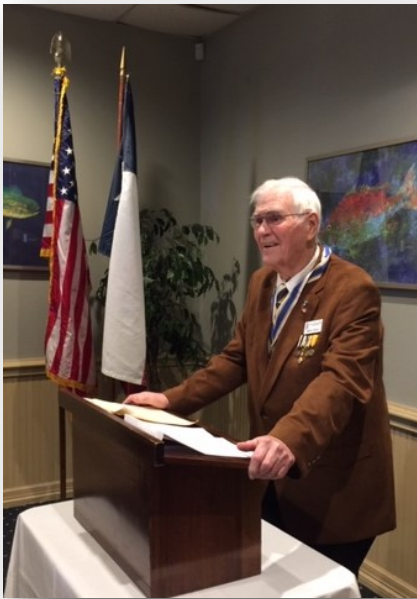




Pine Shavings

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



From The President

I think we may be getting the hang of Zoom meetings thanks to Ray Cox. Our September meeting was very good. I enjoyed B Ray Mize's presentation on "How Do You Write Your Family History". I especially like the "sidebars". Great job B Ray.

Historian, Abe Abdmoulaie is working hard on our 2020 Scrap book. We would like for everyone to compile a "Revolutionary War Ancestor Bio". We offer a hard copy for anyone that would like one at cost and also submit it to the State Scrap book competition.

Hope all of you can make the October 17 meeting at 10AM our speaker is Jerry Fochman on Civil War Currency.

When I was a senior in high school my Homeroom teacher was Miss Williams. Miss Williams was in her sixties and very spry. I was 17 and that was really old. Well it doesn't seem old now. Rather than walk a mile to catch the school bus I would ride to school with mother as she went to

work. This would put me at school 45 minutes early. I would go to my home room and do what homework I had not finished, which was most of it. Miss Williams and I became friends over the year and she found out I was a coin collector. She told me she had a trunk full of the worthless Confederate money and if I would come by her house Saturday, she would give me a few bills. As I went to work Saturday at the Martin theater, where I worked as an usher, I went by her house and she gave me three bills a 5,10 and 20. I will always remember her kindness and still have the bills. Miss Williams taught History and is one of the reasons I like history so much. The kid would joke that she was a good teacher because she did not learn history, *she was there when it happened.*



Kermit Breed

**ZOOM
NEXT Meeting
October 17 , 2020
10:00 AM
*Notice will be e-mailed***



NUMISMATICS

The field of numismatics is very large, stretching from coins that were used for commerce before the birth of Christ up to the types of money found in modern times; from civilizations and countries that no longer exists.

Program by Jerry Fochman
10:00 AM Saturday October 17th.
Page 6

PineyWoods Chapter Officers

President Kermit Breed
1st VP—Jerrel “Buddy” Inman
2nd VP Jim Pinkerton
Secretary—Bernie Kent Treasurer - B Ray Mize
Chancellor - Brent Montelenone
Genealogist - Kim Morton
Registrar - Larry Stevens—
Registrar - Joe Potter
Historian - Abe Abdmoulaie
Chaplain -Alan Bowman
Sgt. at Arms Ben Baskin -
Newsletter Editor Larry Stevens -
Web Master Ray Cox

***PineyWoods Chapter
Newsletter Editor***

***Origins of Revolution Ben
Franklin***

Larry G. Stevens—Editor



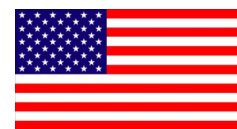
Index

Page 3—October in the Revolutionary War
Page 4—SPECIAL PROGRAM by Jerry Fochtman
Page 5 & 6—Origins of the American Revolution Part Two
Page 7—October Meeting Agenda
Page 8 & 9—September Meeting Minutes
Page 9—Upcoming Programs
Page 10—PineyWoods 51 Annual Yearbook 2020
SEE Attachment—ANCESTOR TEMPLATE for Yearbook

Calendar of Events

National Events

NSSAR Louisville Leadership/Trustee—February 2021-TBA



South Central District—August 27 & 28th, 2021

State Events

FALL BOM—
Virtual TBA



Chapter Events

Chapter Meetings-ZOOM FOR NOW!

October 17, 2020—ZOOM

November 21, 2020

Chapter Meetings are on the 3rd Saturday on the month..

Official Newsletter

*PineyWoods Chapter #51 Texas Society,
Sons of the American Revolution
P. O. Box 6524, Kingwood, TX 77325*

www.txssar.org/PineyWoods

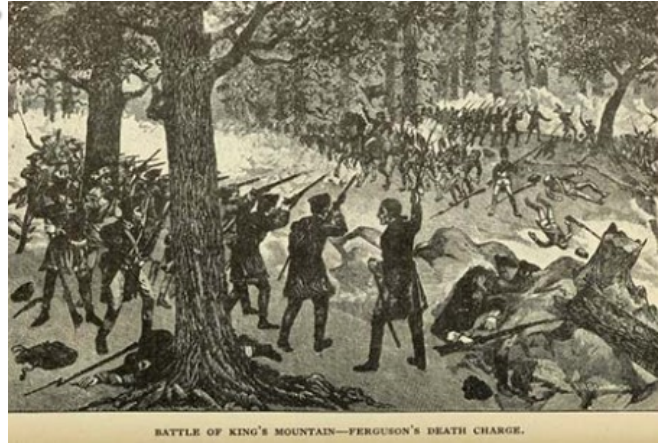
2020 issue 10 Editor—Larry Stevens

Chapter Coupon Project— A/O August \$118,000

Coupons for Overseas Military Families program. All that is required is for you to CLIP the manufacturer's coupons that appear in the newspapers, and mail them to:

John Worm at 2130 Lexford Lane, Houston, Tx 77080.

October in the Revolutionary War



October 7, 1780 – The Battle of King’s Mountain in South Carolina was fought in the afternoon. The Continentals defeated the Loyalist and Torie Militias capturing or killing nearly all. Major Ferguson, the only British Regular was killed in action. On the top of the Mountain (hill) is a memorial commemorating the soldiers who fought. Several PineyWoods Chapter members had Ancestors at King’s Mountain.



October 25, 1780 – The Battle of Tearcoat Swamp in what is today Clarendon County, South Carolina, Lt. Col. Francis Marion defeated a Loyalist Militia commanded by Lt. Col. Samuel Tynes. Marion’s forces were unlike anything else in the Continental Service. The unit engaged in guerilla warfare designed to engage and harass both the British Army and the Loyalist. Marion’s men were farmers and slaves from the area between the PeeDee and Santee Rivers. On October 24, 1780, British General Nisbet Balfour sent Lt. Col. Tynes to train a loyalist militia company near Salem. When they encamped, Marion’s scout spotted them. Marion’s men were behind Tynes at Tearcoat Swamp. Secretly Marion decided to attack; not telling his own men. He sent out word that he was marching McCallum’s Ferry His about 152 men attacked Tynes’ position before his force grew. The total number of men in the engagement is unknown.

October 19, 1781 – CORNWALLIS SURRENDERS at YORKTOWN – The beginning of the end of the long war which began in April of 1775 at Lexington was now in sight. Surrounded by sea and land, with his force devastated by illness, Gen. Lord Charles Cornwallis began the British surrender negotiations on October 17th. The Surrender Ceremony took place of October 19th. Refusing to surrender his own sword to Washington, he sent it out with Brig. Gen. Charles O’Hara. Upon learning of this Washington sent his second in command Gen. Benjamin Lincoln to accept Cornwallis’s sword. American and French soldiers watched.



PROGRAM SPEAKER JERRY FOCHTMAN. Jerry will be making a presentation that shows how the field of numismatics, or coin collecting, relates to the history of our country, and in many ways, was influenced by events that also molded our nation.



Jerry first became involved with the field of Numismatics as many young kids do, by simply trying to fill the holes in a Whitman Lincoln cents coin folder. So began his life-long interest with this hobby some 60+ years ago.

The field of numismatics is very large, stretching from coins that were used for commerce before the birth of Christ up to the types of money found in modern times; from civilizations and countries that no longer exist, and through changes in form from mediums such as shells, wood, beads, gems, paper, precious and non-precious metals and the variety of markings that were placed on them. So most collectors discover a particular aspect of the hobby they enjoy and end-up specializing in that even though they may dabble in other aspects of collecting.

It was almost 50 years ago that Jerry discovered the area of Postage and Fractional Currency, which played a unique role for 14 years of our country's history beginning during the Civil War. Since then this has been his area of specialization. Many aspects of today's currency have their roots in this little-known part of our numismatic history. Jerry has received many awards for his exhibits covering this era. He has also helped supplement museum displays to help educate others on this era in our country's history through donations from his collection.



Originally from Northern Michigan, Jerry and his bride Donna moved to the Houston area in 1981, settling in Kingwood in 1984. Like most parents, as their kids grew up they became involved in the various youth programs. Having been in Scouting as youth, Jerry became involved in Boy Scouting with sons Jason and Joseph, while Donna was involved in Girl Scouting with daughters Krystal and Lindsey. Although the kids are now in college, they remain involved with Scouting. Jerry continues to be involved at the local and district levels, along with serving in several roles for the Sam Houston Area Council. **Jason and Joseph competed in the NSSAR Eagle Scout competition, sponsored by the Piney Woods Chapter. They won recognition at the state and national level of NSSAR.** With his experience in taking the Kingwood Band on several trips over the years, including their trip to perform in the 2007 Tournament of Roses Parade, Jerry was selected to serve as a contingent leader, heading-up the effort to take 10 Boy Scout Troops from the Sam Houston Area Council to the 2010 Boy Scout Jamboree where they celebrated the 100th anniversary of Boy Scouting in America.

“On the Common Cold”, by Benjamin Franklin. “Colds may possibly be spread by contagion” whether than cold air. “In winters I have often suffered cold sometimes to the extremity only short of freezing, but this did not make me catch cold”, he wrote to Doctor Benjamin Rush in 1773. He observed, “People often catch cold from one another, when shut up together in close rooms, coaches etc., and when sitting near and conversing so as to breathe in each other’s transpiration.” Franklin thought the best defense was fresh air, and “throughout his life, Franklin liked good ventilation and open windows, even in the midst of winter’. Walter Isaacson, “Benjamin Franklin-An American Life”, Simon & Schuster, 2003.

“con-ta-gion” The communication of disease from one person to another by close contact.



Origins of Revolution – *Deuxieme Partie*

By Larry G. Stevens

Unrest was increasing in the American English Colonies with the English Parliament exacting taxes for the purpose of paying the debt for the French and Indian War. The Sugar Act was first major attempt to collect debts for fighting the French and Indians in 1764. This presented a problem. The Colonies already had a history of self-taxation. Their taxes were based on a vote of their representatives. Therefore, shortly after it was enacted, the Massachusetts legislature established the Committee of Correspondence in response. Colonist fervently believe that it was their right to govern themselves, including assessing taxes. Without spokesmen in the English Parliament, there was no voice or control over their own fate, “*no*

taxation without representation” became the cry from the colonies. Town meetings were called spreading from Boston to other colonies to draft protests to send to the King and Parliament.

March of 1765 saw many acts in Parliament that reinforced the Colonial view that they had no individual political rights. The Stamp Act of March 22, 1765 was a further attempt to raise revenue by taxing paper of all types. The American colonies again formed protest committees and banded together to boycott the English stamped paper. Some newspapers refused to use the English Stamped Paper, publishing on generic paper as before in defiance of the law. The Sons of Liberty organized in secret to intimidate anyone who obeyed the law by purchasing the hated stamps. They tarred and featured tax collectors.



English Canada was affected by the tax acts. Like Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and the other American Colonies, they had no representatives in Parliament. In Benjamin Franklin’s Pennsylvania Gazette, November 7, 1765, appeared an article of lynching of a Stamp Collector in Halifax, Nova Scotia in effigy. “*We hear from Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, that on Sunday was discovered hanging on the gallows behind the Citadel Hill, the effigies of a stampman, this we are informed gave great pleasure and satisfaction to all the friends of liberty and their country there, as they hope the neighboring will oppose this unconstitutional tax.*”

Even before the Stamp Act the American public was vocal and harassing to the point that General Thomas Gage petitioned Parliament to send troops to keep the peace. Parliament responded by passing the Quartering Act just two days, March 24, 1765.



Arrival of new British troops.

CONT.

The Quartering Act required colonists to supply food and shelter for British troops in inns and vacant buildings. Shortly after, housing in private homes was mandated at the homeowner's expense. This really infuriated the colonies. England had not sent or stationed troops in the colonies even with the threat of the French and their Indian allies. After the War, the French were gone. The Lower Mississippi or Louisiana Territory belonged to Spain and there was no need for English troops. England was now adding to the debt by stationing British soldiers in the colonies without a perceived need to do so.

The colonies called a special congress, "The Stamp Act Congress," in New York in October 1765 to address Parliament's Tax Acts. This Congress accused Parliament of violating the rights of Englishmen, after all the colonists were Englishmen. The Congress called on all colonies to not buy any goods made in England until the act was repealed. The Governor of Rhode Island refused to abide by the Stamp Act. Courts in many colonies closed refusing to use the stamped paper. Merchant ships in Bristol, Manchester, London, and Liverpool sat loaded with goods and the warehouses were full of merchandise boycotted by the Colonies. The revenue increase expected by Parliament failed to materialize. English merchants were seriously hurt by the colonies success with their no importation polices.

At this time, Ben Franklin was in London representing several colonies. He was asked by the colonists to testify before Parliament. In his address to Parliament, Franklin warned that if Britain sent more troops to enforce the Stamp Act, there would be open rebellion. With the English economy at a standstill, and the American colonies ready to revolt, Parliament, in March 1766, repealed the Stamp Act. But not to be misconstrued, and to demonstrate that England still ruled, the Declaratory Act was passed that simply stated that Parliament had the power to pass any laws they felt necessary to govern its colonies. This in effect told the colonists, as non-residents of England proper, they had no rights to govern themselves. This did not sit well with Franklin and the colonial assemblies.

This was the beginning of the end of British rule in America. The colonists were not rash, they did not immediately revolt, they spent the next decade trying to assert their rights as Englishmen, their right to debate and vote on measures that impacted them. Slow to burn, but eventually the flame was lit.

References and Sources: "*The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*", "Edited With Notes", by John Bigelow, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1889; "*Benjamin Franklin, and American Life*", by Walter Isaacson, Simon & Schuster, NY, 2003, "*A Diplomatic History of the American People*", 7th Edition, by Thomas A. Bailey, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Meredith Publishing, NY 1964.

The Huntington Library, Art Collections, and Botanical Gardens—*Causes of the American Revolution—The Stamp Act Crisis—Grade 5—United States History and Geography*. California History Standards ca 1950.



The Pledge of Allegiance



“I pledge allegiance
to the Flag of the
United States of America
and to the Republic for
which it stands, one
nation under God,
indivisible, with liberty
and justice for all.”



The Pledge to the
Texas Flag

Honor the Texas
Flag; I pledge
allegiance to thee,
Texas, one state
under God, one and
indivisible

WELCOME **KERMIT BREED**

INVOCATION **ALLEN BOWMAN**

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. **KERMIT BREED**

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TEXAS. **KERMIT BREED**

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PLEDGE **KERMIT BREED**

INTRODUCTION OF MEMBERS AND GUESTS **KERMIT BREED**

PROGRAM **JERRY FOCHTMAN**

NUMISMATICS

SECRETARY’S REPORT **BERNIE KENT**

TREASURER’S REPORT. **B RAY MIZE**

REGISTRAR’S REPORT **LARRY STEVENS**

HISTORIANS REPORT **ABE ABDMOULAIE**

OLD BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SAR CLOSING.

BENEDICTION. **ALLEN BOWMAN**

SAR PLEDGE

SAR CLOSING

“We descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution who, by their sacrifices, established the United States of America, reaffirm our faith in the principles of liberty and our Constitutional Republic, and solemnly pledge ourselves to defend them against every foe.”

“Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us our Constitution, the Bill of rights, an Independent Supreme Court, and a nation of free men.”

PineyWoods chapter 51 Texas Society Sons of the American Revolution

19 September 2020 – remote Meeting via Zoom teleconference

President Kermit Breed opened the meeting at 10:00 AM. He welcomed everyone and led the group in our nation's Pledge of Allegiance. Alan Bowman led the Prayer and the group recited the SAR Pledge. Kermit changed the opening format by asking that each participant introduce themselves and provide a brief description of their Patriot Ancestor.

Compatriots (16) Present:

Kermit Breed, Ray Cox, Bernie Kent, Abe Abdmoulaie, Jim Jones, B. Ray Mize, Mark Anthony, Larry Stevens, Lee Bennett, Alan Bowman, John Thompson, Mel Oller, Michael Anderson, Randy Hall, Jim Pinkerton & Dick Setser.

Guests (3) Present: Caroline Bowman, Barbara Stevens, Sharon Mize

Guest Speaker Presentation:

B. Ray Mize is our current Texas PineyWoods SAR chapter Treasurer. B Ray Mize was born and raised in Texas, the grandson of a tenant farmer and rancher. After serving in the U.S. Army as a non-commissioned officer during the Vietnam War, he used the GI Bill to attend college. B. Ray retired as an Investigative Auditor in the petroleum industry with a Fortune 500 company. He is an author of three books called the Comancheria Series. His presentation – *How to Write your Family History* – was an entertaining and thought-provoking discussion based on his personal experiences and told in the down-to-earth, unique fashion of B. Ray Mize. To summarize his presentation:

1) Make it Easy (not too big a task), and 2) Identify your Audience (children, nieces/nephews, etc.). And remember the 6-P's: "Proper Planning Prevents Piss Poor Performance."

Secretary's Report: Bernie Kent reported that the minutes from our August 2020 meeting were published in the September 2020 Newsletter that was recently (9/17/2020) published and emailed twice to **all 78 members**. In the absence of any new comments, a motion to accept the minutes was proposed, seconded and voted in favor of acceptance.

Treasurer's Report: B. Ray Mize presented the Treasurer's Report and noted that nothing had changed since we haven't spent any money since the previous meeting report. A motion to accept the Treasurer's report was proposed, seconded and voted in favor of acceptance.

Registrar's Report: **Larry Stevens** is also the new VP South Central District for SAR National. The Application for William King is being mailed to him to sign. When he returns his application, it will be sent to the Texas Coastal Registrar Jack Muggli.

Newsletter Report: Larry formally requests stories from members on what they have been doing with pictures related to SAR. The newsletter is formatted using Microsoft Publisher, a digital application; so, there is no limit on the number of pages. Help preserve our history of membership and send me clear photos, etc., especially information on researching a new prospective Patriot.

Historian Report: Abe Abdmoulaie

Scrap book update Working on the Annual Yearbook this Fall, any information, or pictures you want included please send via email (scrap book parties postponed for now). Each PineyWoods Member's Ancestor will be included in the book (a MS PowerPoint and/or MS Word template will be shared with all to capture important info/pictures). PowerPoint - Digital Book Printing via Office Depot was priced (depending on volume) ranging from \$ 0.71 - \$0.28 per color page, and Binders at a fixed price of \$0.49 each.

Coupon Report: John Worm

The first eight months of this year, January - August 2020, coupons with a total value of \$ 118,000 have been

mailed to commissaries for our servicemen/women and their families. We are now sending coupons to Germany, Guam and a new location in Kunsan, South Korea.

Please send coupons ASAP so they will not have expired. Thank you for your support of our troops.

Chapter Coupon Project - *Coupons for Overseas Military Families program.*

- CLIP the manufacturer's coupons that appear in the newspapers, and mail them to:

John Worm @ 2130 Lexford Lane, Houston, Tx 77080.

Newsletter:

An electronic copy of our last PineyWoods "Pine Shavings" newsletter was twice emailed to all members earlier in the week, several days before this 19 Sept 2020 remote meeting.

PineyWoods Chapter 51, Texas SAR officers for 2020-2021.

President Kermit Breed , 1st VP Buddy Inman, 2VP Jim Pinkerton, Secretary Bernie Kent, Treasurer B. Ray Mize, Chaplain Alan Bowman, Chancellor Brent Monteleone, Parliamentarian David Cook, Historian Abe Abdmoulaie, Genealogist Kim Morton, Registrars Joe Potter and Larry Stevens, Sgt.-At- Arms Ben Baskin, Newsletter Larry Stevens, Webmaster Ray Cox.

Old Business, New Business & Announcements:

Jim Pinkerton shared that JROTC activity has been minimal to nothing since the lockdown and expressed concern that we need a renewed effort to make students aware of our involvement. He nominated Randy Hall to coordinate our Texas PineyWoods SAR efforts to reinvigorate. The group unanimously agreed verbally. Randy is uniquely well suited for this role as he was the JROTC Commander at Aldine High School for approx. 10 years before he retired.

Abe Abdmoulaie asks for your continued support as he coordinates the design and assembly of a digital scrapbook history for Texas SAR PineyWoods.

Benediction by Alan Bowman was followed by the SAR closing.
President Kermit Breed adjourned the meeting at 11:15 AM.

SAR PineyWoods Chapter 51 Secretary — **Bernie Kent**



Upcoming Chapter Lunch Program Speakers

November 21th – Denise Bennett on “Women Suffrage” . Denise recently presented “The Woman’s Hour”, dressed in period attire from the 1920’s and entered the room as if in a suffrage parade”... (Pictured right).

December 12th—Annual Nominations Meeting and Christmas Lunch. COVID-19 Could Change Plans for our Luncheon and short meeting at the Stevens’ home again this year.

January and 2021 Programs to be announced.

NEXT MEETING IS November 21, 2020 AT 10:00 AM

Check your E-mail for the link. It will be sent a couple of days before the meeting by Ray COX!

**Piney Woods Chapter #51 TXSSAR
January 2020- January 2021**

SCRAPBOOK



**ALL CHAPTER MEMBERS
PLEASE COMPLETE AND SEND FOR OUR 2020 ANNUAL YEARBOOK**

Revolutionary War Ancestor Bio template for our 2020 Annual Yearbook


Items to include:

- ◆ Patriot Name
- ◆ Your name
- ◆ Date and place of Patriots birth, death, and burial
- ◆ Patriots service military and/or civil
- ◆ Include any photos which help illustrate your Patriot's life and service

How to do this.


1. You can complete your template as a slide in PowerPoint, widescreen option. Just save the PowerPoint and send to Abe. (See template and example following)
2. You can fill our one of the attached pdf templates, save and send to Larry.

The file "Revolutionary War Bio template.pdf is attached for your convenience. If you chose to use this file, please enter your information in the form and send the form to Larry Stevens. Tips on completing this form. First Save the form on your computer with your papatriot name. For the text fields, highlight the field contents description and type your text. For the image fields, click on the field, then browse for the picture that you wish to insert.




Pa Your Patriot Ancestor ne

Men Your Name ame




Where your patriot was born, died, and was buried.


Where your patriot was born and died



Your patriot's family

Your Patriot's Family








Your patriot's military and civil service

A description of your patriots military Service

Pictures - caption

Text1

New Jersey in the Revolution saw many firsts. The troops in New Jersey were the first to be inoculated with the Small Pox live virus in Washington's attempt to mitigate the biowarfare of the British.

Michael Van Winkle

Michael Gregory James Stuart

Michael Van Winkle was born about 06 April 1736, in Bergen County, New Jersey. He died on the 22 of May 1808 in Preble County, Ohio. He was buried in West Alexandria, OH.

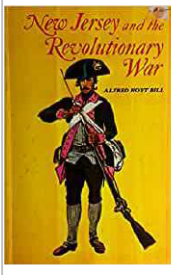
Michael was the son of Simeon Van Winkle and Geertruydt Vanderkook. He married Phoebe Carter in 1758 in New Jersey. The Vanwinkle family came to New Amsterdam in the 1630, and the patronymical name at that time was Walingen. They suffered savage attacks by the Indians but peristed.

Michael's son David VanWinkle was one of the earlier settlers in the Republic of Texas.

Michael VanWinkle served as a Corporal in Captain Isaac Halsey's Company, Eastern Battalion, Morris County, New Jersey under Colonel Jacob Ford (Revolutionary War). New Jersey Battalions were formed early in the War. On January 4, 1777 Van Winkle served under Ford at the defeat of the British at Princeton. Colonel Ford died in January of 1777 during Washington's encampment in Morris County, NJ. His widow Theodosia, hosted George and Martha Washington during the hard winter of 1779.

Col Spenser took over command of the Eastern Battalion of the New Jersey Militia on Food's death. Morristown saw military activity during most of the American Revolution, with both quartermaster activities as well as a hospital. Prisoners of war were held in the local goal, and refugees from the lost battles in New York found shelter there. During the hard winter's in New Jersey, it is recorded that the New Jersey militia men stood fast and did not dessert Washington, when other troops became discouraged and angered due to lack of supplies and pay and left.

After the war Michael and Phoebe Carter Van Winkle moved with their young family to Kentucky. It was in Kentucky that several of his children married. He moved on to Ohio around 1800 and died there, survived by his wife Phoebe.

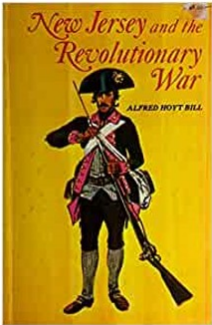





Michael VanWinkle was a militia man.

A Power Point Template is included for your convenience. You may wish to move things around and add more or less photos.

| | | |
|--|--|-------|
| Photo | Your Patriot Name Your Name | Photo |
| | Birth, death, and Burial of your patriot | |
| | Family information for your patriot | |
| Military/Civil Service of your patriot | | |
| Additional facts | | |

Example of the PowerPoint. There is more flexibility in this one if you have PowerPoint, you can move and resize most elements.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  | Michael Van Winkle Michael Stuart |  |
| | Michael Van Winkle was born about 06 April 1736, in Bergen County, New Jersey. He died on the 22 of May 1808 in Preble County, Ohio. He was buried in West Alexandria, OH. | |
| | Michael was the son of Simeon Van Winkle and Geertruydt Vanderkook. He married Phoebe Carter in 1758 in New Jersey. The Van Winkle family came to New Amsterdam in the 1630, and the patronymical name at that time was Walingen. Michael's son David VanWinkle was one of the earlier settlers in the Republic of Texas. | |
| <p>Michael Van Winkle served as a Corporal in Captain Isaac Halsey's Company, Eastern Battalion, Morris County, New Jersey under Colonel Jacob Ford (Revolutionary War). New Jersey Battalions were formed early in the War. On January 4, 1777 Van Winkle served under Ford at the defeat of the British at Princeton. Colonel Ford died in January of 1777 during Washington's encampment in Morris County, NJ. His widow Theodosia, hosted George and Martha Washington during the hard winter of 1779.</p> <p>Col Spenser took over command of the Eastern Battalion of the New Jersey Militia on Ford's death. Morristown saw military activity during most of the American Revolution, with both quartermaster activities as well as a hospital. Prisoners of war were held in the local goal, and refugees from the lost battles in New York found shelter there. During the hard winter's in New Jersey, it is recorded that the New Jersey militia men stood fast and did not desert Washington, when other troops became discouraged and angered due to lack of supplies and pay and left.</p> <p>After the war Michael and Phoebe Carter Van Winkle moved with their young family to Kentucky. It was in Kentucky that several of his children married. He moved on to Ohio around 1800 and died there, survived by his wife Phoebe.</p> | | |
|  | |  |