

The February 19th meeting will be held at Trigg's in Humble as was the other Members Only meeting in October. Please find your RSVP form with this newsletter and mail your check for \$7.50 per dinner to the Chapter by the deadline of February 14, 1998.

Social time will begin at 7:00 p.m. and dinner will begin at 7:30 p.m.

Please make every effort to attend this meetin, enjoy Trigg's Barbeque, select your convention delegates and vote on your 1998-99 Chapter officers.

John C. "Jack" Haughton, 1998-99 National Trustee To Install PineyWoods Officers on March 19, 1998

The Installation of the 1998-99 PineyWoods Chapter officers will be held on March 19, 1998. Our honored guests for this meeting will be John C. "Jack" and Maryanne Haughton of Plano.

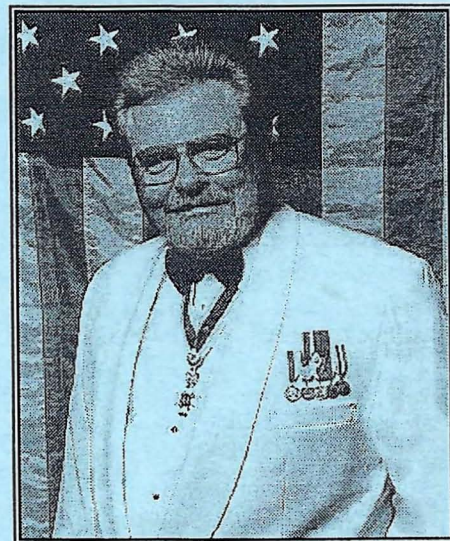
This chapter meeting is for members, wives and guest and will feature Jack Haughton as the TXSSAR Installing Officer and guest speaker. His topic will be "Myths and Truth About the Minute Men," a focus on the April 19th Anniversary of Lexington and Concord. The truth about the Minute Men may be more interesting than the myth, not as romantic, but more interesting.

John C. "Jack" Haughton was born in Kilgore, Texas, and was raised in Denton, Texas. He graduated from University of Texas at Dallas with a degree in Behavioral Management. Jack is employed as a Banking Systems Officer/Manager at MBNA Information Services in Dallas. He has been married since 1967 to Maryanne (Getz).

They have one son, Patrick, who is also a member of SAR.

- Joined SAR, Plano Chapter #37 in May 1989.
- Elected to several offices in the Plano Chapter including Chapter Pres-

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John C. "Jack" Haughton



Official Newsletter of the PineyWoods Chapter
No. 51

Texas Society Sons of the American Revolution

P.O. Box 6524

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1997-1998 PineyWoods

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ident in 1992/93

- The Chapter won 7 State awards that year.
- Received SAR Meritorious Service Medal for Service to the Plano Chapter.
- TXSSAR Vice President for District 10 in 94/95
- Chairman of Committee that Re-Chartered Denton SAR Chapter #23
- Received SAR Meritorious Service Medal (Cluster) for Service to the TXSSAR.
- Received SAR War Service Medal for Military Service during Viet Nam era
- 1996 Patriot Medal Recipient.
- Served as TXSSAR Corresponding Secretary, from 1995 to 1998 (three terms).
- Received SAR Silver Good Citizenship Medal & Oak leaf Cluster,
- Received SAR Bronze Good Citizenship Medal, and
- Received SAR Distinguished Service Certificate for Service to the TXSSAR.
- Received SAR Liberty Medal and Cluster, as the sponsor of 32 SAR members by the end of December

1997. Hopes to have 40 by March 98.

Currently he is:

- TXSSAR National Trustee.
- Chairman State Medals and Awards Committee
- Chairman State Outstanding American History Teacher Committee
- Co-Chairman State Americanism Committee
- Co-Chairman of State Poster Contest Committee
- Co-Chairman State Knight Essay Contest Committee
- Vice-Chairman National Medals and Awards Committee
- Member National Americanism Committee
- Chairman National JROTC Recognition Sub-Committee
- A Perpetual Member of the Plano Chapter TXSSAR.
- A Perpetual Dual member of the Denton Chapter TXSSAR.

Jack has had three Supplemental SAR applications approved, which document the Revolutionary ancestors of his father's and his mother's family.

DELINQUENT PINEYWOODS MEMBERS

The PineyWoods Chapter has 31 delinquent members as of December 31, 1997. Dues must be paid by March 1, 1998 or membership is dropped from the rolls. Dues must be paid if a member is to hold any SAR office, chapter, state or national.

Compatriots Celebrating Birthdays

FEBRUARY BIRTHDAYS

02Donald P. Richards
05David N. Richards
06Roy B. Nelson
09J. Richard Freeman
10Jere H. Banewski
10James P. Richards, Jr.
14Paul M. Culbertson
14James D. Green
22Woody J. Reese, D.D.S.
23Thomas M. Green
25Jeffrey J. Polich
26Andrew S. Evans

MARCH BIRTHDAYS

04Steven A. Richards
11Michael D. Young
12Edward F. Nagel
15 .Donald E. MacGregory, Jr.
22Richard G. Lowstetter

APRIL BIRTHDAYS

01Patrick J. Whipple
03Robert E. McKenna
14Allen J. Green, Jr.
14Byron G. Ratterree



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The Life Of Lafayette (1757-1834)

Among the heroes of the American Revolution only the name of Washington ranks above that of Lafayette. He was a gallant Frenchman who generously placed his life and his fortune at the disposal of the American colonists.

By birth Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier belonged to one of the old noble families of France. His father was killed in the battle of Minden, in 1759. The young man inherited from his father a castle and the title of marquis and from his mother a princely fortune. When he was 16 years old he married into one of the greatest families in France.

Three years later, when Lafayette was 19 and a captain in the French army, came the news that the American colonies had declared their independence of England, France's ancient foe. "At the first news of this quarrel," Lafayette afterward wrote, "my heart was enrolled in it." So he disobeyed the commands of his king and his angry father-in-law, purchased a ship, and after many difficulties sailed for America in 1777. He offered to serve without pay, and Congress gave him the rank of major general. Washington soon became a firm friend — almost a father — to the young Marquis de Lafayette.

Lafayette proved to be a good officer and a wise adviser. He was slightly wounded in his first battle, which was that of the Brandywine River, in September 1777. The next year he was commended for a masterly retreat from Barren Hill and played an honorable part in the battle of Monmouth Court House and in the Rhode Island expedition.

More important, however, was his influence in inducing the French government to sign a treaty of alliance with the colonies, in 1778. Without this treaty America could not have won the war. To aid this alliance he was back in France in 1779, but he returned to America in time to assist in the Virginia campaign and in the final movements that led to General Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, in 1781.

Lafayette's love for liberty led him to join those French noblemen who favored the Revolution of 1789 in his own country. He was elected to the Estates-General and in that body presented a draft for a Declaration of Rights modeled on the American Declaration of Independence. On the day after the storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, he was made commander in chief of the new national guard, organized to safeguard the Revolution.

Lafayette rescued Queen Marie Antoinette from the mob that stormed the Palace of Versailles on Oct. 5, 1789, and issued orders to stop King Louis XVI when he sought to escape from France. Gradually Lafayette became dismayed at the growing excesses of the Revolution. As the head of an army raised to defend France against Austria, he planned to overthrow the Jacobins and to support a limited monarchy. The monarchy was overthrown on Aug. 10, 1792, and he was proclaimed a traitor. To escape arrest and the guillotine he fled to Belgium, where he was imprisoned by the Austrians. For five years, from 1792 to 1797, he remained in captivity. Then Napoleon obtained his release.

Lafayette disapproved of the rule of Napoleon and took no part in public affairs until after Napoleon's overthrow. Under the restored Bourbon monarchy, Lafayette generally was politically inactive until the people were again oppressed. Then he led the opposition, and in 1830 he took part in his third revolution. He commanded the Army of National Guards that drove Charles X from France and placed on the throne Louis Philippe, the "citizen king." Twice after the close of the American Revolution Lafayette visited the United States—in 1784 and 1824. On the latter visit, Congress voted to give him \$200,000 and an additional township of land. This was a welcome gift, for his own property had been taken during the French Revolution.

Lafayette's death, in Paris, saddened both the French and the American people. He was not a great general or a great statesman. He was, however, a lifelong lover of liberty who played a vital part in three important revolutions. [Source: America On Line]

Schedule of PineyWoods Chapter Meetings & Events

1998:

Thursday, February 19, 1998
"Members Only" Meeting;
Nomination and Voting on
1998-99 Chapter Officers;
Selection of Delegates to
103rd TXSSAR Convention

March 13 - 15, 1998
103rd Annual TXSSAR
Convention in Kerrville

Thursday, March 19, 1998
Chapter Dinner Meeting for
members, wives & guests,
Installation of
1998-99 Chapter Officers;
John C. "Jack" Haughton,
Installing Officer
and Guest Speaker at the
Sheraton Crown

April 16, 1998
Board Meeting
Randall's on US 59
7:00 P.M.

Thursday, May 21, 1998
Chapter Dinner Meeting for
members, wives & guests,
Annual Awards Dinner
Meeting; Guest Speaker at the
Sheraton Crown

Thursday, June 18, 1998
Board Meeting
Randall's on US 59
7:00 P.M.

Saturday, July 4, 1998
Annual 4th of July Parade

other meeting dates will be set by
the PineyWoods Board
in April and announced
at that time

*A Brief Biography on
the Life of George Washington*

Washington's Childhood

When George was 3 the family moved to the larger plantation farther up the Potomac. It was called Epsewasson, or Little Hunting Creek, from the name of the stream it faced. Young George grew to love the estate with a passion that lasted all his life.

Some years later Augustine bought a farm on the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, and moved his family there. Ferry Farm (or River Farm) was the scene of boyhood adventures described by "Parson" Mason Locke Weems in 'The Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington'. This book was once much loved by boys and girls.

There, according to Weems, he chopped down the cherry tree, then admitted it to his father, stating that he could not tell a lie. There too he is said to have thrown a stone across the Rappahannock. Whether he performed such feats or not, he did live the normal life of a boy in the country. He galloped his horse across fields and meadows; he played at Indian wars with his brothers and sisters; and he dashed to the wharves when ocean ships came into the river port.

When George was 11, his father died. Ferry Farm was left to Mary Washington, to be given to George when she passed on. Epsewasson went to his half brother Lawrence; Wakefield, where George was born, was left to his other half brother, Augustine.

Lawrence had married a neighbor, rich and charming Anne Fairfax. He added to the house at Epsewasson and renamed the estate Mount Vernon, in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served in the West Indies. Augustine, a prosperous planter, had married also. George went to live with Augustine at Wakefield because Henry William's school, one of the best in the colony, was nearby.

Little is known of George Washington's schooling. He was probably tutored at home for a time, and he may have attended school in Fredericksburg before going to Henry William's school. At 15 he was ready to do practical surveying. He was good in mathematics; he was a neat penman; and he made accurate maps.

For a time his mother thought of sending him to sea to become a naval or merchant marine officer. However, she finally thought better of it and refused to let him go. At school he fell in love with a young lady known only as the "lowland beauty." To her he wrote sad, pompous poetry and grieved about his lost love.

In 1748 George went to live with his half brother Lawrence at Mount Vernon. There he found an interesting circle of friends and neighbors. One was Lord Fairfax, a cousin of Lawrence's wife and master of more than 5 million Virginia acres. Lord Fairfax took a liking to George and hired him to help survey his holdings beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains. The work was hard and dangerous, but George did it well. The surveys took more than a year. Then, partly through Fairfax's influence, Washington was appointed surveyor of Culpeper County, his first public office. He took the oath of office on July 20, 1749.

Like any young man on his first real job, Washington considered his pay as a surveyor very important. To a friend he wrote, "A doubloon is my constant gain every day that will permit my going out, and sometimes six pistoles." A doubloon was worth about \$15, and six pistoles made a doubloon and a half—very good pay for a youth of 17.

Between surveying trips Washington lived as a young country gentleman. In the outdoor life with its sport and adventure he was at his best. Tall, powerful, and erect, he took an active part in society. He loved good clothes, and he was constantly writing his London agents about his dress, his tableware, and ornaments for his drawing room. In a world at peace he might have continued to work hard and play hard with little thought of public service. The world was not to remain at peace much longer.

First Service as a Military Leader

Washington was a grown man at 20. He already owned his first plot of Virginia land, most likely bought with money borrowed from Lawrence. In 1753 Governor Dinwiddie made him a major of militia and sent him across the mountains with a message to the French commander of Fort Le Boeuf. The note protested the building of a chain of French forts between Lake Ontario and the Ohio River.

Major Washington delivered the message and brought back a full report on French activities. The perilous journey took ten weeks. Twice he nearly lost his life. Once an Indian shot at him from close range, but missed. A few days later he was thrown from a raft into an ice-filled stream.

In the French and Indian War

Soon Washington was made lieutenant colonel of Virginia militia. He was ordered to march with about 200 men to the colonial fort being built where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers meet. Before

Washington's small force could reach the fort, however, the French took it and renamed it Fort Duquesne. Washington drew closer to the fort. On May 28, 1754, his men killed or captured all but one of a French scouting party. This action opened the French and Indian War.



Outnumbered by a much larger force, Washington and his men started to retreat, but the Virginians were soon surrounded. After a sharp fight they had to surrender and were allowed to go on only after they had given up their prisoners. Washington had done everything possible with the small group under his command. For this he was formally thanked by the Virginia House of Burgesses.

The next year Washington was on another expedition. This time he was aide to British Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock. Braddock's ignorance of Indian fighting led to a brutal butchery of his army by the French and Indians. Even Braddock himself was killed. Out of 1,400 officers and men, three fourths were killed or wounded.

In 1755 Governor Dinwiddie made Washington colonel and commander of all Virginia militia forces. This was a high and well-deserved honor for the 23-year-old officer. The colony expanded its forces to 1,000 men, who were to patrol and defend the whole 350-mile frontier. The task was almost impossible. Washington used his small militia skillfully and held down border clashes. In 1758 he and his men took possession of the ruins of Fort Duquesne, burned to the ground by the fleeing French. Washington's service in the French and Indian War was finally over.

*To Be Continued
in the March Pine Shavings*

**Remember
George Washington's
Birthday
February 22**

**Presidents' Day
February 16**

**The PineyWoods Chapter welcomes new Compatriot
Paul M. Culbertson**

NSSAR #149210 - TXSSAR # 8178 who celebrates a birthday on Valentine's Day