



Piney Woods Pine Shavings

Vol. 4, No. 7

January 1998

ANN SULLIVAN, SOCIAL STUDIES INSTRUCTIONAL OFFICER, KLEIN I.S.D. TO SPEAK JANUARY 15

The PineyWoods Chapter Meeting for Thursday, January 15, will feature as guest speaker, Ann Sullivan, Social Studies Instructional Officer at Klein ISD.

Ms. Sullivan is directly involved in the Citizens' Bee, which is a citizenship contest involving high school students throughout the state of Texas, and will inform the members and guests about this program, as well as other programs involving students at Klein ISD.

The PineyWoods Chapter has awarded the JROTC cadets of Klein ISD for the past two years and with the assistance of Ms. Sullivan, the Chapter will involve the students of Klein ISD in our

other contests: the Elementary School Poster Contest, the Joseph A. Rumbaugh Orations Contest, The George S. and Stella M. Knight Essay Contest, as well as the Outstanding American History Teacher Program.

The meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. with social time at 7 p.m. at the Sheraton Crown Hotel in one of the banquet rooms at 15700 JFK Blvd., Houston Bush Intercontinental Airport, Houston, Texas.

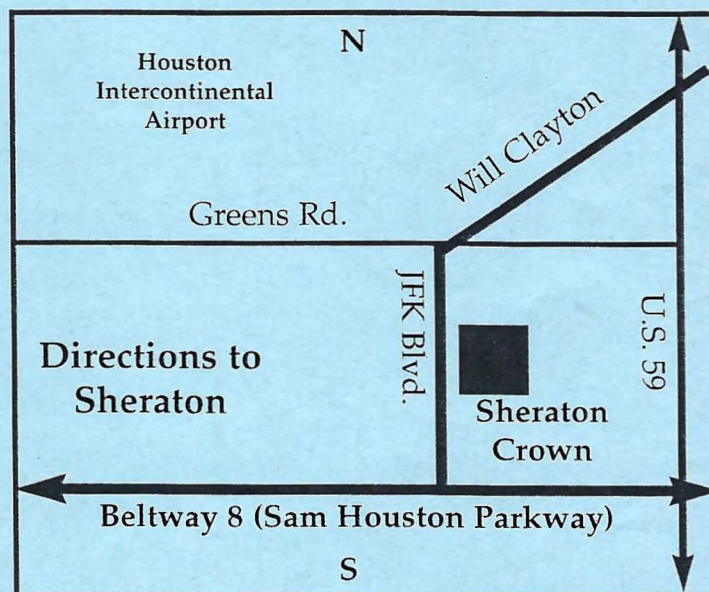
Please find your RSVP form enclosed with this newsletter and return your check with this form to the PineyWoods Chapter by the deadline of Saturday, January 10th.

TXSSAR RELEASES DELINQUENT PINEYWOODS MEMBERS LIST

The PineyWoods Chapter has 35 delinquent members as of December 22, 1997. With the non-payment of dues, a member becomes officially delinquent if dues are not received by the TXSSAR Treasurer Nathan White on December 31, 1997. Dues must be paid by March 1, 1998 or his membership is dropped from the rolls. Dues must be paid if a member is to hold any SAR office, chapter, state or national. . .

This list was received Sunday, December 28 via e-mail and was then forwarded to each chapter member having an email address.

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Official Newsletter of the PineyWoods Chapter
No. 51

Texas Society Sons of the American Revolution
P.O. Box 6524
Kingwood, TX 77325-6524



1997-1998 PineyWoods

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ALMOST 1/3 OF THE PINEYWOODS MEMBERS HAVE NOT PAID DUES AS OF DEC. 22, 1997 ACCORDING TO TXSSAR TREASURER

The PineyWoods Chapter asks those Compatriots that have not yet paid their annual dues, to please send in your annual dues to the TXSSAR Treasurer as soon as possible.

Send dues to:
Nathan E. White Jr.
P.O. Box 808
McKinney, TX 75070-0808

Compatriots Celebrating Birthdays

January Birthdays

10 James P. Richards, Sr.
12 Larry G. Martin
16 Dennis M. Key
28 Jason L. Beihl

14 James D. Green
22 Woody J. Reese, D.D.S.
23 Thomas M. Green
25 Jeffrey J. Polich
26 Andrew S. Evans

February Birthdays

02 Donald P. Richards
05 David N. Richards
06 Roy B. Nelson
09 J. Richard Freeman
10 Jere H. Banewski
10 James P. Richards, Jr.

March Birthdays

04 Steven A. Richards
11 Michael D. Young
12 Edward F. Nagel
15 Donald E. MacGregory, Jr.
22 Richard G. Lowstetter

103RD TXSSAR CONVENTION TO BE IN KERRVILLE, MARCH 13-15, 1998

KERRVILLE — The 103rd Annual TXSSAR Convention, March 13-15, 1998, hosted by the Hill Country Chapter will be held at the Holiday Inn Y.O. Ranch Hotel. Make your hotel reservations directly with the Y.O. Ranch Hotel at (830) 257-4440, Texas Wats 1-800-465-4329 or E-mail holinyo@krc.com. Their address is 2033 Sidney Baker, Kerrville, TX 78028, just south of I-10, Exit 508. You must identify yourself as a member of the SAR to get the \$70 room rate.

Special rates of \$70 for the TXSSAR Convention are applicable for 2 days before and 2 days after the convention. Rooms are guaranteed to February 19th. After February 19th, rooms are

available on space availability. Make your reservations BEFORE January 15th and we will enter your name in a drawing for dinner for two, Friday evening at the Sam Houston Dining Room. The winner will be announced at the Welcome Reception.

Complete the following form and mail it with your check payable to: TXSSAR, c/o:

L/C Gerald A. Wikle,
Convention Chairman

P.O. Box 711, Ingram, TX 78025-0711

no later than February 19, 1998. In the event you must cancel, a full refund will be made if the Convention Chairman is notified before March 3, 1998.

REGISTRATION FORM

103rd TXSSAR Convention • Kerrville, Texas

SAR Member Name: _____ Title: _____

Chapter: _____

Address: _____ City, State, Zip: _____

Name of Spouse (if attending): _____

Name(s) of Other Guest(s): _____

Is this your first TXSSAR State Level Meeting? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Approximate Time _____

Do you or your guest(s) have special dietary requirements: ☐ YES ☐ NO

Registration \$25.00 each for _____ members \$

Friday Night

Welcome Reception . . \$15.00 each for _____ persons \$

Saturday Luncheon . . . \$20.00 each for _____ persons \$

Saturday Banquet . . . \$30.00 each for _____ persons \$

[Black Tie or Dress Kilts Optional]

Sunday Morning

Ladies Brunch \$5.00 each for _____ persons \$

TOTAL \$

OPTIONAL TOURS AND EVENTS

Indicate your preference for Friday and Saturday Afternoon Tours in order to estimate transportation requirements

Mooney Aircraft, Inc. (Friday 1:30 p.m.).....	Admission Free	number of persons _____
James Avery Craftsman (Saturday 9:30 a.m.).....	Admission Free	number of persons _____
Cowboy Artists of America Museum (Saturday 2:00 p.m.).....	Admission \$2.50	number of persons _____
Shopping trip to Kerrville, Fredericksburg or Comfort (on your own)		

A RESPONSE TO AN ONLINE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DISCUSSION GROUP

Like you, I had proven my lineage on three family lines back to Revolutionary War veterans. I didn't join the SAR because it was in my mind to know that I could. However, one of my daughters showed some interest in the DAR and asked why I didn't join the SAR. I made a phone call, set up an appointment with the local SAR genealogist to meet at the library.

I am a pretty thorough genealogist and the SAR member said that I had to show and prove connections from one generation to the next. On one line, it was extremely easy to do and my paperwork was in order for my first ancestor during that first meeting. For the SAR, it took about 60 days for formal approval and the receipt of the membership certificate from national headquarters.

Since that time, it has further sparked my interest to do more research. I'm now working on proving my 10th supplemental. I have three others that I'll probably never be able to "prove" as I cannot find a piece of paper that conclusively links a daughter to the man I am sure is her father. Living next door to one another, is NOT proof of kinship and unfortunately, this is before 1850

when the children weren't listed in the census by name. A tick mark in 1840 is not conclusive proof either if it does show he had a daughter the right age.

I thoroughly enjoy my monthly chapter meetings. I enjoy history and learning more about the time of the Revolution and our founding fathers. The SAR (and the DAR as well) do a lot of good community work, all of which goes to further patriotism and pride in being an American, all of which I agree with.

I'm also a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, Sons of the Confederate Veterans and Sons of the Indian Wars. Sure, part of it was ego, but I'm very glad that my ancestors were here early enough to participate in the settlement of this country and to make a difference. Hopefully, in my own way, I'm making a small difference.

None of that makes me any better than anyone else. I still had to make my own way in this world and society, just as they did. All they left me was a desire to succeed.

Ky W. White

Chancellor, PineyWoods Chapter #51

Compatriots Patriots

JOHN OLIVER ALBRIGHT
NSSAR #119889 - TX 7911
PATRIOT PRIVATE AMASA IVES
5TH GREAT GRANDFATHER

With regards to my ancestor, Amasa Ives' patriot service, I'll let him speak for himself, verbatim, through the affidavit he signed when applying for a Revolutionary War pension in 1833:

"To the interrogations suggested by the War Department, the following answers were made by the applicant:"

1. "He was born in the town of Wallinford in the County of New Haven and State of Connecticut on the 22nd. Day of November 1747."

2. "He has no record of his age except one made by himself more than sixty years ago."

3. "He was living at Adams, Berkshire County, State of Massachusetts when called into Service and continued to reside there after the war twenty five or thirty years, from thence he removed to Cazenovia in the State of New York, and from thence to Ellicott in the County of Chautauqua where he has since resided & where he now resides."

4. "He enlisted for six months & served out his time, & his other services were occasioned by sudden emergencies when he at all times turned out voluntarily. (Signed) Amasa Ives"

"In the year 1777. . . (Amasa Ives) resided at Adams aforesaid at which time the County was suddenly alarmed at the approach of the enemy towards Bennington, and a general turning out was the immediate consequence of the alarm. To arrest the progress of the enemy, (Amasa) shouldered his musket & repaired the next day to Bennington. The battle was fought the third day after he left home & (Amasa) was in the heat of the action. . . (signed) Amasa Ives"

Concerning Amasa's family, not much is known. He was the son of Steven Ives and Sarah Hart, both of Wallingford, CT. Amasa was married before 1770 but where is not known and only his wife's first name, Bethia, has been recorded. I descend from Amasa's son, Asahel Ives, who remained in Berkshire County, MA when Amasa moved west to New York.

Schedule of PineyWoods Chapter Meetings & Events

1998:

Thursday, January 15, 1998

Dinner Meeting with
members, wives and guests
at the Sheraton Crown;
Nomination of 1998-99
Chapter Officers
guest speaker: Ann Sullivan,
Klein ISD

Thursday, February 19, 1998

"Members Only" Meeting;
Nomination and Voting on
1998-99 Chapter Officers

March 13-15, 1998

103rd Annual TXSSAR
Convention in Kerrville

Thursday, March 19, 1998

Chapter Dinner Meeting for
members, wives & guests,
Installation of
1998-99 Chapter Officers;
John C. "Jack" Haughton,
Installing Officer
and Guest Speaker at the
Sheraton Crown

April 16, 1998

Board Meeting
Randall's on US 59
7:00 P.M.

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Chapter Dinner Meeting for
members, wives & guests,
Annual Awards Dinner
Meeting; Guest Speaker at the
Sheraton Crown

Thursday, June 18, 1998

Board Meeting
Randall's on US 59
7:00 P.M.

Saturday, July 4, 1998

Annual 4th of July Parade

other meeting dates will be set by
the PineyWoods Board
in April and announced
at that time

Compatriots Patriots

JOHN OLIVER ALBRIGHT
NSSAR # 119889 - TX 7911

PATRIOT SARAH NOYES
(MRS. JOHN CHESTER)

5TH GREAT GRANDMOTHER

Born in New Haven, CT on 29 March 1722, Sarah Noyes' ancestry included the royal family of England. Her father was the Rev. Joseph Noyes, pastor of the First church of Christ in New Haven and her mother was Abigail Pierrepont, whose relatives were among the earliest supporters of Yale College. On 19 November 1747 in Wethersfield, CT Sarah married Col. John Chester IV of that city, who at the time was among the five wealthiest individual in all of Connecticut. Together they had twelve children, on six of whom (four sons and two daughters) survived infancy. When her husband suddenly passed away on 11 September 1771, Sarah was left to care for her six children.

In the early stages of the Revolution, the town of Wethersfield, CT recognized "the Distressed situation of the Town of Boston. . . under their present unparalleled suffering in the General Cause of American Liberty (being occupied by British troops)" and the town elders solicited contributions for the relief of the inhabitants of Boston. Sarah, together with her two eldest sons, contributed the considerable sum of 2 pounds, 8 shillings and 8 pence, almost a year's wages for an average laborer.

Sarah had other connections to the Revolution. Her eldest son, John Chester V, commanded the Connecticut Regiment at the Battles of Bunker Hill and Long Island. And family tradition has it that Sarah was present at a dinner hosted by her neighbor where General George Washington was the guest of honor ("though I have been able to verify that the dinner did in fact take place at the Webb residence, I have not been able to find a list of the guests.")

By the end of the Revolution, Sarah's children were grown and had left home and she had turned over much of the family interests to her eldest son. She lived comfortable in Wethersfield until passing away on Christmas Day, 1797. I descend from her youngest son, Thomas Chester, who married Esther Margaret Bull, the daughter of Joseph Bull of Hartford, another patriot.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

On Sept. 18, 1796, Washington announced that he would not seek a third term as President of the United States. He published his announcement in the form of a farewell address to the nation. Prompted by concern for his country's welfare, he offered the "disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel." He stressed the need for a firm union and a strong central government. Excerpts from the remainder of his address follow. The spelling and punctuation have been modernized, but the words are Washington's own.

"This government, the offspring of our own choice . . . has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, 'till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government. All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency....

Towards the preservation of your government . . . it is requisite . . . that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions....

Let me now . . . warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally. This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the

human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism.

The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty....

It is important . . . that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administrations to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism....

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion....

Promote . . . as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish

public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear....

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? . . . Nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated....

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence . . . the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided instead of a defense against it....

Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation.... Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice? 'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world....

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish.... But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good, that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism, this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated...."