PineyWoods Pine Shavings

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

Chapter Dinner

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Schedule of Meetings:

March 2, 2003

November 21, 2002 December 2002 January 16, 2003 February 20, 2003 February 28 -

March 20, 2003

2002 No Meeting 6, 2003 Chapter Meeting 20, 2003 Members Only (E.

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

April 17, 2003 Members Only
May 15, 2003 Chapter Dinner

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The next meeting will be held November 21, 2002 at the Holiday Inn located at 15222 JFK
Boulevard near Intercontinental Airport at the intersection of Beltway 8 and John F. Kennedy
Boulevard. Social time begins at 6:15 PM and with dinner served at 7:00 PM. Our
speaker will be William V. Yeoman, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 5, Position 2, he is
presently serving his 6TH term. Mr. Yeoman graduated from the University of Houston and the
South Texas College of Law. He is a United States Air Force veteran. His wife's name is Debe
and has one daughter named Erin. He is active in the community as a Board Member of the Texas
Association of Social Ministry Coalitions, Inc., and a Board Member of Limbs for Love. He is a
member of the Chapelwood Methodist Church.

Notes from the Texas Board of Managers Meeting

The 2003 dues notices have been mailed, you should receive yours soon. We encourage all of you to get your dues in before December 31,2002 so that the chapter may earn the Joe Hill 100% Membership Award. A space is provided on the dues notice to donate directly to the Patriot's Fund. Also on the return portion is a space to indicate if the individual wants a member directory. The directories will be mailed in January only to those individuals who request a copy. The State has eliminated the position of Vice President, Expansions and put the duties and responsibilities in the existing Area Vice Presidents job. The NSSAR did make a presentation on the fund raising drive for the new national library. It will cost \$3 million to build and they have raised \$1.5 million to date. It will not be built until the money is raised. They do not intend to build and carry a large debt hanging over the organization. If an individual desires to contribute or wants more

information on the matter including a form, they can visit www.sar.org/library/libfund.htm, which is the Center for Advancing America's Heritage.

NOVEMBER 1775

Upon hearing of England's rejection of the Olive Branch petition, Abigail Adams writes: "Let us separate, they are unworthy to be our Brethren. Let us renounce them and instead of supplications as formerly for their prosperity and happiness, Let beseech the almighty to blast their councils and bring to Nought all their devices."

The Canadian Campaign began in late June of 1775, when the Continental Congress, getting no response to an appeal to the Canadians to join in its cause, instructed Major General Philip Schuyler of New York to take possession of Canada if "practicable" and "not disagreeable to the Canadians." Canada was a sparsely populated colony that the Americans believed fought against a common foe, the Crown. By taking Canada the Congress hoped to 1) deny the British a traditional invasion route to the colonies from the north, 2) have Canada join them as a 14th colony, and 3) at least keep the Canadians out of a fight for freedom. Schuyler managed to get together a force of about 2,000 men from New York and Connecticut, thus forming the nucleus of what was to become known as the Northern Army. He was also instructed to raise an army of Canadians that would join the Northern Army. While fighting during the winter was not the standard at the time, the American believed they could secure Canada before the winter set in.

In September 1775 Brigadier General Richard Montgomery set out with this small army from Ticonderoga with the objective of taking Montreal. To form a second prong to the invasion, Washington detached a force of 1,100 under Colonel Benedict Arnold, including a contingent of riflemen under Captain Daniel Morgan of Virginia, to proceed up the Kennebec River, across the wilds of Maine, and down the Chaudiere to join with Montgomery before Quebec. Montgomery, advancing along the route via Lake George, Lake Champlain, and the Richelieu River, was seriously delayed by the British fort at St. Johns with a costly victory that delays the fight for Quebec but still managed to capture lightly defended Montreal on November 13.

Arnold meanwhile had arrived opposite Quebec on November 8, after one of the most rugged marches in history. One part of his force had turned back and the others were lost to starvation, sickness, drowning, and desertion. Only 600 men crossed the St. Lawrence on November 13, and scaled the cliffs and encamped on the Plains of Abraham. It was a magnificent feat, but the force was too small to prevail even against the scattered Canadian militia and British Regulars who shut themselves up in the city and refused battle in the open. Arnold's men were finally forced to withdraw to Point aux Trembles, where they were joined by Montgomery with all the men he could spare from the defense of Montreal, a total of 300. On November 23, 1775, General Montgomery writes, "till Quebec is taken, Canada is unconquered." He concludes that an invasion of the city would be inevitable.