



Pine Shavings



Piney Woods Chapter #51
Texas Society of Sons of the American Revolution

SAR Weekly Reporter

An Illustrated Publication of the Piney Woods Chapter

EXTRA: Willow Creek Elementary Presents Patriot Day to Piney Woods SAR Chapter

Our May 19, 2016 Member Guest meeting's program will feature a Humble ISD Willow Creek Elementary presentation by Principal Nancy Pinkerton, spouse of our Chapter Treasurer Jim, with the help of two 5th grade students.

The students will be dressed in period costume. The Power Point presentation will emphasis the relationship between the 5th grade social studies curriculum and patriot day and night activities. The students live a day in the 18th century. Nancy will tell how the program became established and the efforts they are taking to ensure that her students have a proper understanding of the sacrifices of our patriot forefathers. She is inviting the district Social Studies coordinator.



Nancy became aware of a program written and produced by "Values through History" founders Donna Passmore and Jan Smucler. This program is "Why American Is Free Curriculum". Our past Chapter President and Texas SAR President Larry

Stevens, as the Chairman of the National Society Education Committee recommended that SAR Endorse this curriculum. The delegates attending the 124th SAR Congress in Greenville South Carolina did in fact vote to endorse this program. Donna and Jan are expected to attend on May 19, 2016.

Come and see what our children and grandchildren are being taught about our colonial history during the late eighteenth century in our Humble ISD Schools. You will be delighted.



SAR State Meeting



TXSSAR President Jim T. Jones and lady Dianne



PPG Joe Dooley with TXDAR Regent Judy Ostler



TXXSAR President Larry Stevens and his lady Barbara



President General Tom Lawrence with Mickey Jo and Lizzie



PW President Joe Potter and his lady Sarah



Marty Cox, Barbara Stevens, Dianne Jones, and Sarah Potter going to The Bush



Ray Cox bringing in the Color Guard



Texas State Convention—March —Richardson, TX

TXSSAR had its 121st Convention in Richardson, Texas. PineyWoods was well represented by the following Compatriots: Larry Blackburn, John and Mary-Claire Beard, Ray and Marty Cox, Joe and Sarah Potter, and Larry and Barbara Stevens.

We had a good time, with the President's reception on Friday night starting the festivities.

Officers were elected and our own John Beard was elected President-Elect. So next year everyone must plan to attend the convention to see him installed as our leader. Other PineyWoods officers elected were Larry Blackburn as the District 8 Vice President and Larry Stevens as the Texas Trustee. Michael Ratcliff

was installed as our new president for the 2015-2016 term.

TXSSAR President Larry Stevens awarded former TXSSAR President Jim T. Jones the Distinguished Service Certificate. First Lady Barbara Stevens received the Lydia Darragh medal and certificate.

TXSSAR President Larry Stevens was made an Admiral in the Texas Navy and First Lady Barbara Stevens was made a Yellow Rose of Texas.

The Ladies Auxiliary auctioned off the Gucci Scarf, and regrettably no one from PineyWoods won. The ladies had a field trip to the Bush Library.



John Beard, President-Elect, Texas State Society of the American Revolution, has worked tirelessly at the chapter, state, and national level. He brings his vast knowledge of finance and auditing to SAR. John was presented the Distinguished Service medal at the Saturday evening dinner in Richardson.



Ladies Auxiliary
Gucci Scarf
Drawing

Eileen Warlich,
Sue Lenes,
Larry Stevens



Calendar of Events



July 8-14, 2016
Oct. 14-16, 2016

126th NSSAR Congress, Westin Copley Place Hotel in Boston
Fall BOM at Holiday Inn Midtown Austin



Path to the Revolution



1764 April 5 – The Sugar Act was the first attempt by the King and Parliament to finance the defense of their colonies. The Act dropped the tax on molasses in an attempt to deter smuggling and encourage the production of Rum. At the same time, it charged a levy on exports of iron, lumber, Madeira Wine, and other goods when passed through British Customs. A Vice-Admiralty Court was placed in Halifax Nova Scotia to hear smuggling cases without the benefit of a jury and with the presumption of guilt.

1765 March 22 – The Stamp Act is passed to pay for some of the maintaining an army in the colonies. All legal documents, newspapers and pamphlets were required to use a water mark or a stamped paper on which the levy was placed.

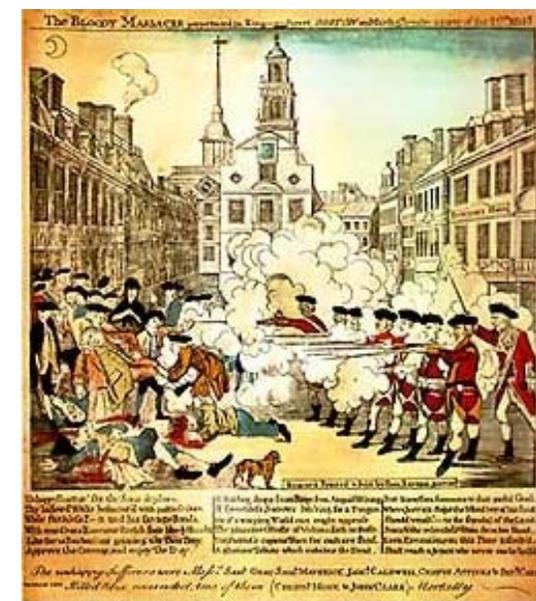
1765 May 15 – The First Quarter Act required the colonials to pay for supplies for the British garrisons. The New York assembly said they could be forced to comply.

1765 May 30 – The Virginia Resolution stated Virginia would not comply to the Stamp Act.

1765 October 7 – Nine of the Thirteen Colonies declare the Stamp Act unconstitutional because in levy tax without their consent.

1766 March 18 – The Declaratory Act. Parliament repeals the Stamp Act but declares it has the right to tax the colonies.

1767 June 29 – The Townsend Revenue Act or Townsend Duties named after Charles Townsend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer placed duties on tea, glass, lead, copper and paint to pay for the administration on the colonies. A protest by John Dickinson is printed in the Philadelphia Farmer protesting this tax and Colonial Assemblies condemn the act as Taxation with Representation.



1768 October 1 – British Troops arrive in **Boston** in a response to colonial protests. The Colonist views of the average British soldiers ranged from pity to resentment. While the soldiers were on duty, an almost Guerilla war appeared to rage. This eventually resulted in what is called the Boston Massacre.

1770 March 5 – The Boston Massacre was an incident in which British soldiers shot into a crowd killing 5 and injuring six in front of the Old State House in Boston on King Street, now State Street. A cobble stone circle marks the spot in the Square.

Piney Woods Chapter 51 Texas Society SAR Members Meeting at April 21, 2016

President Joe Potter welcomed all to the meeting at 6:30 p.m. 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, Joe Potter, Kim Morton, Larry Blackburn, John Beard, Cannon Pritchard, Jim Pinkerton and Karl Falken **GUEST:** Andrew Kodak

MINUTES: Motion was made and seconded to approve minutes from the March meeting after a slight change in the treasurer's report. Motion carried.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Treasurer Pinkerton reported an account balance is \$3,260.37 with a CD account balance of \$5,087.89 as of 21 April 2016. Motion was made and seconded to accept the treasurer's report. Motion carried

REGISTRAR'S REPORT: Kermit Breed is working on a new application for Randy Anderson. The Linzinger and Kodak applications have been mailed. Will be starting on an application for Karl Falken's father.

NEWSLETTER: Our newsletter received third place in Texas Ross Shipman Award, after receiving the award for best SAR newsletter in Texas for 2015. Thanks Larry Stevens for all your hard work.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES: Larry Blackburn said the process of passing out JROTC medals and certificates is going well. Let Larry know if you can help with this worthy project.

NEW BUSINESS: John Beard was presented the CHAPTER DISTINGUISHED SERVICE Medal.

UPCOMING EVENTS:

July 8-14, 2016	126th NSSAR Congress, Westin Copley Place Hotel in Boston
Oct. 14-16, 2016	Fall BOM at Holiday Inn Midtown Austin
Mar.30-Apr.2,2017	123 Texas Convention at El Tropicana in San Antonio

Andrew Kodak talked about his ancestor James Glenn's (1759 – 1843) pension application. James Glenn was a private in Lincoln and Rutherford county NC under Capt. John Carruth. Private under Col. William Graham and Capt. Malcolm Henry during the battle of Kings Mountain. Andrew became interested in genealogy at a young age while visiting the old home place of a Civil War ancestor with his parents.

OLD BUISNESS: There was more discussion about finding a meeting location closer to the center of our membership. The Kingwood / Humble area seems a likely choice with the possibly of meeting on Saturday to increase attendance. No good site has been found as of yet.

After the benediction by Cannon Pritchard members joined together in the SAR closing. President Potter adjourned the meeting at 8:30 PM

Kermit Breed
Secretary

Your editor must apologize for not covering the past few months, in fact my last newsletter was in February. It has been an active spring for me. My term ended as the TXSSAR President, but not without a lot of work before our final State Meeting in March. I do not have a lot of photos from our last meetings and unfortunately my schedule caused me to miss a couple during this time. I have, however, achieved that long sought after title Past Texas State SAR President. It was a fun year, traveling across the state and seeing Compatriots and their wives, some who I hadn't seen in years.



TXSSAR President Larry Stevens swears in PineyWoods officers, Kim Morton, Genealogist, Jim Pinkerton, Treasurer, Kermit Breed, Secretary and Registrar, Joe Potter, President, Karl Falken, 1st VP, and Larry Blackburn, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Thank You PineyWoods

There are so many things we wish to thank you all for. First, the support my chapter has given me this past year. Secondly, the beautiful painting we received in March from the Chapters of District 8.

Thank you all,
Larry & Barbara

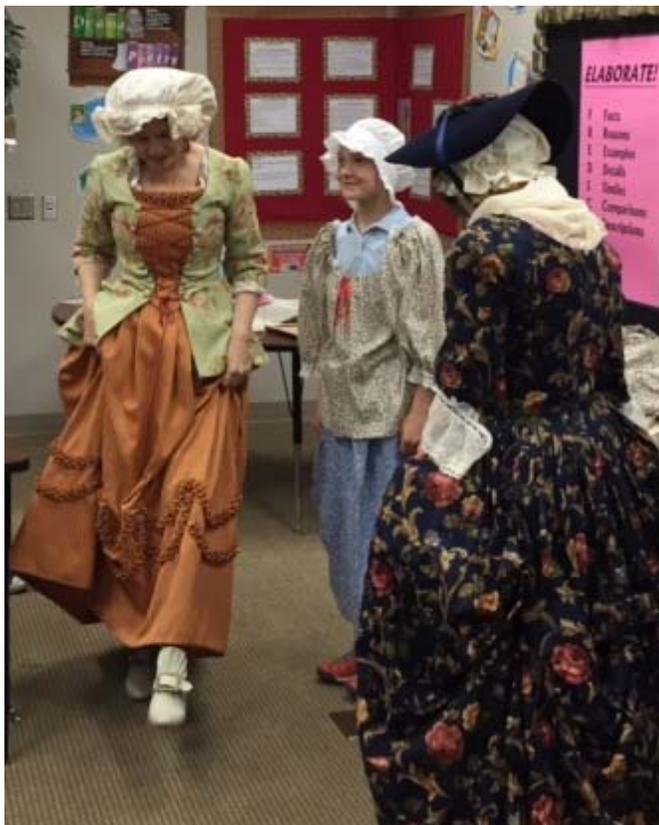


Colonial Life in American 1750 to 1800

By Larry G. Stevens Texas Society

Each year, area schools request a return visit to present a program on Colonial Life in America during the latter half of the Eighteen Century. This has amassed to an average of about 35 programs each year for the past twelve years presented to fifth and eighth graders in the Houston and Humble School Districts in Texas. The program is suitable for adult groups and this last year nine presentations were made stressing the presentation is for school children in 2015. Adults are just as interested as the children. Adults are amazed of how little they know of how their ancestors lived and to learn what a resilient group of people they were.

Dressed in Colonial attire as a shop keeper or as a Colonial officer; and my wife Barbara as a home maker or an upper class gentlewoman, we first talk about **the clothing worn during the colonial period**. Each article of clothing shown is made in a manner common during this era. Even the shoes are period. Great Coats, Vests, Knee Britches, Overalls, Fringed



President Stevens describing the various articles displayed to area fifth graders.

Hunting Jackets, Stockings, Under Clothing, Skirts, Dresses, Hats and Bonnets are displayed and the types on material used, wool, flax, linen, cotton, and animal skins. In some schools celebrating "Patriots Day," the children are attired in colonial clothing. In others, we dress students in clothing we bring.

Continental Army Uniforms are discussed; the blue coat and the different color facings using George Washington's order of October 1779. They are also presented with militia dress, with young men able to try on the hunting frock coats and round and tricorne hats. In some classroom the students are able to see and handle a replica military rifle.

Cooking and Utensils examples are on a display table and discussed. Children can feel and touch. These include trenchers and horn cups, metal and china plates and cups, and knives, forks and spoons, as well as pots, pans and cooking tools.

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What did the colonist eat? Immigrants to the New World did not know what they would discover and encounter and what foods they would find so they brought plants, seeds, and livestock from Europe. Fields were cleared and planted and cows, sheep, hogs and horses were herded in the fields, many encroaching more on Native American hunting lands. Samples of foods and spices are displayed on the table and discussed.

Spices and tea brought in ships by the trading companies from India and South East Asia and the Tea Tax. Coffee and cocoa imported from Central America.

Sugar and molasses from the Caribbean Islands and impact of the Sugar Act.

The kinds of meats eaten and preserved are discussed including, wild game, beef, pork, fowl, fish, fish, shell fish and dried and salted meats.

Grains included wheat, oats, barley, and rye. Corn was first obtained from the Native Americans.

Eggs, milk, butter, and cheese

Vegetables and fruits for the most part brought in from Europe were planted. potatoes, peas, beans, pumpkins, onions, garlic as well as apples and pears are just some of the plants grown.

Beverages consumed included ales, ciders, and wine. Chocolate was popular but not usually sweetened. The danger of drinking water, which was often contamination, led to boiling water for coffee and tea.

Hygiene in the colonial period was much different than today. Bathing was not a common practice although colonist did bathe occasionally. It is pointed out that Benjamin Franklin must have been the cleanest colonist extolling the merits of daily bathing. The students are told that the first known documented shower bath in the United States was in 1793. Teeth were brushed with either a crushed twig or a bone and bristle tooth brush using salt or baking soda. Clothing and bedding was regularly washed with lye soap and draped on bushes, fences, lines or upon the grass in the sun. The sun whitens white garments which is a bleaching process.

Chores are an important topic for the school children and these included making lye soap (with ashes and animal fat) and doing the laundry, ironing and sewing, spinning, candle making, feeding the animals, planting, weeding, and sewing. In is pointed out the village life and rural life was different but the same in many ways. Fire starting methods using flint and steel or a magnifying glass are demonstrated as well as the chore of cutting and storing fire wood

As soon as children could perform simple tasks they were given chores.

Children between the ages of *four and eight* were expected to do things such as help with basic cooking and cleaning tasks, weeding, carding wool, and start their lessons in school (tasks vary for different regions).

Girls between the ages of *nine and twelve* would help with more complex chores; candle making, soap, washing, ironing, sewing, milking, churning butter and making, cheese making, baking, spinning, and were trained in all aspects of being a wife and mother.

In some colonial regions large numbers of girls were wed at age 16. By this age it is also likely, given high death rates during childbirth, that a girl would have already taken over the responsibilities of a deceased mother. A young girl's journal entry from 1775 gives a list of **26 chores** accomplished ranging from fixing clothing, making candles, and spinning linen to feeding animals.

The daily tasks of a **boy** that

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Haversack



Candle Making by the Pioneers

Above: Tin Mold
Below and Left: Without a mold pioneers frequently used materials from their surroundings. A cane is hollowed, wick inserted, and then one end stopped with dirt. Then tallow (animal fat) and sometimes beeswax is used. The cane is then just sliced away to remove the candle.



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age, *nine to twelve*, would involve the following: bringing in fuel for the day, tilling by hand or with a team, and planting the fields, milking cows, feeding and watering animals; chickens, geese, hogs, cows, horses, sheep, hunting and fishing

Going to school or (more likely, especially if poor) going to an apprenticeship to learn a trade like print making, barrel making (cooper), shoes, blacksmith, metal working and other trades. Some apprenticeships started about the age of eight.

The popular thought of idleness as a sin was reflected in the amount children were expected to accomplish daily.

School and Games are an important issue for school children. Children were taught to read especially in New England and when around six or seven attended classes taught by hired teachers or at home.

Although, because of chores, there was not much time for play, girls made dolls and the boys would play with clay or glass marbles and hoop. There were card games. A deck of cards is shown with an Embossed Stamp required by the 1765 Stamp Act. Dice was another game played.

Muskets and Rifles are often presented. If the schools permit, a long rifle and sometimes a musket are brought to the classroom. The students love to see the workings of the guns. They are taught how a flintlock works and the difference between the two. Also



made and is about four feet long, twenty inches wide and eighteen inches in height. It is packed with all of the items to be displayed and discussed. There are plenty of discussion items so programs can be presented that are 20, 30, or 60 minutes long. Even in the shorter programs, the historically significant items such as the tea (for tea tax), sugar (for Sugar Act), and playing cards (for the Stamp Act.) are presented. Typically, there are about 140 students in the fifth



shown during these demonstrations are powder horns, steel and flint, and cleaning tools.

Brown Bess 1722-1793 Standard Military Issue Long Land Musket. In 1768 a shorter version became available.

The Colonial Life Trunk Program is used in Humble ISD schools as a part of the schools Patriot Day which is the last day of the American History unit 1750-1800. The schools are using the "Why America Is Free Curriculum" by Values Through History so the presentation fits right into the curriculum.

The Trunk is a very versatile tool. Mine is a box I

grade so they are divided into groups depending on the school schedule.

A complete list of the items in the trunk is available upon request.

Larry G. Stevens
129831

Past President Texas Society
SAR Education Committee Chairman



Larry Stevens and Past Texas President James T. Jones Jr. answering questions.



Tea Block



Carving Knife
Fork and Knife



Sugar Cone



Chocolate

Coffee



Corn



Trunk Exhibit Trunk Exhibit



Skillet



Horn Cup
Fire Kit
Meat



Piney Woods Meetings

The Piney Woods Chapter 51 meets at 6:30 pm at Jimmy G's Cajun Restaurant located at Greenspoint at Beltway 8 and I 45 in Houston on the third Thursday of each month except for the months of June and July. The December meeting subject to change due to the Christmas Holidays. (We are currently searching for a meeting location for Changing our Chapter Meetings to early lunch on Saturdays)

MEETINGS SCHEDULE

February 18, 2016 Member Meeting
March 17, 2016 Member/Guest Meeting with Speaker
April 21, 2016 Member Meeting
May 19, 2016 Members/Guests Meeting with Speaker
June and July No Meetings Scheduled
August 18, 2016 Member Meeting
September 15, 2016 Member/ Guest Meeting with Speaker
October 20, 2016 Member Meeting
November 17 , 2016 Member/Guest Meeting with Speaker
December 2016 TBA

