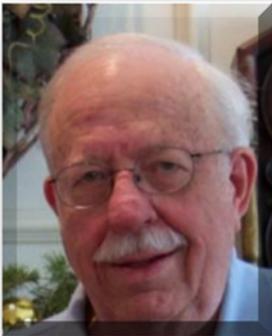




Pine Shavings



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



Joe Potter, President

FEBRUARY 2016

A celebration of our Greatest American President General George Washington

At right is the depiction of Washington's farewell to his officers. General Washington was a leader, who from all accounts, was stern, honest, intelligent, and most importantly, loved by those who served him in the Revolutionary War.



Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge wrote his account in *Washington Bids Farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern 54 Pearl Street in New York on December 4, 1783.* Alexander H. Richie, Library of Congress

(Continued on page 2)



Calendar of Events



- | | |
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| February 18, 2016 | PineyWoods—Member Only—Jimmy G's |
| Feb. 20th, 2016 | Annual George Washington Parade in Laredo Texas |
| Feb. 26th and 27th, 2016 | Spring Leadership and Trustees meeting in Louisville |
| March 31-April 3 | 121st Texas Convention Hyatt North Plano |
| July 8-14, 2016 | 126 th NSSAR Congress, Westin Copley Place Hotel in Boston |
| Oct. 14-16, 2016 | Fall BOM at Holiday Inn Midtown Austin |
| Mar. 30-April 2, 2017 | 122nd Annual Texas Convention-Menger in San Antonio |

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1830, several decades later. The original manuscript is maintained by the Fraunces Tavern Museum. This is what it says:



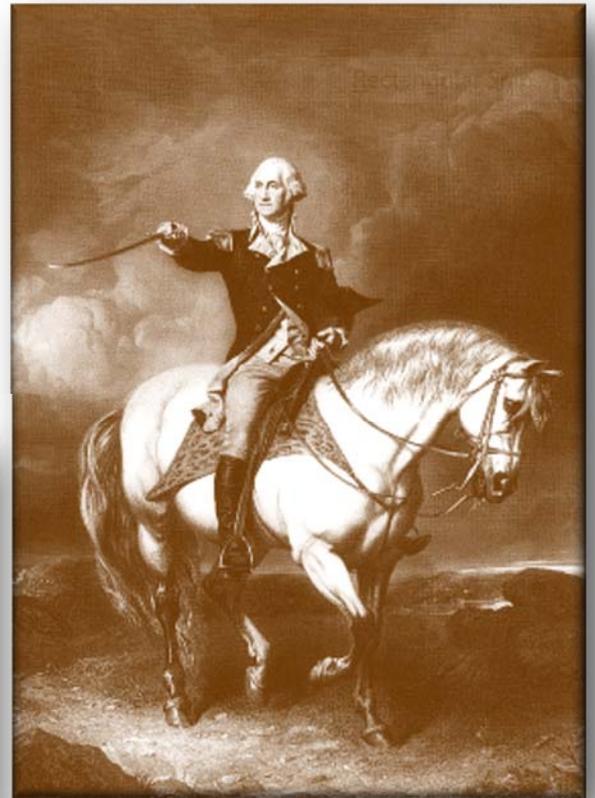
The time now drew near when General Washington intended to leave this part of the country for his beloved retreat at Mt. Vernon. On Tuesday the 4th of December it was made known to the officers then in New York that General Washington intended to commence his journey on that day.

At 12 o'clock the officers repaired to Fraunces Tavern in Pearl Street where General Washington had appointed to meet them and to take his final leave of them. We had been assembled but a few moments when his Excellency entered the room. His emotions were too strong to be concealed which seemed to be reciprocated by every officer present.

After partaking of a slight refreshment in almost breathless silence the General filled his glass with wine and turning to the officers said, "With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

After the officers had taken a glass of wine General Washington said, "I cannot come to each of you but shall feel obliged if each of you will come and take me by the hand."

General Knox being nearest to him turned to the Commander-in-chief who, suffused in tears, was incapable of utterance but grasped his hand when they embraced each other in silence. In the same affectionate manner every officer in the room marched up and parted with his general in chief. Such a scene of sorrow and weeping I had never before witnessed and fondly hope I may never be called to witness again."



Bos, Carole "George Washington - Bidding Farewell to his Officers" AwesomeStories.com. Oct 07, 2013. Feb 09, 2016. (Reference)



Fraunces Tavern, New York City, is owned and operated as a restaurant and museum by the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The tavern is still a good place to eat and the museum presents a slice of the time.

Samuel Fraunces (1722/23 – 1795)



This Month in the Revolution



23 February 1778 – The Baron Wilhelm Ludolf Augustin Steuben arrives at Valley Forge from Germany bearing a letter from the President of the Continental Congress Henry Laurens. Congress publishes Von Steuben’s military training manual, translated into English, and Steuben trains a model group of 47 men. He then proceeds to train the rest of the soldiers at Valley Forge. Congress commissions him a Major General and made him inspector general of the Continental Army. After the war Steuben became an American Citizen.

Washington with Von Kolb, Steuben, Kazimierz Pulaski, Tadeusz, Lafayette, John Mulenberg, and other officers.” By Fredrick Frederick Grisich Ca 1850-1890

1 March 1778 - Congress orders the Board of War to recruit Indians into the Continental Army. March 13, Washington writes to Philip Schuyler, James Duane, and Volket Douw, Commissioners of Indians affairs how he believes the Indians recruited should be used.



8 March 1778 – Lord Germain or George Sackville the Colonial Secretary in London orders British General Henry Clinton to focus on the Southern Colonies where he estimates the Loyalists to be more numerous. This was a great change in the conduct of the war. On May 8, Clinton replaces General Sir William Howe as Commander of British Forces in North America.

Lord Germain cartoon critical of Tinkering with Affairs in America, 1780 Gillray

January 21st —Piney Woods Meeting

**Piney Woods Chapter 51 Texas Society SAR
Members/Guest Meeting at Jimmy G's at Greenspoint, Houston, Texas**



We were honored to have our chapter Eagle Scout contest winner Charles Andrew Hill, Troop 839, attend our meeting with his mother and father.

Charles read his essay on the Battle of Briar Creek. His fifth great grandfather John Barnhill was a combatant in this battle. He had quotes from the pension application of John Barnhill.



Charles won the Eagle Scout contest and also the PW essay contest. At right Larry Stevens presents his check for \$400 for the contest awards and his Eagle Scout certificate.



Supplemental Applications—Kermit Breed, center, and Kim Morton, right, are presented Certificates for Supplement Ancestors by President Joe Potter. Kim now has 24 proven Ancestors who served in the Revolution or provided supplies or aided in some capacity. Supplemental Ancestors add to our SAR Ancestor Base for researchers.

Pictured above, left to right, PineyWoods President Joe Potter, with Registrar Kermit Breed, and Genealogist Kim Morton

Piney Woods Chapter 51 Texas Society SAR Members/Guest Meeting at January 21, 2016

Compatriot Present: Kim Morton, Kermit Breed, Cannon Pritchard, Larry Blackburn, David LaBrot, Joe Potter, John Beard, Jim Pinkerton, Larry Stevens, Karl Falkner. Guests included: Ben Baskin, Andy Hill, Charles Hill, Sarah Hill, Mary-Claire Beard, Barbara Stevens, Cynthia LePori

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

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

TREASURE REPORT: Treasurer Pinkerton said we received our CD from State Farm and the money will be moved to a short term CD at Comerica Bank as previously decided. The opening of the new bank account was approved unanimously by the members present.

REGISTOR REPORT: Kermit Breed is working on applications for Linzinger, Kodak and Baskin
Larry Stevens is working on applications for Baily and Baskin.

NEWSLETTER REPORT: The December News Letter is online.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES: PineyWoods will add Porter High School to our JROTC program.
PineyWoods Chapter Essay Contest: 1st Place Charles Hill \$200 2nd Place Nyan Ly \$100 3rd Place; Rebekah Magruder \$50;
PineyWoods Eagle Scout Contest: 1st Place is Charles Hill \$200.
Charles Hill and family attended the January meeting and honor us with his essay about his ancestor who fought in the revolutionary war. John Barnhill entered service on the 23 May 1778 in Orange County South Carolina. Pineywoods voted to assist and finance Charlie Hill Membership in the SAR.

NEW BUSINESS:

John Beard was presented the CHAPTER DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Upcoming Events:

Feb. 20th, 2016	Annual George Washington Parade in Laredo Texas
Feb. 26th and 27th, 2016	Spring Leadership and Trustees meeting in Louisville
March 31-April 3	122nd Texas Convention Hyatt North Plano
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-April 2, 2017	123 Annual Texas Convention at the Menger in San Antonio

Kim Morton and Kermit Breed were awarded supplements. This makes number 26 for Kim.

A motion was made by John Beard and seconded by Larry Stevens to have PineyWoods sponsor Eagle Scout Hill in his endeavor to become a member of SAR. This includes paying his application fee and assisting with genealogical research.

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

Piney Wood #51 Secretary Kermit Breed

The Battle of Brier's Creek

By: Charles Andrew Hill
Troop 839

John Barnhill, my 5th great grandfather, entered the service as a volunteer for the 6th Regiment (New Levies) of the North Carolina Line as evidenced below:

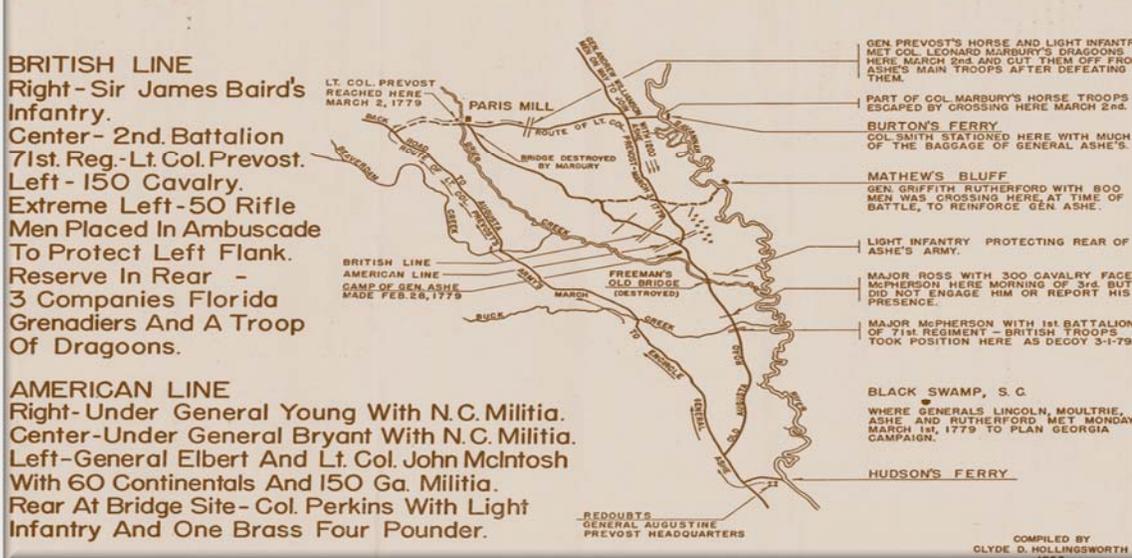
“entered the service in North Carolina Orange County on the 23th day of May 1778 under Captain John Griffin as a volunteer Company, marched to Peytonsbury under Command of Archibald Lytle then back to Moon’s Creek in North Carolina about the 23th of August, took furlough and went home for five or six weeks”

In December of 1778 the British captured Savannah followed by Augusta, giving them control of the Savannah River and the border between Georgia and South Carolina. General Benjamin Lincoln decided to respond by launching a counterattack to retake Augusta and secure Georgia using the newly arriving North Carolina militia. John Barnhill:

“Met at Hillsboro again about the first of November 1778 and moved on to Charlotte Court House, marched to Camden from hence on to what was called the Ten Mile House near Charleston, marched to Purrysburg on Savannah”



BATTLE OF BRIER CREEK - MARCH 3, 1779



Lincoln sends 1,200 South Carolina militiamen to the east bank of the Savannah River opposite Augusta. General John Ashe with 1,200 NC militiamen plus 200 “New Levies” march in reinforcement. The British learn of the arrival of General Ashe and his militia, reported to be 11,000. Realizing they are greatly outnumbering, the British make a hasty

evacuation down the Savannah River burning the bridge at Brier Creek in route.

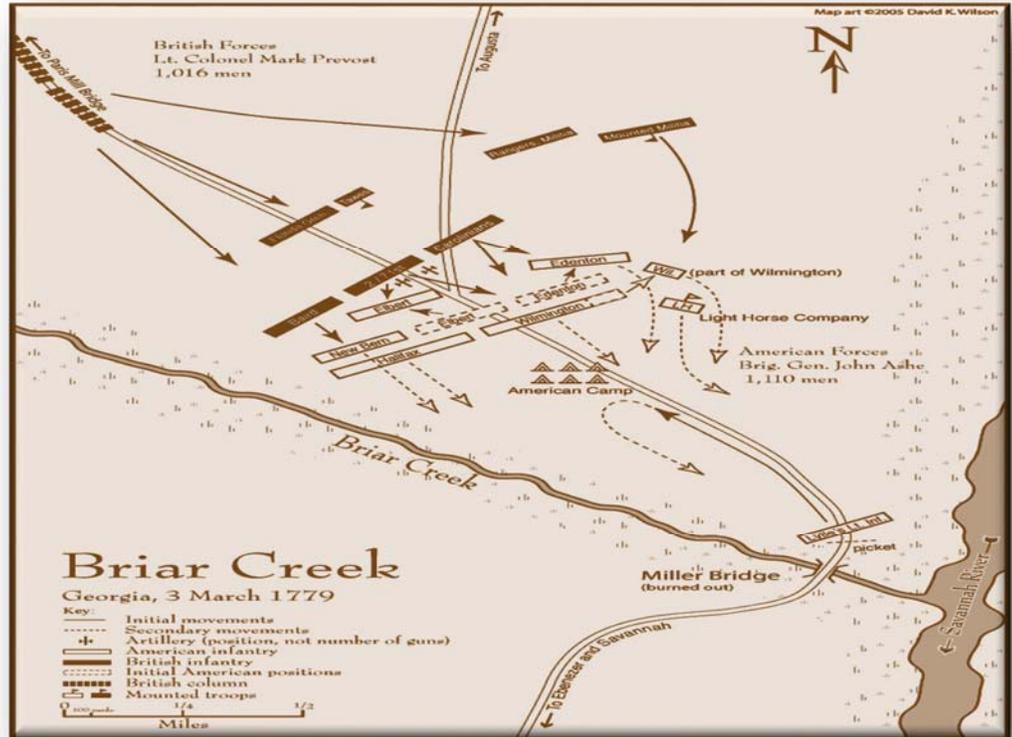
Ashe crosses into Georgia and proceeds south in pursuit halting at Brier Creek on February 27th, 1779 with orders to rebuild the bridge. Ashe is unaware that Brier Creek lies between his army and the British, 15 miles south at Hudson’s Ferry. The British quickly decide to ambush. Their plan involves making a large loop, crossing Brier Creek at Paris Mill, then moving south, trapping Ashe on the triangle of land where the creek and the river meet.

Ashe is summoned to a council of war on February 28th and returning on March 2nd finds the bridge has not yet been repaired and becomes frustrated. Additionally, he receives no word from scouts of British forces at Paris Mill or do troops sent south report that the British have moved north.

Around 3 PM on March 3rd, a rider gallops into the American camp warning of the British approach.

(Continued from page 6)

Troops are formed for action and advance about a quarter of a mile. The left flank advances a few steps and to the left in front of the New Bern Militia, impeding their fire. At the same time the right flank advances moving right to prevent being out flanked, leaving a gap in the center of the line. Seeing the gap, the British fix bayonets and charge. The Halifax militia breaks and flees, without firing a shot. The Wilmington militia advance, deliver 2 or 3 rounds, before turning and retreating. The New Bern and Edenton Militia soon follow and in a few minutes all the North Carolina troops are flying into the thickets of the swamp. The Georgia



Continental hold formation, but are eventually surrounded and forced to surrender. Lytle and the “New Levies” come up to the battlefield from the bridge and seeing the impossibility of the Troops being rallied, move off without firing a shot. The battle lasts less than 15 minutes.

Ashe and other officers on horseback attempt to turn back the troops, but their efforts are useless. Reaching the Savannah River, the fugitives escape across it, some swimming and others upon rafts, many drown and several retreat back to North Carolina. Ashe escapes and collects the remnants of his army at Purrysburg. Of the 1,500 men with Ashe, less than 500 ever return to active service.

John Barnhill on the battle:

“marched to Brier Creek – General Ashe and his aid left us during the day and returned in the night – gave us orders to wash our clothes and clean our guns – when thus engaged we were attacked and driven over the River, some militia ran, lost a number killed & 148 prisoners, suspect to this day that our General Ashe laid the plan for our defeat. It was reported that he was in the boat crossing the River before the Battle was ended – retreated back to Purrysburg”

Ashe is widely blamed for the disaster, amid claims that he led the retreat. General William Moultrie of SC later wrote “the loss at Briar Creek extended the war by a year and made possible the British invasion of South Carolina in 1780”.

John’s story of patriotism is both interesting and educational by providing a glimpse into not only America’s fight for independent, but also into the story of me. John’s bravery and willingness to fight for his country serves as an example to be followed by all brave men and women. His will to fight coming from a belief in the success and freedom that these United States could offer and when faced with opposition to those freedoms and the threat of invasion, tyranny and even death, he inspired himself to challenge the men who encroached on his freedoms. For nearly 240 years men and women, such as John Barnhill, have continued to enlist in military service for this nation. I applaud them for their sacrifice and unselfish attitude that secured and protect for us our freedoms. For their sake and in honor of them, we should protect their beliefs and cherish it with and up to our last breath.

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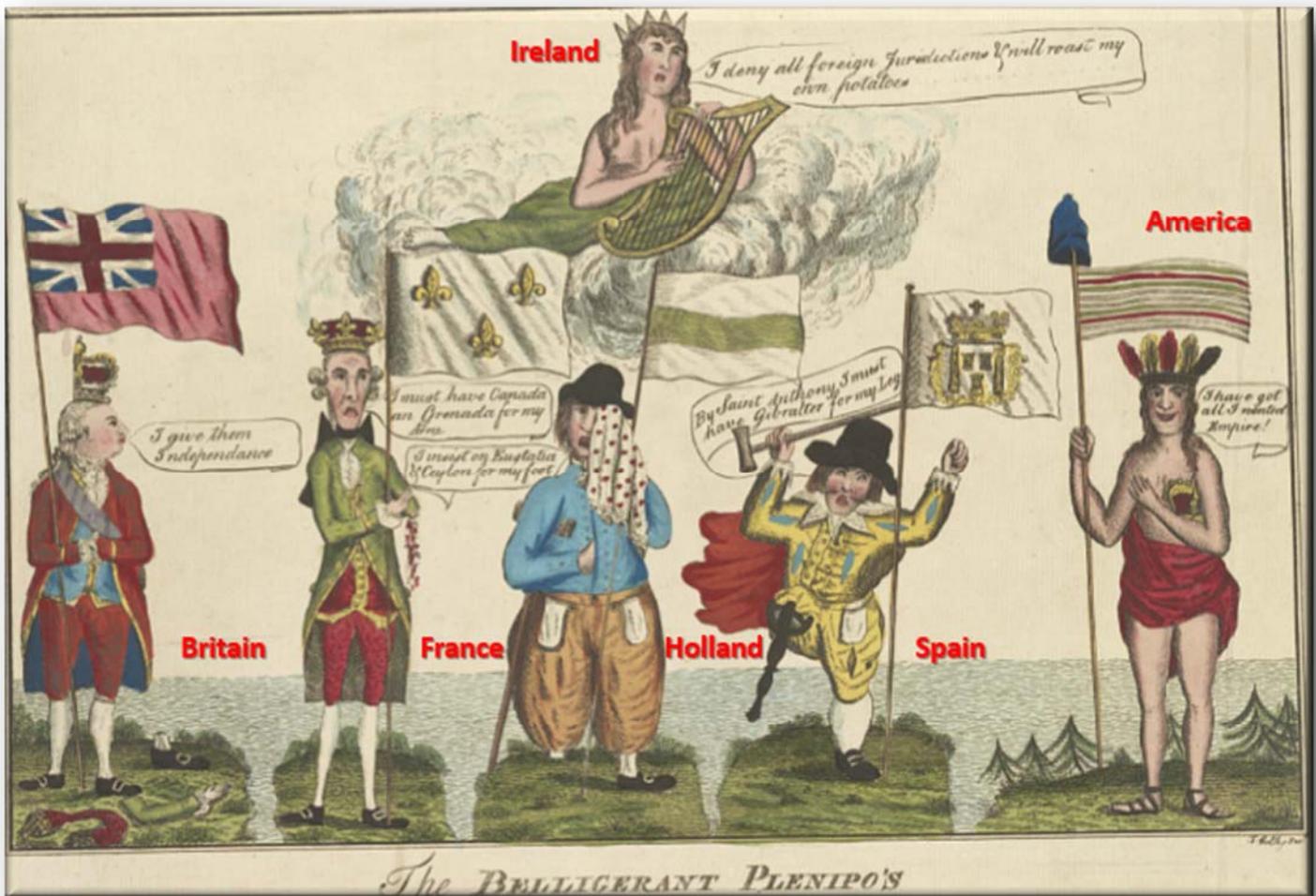
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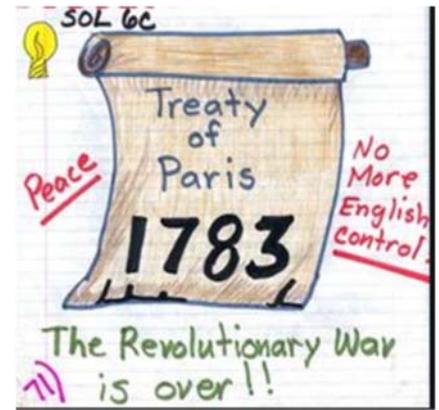
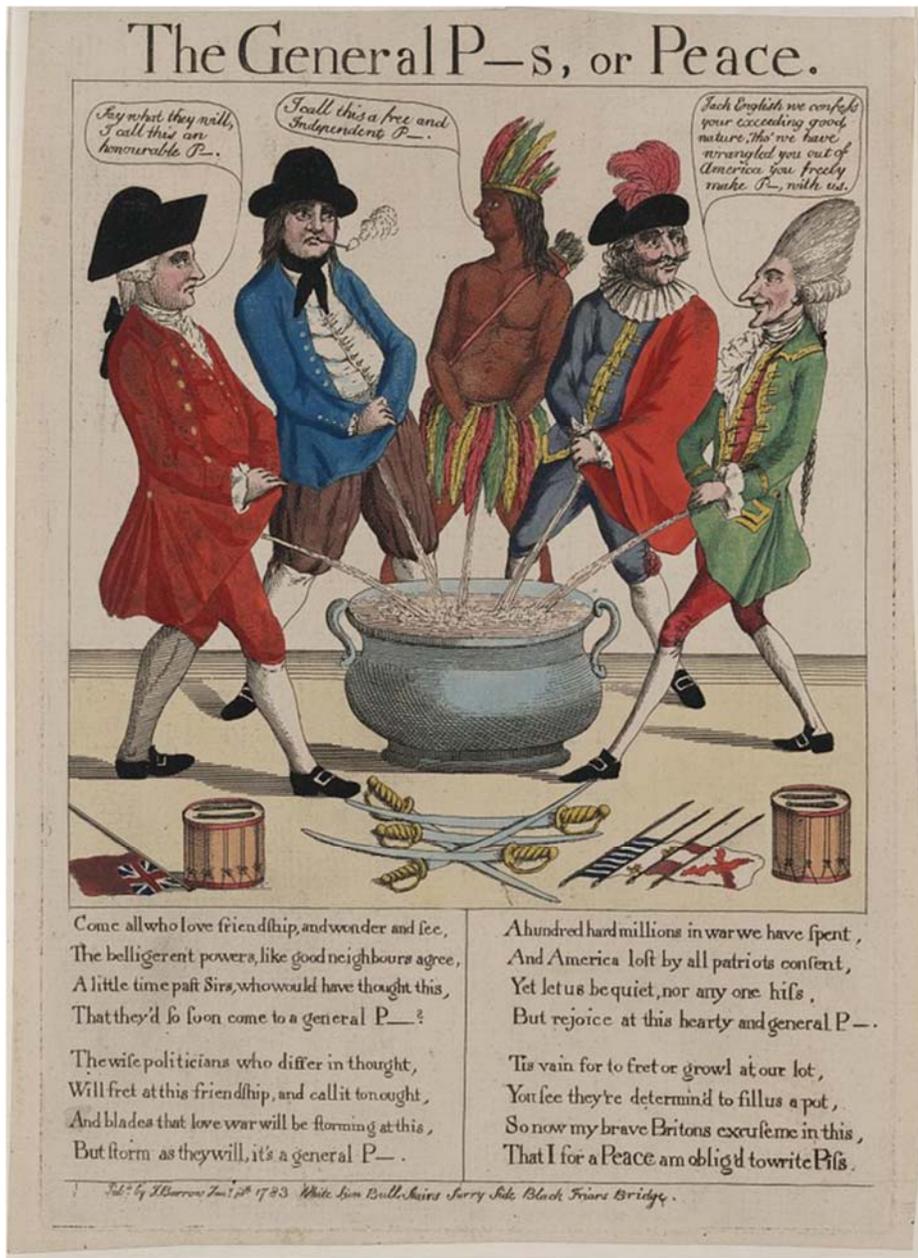
Treaty of Paris and Treaties of Versailles 1783

After a combined force of Americans and French defeated the British at Yorktown, delegates from England and United States met in Paris to negotiate a peace treaty settling the terms and conditions. This was just one of the treaties of peace made. Great Britain met separately to negotiate terms of peace with American Continental Congress, France, Spain, and Holland, but each agreement was affected by the others in that Britain, France, Spain, Holland had to agree on certain issues.

As negotiations and preliminary agreements took place between the different powers in the Fall of 1782, newspapers and their cartoonist took liberty to express “*public opinion*” graphically of the entire process.



Cartoon shows America, right, represented by an *Indian*, celebrating her new acquisition, **Half of the English King’s Crown held to the breast**, while *American Allies*, the *King of France*, a *Dutchman*, and a *Spaniard* complain at having received no compensation for their support, represented by injuries resulting in missing body parts which lay at the feet of King George III standing on the left. *Ireland*, represented by an angelic figure floating in the clouds demands it’s own Constitutional freedom. **1782 Dec 8 as the Act Directs, London**



First the Treaty of Paris with the American colonies was signed 3 September 1783. The important concessions were:

United States sovereignty was acknowledged. The boundaries between the United States and British Canada were established. United States Fishing rights off of Newfoundland affirmed. Loyalist property was to be protected. The release of Prisoners of War on both sides. United States and Great Britain would have access to the Mississippi river. **The Treaties of Versailles** were negotiated separately between George and the three other Europeans powers; France, Holland and Spain and where integrally tied to one another. These negotiations concluded at Versailles on 3 September 1783. **France – 3 December 1783 at Versailles:**

France wins a conflict with old enemy Great Britain; especially after the defeat in the Seven Years War where France lost extensive lands in North America. However, material gains were little. Instead, France had incurred a huge debt.

Significant Points of the treaty were the fishing rights. The United States and France wanted the same provisions so an agreement was reached to resolve the differences. And, the return of territories instead of surrender and basically returned France to where she was before the war. Some of the arrangements were as follows: First, France gains Saint Lucia and Tobago, Senegal and small territories in India. British is guaranteed possession of the Gambia river area and Fort James.

Second, Britain obtains Grenada, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis, and Montserrat subject to the right of the French settlers to remain.

Third, France given fishing rights off of the West Coast of Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Fourth, both Britain and France will cease to aid Indian allies in India within four months.

Fifth, the exchange of prisoners, return of ships and properties and hostilities at sea cease.

Spain and Britain 3 September 1783 – this agreement had mixed results.

First, Spain was given both East and west Florida. Second, Britain kept Gibraltar and Minorca. Of note here is France had promised Spain to continue fighting until Spain regained Gibraltar from England in an agreement reached in 1779.

Third, Spain gained significant land in North America from Florida along the Gulf Coast, or what they possessed before the war, then everything west of the Mississippi to Canada except Oregon Territory.

It should be pointed out that despite its participation in the American Revolution against Great Britain, Spain *was never an official ally* of the United States and was absent during the final weeks of peace negotiations.

Holland – 3 September 1783

Dutch and Britain remained somewhat status quo. Trincomalee in Ceylon was returned to Holland and the British were given navigation rights in the Dutch East Indies. Significant Points concerning Dutch: The Dutch were drawn into the war in 1780 after secretly supporting the United States and France since the beginning. The Dutch could not protect their colonies and these were saved by France who obtained nearly all of the Dutch Territory captured by the British.

Article 6 of the treaty between Holland and Great Britain concerned navigation and allowed British ships to sail unmolested in the seas to the south-east of India, facilitating the development of British colonies such as Singapore and Australia. A wedge was created into the Dutch trading territory.

Of note was one of Britain's greatest fears in the American Revolution and the significant European alliances against them during this period was the financial power of the Dutch or the ability to raise money.

Although Britain and her adversaries did agree on a peace settlement, parts of the Treaty of Paris and Versailles were *not kept* by either side.

The Americans did not honor the section about not confiscating loyalist property. The British did not return former American slaves and they also did not remove their troops from frontier forts on the United States side of the Canadian border until after the Jay Treaty. The Treaty with France did not last long and hostilities between Britain and France began again. And, the *United States declared neutrality*.

War would continue in Europe with Britain, France, Spain for the rest of the Eighteenth century and into the Nineteenth with only one short period of Peace in 1802. Many of the conflicts involved the new America due to their neutrality. Not until the Treaty of Ghent in 1815 did America and Britain bury the hatchet.

France, Britain, Spain, and Batavian Republic (the Netherlands) signed an agreement achieving peace in Europe at **Amiens, France on March 27, 1802**. Europe enjoyed peace for **14 months**. Some captured possessions were returned. The Treaty would expire May 18, 1803. Britain broke the peace the day before on 17 May 1803 with the Royal Navy seizing all French and Dutch merchant ships stationed in Britain or sailing around. Napoleon's determination to exclude Britain from commerce on the continent caused Britain to act before Napoleon

was ready for war. The French First Consul retaliated on 22 May by arresting all British males 18 – 60 trapping many civilians who had traveled to France.

LGS

(right)
John Jay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens, William Temple Franklin



PineyWoods Meetings

The PineyWoods 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.

MEETINGS SCHEDULE

February 18, 2016	Members Meeting
March 17, 2016	Members/Guest Meeting with Speaker
April 21, 2016	Members Meeting
May 19, 2016,	Members/Guests Meeting with Speaker
June and July	No Meetings Scheduled
August 18, 2016	Members Meeting

