



Ye Olde Goate's Gazette

Official Newsletter of 4th Company, Brigade of Guards

January, 2010

2010 DUES ARE DUE

By Tony Vanderbeek



The following is a public service announcement from your Company Treasurer, Secretary and Adjutant, the inimitable Pte Beek:

It's that time of year again!! To stay ahead of the power curve this year, and to take advantage of this "opportunity," I would once again like to execute the following procedure to both collect and disperse BAR and Coy dues and develop a more accurate unit roster and data base. It is a three-phased operation.

1.) I will send all Coy members the Company Membership Application Form. Each member is required to complete the COY membership form (yes I know - again) and return it to me. I will file and use the information to update our unit membership roster as well as provide the required data to the BAR and BB for the unit membership roles. As in the past ***I WILL NOT*** provide individual SSN data or any other contact info that the member requests that it be excluded from submission.

2.) Each Coy member will indicate if they plan to join / renew Coy and BAR membership for themselves and any members of his family. I need this information no later than 23 January 2010. I will assume that if I receive no response from our members by then that they have opted to not join the BAR. You will be billed for Coy membership unless you specifically notify me or the Coy leadership otherwise. BAR dues rates will remain the same as they were last year - I don't think we need to raise our rates either. Since this is close to the holiday period again, and we are still solvent, I will

write a single check for the entire unit membership (including family members) to the BAR and another check to the BB to cover those dues requirements for 2009 based upon provided information. I will expect individual / family reimbursement by 1 March 09 for both Coy and BAR dues. That will give those who need it, some recovery time from the holiday drain on the check book

3.) I will attempt to send the membership checks to the BAR and the BB by 01 February, so everyone should get their data to me no later than 31 January. The BB rate is \$25.00 per unit plus \$1.00 per member. All will enroll - no options J, but the unit will cover this payment, no need to send the extra \$1.00 what a deal!

The following dues rates are provided for your information:

Coy Dues: \$25.00 per "head of household" or individual PLUS \$5.00 to include the rest of the family (regardless of numbers) who are active. We are such a bargain!!!

BAR Dues: \$25.00 for the "primary member," PLUS another \$5.00 for each additional member of the same household, up to a maximum of four paid members (including the "primary member"). All others above four dues-paying members are free.

Coy Dues Examples: Sjt Vanderbeek (individual) = \$25.00; Pte/Sjt Grump Pants (\$25.00) and wife (\$5.00) = \$30.00; Pte Parts (\$25.00), wife + 3 kids (\$5.00) = \$30.00.

BAR Dues examples: Sjt Vanderbeek ("Primary member") = \$25.00; Pte/Sjt Grumpy Pants as the "primary member" (\$25.00) and wife (\$5.00) = \$30; Pte Parts as the "primary member" (\$25.00) and wife (\$5.00), and Niall (\$5.00), and Latharne (\$5.00) and Lulach (no additional charge, as there are already 4 paid family members) = \$40.00.

Company News

So, using the above examples for both Coy and BAR membership dues requirements: Sjt Vanderbeek = \$50 due; Pte/Sjt Grumpy Pants and wife = \$60.00 total due; Pte Parts, wife, and 3 kids = \$70.00

Some thoughts:

1. You must be paid up to vote in the company meetings. I hope to get the Coy leadership to have several this year as we are very overdue electing our corporate officers.
2. The Coy leadership strongly encourages BAR membership because: Their publications are good; They provide additional event insurance - both liability and injury - at their events; and they host interesting and unique events - many open ONLY to paid-up BAR members. It's worth it.

Make checks payable to: 4th Company, Brigade of Guards in America, LTD. **(Just as it is written here)**
Mail to: Tony Vanderbeek 11004 Highridge Street
Fairfax Station, VA 22039

Tony Vanderbeek, Gunsmith Open for Business

Pte Punishment reports that his shop is open for business. Tony reports:

"I was/am doing both cosmetic and mechanical - with priority of work being given to the locks. I can refinish a musket stock in a weekend, providing there are no distractions, like mothers-in-law, etc. :-) Locks are easy if there is no filing/milling required."

Tony also reports he has had some recent success on working on a couple of the Company muskets:

"I'm just finishing up refinishing the stock and polishing the barrel on D-62 and am about to start the same on D-61. Did my spring and frizzen replacement program on the muskets and re-tuned the lock on one of my long-lands (it works like a champ now - had to change the geometry of the hammer strike)."

Now is a good time to get in touch with Tony to tune up your musket and lock for the coming campaign season.

Sjt Major Sahlin's Surgery

As many of you are already aware, Ted Sahlin had surgery on 5 January. Geoff Sheffer reports that the surgery went well and that the doctor believes he was able to remove all the cancerous tissue. Even better, Captain Sheffer expects the Sjt Major to be raising hell at Guilford in a couple of months. Good news, indeed.

An update from Guardsman Dickie in Blighty

Editors Note: Thanks to correspondent Ted Sahlin for forwarding this report from the Old Country by one of our members.

Dear Fellows,

Apologies for not reporting sooner, but I have no excuse whatsoever. There again, normal workload has resumed in the divisional HQ. The assignment is fine, with a wide portfolio of interesting tasks, and no one who really understands what I'm meant to do. This is my comfort zone. You'll be aware that I told you it was a new appointment, Staff Officer in charge of Operations Support. Therefore, you'll not be surprised to hear that I've gone out of my way to quietly drop the dull tasks and find a good many more interesting ones. This includes attendance on seminars such as; Reconciliation and Conflict, Culture in Conflict and How Societies and Group Behaviours Change. On the other hand, so wide is my portfolio that I'm even tidying up the legacy of our campaign in Basra, by acting as the military POC for the Basra Museum Project, which requires several trips to and conferences in The British Museum, and sitting down over lunch and wine with some rather esoteric beardie-weirdies. Fun and a half.

Company and Hobby News

As my divisional HQ will not deploy to Afghanistan until 2011, we're in reserve, and consequently the diary is full of all sorts of random tasks. I'm currently running a couple of interesting inter-active wargames for the Strategic Analysis Group. We're also looking for an uplift in the troops in Afghanistan. Our politicians in government are currently refusing our request to increase our presence by a Brigade, preferring the deployment of 2 additional dog handlers and a chef, the minimum I gather to permit them to announce a 'surge' with credibility. Sometimes I think I'm in an under-9s rugby match, and we're all committing the cardinal sin of chasing the ball, rather than playing the game with intelligence. Still, it's all splendid fun, so I cannot complain.

I'm back into my fishing and shooting (Pheasant hunting), and will be back in the saddle again in a couple of weeks. We've enjoyed a great summer, but miss the fine Virginia weather. The dogs cannot believe their luck, coming to work with me, having lunch in the officers' mess, and chasing and eating rabbits and pheasant once more. They're so full of life that I can't believe they're now 12 years old. I hope you've all had a successful campaigning season with The Guards; do write and tell me about all the adventures.

Dickie Winchester

Read About Myths of the American Revolution In This Month's Smithsonian:

The following notice was placed on the RevList on 23 December regarding an article that might be of interest to you:

The January 2010 issue of Smithsonian magazine has an article on the "Myths of the American Revolution". Seven different myths are discussed, such as "Continental soldiers were always ragged and hungry" and "Saratoga was the war's turning point". The article is available to read online at:

<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history-archaeology/Myths-of-the-American-Revolution.html>

Former Member Bob Vogler's Suggested Reading List on the Southern Campaign

__This Destructive War: The British Campaign in the Carolinas, 1780-1782 by John S. Pancake

__From Savannah To Yorktown: The American Revolution in the South by Henry Lumpkin

__"The Late Affair Has Almost Broke My Heart": The American Revolution in the South 1780-1781 by Lucien Agniel

__Greene & Cornwallis: The Campaign in the Carolinas by Hugh F. Ranklin

__Nathanael Greene: The Fighting Quaker by Elswyth Thane

Eighteenth Century History: The Short Version

In our never-ending quest to bring our readers interesting and thought provoking material, our editorial staff combs the hobby and the English language literary tradition for material. Thanks to member Jay Callaham for sharing the following article, ostensibly penned by Patrick O'Kelley and published in the 2nd NC Regiment's newsletter "The Dispatch," December, 2009 edition.

POLITICS AND WARS IN YOUR LIFETIME

By Patrick O'Kelley

Prior to the War for American Independence there had been almost 300 years of wars and conquests for the new land. The following list is for your own research into the politics and warfare leading up to the Revolution. I have listed it in age groups, using 1780 as a base year.

50 years and older

If you are over 50 years old in the Revolution you were born before 1730.

A Brief History of the 1700s

Prior to 1730 the Spanish had traveled over most of what is now the Southern, Midwestern and Western United States. The English settled in the Eastern Seaboard of the United States mainly around two Colonies of Massachusetts and Virginia. France attempted to settle in the south but after a Spanish massacre of the French colony in South Carolina and the defeat of their fleet by the Spanish in Florida they settled in the area that is now Canada. The main threat to Southern colonies are not the Indians, but the Spanish.

In the prior century England had their bloodless "Glorious Revolution" in which the Catholic James II is replaced by William II of Orange who ruled jointly with Queen Mary. William suspended the tolerance of the Catholics in Ireland, which led to the Williamite Wars in Ireland. After defeat in the Battle of Aughrim the Irish soldiers sided with France and became the Wild Geese. Irish refugees settled in the colonies of Virginia and the Carolinas. King William's War was four conflicts with France to establish rule in the North America. In Europe the same war is called the War of the Grand Alliance. England, Spain, the Netherlands, and Austria joined together to stop France's aggression.

In 1700 Boston ordered the Catholics out of the city. Disputes over who would rule Spain in 1701 led to the War of Spanish Succession. England and Holland oppose France and Spain. In America this war was known as Queen Anne's War.

In 1702 the British burned Saint Augustine, Florida but were unable to take the fort. In 1704 Carolina settlers and their Indian allies burned Spanish missions in the Appalachian territory.

In 1706 Anglicanism was adopted as the established religion of South Carolina. Quakers and Puritans resisted. In Charleston settlers repulsed a combined French and Spanish attack. Indians raided all along the frontier. The English colony of Carolina burned the Spanish town of Pensacola in Florida in 1707. England and Scotland were united as Great Britain.

In 1711 the English again attempted and failed to capture Quebec. Due to religious persecution in Switzerland the Swiss and German Palatines settled the town of New Berne. The settlers began to crowd the Tuscarora Indians and in 1711 the Tuscaroras went to war. Carolina troops and Cherokees united to defeat the Tuscaroras in 1713 at the Tuscarora stronghold of Fort Nohucke. The Tuscaroras moved north and joined the Iroquois Confederacy.

In 1712 Pennsylvania banned the importation of slaves. North Carolina became a separate colony, separating from South Carolina.

In 1718 the pirate Edward Teach, also known as Blackbeard blockaded the port of Charleston. That same year the pirate Stede Bonnet was captured by Colonel William Rhett after the naval battle of Cape Fear.

In 1722 Lovewell's War, inspired by the French Jesuit Rale, began in Maine against the Abenaki Indians. It would continue until 1725. Daniel Coxe of New Jersey drew up the first published plan for political union of the colonies, which was printed in London. The Iroquois signed a treaty with Governor Spotswood of Virginia, in Albany, agreeing not to cross the Potomac River or Blue Ridge without permission of the Governor of Virginia.

In 1724 Fort Dummer became the first permanent settlement in Vermont, set up by Massachusetts to protect frontier. The Black Code was proclaimed in New Orleans by Governor De Bienville, regulating Negroes and banishing Jews.

In 1727 George II succeeded George I on the British throne.

In 1729 North and South Carolina were made royal provinces by an act of Parliament and were no longer considered a private or proprietary colony. All the colonial infrastructure would now be chosen by the King.

40 to 50 years old

If you are between 40 and 50 years old you would have been born between 1730 and 1740.

In 1732 the colony of Georgia was granted to the English by the Creek Indian Confederation. Governor Oglethorpe of Georgia founded Savannah and the colony of Georgia and invited the Moravians to settle there. South Carolina attempted to ban the import of slaves; England did not allow it.

In 1735 Georgia trustees prohibited slavery and the importation of rum.

In 1739 the Stono Rebellion slave rebellion in South Carolina killed 21 whites and 44 blacks. Britain declared war on Spain beginning the War of Jenkins's Ear. The war was named on behalf of the English sea captain Robert Jenkins who had his ear cut off by the Spanish to punish him for smuggling. This war would merge into the War of Austrian Succession (1740-48). The Spanish captured an island in Georgia, then with the aid of Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Creek Indians Georgians captured two Spanish forts in Florida. The main threat to the Southern colonies was still the Spanish.

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30 to 40 years old

If you are between 30 and 40 years old you would have been born between 1740 and 1750.

In 1740 the War for Austrian Succession began that involved most of Europe. The war began under the pretext that Maria Theresa of Austria was ineligible to succeed to the Habsburg thrones, because Salic law precluded royal inheritance by a woman. This was merely an excuse for Prussia and France to challenge Habsburg power. Britain and Austria were against France and Prussia, led by Frederick the Great. Spain, Bavaria, Saxony, Naples, Sicily, Genoa and Sweden were French allies. Hanover, the Dutch Republic, Saxony, Sardinia, Russia and the Holy Roman Empire, the most powerful force in Europe, sided with the British. This war would begin a drive towards German national unity. Georgians besieged the town of Saint Augustine for 38 days.

In April 1741, eight fires within five days seriously alarmed New York City's residents. Thirteen blacks were burned at the stake for treason, 16 slaves along with four whites were hanged for arson, and more than 70 blacks were banished from the colony. Along with the slaves, Roman Catholics were persecuted, as they too were considered "dangerous deviants on the edge of proper society and always suspect of evil designs against His Majesty's Protestant colonies." Elizabeth Lucas Pinckney introduced indigo cultivation into South Carolina creating the market for a huge cash crop.

In 1742 Georgians attack Florida again. The Spanish captured Saint Simons island but were later defeated in the Battle of Bloody Marsh. Over 3,000 colonial volunteers take part in a failed British attack on Cartagena, Columbia. A 2nd North Carolina Regiment took part in that attack.

In 1744 France joined Spain against England in the War of Austrian Succession, it was called "King George's War" in America.

In 1745 a New England Army under General William Pepperrell captured Louisburg, Canada, after a six week siege. The city was returned in 1748 to the French after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle ended the War of Austrian Succession. Many colonists were outraged over this return.

In 1748 Bonnie Prince Charlie (Charles Edward Stuart) and his supporters, the Jacobites, were defeated at the Battle of Culloden Moor. Many Scottish refused to exist under British tyranny in Scotland and settled in the colonies of the Carolinas. Virginia signed the Treaty of Logstown with the Iroquois and Delaware Indians. The Indians ceded the land south of the Ohio River to the Ohio River Company. The

The Spanish sailed up from Florida and burned Brunswick Town, North Carolina, on the Cape Fear River. The Spanish then attempted to take Fort Johnston (present-day Southport), but the North Carolinians drove them back to their ships. The main threat to the Southern colonies was still the Spanish.

In 1749 a Jewish congregation was established at Charleston, South Carolina. George II chartered the Ohio Company, organized by Virginians and Englishmen, with a grant of 500,000 acres on the upper Ohio River. Virginia settlers began moving into the Ohio Territory on land granted to the Ohio Company. French settlers constructed a line of forts across western Pennsylvania to keep the settlers away. The Georgia trustees repealed the law of 1735 prohibiting slavery and the importation of rum.

20 to 30 years old

If you are between 20 and 30 years old you would have been born between 1750 and 1760.

In 1750 the Iron Act was passed. Americans were not allowed to manufacture iron beyond the pig and bar stage. No rolling and slitting mills were allowed. Taxes on the American made pig iron were lifted when the entry of pig and bar iron into England was declared duty-free.

In 1753 Moravians from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania purchased and settled a large tract in the North Carolina piedmont in Bethabara. Marquis Duquesne de Menneville, the new governor of Canada, sent forces to Ohio country to set up Fort Presque Isle on Lake Erie and Fort Le Boeuf on French Creek. The French also seized the British trading post of Venango at the junction of French Creek and the Allegheny River. In October George Washington was commissioned by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia to demand that the French withdraw from the Ohio country. Washington delivers Governor Dinwiddie's demands to the French Commandant at Fort Le Boeuf, but the demands are ignored.

In 1754 Benjamin Franklin attempted to form a United Colonies of the seven northern states, but the plan was rejected. In the Ohio River Valley of Pennsylvania Virginians led by George Washington attack French settlers, starting the French and Indian War. The French built Fort Duquesne at the present-day Pittsburgh to defend the settlements. Washington led an army to attack the fort, but they were defeated at a hastily constructed fort known

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as Fort Necessity.

In 1755 General Braddock arrived from England with a British Army of 2,000 men to attack the French in the Ohio River Valley. After cutting a road out of the wilderness for nearly a month General Braddock was surprised and defeated by a force of French, Canadians, and Indians. Braddock was unfamiliar with the method of fighting in the wilderness and killed while trying to lead his troops in European style warfare. Washington took over command and led the survivors away from the slaughter. Over a thousand British troops were killed or wounded in the action. William Johnson led a force of 3,000 colonists and 500 Mohawks to Lake George in New York and built Fort Edward. A force of 3,200 French and Indians ambushed the British, but were later defeated when the British ringed their camp with artillery and muskets in the Battle of Lake George. The Cherokee/Creek war of 1755 was fought between the two native cultures, because the Cherokee wanted to move their settlements westward, into the lands of the Creeks. The Creek Indians did not want these new settlers in their lands and struck back. After the decisive battle of Taliwa, the Cherokees claimed the land of the Creeks in South Carolina and Tennessee, and the Creeks were driven farther south into Georgia.

In 1756 the fight that began between the French and British settlers became a World War. Frederick II invaded Saxony after he learned of an agreement between Austria, Russia, Spain, and France to divide Prussia between them. The Seven Years War began. General Marquis de Montcalm destroyed the forts at Oswego and Lake George. The only British victories were by an irregular force known as Rangers, led by Major Robert Rogers.

In 1757 Robert Clive retook Calcutta spreading the war into India. Fort William Henry on Lake George surrendered to Montcalm but the British were then attacked by the Indians. Survivors reached safety at Fort Edward in New York.

In 1758 General Abercrombie attacked the French Fort Carillon (called Ticonderoga by the British) with 15,000 troops. The fort was commanded by Montcalm with a force of 3,000 troops. The British foolishly did a frontal assault against the fort and were defeated.

In 1759 Louisburg was again defeated by a British invasion force of 9,000 men led by General Wolfe. Fort Niagara was defeated by a British force of 2,000 men and 100 Iroquois Indians. The French then blew up Fort Carillon to avoid its capture and they abandoned Fort St. Frederick in New York. General Wolfe attacked Quebec with a force of 9,000 men by landing

them at undefended cliffs and marching them onto the Plains of Abraham, daring Montcalm to come out and fight. Montcalm's force of 15,000 took the dare and was defeated. Quebec surrendered. Both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed in the fighting.

Following the end of the French and Indian War the Cherokee War (1759-61) began in the southern colonies. The war began during a joint Virginia - Cherokee expedition against the Shawnee Indians in Ohio. The Cherokee warriors lost much of their equipment and then took the Virginian's horses. The Virginians suspected French influence and struck back, killing twenty of the warriors. Cherokees attacked settlements all along the frontier. The Cherokees did not distinguish Virginians from other settlers, and struck all along Virginia and the two Carolinas. Many of the Southern leaders of the Revolutionary War had their first experience of battle fighting the Cherokees.

Under 20 years old

If you are under the age of 20 you would have been born after 1760.

In 1760 Russian and Austrian troops marched into Berlin. France was defeated in India, forever crushing its hope of an Indian Empire. Daniel Boone scouts into present-day eastern Tennessee. Cherokee Indians attacked Fort Prince George in South Carolina in an effort to rescue hostages being held there (near present-day Landrum). The French outpost of Detroit surrendered to the British. George III became King of Great Britain following the death of his grandfather, George II.

In 1761 Lord Jeffrey Amherst sent 1,200 Highlanders and British Regulars to South Carolina to fight the Cherokees. Instead of trying to destroy the Cherokees in a pitched battle, the British burned their towns, and destroyed their crops. Faced with starvation, the Cherokee signed a treaty ceding most of their eastern lands to South Carolina. A similar treaty was signed with Virginia. The Cherokee honored their treaty and did not participate in Pontiac's Rebellion. Boston lawyer James Otis challenged the legality of British customs officials to search private property. Spain entered the Seven Years War on the side of the French.

In 1762 Britain declared war on Spain and captured many of Spain's Caribbean colonies, as well as the Philippines in the Pacific. Louis XV of France secretly ceded land west of the Mississippi River, known as Upper Louisiana, to his cousin, the King of Spain. The Protestant Moravian commu

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nity in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania abandoned its twenty-one year experiment in communism, after the social theory failed

In 1763 the Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Years War. France gave up Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island, and the Saint Lawrence River Islands to Britain. France ceded Canada to Great Britain and all her territory east of the Mississippi except the Isle d'Orleans and retains fishing rights on Newfoundland Banks. Spain ceded Florida to Britain; Britain restored Cuba and the Philippines to Spain.

To help pay off the war debt the British Parliament passed the Sugar Act, taxing the American colonies by levying a tax on molasses (Rum!!). In an effort to reduce the cost of defending frontier settlements against Indian attacks, the British government banned settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains with the Proclamation of 1763. It prohibited settlement beyond the headwaters of the streams flowing into the Atlantic and divided new possessions on the continent into three royal provinces, Quebec, and East and West Florida; Indian affairs are now under royal control. The same proclamation eliminated colonial currency as legal tender. This hurt the colonies since gold and silver currency was scarce, and the only way to pay the taxes was with coinage.

To stop the abuse of its customs officials, British troops were sent to Massachusetts. The Quartering Act required that the Colonial Assemblies provide British troops with housing and provisions.

The Ottawa Chief Pontiac and the western tribes rebelled against the British who had replaced the French. Settlements and Forts from New York to Virginia were raided and destroyed. The British commander at Fort Pitt used germ warfare against the Indians by giving them blankets contaminated with smallpox. In 1764 most of the tribes made peace, but Pontiac did not surrender until 1766. Another Indian killed him in 1769. Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon began a survey of the Mason-Dixon Line between Pennsylvania and Maryland; it was completed in 1767 and marked by milestones.

In March of 1765 the Stamp Act was enacted to help cover the cost of maintaining troops in the colonies. The tax was levied on printed material, to include newspapers and playing cards. Taxation was the gravest threat to American freedom as individuals. As the philosopher John Locke wrote in defense of the Glorious Revolution, if it was legal to take a mans property without his consent then a man could not have any liberty remaining, since property gave one a stake in society and enabled one to vote. Each colony could approve of a tax through their legislation, but

Parliament could not tax without their approval. Since the Americans had no elected members in the Parliament it violated the principle of "no taxation without representation". Resistance to the Stamp Act took the form of petitions to the King and Parliament, a boycott of British goods, refusal of lawyers and printers to use stamped paper and violence initiated by the Sons of Liberty in Massachusetts. The Sons of Liberty were formed to resist the Stamp Act, and merchants adopt non-importation agreements.

On May 15 Parliament passed the Quartering Act. Colonists are required to provide barracks and supplies for British troops. On May 30 the Virginia House of Burgesses passed 5 resolutions known as the Virginia Resolves proposed by Patrick Henry, rejecting the Stamp Act. On June 8 the Stamp Act Congress is planned. Massachusetts General Court adopts a circular letter, which calls representatives from the colonies to meet in New York in October. In August the Boston Riots occur.

On October 7 delegates from nine colonies meet in New York for the Stamp Act Congress. On October 19 "A Declaration of Rights and Grievances of the Colonists of America" was adopted. In Charleston harbor a fort was constructed on Fort Johnson. William Moultrie fired on a British sloop in resistance to the Stamp Act. In November the Stamp Act went into effect; tolling bells were muffled and flags were flown at half-mast.

On February 19, 1766 the North Carolina Sons of Liberty marched from Wilmington to Brunswick Town, led by Cornelius Harnett, John Ashe, and 150 armed Patriots. The men surrounded the Governor's residence and told the Governor that they would take whatever action was necessary to make the Stamp Act unenforceable. Tryon was held under house arrest, but bloodshed was averted when the customs officials took an oath to refrain from issuing any stamped papers in North Carolina. Parliament rescinded the Stamp Act due to boycotts on British goods, not to the justness of the pronouncement, so it passed the Declaratory Act, which asserted Britain's supremacy over America in all cases whatsoever.

In 1767 the Townshend Acts were passed by the Parliament. It was intended to raise revenue, tighten customs enforcement and assert authority over the colonies. It levied taxes on glass, lead, paint, paper and tea. It also authorized blank search warrants called Writs of Assistance, established three courts that operated without juries, and suspended the New York Assembly for not complying

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with the Quartering Act of 1765. This act also was used to pay for the salaries of Royal Governors and other crown officials who previously had been paid by the Colonial Assemblies, which had used this power of the purse to make the King's appointees responsive to their wishes. The Townshend Acts also established a Customs House in Boston, where mounting friction between tax collectors and townspeople led to the dispatch of British troops to keep order in 1768.

Farmers in North Carolina protested the inefficient government of Governor William Tryon. These protesters were known as Regulators. In South Carolina the Regulators were upset by Indian attacks and banditry, which their local government did little about. In 1767 they formed associations that refused to pay taxes and took vigilante action to impose their own law and order. In 1768 Smallpox inoculations in Norfolk, Virginia, caused riots.

In 1769 James Watt patented the steam engine. South Carolina set up a court system and stabilized the conditions with the Regulators in the backcountry. Daniel Boone began his explorations in Kentucky. Settlers from Southwestern Virginia began the Watauga settlement in eastern Tennessee. The Vandalia Company, a syndicate of Englishmen and Americans, petitioned the Board of Trade for the purchase of 2,400,000 acres in western Virginia and eastern Kentucky. The King approved the Colony of Vandalia in 1775.

On May 16, 1769 the House of Burgesses adopted resolutions claiming, once again, their exclusive right to levy taxes in Virginia and not the Parliament. The next day Virginia legislators adopted an address to the king based on the resolves of the previous day. Consequently, Governor Botetourt dissolved the House of Burgess. Most of the burgesses reconvened at the Raleigh Tavern, where they began considering an association not to import a long list of British goods. On May 18 most of Virginia's burgesses and many others throughout the colony signed the non-importation association.

(Fay adds) In 1771 we had the "War of Regulation" in NC - a bunch of back-country bumpkins from the Western part of the colony decided to "regulate" the government of Royal Governor William Tryon. Unfortunately for them, Tryon was a competent officer (as he would later prove during the American War for Independence) and, with a militia gathered from the Eastern part of the Colony, wearing yellow cockades to differentiate them from the "Regulators," met in the Battle of Alamance. The King's men won and several of the ringleaders of the Regulators were captured. Tryon hanged six and allowed six others to go free after signing an Oath of Allegiance. Many former Regulators lived up to their oaths and became Loyalists during the Revolution.

A Couple of Notes Regarding Soldiers and Officers of the Guards

The following information was recently shared by a fellow reenactor, Mike Barbieri from his research:

For all you folks interested in the Guards, I offer the following which I found in intelligence from the Navy-Office, London, in the "Constitutional Gazette" for 11 Oct 1775:

August 6. General Salter, 'tis said, is about to retire from the army, if so, the soldiers of the first regiment of foot guards will lose their best friend. He was once a private soldier, and though exalted to his present high station, he ever felt for the distresses of those under his command, and did all in his power to alleviate them, which gained him universal applause.

August 9. We hear that the men of war, now getting ready for America, when finished and manned, are to sail with five transports to Ireland, which it is expected will be in three weeks at farthest, and there to take on board nine hundred men; which reinforcements, with those from England (wind and weather permitting) will join General Gage in October next; and that several serjeants in the guards are to be promoted, and sent to America as subaltern officers to that body of men, which is to be new raised.



A Detachment of Coldstream Guards at Dis-Order Somewhere pre-war judging by their kits

Calendar of Events

The Guards will not participate in every event listed here. Individual Guardsmen are, however, encouraged to support nearby small-scale events that are not on 4th Company's official calendar and brigade with other Crown units. More details will be posted on future events as they become available. A couple of "heads up" for event notices that have cropped up on the Mid-Atlantic Crown Forces discussion group. Watch your email and future editions of the Gazette for details and discussions about attendance..

2010

February

Washington's Birthday Weekend-Alexandria, VA, February 14
Featuring all the usual suspects: Pastapalooza 4, Ft. Ward Encampment & Skirmish,
Washington's Birthday Parade

March

Battle of Guilford Courthouse -Greensboro, NC, March 13-14.
Also featuring all the usual suspects: Our second home at Tannenbaum Park, Natty Greene's, etc

May

Siege and Surrender of Charleston
Fort Moultrie, Charleston, SC-May 8-9

June

Battle of Monmouth
Freehold, NJ, June 19-20

Under the Redcoat
Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, VA, June 26-27

July

Fort George
Niagara on the Lake, Ontario, Canada, July 31-August 1
British Brigade/Continental Line Event

August

BAR National Encampment
Fort Ontario State Historic Site, Oswego, NY August 13-15

September

Philadelphia 1777 Campaign
Brandywine Creek State Park, Wilmington, DE, September 25-26
British Brigade/Continental Line Event

October

Chew House, Germantown, PA, October 2-3
Yorktown Victory Celebration, Yorktown, VA, October 16-17
Mt Harmon Plantation, Earleville, MD, October 23-24

December

British Nightwatch, St. Augustine, FL, December 4-5