



Pine Shavings



**PineyWoods Chapter #51
Texas Society of Sons of the American Revolution**

March 2017 Issue

Calendar of Events

National Events

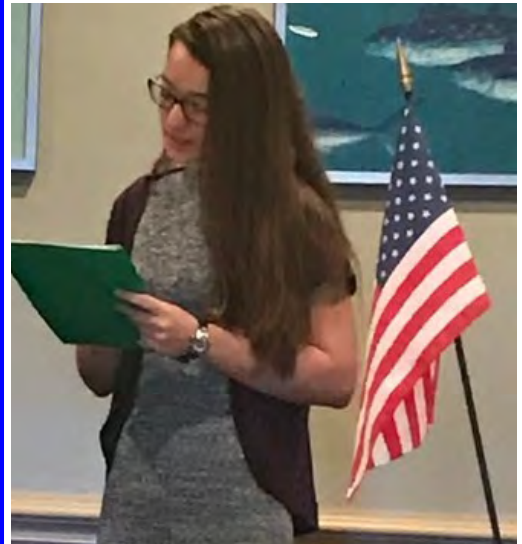
Leadership/Trustee Louisville KY March 3-5, 2017
127th NSSAR Congress at Knoxville TN July 7-12, 2017

State Events

122nd TXSSAR CONV San Antonio Mar 31- Apr 2, 2017
El Tropicana Hotel Riverwalk
Registration Information is on Texas Website

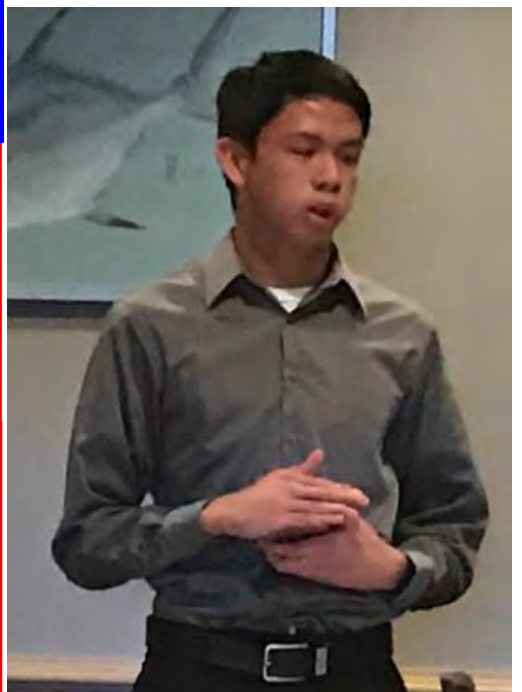
Chapter Meetings at Jimmy G's Cajun and Seafood Restaurant

Members/Guests Officer Induction March 18, 2017
Members/Guests Meeting – 2017 Programs April 15, 2017
Members/Guests – Social Studies May 20, 2017
Members/Guests Meeting – SAR Congress August 19, 2017
Members/Guests – TBA September 16, 2017
Members/Guests – TBA October 21, 2017
Members/Guests November 18, 2017
December – TBA December 16, 2017



PineyWoods Essay Contest Winners

Above 1st place Helen Hill
Below: 3rd place Gabriel Guerrero



Meeting Saturday, March 18th Member & Guest

Jimmy G's, 307 N. Sam Houston E. Parkway, Greenspoint
12:30 p.m.

RSVP for the Meeting

Please respond with the number of people attending and names by
Thursday before the meeting date.

ASAP to Larry Stevens
wardtracker@aol.com or 281 361-2061

Piney Woods Chapter 51 Texas Society SAR

Meeting at Jimmy G's at Greenspoint, Houston, TX 18 Feb 2017

President Joe Potter welcomed all to the meeting at 12:30 PM. After invocation by Cannon Pritchard members recited the pledge to the United States and Texas flags followed by the SAR pledge.

COMPATRIOTS PRESENT: Kermit Breed, Larry Stevens, Todd Simmons, Ben Baskin, Cannon Pritchard, Kim Morton, Jim Pinkerton, Alan Bowman, John Beard, Larry Blackburn and Brent Monteleone

GUESTS: Barbara Stevens, Carolyn Bowman, Gabriel Guerrero, Martin Guerrero, Bernie Kent, Ann Kent, Robert Hill and Helen Hill.

MINUTES: Motion was made and seconded to approve minutes from the January meeting. Motion carried.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Treasurer Jim Pinkerton reported a balance \$3640.40. Motion was made and seconded to approve the treasurer report. Motion carried.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT: Kermit Breed is working on a new application for John Schmonsees and Clyde Wilton Simmons Jr. Larry Stevens is also working on applications for B. Ray Mize, Charles Jones, Bernie Kent, and Dennis Keister

NEWSLETTER: The newsletter is on line despite computer failure. Thanks Larry

YOUTH ACTIVITIES: Larry Blackburn is in the process of putting together the schedule for the members that will give out the JROTC medals and certificates. Let Larry know if you wish to help with this worthy project. I was amazed at the quality of today's youth. Larry Stevens reported PineyWoods chapter members have supported SAR Youth Contests for years and this year past year attests to this. We presented in person around 30 of the 33 JROTC Bronze Medals at the different High Schools and this year, 2017, we will sponsor 36 schools. And, we had 9 thru 12 grade students participate in our Eagle Scout and Essay Contests.

NEW BUISNESS: The following nominees were elected to serve as Piney Wood #51 officers from March 2017 to March 2019:

President	Jim Pinkerton	Sergeant-at-arms	Larry Blackburn
1 ST Vice President	Larry Stevens	Chaplain	Cannon Prichard
2 nd Vice president	Todd Simmons	Chancellor	Brent Monteleone
Secretary	Kermit Breed	Webmaster	Ray Cox
Treasurer	John Beard	Newsletter	Larry Stevens
Genealogist	Kim Morton	Historian	Ben Stallings
Registrars	Larry Stevens and Kermit Breed		

FUTURE EVENTS:

Members/Guests Meeting at Jimmy "G"-- Officer Induction March 18, 2017

2n12rd Texas Annual Conference in San Antonio, Mar. 30-April 2, 2017

Members/Guests Meeting at Jimmy "G"-- 2017 Programs April 15, 2017

Members/Guests Meeting at Jimmy "G"-- Social Studies May 20, 2017

GUEST SPEAKERS; Attending our meeting were the first and third place Essay Contest winners with parents. Third place winner was Gabriel Guerrero, his essay was on Women in the Revolution. He explained that in those time women had few options in life. A wife and mother was what most aspired too. Some contribu-

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tions were camp follower, spies, contributing needed materials and some fought alongside the men. First place winner Helen Hill spoke on our Constitution. Things influencing the Constitution go as far back as the Ancient Greek. The Catholic religion along with King Henry VIII creating the Church of England were also influences. All these things were considered by Thomas Jefferson.

The Second Place contestant could not attend but will be at our March 18th Lunch. This contestant will receive our Second Place award, plus, he was selected as our Eagle Scout Contest winner.

After the benediction by Cannon Pritchard members joined together in the SAR closing. President Joe Potter adjourned the meeting at 2:15 PM

Piney Wood #51 Secretary Kermit Breed



Ben Baskin, Todd Simmons, Jeff LaRochelle, Cannon Pritchard, Kim Morton, Kermit Breed, Larry Stevens, Joe Potter



Carolyn and Alan Bowman



Bernie and Ann Kent

February Meeting



Larry Blackburn, John Beard, Jim Pinkerton, Brent Monteleone, Gabriel Guerrero, Martin Guerrero



Cannon Pritchard, Kim Morton, Kermit Breed, Larry Stevens, Joe Potter



Gabriel Guerrero and Joe Potter



Bernie and Ann Kent, Ben Baskin, Todd Simmons, Jeff LaRochelle, Cannon Pritchard, Kim Morton, Kermit Breed, Larry Stevens, Joe Potter

PineyWoods Chapter 51 Youth Education and Contests

By Larry Stevens, Chapter Essay Contest Chairman

This year our chapter had several entries in the George and Stella Knight Essay Chapter Awards Contest, and all entries were exceptional. The topics selected by each student were well researched and original works. The Chapter judges had a not so envious task of selecting three award winning essays and deciding which was first, second and third. As the contest chair, I do not participate in judging.

This year, 11th grade student Helen Hill's essay was selected as the best submitted. Her essay "Lighting the Flame" is featured in this newsletter. Ms. Hill was presented a check for \$200. Second place, \$100, goes to 11th grader, Charlie Hill for his essay on the Battle of Briar Creek, a battle in which his ancestor fought, And third place, \$50, was presented to Gabriel Guerrero for his essay, "The Fight of the Revolutionary Women". Great essay by Gabriel who is also an 11th grade student. All three will be eligible to enter again the fall. As a testament, as to how good these essays were, Ms. Hill's essay was submitted for Texas competition and placed second overall. The second and third place essays will be published in the upcoming Pine Shaving Newsletter.

Our Eagle Scout Contest winner was Charlie Hill. He will be presented a Check for \$200. Charlie did place second in our essay contest.

We were especially happy that parents Martin Guerrero and Robert Hill were able to attend our awards luncheon on February 18th.

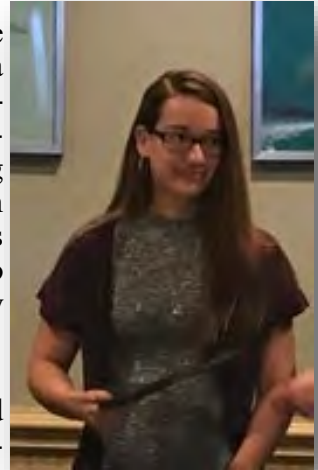


Larry Stevens, Helen Hill, the chapter 1st place winner and second in the TXSSAR competition, Gabriel Guerrero, the 3rd place chapter contestant

Lighting the Flame

By Helen Hill

“We the People of the United States. . .” these first few words written in the Constitution of the United States should fill every American with pride. America was founded in the pursuit of life, liberty, and the opportunity for happiness. However, arriving at these fundamental foundations and forming the ideas of this founding goal has come slowly, and Americans still strive toward these ideals. Looking back at the world before democratic rule and America became a country, one can see where the thought of the America dream began. One must examine the ideas behind democracy, some of the men who got us there, and the U.S. Constitution to understand the full significance of what America represents and what the country strives to become.



Before considering the full importance of what the founding of the United States of America symbolizes, one must look at the past where the ideas for democracy came from. Back in 300 B.C., Aristotle and the Greeks were the first to start molding the concept of democracy (Ginsberg, et al). In Greek, “Demos” means mass, and “Kratos” means power (Beggan). Therefore, democracy meant the masses, the people, had the power. The Greeks appeared to have a democracy, but it was only the beginning of the idea. Citizens in Greece were encouraged to be involved in ideas for governing and discussing current issues; however, only the elite and wealthy could become citizens. Many of the people who lived in Greece were not part of the governing process. Though they were the first to try and be a democracy, the Greeks were governed by an oligarchy, meaning only the elite had a say in government (Beggan). Next, one sees the rise of the power of Catholicism. The most powerful leader of the Catholic church, the pope, and the monarch, the king or queen, had a strong relationship holding great power over the European world. Autocracies and the church ruled until the Great Schism and Protestant Reformation in the 1300-1400s (Beggan). Breaking the connection of power, the division of the Catholic church changed the balance of power. After these events, the Pilgrims traveled to America. However, it wasn’t the Catholic church the Pilgrims fled for freedom from but the oppressive Anglican church, the Church of England. When the protestants broke away from the Catholic church, King Henry the Eighth of England broke away as well putting himself as the head of the church. Taking over the church gave King Henry all the power, and he could dictate whatever he chose. It was King Henry’s oppressive power which the Pilgrims had to flee eventually bringing them to the new world, America. The Pilgrims came in search of freedom which would lead them to establishing a type of democracy. Benjamin Franklin, a Founding Father of the United States, wrote, “Only a virtuous people are capable of freedom. As nations get corrupt and vicious, they have more need of masters” (Franklin). Although America isn’t the perfect nation, its people have shown the virtue needed to possess some of that freedom. This journey through time helps one to understand why the Founding Fathers wanted something different; a government where everyone’s voice could be heard.

After the Pilgrims voyage to Plymouth Rock, one finds four major figures that helped the founding fathers form our constitution and democracy. In the 1600-1800s, the Enlightenment Reform spread throughout Europe encouraging reasoning, science, and logic over religious prejudice (Beggan). This is the time period in which Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, John Stuart Mills, and Bréde et de Montesquieu began contemplating ideas that would influence the United States of America’s founding. First, John Hobbes, who lived from 1588-1679, believed man is evil and government must keep mankind from war (Ginsberg, et al). Hobbes didn’t condone democracy, yet he saw its potential (Ginsberg, et al). Later, John Locke realized the destructive power of monarchies and believed that a government should be in place to allow individuals’ rights (Ginsberg, et al). The inalienable rights in the United States Constitution of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were first put together by Locke; however, Locke addressed property instead of the pursuit of happiness (Ginsberg, et al). Next, John Stuart Mills strove for the principle of the invisible hand of

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free enterprise (Ginsberg, et al). Lastly, Montesquieu believed in separation of powers and that power must be balanced with power (Ginsberg, et al). This idea of balance is found in the power of the president, the power of the senate, and the power of the house of representatives. These men and their ideas helped to change history and gave the Founding Fathers the spark that spread the flame of American democracy.

Though the men who helped with the ideas for American government were important, the history of how the United States Constitution was formed shows Americans the starting point for this great country. The Articles of Confederation were written before making the Constitution which is followed today (Ginsberg, et al). These Articles only lasted from 1781-1787 because of the problems found in them (Ginsberg, et al). Some of the problems fixed from the Articles to the current U.S. Constitution were a lack of clear powers of the president or allowing the government to regulation of trade (Ginsberg, et al). There were many compromises between the state representatives to get the final product of the Constitution, especially between north and south which would later come back to haunt this new country. Another principle promoted in the Constitution that would spark debate is “[t]he underlying theme of . . . Limited government” (Keese and Sidwell). This concept of the limitation of government is “expressed by the fact that ours is a *written* constitution, the first and oldest in continuous use” (Keese and Sidwell). However, the Founding Fathers were able to focus on coming together and creating a foundation for this great nation even with their differing opinions. After addressing these issues, a New Constitution was voted for in 1789 (Ginsberg, et al). A few changes were still needed; however, the fundamental ideals of the Constitution remain, giving the United States a backbone through every struggle this country has faced.

From looking at the evolution of democracy, some of the men whose ideas that inspired America’s government, and the creation of the U.S. Constitution, the foundations of a country striving for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were set. The country has changed, but our founding principles have not and should not change. History helps one understand the significance of the many opportunities the United States offers. However, one must look to the future to see how those opportunities will grow. Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, wrote, “I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past” (Jefferson). In America, every person has a voice to express their ideas, and these ideas are the lights that flame the country forward while staying true to America’s foundational ideals.

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Cappon, Lester J. *The Adams-Jefferson Letters*. University of North Carolina Press, 1959. Franklin, Benjamin. *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*. Touchstone, 6 January 2004. Ginsberg, Benjamin, et al. *We the People*. Tenth Edition, W.W. Norton & Company, 29

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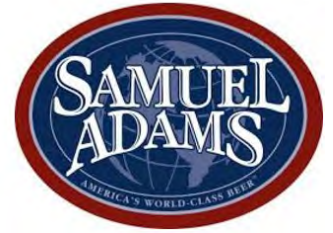
Keese, Timothy, and Mark Sidwell. *United States History*. Third Edition, Bob Jones University Press, 2001.

U.S. Constitution. Preamble.





Samuel Adams



When you see the ads on television and signs advertising the Pale Beer Sam Adams you may think what a nice way to remember the chief protagonist against the British, Samuel Adams. Raise your glass to Sam! Truth is, it is said Sam Adams did not even drink beer; probably due to his unsuccessful attempts to brew for profit. The myth that he did not drink beer was one of many surrounding this American Patriot. His father Samuel was a successful brewer. With his strong Puritan upbringing though, it may not have been a rumor.

Samuel Adams was born in Boston in Massachusetts Colony on September 16, 1722 (old Style). He was one of 12 children born of Samuel Adams Sr. and Mary Fifield. Only three of the children lived past three years old. The family were devout Puritans and attend the old South Congregational Church. Samuel died October 2, 1803. Samuel graduated from Harvard University.



Samuel Adams led the underground movement toward revolution to overthrow an oppressive English Parliament and King George's rule over the American Colonies. He devised the secretive Letters of Correspondence and was a leader in the Sons of Liberty. He led a successful propaganda movement against the English with letters under his own name and letters penned under alias's up to and during the War of Independence.

Samuel's political views became prominent in the 1760's when the British Parliament passed a series of Tax Acts on the American Colonies. *"The Massachusetts Circular Letter of 1768 was drafted by Samuel Adams and was sent by the Massachusetts House of Representatives to the other colonies. In the letter, Adams challenges, several acts of the King and Parliament as being unconstitutional. The letter challenged taxes, the salary system for judges, the ability of customs officials to appoint numerous officers and the fact that some official's wages were determined without the consent of the people, all which complaints later appear in the Declaration of Independence."* (Website - Revolutionary War and Beyond)

Province of Massachusetts Bay, February 11, 1768

Sir,

The House of Representatives of the province, have taken into their serious consideration, the great difficulties that must accrue to themselves and their constituents, by the operation of several acts of Parliament, imposing duties and taxes on the American Colonies.

....In addition to these measures, the House have written a letter to their agent, which he is directed to lay before the ministry; wherein they take notice of the hardships of the act for preventing mutiny and desertion, which requires the Governor and the Council to provide enumerated articles for the King's marching troops, and the people to pay the expenses; and also, the commission of the gentlemen appointed commissioners of the customs, to reside in America, which authorizes them to make as many appointments as they think fit, and to pay the appointees what sum they please, for whose mal-conduct they are not accountable; from whence it may happen, that officers of the Crown may be multiplied to such a degree as to becomes dangerous to the liberty of the people, by virtue of a commission, which does not appear to this House to derive and such advantages to trade as many have suppose."

This is just a portion of the Circular Letter penned by Samuel Adams. You can find a copy of the original on Websites.

Let us not forget those heroes, Patriots for Freedom, and the risks and sacrifices they made for the country we live in today.

Larry Stevens



This Patriot cartoon depicting the Coercive Acts as the forcing of tea on a Native American woman (a symbol of the American colonies) was copied and distributed in the Thirteen Colonies.



Revolutionary War Timeline

March 23, 1775 – “Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death” shouted Patrick Henry,

“No man thinks more highly than I do of the Patriotism, as well as Abilities, of the very worthy gentlemen who have just addressed the House. But different men often see the same subject in different lights; and, therefore, I hope not to be thought disrespectful to those gentlemen if, entertaining as I do opinions of a character opposite to theirs, I shall speak forth my sentiments freely and without reserve. There is no time for ceremony.....”, Patrick began.....

Born on May 29, 1736 in Hanover County Virginia and died June 6, 1799. A Lawyer and Politician, Patrick Henry was elected to the House of Burgesses in 1765, admitted to the Bar of Virginia in 1769, elected to the Continental Congress in 1774, was a Virginia Militia Leader in 1775, and the Governor of Virginia 1776-1778 and 1784.



"GIVE ME LIBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH!"
PATRICK HENRY delivering his great speech on the Rights of the Colonies before the Virginia Assembly convened at Richmond March 23rd 1775. Concluding with the above sentiment, which became the war cry of the Revolution.

"Radical," is a title that few men can wear with ease. The name Patrick Henry, during the revolution and for some time after, was synonymous with that word in the minds of colonists and Empire alike. Henry's reputation as a passionate and fiery orator exceeded even that of Samuel Adams. His Stamp Act Resolutions were, arguably, the first shot fired in the Revolutionary War.

Revolutionary War Timeline

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March 17, 1776 – British Flee Boston sailing to Halifax Canada. General Sir William Howe hoped to use his ships to destroy rebel positions. However, on March 4th, Washington had secretly sent Brig Gen John Thomas with about 800 men and more workers to fortify Dorchester Heights. This force repulsed British efforts to push the Americans out of the Boston area and forced Howe to abandon Boston.



March 21, 1778 – Clinton Replaces Howe – Lt. General William Howe resigned as commander-in-chief in protest of British War policy and was replaced by Gen Henry Clinton. Clinton had suffered a disastrous loss at Charleston on June 28, 1776.



February 23-24, 1779 - George Rogers captures Vincennes on the Wabash in the Western campaign in what is today Indiana. Rogers tricked the British and their Indian allies into believing he had a force of more than 1,000 by moving the militia and Indians back and forth around the fort. The British Indian supporters

left, and after 3 days the British surrendered. Rogers lost not one man.

March 5, 1770 - The Boston Massacre

"The Bloody Massacre" engraving by Paul Revere. Note that this is not an accurate depiction of the event. The Boston Massacre was a street fight that occurred on March 5, 1770, between a "patriot" mob, throwing snowballs, stones, and sticks, and a squad of British soldiers. Several colonists were killed and this led to a campaign by speech-writers to rouse the ire of the citizenry.



March 31, 1774 - Boston Harbor – The Port Act which was meant to “to discontinue, in such manner, and for or such time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading or shipping, of goods, wares, and merchandise, at the town, and within the harbor, of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in North America.”

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Revolutionary War Timeline

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WHEREAS dangerous commotions and insurrections have been fomented and raised in the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, by divers ill affected persons, to the subversion of his Majesty's government, and to the utter destruction of the publick peace, and good order of the said town; in which commotions and insurrections certain valuable cargoes of teas, being the property of the East India Company, and on board

March 3, 1776 – The Continental Fleet captures New Providence Island in the Bahamas

March 17, 1776 - The British evacuate Boston, the British Navy moves to Halifax Canada

March 3, 1779 - British Col. Jacques Marcus Prevost defeats Americans under Gen. John Ashe at Brier Creek Georgia



BATTLE OF BRIER CREEK - MARCH 3, 1779

BRITISH LINE
 Right - Sir James Baird's Infantry.
 Center - 2nd. Battalion 71st. Reg. - Lt. Col. Prevost.
 Left - 150 Cavalry.
 Extreme Left - 50 Rifle Men Placed In Ambuscade To Protect Left Flank.
 Reserve In Rear - 3 Companies Florida Grenadiers And A Troop Of Dragoons.

AMERICAN LINE
 Right - Under General Young With N.C. Militia.
 Center - Under General Bryant With N.C. Militia.
 Left - General Elbert And Lt. Col. John McIntosh With 60 Continentals And 150 Ga. Militia.
 Rear At Bridge Site - Col. Perkins With Light Infantry And One Brass Four Pounder.



- GEN. PREVOST'S HORSE AND LIGHT INFANTRY MET COL. LEONARD MARBURY'S DRAGOONS HERE MARCH 2nd AND CUT THEM OFF FROM ASHE'S MAIN TROOPS AFTER DEFEATING THEM.
- PART OF COL. MARBURY'S HORSE TROOPS ESCAPED BY CROSSING HERE MARCH 2nd.
- BURTON'S FERRY**
COL. SMITH STATIONED HERE WITH MUCH OF THE BAGGAGE OF GENERAL ASHE'S.
- MATHEW'S BLUFF**
GEN. GRIFFITH RUTHERFORD WITH 800 MEN WAS CROSSING HERE AT TIME OF BATTLE, TO REINFORCE GEN. ASHE.
- LIGHT INFANTRY PROTECTING REAR OF ASHE'S ARMY.
- MAJOR ROSS WITH 300 CAVALRY FACED McPHERSON HERE MORNING OF 3rd BUT DID NOT ENGAGE HIM OR REPORT HIS PRESENCE.
- MAJOR McPHERSON WITH 1st BATTALION OF 7th REGIMENT - BRITISH TROOPS TOOK POSITION HERE AS DECOY 3-1-79.
- BLACK SWAMP, S. C.**
WHERE GENERALS LINCOLN, MOULTRIE, ASHE AND RUTHERFORD MET MONDAY, MARCH 1st, 1779 TO PLAN GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.
- HUDSON'S FERRY**
- REDOUBTS
GENERAL AUGUSTINE
PREVOST HEADQUARTERS

COMPILED BY
 CLYDE D. HOLLINGSWORTH
 1953