

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:

October 17, 2002	Members Only
November 21, 2002	Chapter Dinner
December 2002	No Meeting
January 16, 2003	Chapter Meeting
February 20, 2003	Members Only (Election of Officers)
February 28 -	TXSSAR State Convention at the Marriott Hotel Houston,
March 2, 2003	TX, hosted by the Paul Carrington Chapter
March 20, 2003	Chapter Dinner (Installation of New Officers)
April 17, 2003	Members Only
May 15, 2003	Chapter Dinner



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The next meeting will be held October 17, 2002 at the Heritage Center, 2825 W. Town Center Circle in Kingwood. Directions: Hwy 59 exit to Kingwood Drive, go East & cross RR 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. Our guest speaker will be Lt. Colonel Mark McClelland, USAFR, who has just returned from a three-month call-up by the Dept. of the Air Force and sent to Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan. Col. McClelland is an Air Force Reservist with a 20-year career in Logistics and Transportation. He was sent to these countries as the Director of the Joint Movement Center by Gen. Franks. He will bring us a talk on "The War on Terrorism" and his involvement at Bagram AB in Kabul and in Kandahar, Afghanistan. Col. McClelland has expert experience in logistic planning (supply, transportation, food service, etc.) movement of troops and aircraft, and setting up military installations. In his civilian occupation he is presently the Tax Assessor-Collector for Liberty County.

October 1775

Oct 2: In Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the supply ship Prince George, transporting flour from Bristol, England, to Boston, is taken by force as it mistakenly enters Portsmouth harbor.

Oct 3: The Committee of Safety orders the repair of the barracks and hospital at Albany, New York, "with all possible dispatch in the cheapest manner, so as to make them fit for the reception of the Troops of the Continental Army."

Oct 4: The Massachusetts House of Representatives orders the overseers of Harvard College "to inquire into the principles" of its staff and to "dismiss those who, by their past or present conduct, appear to be unfriendly to the liberties and privileges of the Colonies."

Oct 5: A committee to prepare a plan for fitting out two armed vessels to intercept enemy transport ships is appointed by the Continental Congress.

Oct 6: The Continental Congress passes a resolution calling for the arrest of all loyalists who are dangerous to "the liberties of America."

October 7: After refusing to provision a British ship, Bristol, Rhode Island, is bombarded and burned. Townspeople eventually surrender 40 sheep.

Oct 8: In Cambridge, Washington's General Officers meet at a Council of War, and agree that the new army should consist of at least 20,372 men enlisted for one-year terms.

Oct 9: British General Sir William Howe writes to Lord Dartmouth his belief that the British army should be evacuated from Boston and moved to Rhode Island where it "would be better connected, and the corps would act with greater effect."

Oct 11: John Hancock writes to General Philip Schuyler expressing Congress's hope that his endeavors in Canada result in convincing the Canadians to join in the union with the Colonies, form a Provincial Convention, and send delegates to the Continental Congress.

Oct 13: Congress authorizes the creation of a Navy.

Oct 14: In London, Secretary of State Lord Suffolk receives intelligence that the colony of Pennsylvania is preparing an armed fleet and floating batteries to prevent the passage of the King's ships through the Delaware River. He recommends that the Admiralty dispatch vessels to destroy the floating batteries.

Oct 16: The maritime minister of France sends orders to officials in port towns urging them to prevent American ships from loading war munitions.

Oct 17: In Wilmington, North Carolina, the colony's Committee of Safety orders the creation and sale of certificates proving one's loyalty to the American cause. To encourage their sale, the committee orders that no business be conducted with any citizen of the county unless they produce one of the certificates.

Oct 18: As a punitive measure, British ships bombard and set fire to Falmouth, Maine, destroying the majority of the town. Three committeemen from the Continental Congress meet with Washington and representatives of the colonies of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts Bay. The conference is called to draw up a plan for reorganizing, supplying, and continuing the Continental Army.

Oct 19: The British surrender their fort at Chambly, Canada.

Oct 20: The committee meeting with Washington about the Army agrees that the forces should be supplied with provisions by the New England colonies. Washington is given the authority to impress wagons, vessels, horses, and other necessary items.

Oct 21: On the recommendation of the Continental Congress and news of an imminent attack, the Provincial Congress of New York orders all sulphur and brimstone supplies in New York City shipped to a safe place on the Hudson River.

Oct 23: The Congressional Committee meeting with Washington agrees to accept the Penobscot, Stockbridge, and St. John's Indian tribes offers of assistance, allowing them to be employed in the Army if necessary. The committee decides, however, to exclude African Americans.

Oct 24-25: Patriots successfully defend Hampton, Virginia, from a British naval attack.

Oct 26: The Continental Congress passes a resolution recommending that all colonies export goods to the West Indies in exchange for the import of arms, ammunition, sulphur, and saltpeter.

Oct 27: In Philadelphia, the Society of Friends, or Quakers, asks the Pennsylvania Assembly "to guard against any proposal or attempt to deprive us and others of the full enjoyment of liberty of conscience." Quaker religious beliefs prohibited members from bearing arms or supporting armed conflict through personal service or financial obligation.

Oct 28: General Sir William Howe, new Commander-in-Chief of the British army, issues a proclamation to the American residents of Boston forbidding any person from leaving the city on pain of death. He also orders citizens to organize into military companies in order to aid in the "defense" of their city.

Oct 29: Four armed American vessels sail from Cambridge as part of a fleet created to cruise the coast in search of enemy transports carrying arms and provisions.

Oct 30: Congress establishes the Naval Committee, the first real administrative committee on standing naval affairs for the colonies.

Oct 31: Washington tries to encourage re-enlistment in the Army by reserving new supplies for those who agree to commit to another year of service. He also promises each man time to visit his family during the winter.