



Pine Shavings



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

SAR Monthly Announcements

An Illustrated Publication of the Piney Woods Chapter

Piney Woods Chapter 51 Members

NOTICE OF MEETINGS DATE CHANGE

THE CHAPTER NEXT MEETS *Saturday, November 19th, 2016*

Piney Woods will begin meeting on the **3rd Saturday of each month**; except, when a special notice of a date change is posted. The Chapter does not meet in June or July.

We will be meeting at Jimmy G's Cajun Seafood Restaurant located at 307 North San Houston Parkway East; at Greenspoint at I 45 and Beltway 8.

Meetings will begin at 12:00 Noon and end at 1:30 pm. On Saturday, Jimmy G's opens at 12:00 Noon.

Our Lunch Set Menu will be different from the Set Menu at our Evening Meetings. We will have entries; Catfish, Shrimp and a non-seafood option with salad and dessert and there will be salad entries. We are looking at lunch menu with a price of \$25.00 or less including gratuity. Details will be forthcoming.

The Saturday Christmas Meeting will be December 17th at Jimmy G's.

We are in the process of updating our Website Event Calendar to reflect our time and date change.

Joe Potter
President

Choice of:

Magnolia Seafood Salad w/ Cup of Seafood Gumbo

Cup of Seafood Gumbo w/ 1/2 Shrimp Poor Boy

Hamburger Steak (French fries, rice dressing)

Fried or Broiled Catfish (fried w/French fries-broiled mashed potato, green beans)

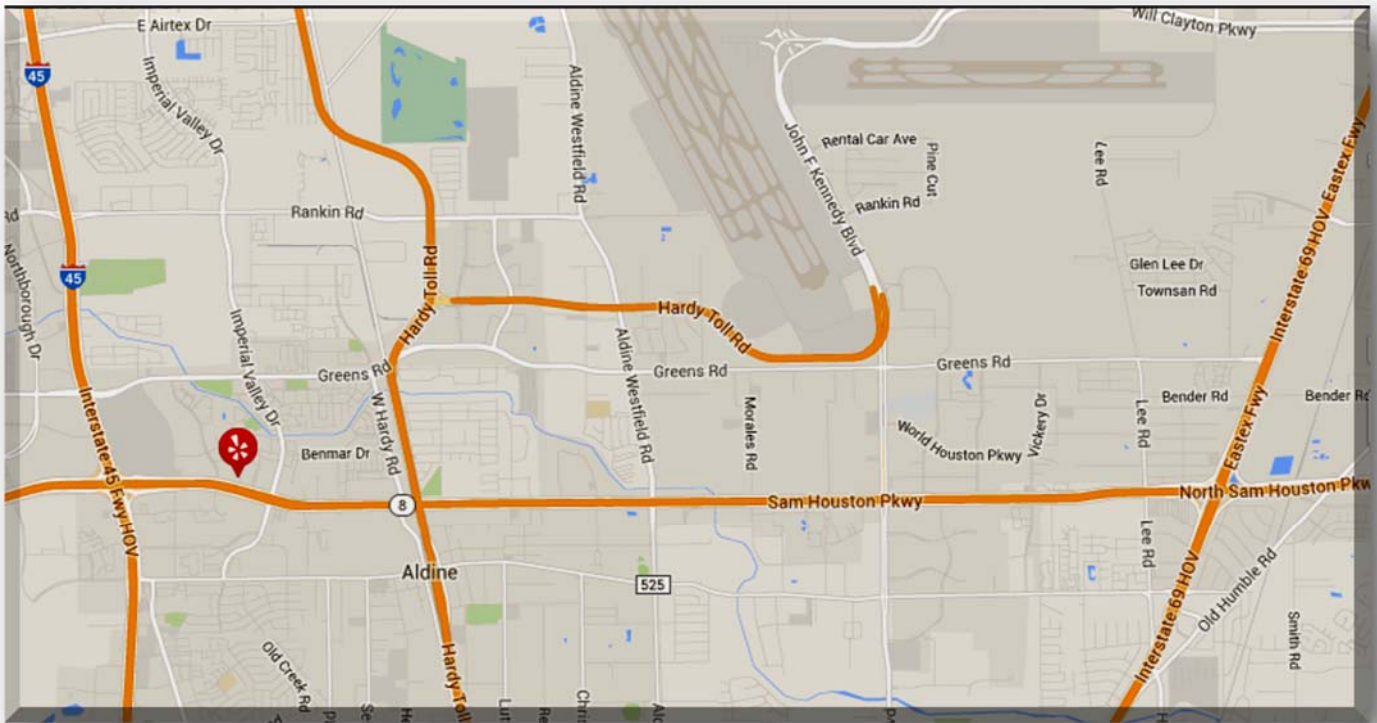
Fried or Broiled Shrimp (fried w/French fries-broiled mashed potato, green beans)

Choice of: Brownie w/Ice Cream or Bread Pudding

PineWoods Chapter 51 Meeting Schedule 2016-2017

PineWoods now meets on the 3rd Saturday of each month at Jimmy G's Cajun Seafood Restaurant at 307 North Beltway 8 East and Greenspoint Mall. **Meetings begin at 12:00 Noon and end at 1:30 pm.** All meetings are members and guests. Please mark you calendars.

- November 19, 2016
- December 17, 2016
- January 21, 2017
- February 18, 2017
- March 18, 2017
- February 15, 2017
- May 20, 2017
- June and July the Chapter does not meet.
- August 19, 2017
- September 16, 2017
- October 21, 2017
- November 18, 2016
- December 16, 2017



Calendar of Events and Meeting Dates

February 18, 2017	George Washington Parade, Laredo, Texas
Mar. 2nd-4th, 2017	Spring Leadership/Trustees Meeting – Louisville Kentucky
Mar. 30-April 2, 2017	123 rd Texas Annual Conference El Tropicana Riverwalk Hotel San Antonio
July 7th-12th, 2017	127 th NSSAR Congress – Knoxville, Tennessee

Piney Woods Chapter 51 Texas Society SAR Meeting at Jimmy G's at Greenspoint, Houston, TX September and October



Andrew Kodak New Member— Inducted in the Sept 15th 2016 meeting
Ancestor James Glenn of Lincoln and Rutherford Counties, NC. Was at the battle of Kings Mountain.



New Member October Meeting
Benjamin Baskin and father George looks on with Kermit Breed and Joe Potter

Piney Woods Chapter 51 Texas Society SAR

Meeting at Jimmy G's at Greenspoint, Houston, TX 20 October 2016

President Joe Potter welcomed all to the meeting at 6:30 PM. After invocation by Jim Pinkerton members recited the pledge to the United States and Texas flags followed by the SAR pledge.

COMPATRIOTS PRESENT: Kermit Breed, Joe Potter, Kim Morton, John Beard, JimPinkerton, Larry Stevens, Ben Baskin and Karl Falken

GUEST: Sandra Breed, Barbara Stevens, Mary-Claire Beard and George Baskin,

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

TREASURER'S REPORT: Treasurer Pinkerton reported a balance is \$3,776.69. Motion was made and seconded to approve the treasurer report. Motion carried.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT: Kermit Breed is working on applications for Jerry Lenzinger, Richard and Christopher Fork. Larry Stevens is working on applications for Nolan and Michael Richardson also Jeffery, Sharpe, Graham and Lawrence Grumboski.

NEWSLETTER: Should be on line soon.

FUTURE EVENTS:

February 18, 2017 George Washington Parade, Laredo, Texas

Mar. 30-April 2, 2017 123rd Texas Annual Conference El Tropicana Riverwalk Hotel. San Antonio, TX

GUEST SPEAKER; After some equipment problems last meeting Compatriot Kim Morton gave a great talk about the Uncle he never knew. His Uncle Clyde Morton was a member of a bomber crew shot down in France in WWII. How Kim received the documents and medals is a fascinating story. The slide show and table display made this a great presentation.

OLD BUISNESS: After polling the membership both on line and by US mail there was no definite consensus on moving the time and place of the monthly meeting. John Beard made the motion to continue meeting at Jimmy "G" but change the meeting time to the third Saturday of the month at 12 noon. The motion was seconded by Kermit Breed. Motion carried.

November meeting will be at Jimmy "G" the 19th at 12:00 noon to 1:30 pm..

NEW BUISNESS: Benjamin Baskin was sworn in by President Joe Potter as our newest Compatriot. Ben's patriot was Richard Jenkins who saw service in GA as soldier; Appears in Knights, Ga roster of the Revolution. Richard was at the battle of King's Mountain.

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

Piney Wood #51 Secretary Kermit Breed

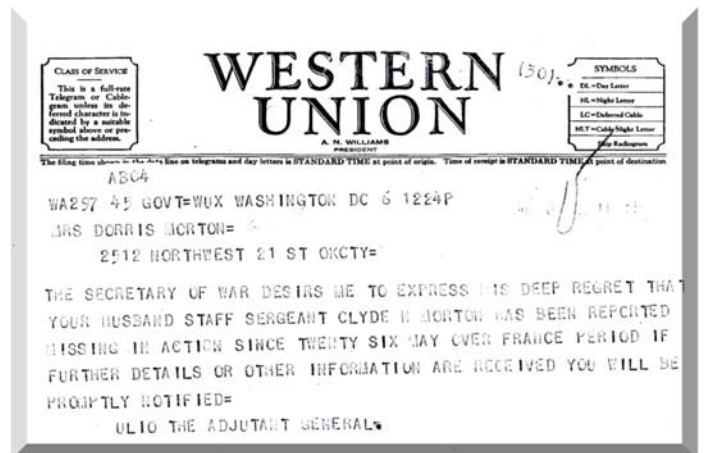
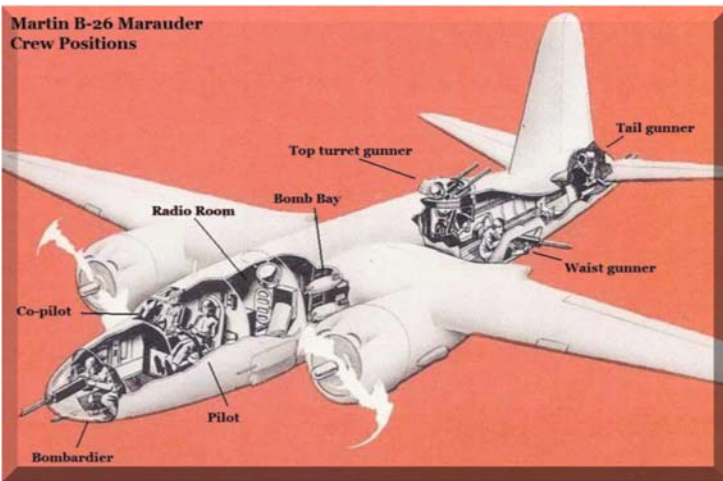


Clyde Morton; The Uncle I Never Knew



By Kim Morton
PineyWoods Chapter 51 Genealogist

Those who missed the October chapter meeting missed one of the most amazing stories of a WWII Hero as told by Kim Morton. His Uncle was and NCO/Engineer and crew member of a B26\ Marauder when on a fateful day, May 26th, 1944, he went on a 3rd bombing mission of the day from England to Chartres France. Clyde Morton died that evening when the plane crashed in a field. He left a young bride. He was posthumously awarded the Purple Heart and Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster.



Chapter Activities and News

Larry Blackburn, Texas Society District 8 VP and past PineyWoods Chapter President, is joined by Sam Massey, Texas Society Communications Secretary and Paul Carrington Chapter member, in posting the colors at the John McKnitt Alexander TXDAR Chapter Constitution Day Luncheon.



(Pictured from Left Sam Massey, Regent Carol Herder, and Larry Blackburn)



Judge Turhand Kirtland, Esq.

Submitted by Karl Falken

"Turhand Kirtland was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in the year 1755. In 1776 he was in the provisional service of New York at the time of the defeat of the American Army on Long Island, and was engaged on board the boats which conveyed our forces over to the main land. He was a descendant of the family of Kirtland, "Gentleman" of Sherrington, Buckinghamshire, England, which sent its first representatives to this country in 1635. The family settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, but later moved to Connecticut where for many generations it has held a prominent and influential position.

Turhand, of the fifth generation of Kirtland's in this country, was one of the proprietors of the Connecticut Land Company in the purchase of the Western Reserve from the mother state. In the first draft of the Company in 1798, he, with several others, under the name of Caleb Atwater, drew the township of Mecca and part of the township of Auburn, and in company with Messrs. Benjamin Doolittle, Samuel Doolittle, Seth Hart, Win. Law, Andrew Hull, Titus Street, Levi Tomlinson and Daniel Holbrook, under the name of Benjamin Doolittle, he drew the townships of Poland and Burton, and over two thousand acres in Kirtland, as well as many minor amounts in other townships. Three months after this draft, April 1798, he set out with his party of surveyors and settlers upon the arduous journey to the Northwest Territory, where lay these new possessions, and each succeeding summer he returned, until 1803, when his family accompanied him and he settled in Poland.

If you had lived in Poland Village back in the 1830s, you would have seen this man every Sunday dressed in his best suit driving a buggy to church. The Judge was a member of St. James Episcopal Church, then located three miles west of Poland on the southeast



*Judge Turhand Kirtland, Esq
Revolutionary War Patriot
Nov 16, 1755-Aug 16, 1844
Interned at the
Poland Presbyterian Cemetery,
Poland Ohio.*

corner of Market St. and Route 224. In the buggy with the Judge would be his wife, Polly, dressed in the latest silk fashions of the day. The Kirtland's had joined St. James on July 20, 1809 when it became the first Episcopal Diocese outside of the original thirteen colonies. They, with sixty other members, met in a private home until 1828 when construction of their Colonial-style church was completed. In 1972 this 144-year-old church was moved from Market Street to its present location in Boardman Park.

Just about everyone living in the Western Reserve 170 years ago knew the Judge or had heard of his accomplishments. He had participated in the Revolutionary War and had been active in public affairs

in Wallingford, Connecticut before coming to Poland. As one of the original members of the Connecticut Land Company, he was with the first surveying party to arrive on the shores of Lake Erie. After moving his family to Ohio in 1803 he was installed as Master of Erie Lodge, No. 47, Free and Accepted Masons. In 1804, Turhand was elected State Senator from Trumbull County. He was Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for several years and Justice of Peace in Poland Township for more than two decades. In the 1830's you would have likely tipped your hat to this handsome couple as they rode past on their way to church.

For many years, he acted as agent for the Connecticut Land Company, and, until he retired from active business in 1834, he had charge of the greater part of the lands of those proprietors of the Connecticut Land Company who resided in the East. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the Reserve, establishing Libraries and schools; as early as 1805 he had secured sufficient funds from the settlers to purchase a fine library for Poland, and this library was kept abreast of the times if he lived. He was one of the first to urge the necessity of a western college and he contributed most generously both in time and money to that institution which eventually became the Western Reserve College. Turhand Kirtland was elected State Senator for Trumbull County in 1814; he was Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for sever-



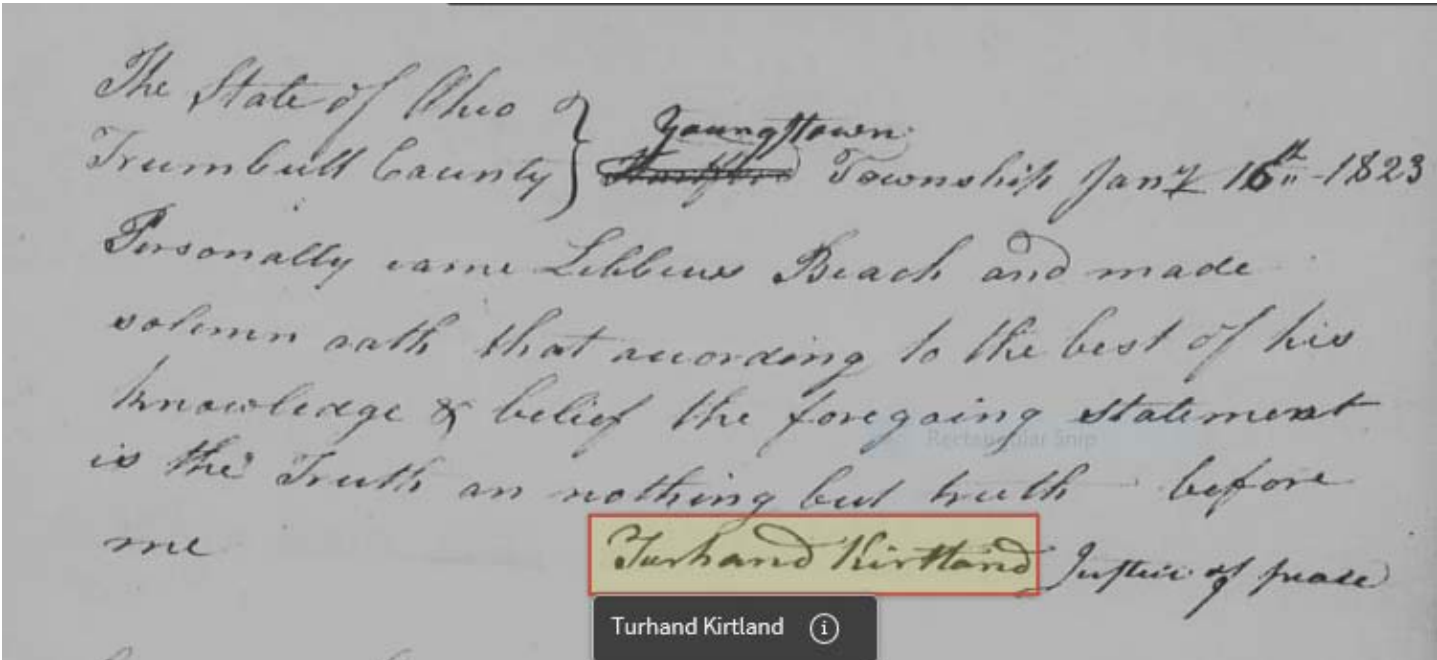
al terms, and was Justice of the Peace in Poland for over twenty years. The Diary, relating his early experiences in New Connecticut, ends abruptly in the fall of 1800. Presumably the remaining pages have been lost in the hundred and more years intervening, but enough remains to show the unflagging energy and indomitable perseverance of the man—no complaints, no regrets, no maligning, but a steady pushing forward amid the untold trials and privations of those pioneer days. The imprint for good, Judge Kirtland has left upon the

character of the Western Reserve, will be felt for many succeeding generations."

Source: MARY L. W. MORSE in the Introduction to Turhand Kirtland's Diary, 1903.

KIRTLAND, TURHAND, (Mahoning Co.)

Capt Conn State Tr, also in Provisional serv of N.Y. at the time of the defeat of the Amer Army. Was engaged on the boat that convoyed the army over to the mainland. Br 1753. Mar Mary Potter (1772-1850). Children: Dr. Jared P, Henry, Billius, George, Mary P, Nancy. D 1844. Bur Church Cem, Poland, O. GM D. A. R. in 1915-17. Ref: History Trumbull & Mahoning Co, p 73-74, Vol 1, Hist Trumbull & Mahoning Co; p 50, 140 Conn. Men in the Rev; 15901 D. A. R. and others. Natl Nos 19463, 31647, 19462. Fur infor Mahoning Chap.



Cleveland Herald, October 9, 1844:

"Died at Poland, Trumbull County, Ohio, on the 16th, August 1844, Turhand Kirtland, in the 89th year of his age. He was a native of Wallingford, Conn. In 1798 he first visited northern Ohio, which was then called New Connecticut, and was owned by the Connecticut Land Company. He as agent for that company conducted a boat, loaded with surveyors, emigrants, and provisions up the Mohawk River, through Wood Creek into Oneida and Ontario Lakes, and then by teams hauled his boat around the falls of the Niagara on the Canada side. On the New York Side he purchased several oxen and cows, and sent them onto Ohio through an unbroken wilderness by land in charge of two men. In this small craft he cruised up the lake, touched at Presque Isle, now Erie, then garrisoned by United States troops, and at length arrived in safety at the mouth of Grand River to the place where the road from Painesville to Fairport crosses the River. There he disembarked his stores and emigrants and erected a temporary hut for protection.

His cattle from Niagara soon arrived, when he commenced laying out and opening a public road to Burton. Among the first steps

taken was the construction of an ox sled, which must have one of the earliest vehicles for conveyance, that traveled on the public roads in Northern Ohio. As the workmen progressed in opening the road and bridging he streams, the provisions were moved forward by means of the ox sled. Some of the emigrants located permanently at Burton, where it is believed a few of the number are still living. The late Rodolphus Edwards and family, of Newburg came up the lake from Niagara in the company. At the close of the summer, Judge Kirtland returned to Connecticut, but visited Ohio annually until the year 1803, when he removed his family into this state and located at Poland. In 1805 he was one who explored and equalized for the Connecticut Land Company, every township lying west of the river Cuyahoga, and east of the Fire Lands, now Huron County. His name is intimately connected with the first settlement of northern Ohio. As either agent or proprietor, he disposed of extensive tracts of new lands, and at various times filled a number of public offices with reputation. He was distinguished for his integrity and business habits.

After the eastern State of Vermont was added as the 14th state to the Union in 1791 Ohio became the third state in the union to be carved out the western wilderness in 1803 after Kentucky was admitted in 1792 and Tennessee in 1796. from FAG Memorial .



October in the Revolution



1775 October 9 – General Sir William Howe writes to Lord Dartmouth stating the British Army should be evacuated from Boston and moved to Rhode Island where their forces would be more effective in dealing with the rebels.

The Right Honourable
The Viscount Howe
KB PC



Engraving by Henry Bryan Hall

1775 October 10 – General Thomas Gates sails from Boston to England. Gates, from an aristocratic English family, served alongside George Washington in 1755 in the Battle of Monongahela in 1755. After the fall of Montreal, General Jeffery Amherst appointed Gage the governor of Montreal in 1760. He was not a distinguished military man but a competent governor. He had been sent back to the Colonies, Boston, in 1774, to quell the unrest along the colonist. He was replaced by General Howe in October 1775.

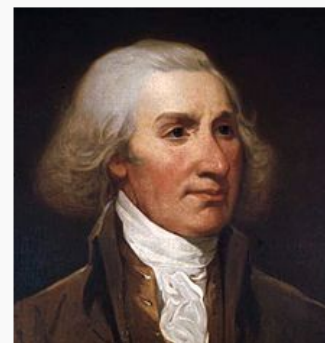
General
Thomas Gage



Portrait by John Singleton Copley, circa 1768

1775 October 11 – John Hancock writes to General Philip Schuyler expressing Continental Congress's hope that his work in Canada would persuade the Canadians to join unite with the Colonies and send delegates to the Continental Congress.

Philip Schuyler



1775 October 12 – The Irish Parliament finalizes an address to King George III pledging their “unfeigned zeal and unshaken loyalty” for the King and the British Parliament.

John Burgoyne



Portrait by Joshua Reynolds, c. 1766

1777 October 13 – Loyalist forces under Major General John Burgoyne surrender to General Horatio Gates at Saratoga becoming a turning point in the revolution. The force numbered 5,700.

1781 October 19 – General Cornwallis surrenders to General Washington at Yorktown.





The Revolution



Norfolk Virginia

Port City to Ghost Town during the Revolution

Colonial discontent with British enforcement of taxation policies and the closing of ports to foreign trade was not just an occurrence in the Province of Massachusetts in 1775. Rebellious “Patriots” had taken control of the provincial assembly in Williamsburg Virginia and in March 1775 had begun recruiting troops. Alarmed, John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore, and the royal Governor of Virginia, ordered British marines to remove the gunpowder from the storehouse in Williamsburg. They were ordered to transport the kegs to a Royal Naval ship on the James River. This greatly alarmed members of the colonial legislature and prompted a militia uprising. The conflict was resolved without incident but Dunmore feared for his safety and the safety of his family. They left Williamsburg aboard a Royal Naval ship in June of 1775. Dunmore assembled a small fleet at Norfolk, which was a town of merchants with strong Loyalist ties. The British fleet at Norfolk minimized any threat of Whig actions in Norfolk.



Lord Dunmore - John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore Scotland, Gov. Virginia 1730-1809

Meanwhile a second contingent of British troops landed ashore to engage the Patriots.

Expecting the Patriots and local militia to come to come at a full charge and to engage in open combat, the British were surprised to come under fire from expert riflemen. These riflemen began striking down British troops from a great distance. Hearing of the British attack, Virginia's local militia leader, Colonel William Woodford, marched an additional 100 members of the militia.

With reinforcements in place, the Patriots and militia pushed the British back to their ships, where the riflemen again began picking off British troops from the decks of their vessels. Facing a humiliating defeat at the hands of an outnumbered local militia, Captain Squire ordered a full British retreat. In the unorganized and hurried withdrawal that followed, two British ships ran aground and were captured. The Patriots, meanwhile, did not suffer a single fatality.

With Dunmore holding Norfolk, and not much else, skirmishes and confrontations arose between the Tories and Whigs. Dunmore finally persuaded British General Thomas Gage to send soldiers to control the area. Gage sailed a small detachment of the 14th Regiment of Foot to Williamsburg. This force was sent out on October 10, 1775 to raid the surrounding country in search of rebel military supplies. The raiding continued until the end of October. At that time a small British ship ran aground and was captured by the Whigs near Hampton. Dunmore ordered a British naval fleet of six ships to sail up the James River and into Hampton Creek to attack Patriot troops and destroy the town. British Captain Matthew Squire led the six ships into Hampton Creek and began bombarding the town with artillery and cannon fire.

Dunmore reacted by issuing a proclamation on November 7, 1775 declaring martial law and offering to emancipate “Whig held slaves” if they would service in the British Army. Both Whig and Tory slaveholders were alarmed. Their concern was not only just of property but the age old fear of arms in the hands of slaves used to punish their masters. Slave uprisings had long been feared. Dunmore did recruit enough slaves to form the Ethiopian Regiment and raised a company of Tories he called the Queen’s Own Loyal Regiment supplementing the 14th Foot which at time was the only presence of a British army in Virginia. Lord Dunmore wrote on November 30, 1775, the he would “*soon be able to reduce this colony to a proper sense of their duty.*”

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The Revolution



(Continued from page 10)

Colonial forces continued growing. Militia men were sent to Hampton under the command of Col William Woodford, 2nd Virginia Regiment in October and more arrived at Williamsburg. Woodford advanced toward Norfolk in December to the Great Bridge and seeing a contingent of the British 14th fortified on the north side, he began entrenching his side. December 9, 1775, the British force attacked the Virginia force and were decisively repulsed. The British withdrew to Norfolk. Dunmore realizing his exposed position boarded his force and town Tories onto the Royal ships in the harbor. December 10th, Woodford force grew when he was joined by North Carolinian Col Robert Howe and 2nd North Carolina Regulars.

December 14th, Woodford and Howe, with Howe in command, moved into Norfolk with about 1200 men. Howe immediately adopted a hard line in dealing with Dunmore's ship captains denying them requested supplies for the overcrowded ships. Like Dunmore, Howe understood that he could not hold Norfolk. He recognized that a British expeditionary force could easily land beyond the town and isolate him. He, therefore, sent a message to Williamsburg requesting the town be abandoned.



British Frigate similar to the HMS Liverpool ca 1775

December 21, the British ship Liverpool arrived ac-

companied by a store ship with munitions and other supplies. Dunmore quickly positioned his ships, the *Dunmore*, the *Liverpool*, the *Otter*, and the *Kingfisher* along the town's waterfront. Seeing this, the townsfolk began fleeing the town. Christmas Eve, Captain Henry Bellow of the *Liverpool* sent an ultimatum. He said he would rather purchase supplies instead of taking them by force. Howe rejected Bellow's offer. December 30th, Bellow sent Howe a note suggesting he stop parading his men in view at the waterfront and suggested that all women and children leave at once. Col Howe refused and continued parading his men. At 3:00 or 4:00 PM, January 1 1776, Bellow ordered the *Liverpool* and three other ships to fire their cannons at Norfolk waterfront and Howe's parading men. The ships 100 cannon continued firing until well after dark. Landing parties were sent ashore, some to gather what provisions and others to set ablaze the buildings that had hide Whig snipers. The British succeeded in setting fire to most of the waterfront. Howe, seeing the destruction, ordered burning Loyalist businesses and homes. The fires burned Norfolk to the ground.

North Carolina's army continued to grow, and when Gen Charles Lee arrived to take command of the Southern Continental Army, he launched an attack on Dunmore's camp near Portsmouth. Lee attacks eventually caused Dunmore to leave Virginia in August 1776.

Virginia was ignored by the British for the next three years. The ports of Portsmouth and others continued shipping and receiving goods that slipped passed the British Royal Navy. Virginians saw no real necessity of maintaining a large protective militia.

British leaders at New York discussed their situation in the North and South. General Clinton wanted to send a large force to the South to support the strong Loyalist contingency in the Carolinas. Lord Cornwallis disagreed and wanted to retake the Chesapeake with the largest portion of the British army and navy. Cornwallis was overruled and Clinton began plans to retake Charleston, South Carolina.

(Continued on page 12)



The Revolution



(Continued from page 11)

On May 5, 1779, General Clinton sent the Royal Navy with transports of supplies and 1,800 men from Sandy Hook to Virginia. The fleet arrived on May 10, 1779, sailing past the ruins of Norfolk. There was no resistance by Virginia. British detachments captured Suffolk and Gosport and other small towns in the area with no resistance except for a brief battle at Gosport's Fort Nelson where a small garrison held out for a while. All nearby towns and plantations were burned,

about 130 vessels were captured as well as the cargos of tobacco valued at two million Pounds Sterling. British completed their mission, loaded up, and sailed away.

