



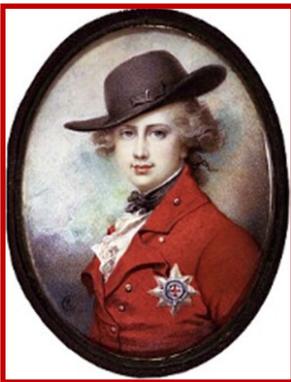
**Pine Shavings
PineyWoods chapter 51
Texas Society
Sons of the American Revolution
February 2, 2026**



The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR or NSSAR) is an American congressionally chartered organization, founded in 1889 and headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky.



The PineyWoods Chapter #51 was chartered on February 3, 1994, and is named for its geographic location in the state. We draw members from Houston (S) to Livingston (N) and from The Woodlands (W) to Liberty (E). PineyWoods meets on the 3rd Saturday of each month except June and July at Los Cuco's Mexican Restaurant, Kingwood Texas.



***21 March 2026
KING GEORGE IV of Great Britain
by Jim Pinkerton***



PineyWoods Newsletter Message:

Dear Members and Friends,

We are excited to welcome you to our upcoming meeting on March 21st, 2026! This month, I will be stepping aside as our First Vice President and chapter Past President, Jim Pinkerton, takes the helm to lead an engaging program while I attend to family travels. Jim will delve into the fascinating life of George IV, exploring his reign and its significance in the broader context of British history.

In addition to Jim's presentation, we will touch upon the succession of the British monarchy from King George III to George IV, and then to William and Victoria. This historical transition marked a pivotal moment in our nation's journey and will provide valuable context for our discussions.

As informative background, George Washington had a complex perspective on King George III and his leadership. Washington's leadership was notably highlighted during the Siege of Boston, which lasted from April

**Chapter Meeting- Los Cucos Mexican Cafe, Kingwood
11:00 AM to 1:30 PM**

1775 to March 1776, culminating in a significant victory on March 17, 1776, when the British evacuated the city. This victory was crucial for the American cause and significantly impacted Washington's view of British rule.

While Washington initially respected the monarchy, his experiences during the war led him to see King George III's leadership as increasingly tyrannical, particularly in light of the oppressive policies imposed on the colonies. Washington believed in the principles of liberty and self-governance, which were often at odds with King George III's approach to colonial administration. He viewed the king's refusal to address colonial grievances as a failure of leadership. Washington's commitment to independence was not just a rejection of British rule but also a desire for a government that would be accountable to the people. Understanding Washington's feelings towards the monarchy and his vision for a new nation will enhance our appreciation of this historical context.

We look forward to seeing you there for an afternoon of history, camaraderie, and engaging discussion!

Warm regards,

Abe Abdmoulaie
 President, Piney Woods Chapter
 Sons of the American Revolution

References:

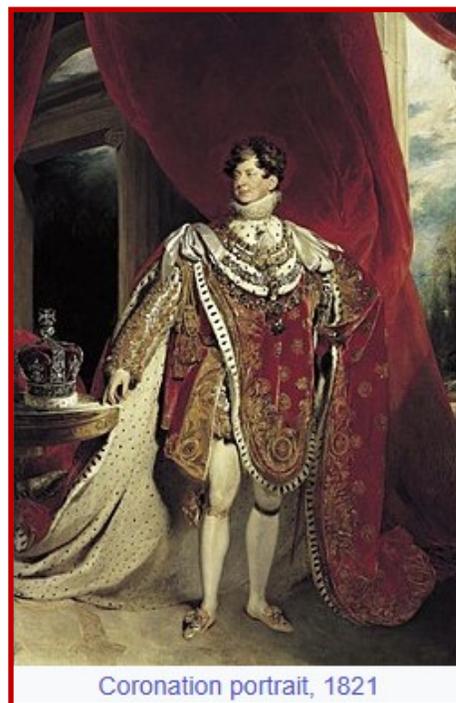
1. McCullough, David. *1776*. Simon & Schuster, 2005.
 2. Ellis, Joseph J. *His Excellency: George Washington*. Knopf, 2004.
- Ketchum, Richard M. *Saratoga: Turning Point of America's Revolutionary War*. Henry Holt and Company, 1997.



GEORGE III

King George IV

George Augustus Frederick; 12 August 1762 – 26 June 1830 was King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and King of Hanover from 29 January 1820 until his death in 1830. At the time of his accession to the throne, he was acting as prince regent for his father, King George III, having done so since 5 February 1811 during his father's final mental illness. George Augustus Fredrick was the eldest child of King George III and Queen Charlotte and as first son on King George III and next in line to become King.



Coronation portrait, 1821

GEORGE IV



George's rule was tarnished by scandal and financial extravagance. His ministers found his behavior selfish, unreliable and irresponsible, and he was strongly influenced by favorites. During most of George's regency and reign, Lord Liverpool controlled the government as prime minister of the United Kingdom. (1)

Prince George's debts continued to climb, and his father refused to aid him unless he married his cousin Princess Caroline of Brunswick. In 1795, the Prince acquiesced, and they were married on 8 April 1795 at the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace. The marriage, however, was disastrous; each party was unsuited to the other. The two were formally separated after the

birth of their only child, Princess Charlotte, in 1796, and remained separated thereafter.

George III, George William Frederick, born 4 June 1738 – died 29 January 1820, was born during the reign of his paternal grandfather, **King George II**, as the first son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha. Following his father's death in 1751, Prince George became heir apparent and Prince of Wales. He succeeded to the throne on George II's death in 1760. He was concurrently duke and prince-elector of Hanover in the Holy Roman Empire before becoming King of Hanover on 12 October 1814. He was the first monarch of the House of Hanover who was born in Great Britain, spoke English as his first language, and never visited Hanover.

The following year, he married Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with whom he had 15 children, nine sons and six daughters.

The first three sons were George (IV), Fredrick, and William Henry (IV), 21 August 1765 – 20 June 1837 . When George IV died, he had no heirs, and because second in line, Frederick, died in 1827, with no heirs, **William IV** was next in line for the crown. William reigned for about ten years and when he died, he had no legitimate heirs, so **Victoria**, Alexandrina Victoria, 24 May 1819 – 22 January 1901, his niece, become Queen of Great Britain.

1) Baker, Kenneth (2005). "*George IV: a Sketch*". *History Today*.

2) David, Saul, *Prince of Pleasure: The Prince of Wales and the Making of the Regency*, Grove Press, 2000

TRIVIA NOTE: **William, Royal Navy, served in New York during the American War of Independence**, making him the only member of the British royal family to visit America up to and through the American Revolution. While William was in America, **George Washington approved a plot to kidnap him**, writing:

The spirit of enterprise so conspicuous in your plan for surprising in their quarters and bringing off the Prince William Henry and Admiral Digby merits applause; and you have my authority to make the attempt in any manner, and at such a time, as your judgment may direct. I am fully persuaded, that it is unnecessary to caution you against offering insult or indignity to the persons of the Prince or Admiral... (George Washington)

The plot did not come to fruition; the British heard of it and assigned guards to William, who had until then walked around New York unescorted. (3).



PineShavings



3) Allen, W. Gore (1960). *King William IV*. London: Cresset Press

KING WILLIAM IV
“Sailor King” and “Silly Billy”

QUEEN VICTORIA

KING GEORGE II (R



QUEEN CHARLOTTE WITH GEORGE (IV) AND FREDRICK



VPG Larry Stevens DAR Sharon Mize
President Abe Abdmoulaie



RevEdu1776 Pres Kim Sommers receiving
the Daughter of Liberty Medal from Abe
Abdmoulaie and Larry Stevens

The Life and Ride of Sybil Ludington; The Daughters of Liberty

‘After the successful Peekskill raid, in New York on 23 March 1777, General Howe sent Major General William Tryon (the royal governor of New York) to destroy the more important rebel depot at Danbury. The 2,000-man force was composed of the 4th, 5th, 23d, 27th, 44th, and 64th Foot; 300 men of the newly formed Prince of Wales's Volunteers (Loyalists); a dozen light dragoons; and six artillery pieces. Generals James Agnew and William Erskine accompanied Tryon. Escorted by two sloops of war, the expedition left New York on 23 April and landed near Norwalk, Connecticut, on the evening of the 25th. The next day they marched 23 miles unopposed and started burning Danbury at 3 p.m. The 150 Continentals stationed in the area had removed a small quantity of stores, but by the next morning the British had destroyed 19 dwellings and 22 barns and storehouses, together with provisions, clothing, and almost 1,700 tents.’

Militia meanwhile assembled under Brigadier General Gold S. Silliman and started forward to harass the British as they withdrew. Continental Generals Benedict Arnold and David Wooster joined the pursuit with still more men at Redding, and the hunt was on.

The story goes that on the night of April 26, 1777, Sybil Ludington, who had just turned sixteen three weeks earlier, was sitting with her father, Colonel Henry Ludington, as her 11 younger brothers and sisters slept upstairs. At



around 9 o'clock, a messenger sent by generals Benedict Arnold, David Wooster and Gold Silliman, soaked and covered with mud, knocked on the door and said, “Connecticut has been raided. The British are in Danbury. We need your 400 men”, wrote historian Vincent Dacquino, author of four books on Sybil Ludington. (*Patriot Hero of the Hudson Valley: the Life and Ride of Sybil* (2019), a biography of the 16 year old Revolutionary War courier, often called the female Paul Revere, Arcadia Publishing)

Needing to urgently muster his soldiers, who were scattered on farms around the county, and finding no one else available, Henry agreed to send Sybil. “She traveled 40 miles through rough countryside, all night long,” Dacquino wrote. According to Berkin, she was the perfect candidate to gather forces because she knew the territory and people and

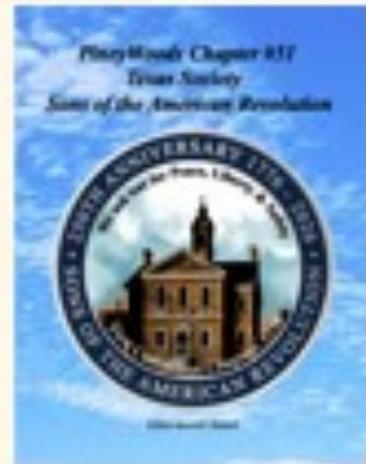
she wasn't going through enemy lines. (*Carol Berkin, author of Revolutionary Mothers: Women in the Struggle for America's Independence*)

Compared with Revere's 12-mile ride, Ludington covered three times more territory, in a driving rain through deep forest, all while trying to evade British troops, British loyalists and roving outlaws called “skimmers.” And whereas Paul Revere had two fellow riders to spread the message, she rode alone. “Revere also rode through the city rather than the middle of the woods. Plus, he got caught, and Sybil didn't”, Dacquino writes.

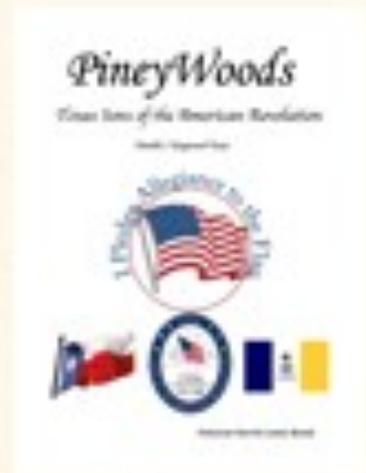
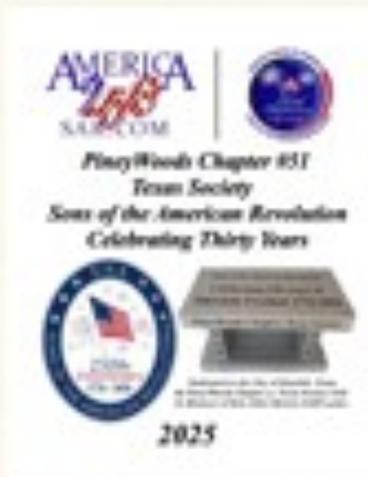
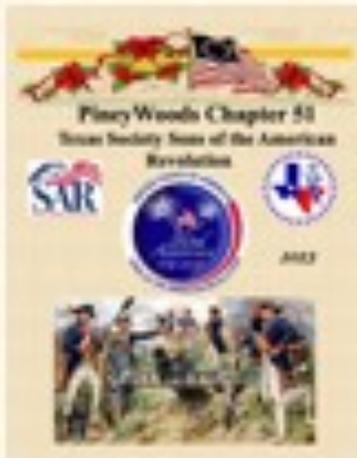
By daybreak, the men Sybil had roused arrived at Ludington's house ready to march. They couldn't save Danbury, but they joined other regiments to engage British forces in Ridgefield, Connecticut and push their **retreat** to the sea.



Thanks to Ray Cox
our Scrapbooks /
Yearbooks
are now on the
Website



<https://www.texassar.org/PineyWoods/>



FROM THE EDITOR

LARRY STEVENS

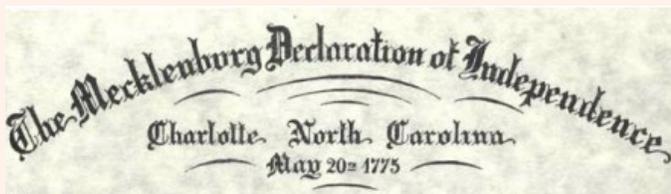
250 ANNIVERSARY

Historians state Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence from June 11 to 28, 1776. I believe events proceeding greatly influenced his pen.

“Believe me, dear Sir: there is not in the British empire a man who more cordially loves a union with Great Britain than I do. But, by the God that made me, I will cease to exist before I yield to a connection on such terms as the British Parliament propose; and in this, I think I speak the sentiments of America.”, Thomas Jefferson, November 29, 1775.

The North Carolina Mecklenburg Declaration is a document that, according to legend, was signed on **May 20, 1775** in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, by a committee of citizens declaring independence from Great Britain.

There is some discussion as to whether the document is really the *Mecklenburg Resolves* passed on May 31, 1775. Historians are fairly sure the so called Mecklenburg Declaration was written later, and then published in the newspaper in 1819, copied the resolves. In either case, Thomas Jefferson most likely was aware of this document and that he shared the same opinions of the British Crown’s subjection of the People in the North American Colonies. The Resolves did fall short of being a Declaration of Independence.



The Mecklenburg Declaration

1. Resolved, That whoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form or manner, countenanced the



PineyWoods Chapter Officers

2025 - 2027

President - Abe Abdmoulaie
1st Vice President - Jim Pinkerton
2nd Vice President - Louis Skip Hawley
Secretary - William Bill King
Treasurer - B. Ray Mize
Historian - Kermit Breed
Chaplain - Alan Bowman
Chancellor - Jim Pinkerton
Parliamentarian - Mike Anderson
Registrars - Larry Stevens, Kermit Breed,
Joe Potter
Genealogist - Kermit Breed
Sargant at Arms—Merv Hartwick

Chapter Non - Officers Roles

Newsletter - Larry Stevens

wardtracker.aol.com

Events Calendar



NSSAR
National Congress
Sherton Greensboro North Carolina
July 8—17, 2026



TEXAS SAR
Austin Southpark Hotel
April 15-19th 2026

PINEYWOODS CHAPTER 51

March 21, 2026 Los Cucos

April NO MEETING

May 16, 2026 Los Cucos



chartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country – to America – and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

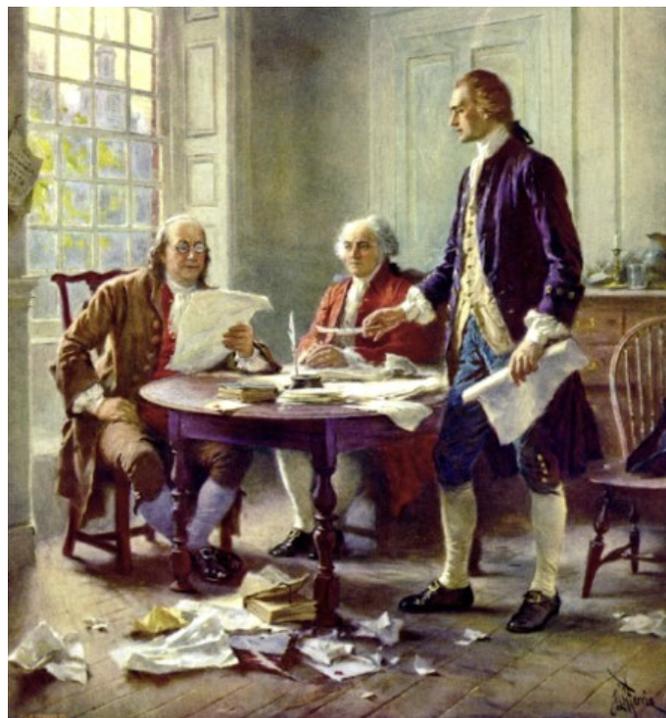
2. *Resolved*, That we the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the Mother Country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association, with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties — and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of American patriots at Lexington.

3. *Resolved*, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing Association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other, our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

4. *Resolved*, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this country, we do hereby ordain and adopt, as a rule of life, all, each and every of our former laws, wherein, nevertheless, the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

5. *Resolved*, That it is also further decreed, that all, each and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated to his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall hence-

forth be a civil officer, viz. a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a ‘Committee-man,’ to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace, and union, and harmony, in said county, — and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America until a more general and



organized government be established in this province.

The Declaration of Independence *July 4, 1776*

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776 The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the con-

sent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government.

The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions,

to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws of Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. He has made judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy of the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions

We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People. Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity.

We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled,

appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Button Gwinnett Lyman Hall George Walton William Hooper Joseph Hewes John Penn Edward Rutledge Thomas Heyward, Jr. Thomas Litch, Jr. Arthur Middleton John Hancock Samuel Chase William Paca Thomas Stone Charles Carroll of Carrollton George Wythe Richard Henry Lee Thomas Jefferson Benjamin Harrison Thomas Nelson, Jr. Francis Lightfoot Lee Carter Braxton Robert Morris Benjamin Rush Benjamin Franklin John Morton George Clymer James Smith George Taylor James Wilson George Ross Caesar Rodney George Read Thomas McKean William Floyd Philip Livingston Francis Lewis Morris Richard Stockton John Witherspoon Francis Hopkinson John Hart Abraham Clark Josiah Bartlett William Whipple Samuel Adams John Adams Robert Treat Paine Elbridge Gerry Stephen Hopkins William Ellery Roger Sherman Samuel Huntington William Williams Oliver Wolcott Matthew Thornton

FROM: The Project Gutenberg eBook of The Declaration of Independence of The United States of America by Thomas Jefferson

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MARK YOUR CALENDARS

2026 Meeting Schedule:

When: **3rd Saturday** of each month

Location: **Los Cucos Mexican Cafe**

Address: 23730 Highway 59 North
Kingwood, TX 77339

Meeting Dates and Times:

March 21, 2026

Meet and Greet Arrival: 11:00 AM

Meeting Start Time: 11:30 AM End Time: 1:00 PM

**THERE WILL BE NO MEETING IN
APRIL**

due to Easter week and the Texas SAR Annual Convention in Austin

May: May 16, 2026

Meet and Greet Arrival: 11:00 AM

Meeting Start Time: 11:30 AM End Time: 1:00 PM

August 15, 2026

Meet and Greet Arrival: 11:00 AM

Meeting Start Time: 11:30 AM End Time: 1:00 PM

September 19, 2026

Meet and Greet Arrival: 11:00 AM

Meeting Start Time: 11:30 AM End Time: 1:00 PM

October 17, 2026

Meet and Greet Arrival: 11:00 AM

Meeting Start Time: 11:30 End Time: 1:00 PM

November 21, 2026



Meet and Greet Arrival: 11:00 AM

Meeting Start Time: 11:30 AM Time: 1:00 PM

December 19, 2026

Meet and Greet Arrival: 11:00 AM

Meeting Start Time: 11:30 AM End Time: 1:00 PM

NOTE!

**Our NORMAL Meeting Schedule for 2026 would be
April 18th and December 19th.**

The Texas SAR Annual Convention is April 17-19, 2026, at Hilton, Governors Row, Austin, Texas, with the with the dedication of the Texas SAR Patriot Monument to Patriots buried in Texas. Kim Morton and Bob McKenna (both passed now) found four of these men's burial places and PineyWoods Chapter 51 hosted the memorial ceremonies and placed the SAR Markers.

Traditionally for the past few years the December meeting has been on the second Saturday due to the Christmas Holidays and School Schedule. The Kingwood High School Madrigals do not schedule performances the weekend school lets out for the Christmas and New Year break but are available the second weekend.

These dates will need to be discussed!

250th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence

JULY 4 2026 10AM (check time schedule tba)

HUMBLE MUSEUM

***Join PineyWoods, the DAR, Revolution Educations
1776, and the City of Humble***

**CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP
PineyWoods Chapter
Membership:**

TOTAL 90

Current Regular Members 74

New 1 Trans In 1 Trans out 1

Dual 4

Youth 10 Reinstated 3

**Not Paid—16 Regular Members and 3
Dual**

As of March 2, 2026

**Official Newsletter
PineyWoods Chapter #51**

Texas Society SAR

P. O. Box 6524

Kingwood, TX 77325

www.txssar.org/PineyWoods

March 12, 2026 Issue 3

APPLICATIONS

New Member PineyWoods Chapter 51

NSSAR \$200.00

TXSSAR 47.50

PineyWoods 17.00

TOTAL \$264.50

Check the FEE Schedule For Junior

Supplemental PineyWoods

NSSAR \$150.00

TXSSAR 32.00

PineyWoods 6.00



PATRIOTISM MATTERS

MINUS 19 OR 14%

PINEYWOODS MEMBERSHIP IS DOWN 19

FROM THE END OF 2025 (109) THRU

March 2, 2026 (90) even with efforts to

reach out

Currently

Below is a link to Vol III Texas History Book. Texas SAR Historian John Andersons aid to share so if anyone wishes to have anything added let him know as we will shut it down the end of March.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qNHw7Klunm98w9PuIHBKc0VftLHbYUv/view?usp=sharing>

Last chance to post your picture and bio in the Vol III History listing members. The History of Texas SAR is ongoing and this your chance to be a part of it. Larry Stevens—Minuteman and VPG, Past President, Founding Member

Pledge to the United State of America

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.



Texas Pledge

Honor the Texas flag, I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible.



*PineyWoods Chapter 51 TXSSAR
Lunch Meeting
Los Cucos Mexican Cafe
Kingwood Texas 11:00 AM—1:30 PM
March 21, 2026*

Business Meeting 11:30 am

Opening by

Past President Jim Pinkerton

Invocation Jim Pinkerton

PLEDGES

USA & Texas Flag and SAR Pledge and Mission Statement

SGT At Arms Merv Hartwick

Speaker Jim Pinkerton

GEORGE IV KING OF GREAT BRITAIN

OFFICER REPORTS

Vice Presidents—Pinkerton and Hawley

Secretary Bill King

Treasure B Ray Mize

Registrars Breed and Stevens

Veterans Ski Grumboski

SAR Closing and Benediction

SAR Mission

The Sons of the American Revolution honors our Revolutionary War patriot ancestors by promoting patriotism, serving our communities and educating and inspiring future generations about the founding principles of our Country.

SAR PLEDGE

“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.”

SAR CLOSING

“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 SAR
Meeting February 21, 2025

President Abdmoulaie called the meeting to order at 11:30 am.

Attendance: 13—Abe Abdmoulaie, Mike Anderson, new member Chris Anderson, Kermit Breed, Ray Cox, Ski Grumboski, Skip Hawley, Merv Hartwick, Bernie Kent, Jeff LaRoche, Jim Pinkerton, Keith Schoonover, Larry Stevens

Guests: 8 - Samantha Ballard, Susan Grumboski, Jeanie Hartwick, Sharon Mize, Sarah Pinkerton, Kim Sommers, Barbara Stevens, Johnny Schmonsees

Jim Pinkerton gave the invocation, and Merv Hartwick led the pledge to the US Flag, the Texas Flag, and the SAR Pledge.

Abdmoulaie stated that George Washington's Birthday was the next day, February 22, 1732. He asked members present to introduce themselves and their guests and say one word that describes George Washington.

Abdmoulaie introduced our guest speaker Johnny Schmonsees. Schmonsees talked about RevEdu 1776's organization, education mission, and methods of communications during the late 1700's. He talked about the partnership with the PineyWoods chapter, the DAR, and teachers and volunteers. He said upcoming events were a Patriot Day at Deerwood Elementary on March 13, a program with LoneStar College, and a Patriot Program and camp on July 4th, 2026, at the Humble Museum with members of RevEdu, PineyWoods and SAR, the DAR, and the City of Humble. He said this is a special year, the 250th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the programs presented celebrate this date in US History.

After reading a brief program, Abdmoulaie presented Schmonsees with a Certificate of Appreciation. Schmonsees was then presented the SAR Bronze Good Citizenship Medal for presenting Educational Programs to more than six thousand students in studying American History in the 5th and 8th grade, Home School Students, and the public organizing the events with his staff, the SAR, the DAR, school, and the City of Humble.

VPG Larry Stevens then presented Johnny with a special gift, a wooden plaque engraved with the Declaration of Independence.

Abdmoulaie stated all chapter members should come out and help at these events, and you do not have to be colonial dress because there are plenty of things that need to be done before, during, and, after.

Abdmoulaie Presented Skip Hawley with the SAR Bronze Meritorious Service Medal for his participation in School Education programs during the past year helping presentations on colonial living to close the 2600 students and his taking over the JROTC Youth program.

After reading a brief history of Sybil Ludington, the 16 year old in Connecticut, who rode forty miles to summon her father's men to fight attacking British Regulars, President Abe Abdmoulaie present two Daughters of Liberty Meda, 1, , the highest award NSSAR has for Ladies. Texas SAR President Mel Oller authorized this presentation.

First, Kim Sommers, Revolutionary Education, was presented with the SAR Daughter of Liberty Medal, for her coordination and organizing Patriot Day presentations at local elementary schools and middle schools enlisting the aid and support of DAR and SAR members from the James Tull Chapter and Lady Washington Chapters of the DAR and the PineyWoods and Freedom Chapters. These programs brought Colonial Living

and Military camp and drill history to more than 2600 students in 2025. Kim organized events at the Humble Museum for the past three, which were public events, working with the City Mayor, PineyWoods, and the DAR. She organized events at Jesse Jones Park, Lone Star College, and Humble ISD Elementary and Middle Schools.

Second, to Sharon Mize. DAR member, Ladies Auxiliary PineyWoods Chapter 51, has been instrumental in aiding Texas SAR in coordinating and participating in public events and school programs for the past four years. Most recently was her referral, and aid, of a request by Splendora ISD for support to help make a History Fair happen for the eighth grade students due to low scores in Social Studies. Splendora is repeating this again this Spring due to a 17% increase in Social Studies scores moving them into the acceptable range. Her contact with Splendora opened the doors for colonial history programs for all 5th and 8th grade students in Splendora ISD in 2025.

Abdmoulaie stated the two members who have been presented numerous awards for their work for SAR, and this past year making colonial and musical education presentation to many students and adults, that he had a special award for both Ray Cox and Larry Stevens, and presented them each with a gift he put together himself.

President Abdmoulaie invited new member Chris Anderson and his brother Mike who is his sponsor forward. Chris was inducted into the Sons of the American Revolution and received his Membership Certificate and SAR Rosette.

Old Business: Youth contest winner, Oration Titus Davis is to receive 1st Place PineyWoods Award of two hundred dollars and Freedom will be sent a two hundred dollars check for PineyWoods share of the Regional Contest prizes. Our 1st Place Essay contestant will receive five hundred dollars as agreed in the January chapter meeting; second place two hundred. Skip Hawley said he would contact her and invite her to a chapter meeting to read her essay and receive her award; or make other arrangements to present her award.

Treasurer Mize sent his report with no changes. Registrars Breed and Stevens are working on a couple of applications.

New Business: Larry Stevens made a motion to provide RevEdu1776 with \$2500 to help them, with SAR prepare and make presentations, especially at the Humble Museum on the 4th of July 2026. A second was made by Jeff LaRochelle, and after discussion the motion passed.

The Annual Texas Convention in Austin will feature the dedication of the SAR memorial in the State Cemetery. Information is on the state webpage.





Johnny Schmonesses during speech on Revolution Education 1776 Mission and Successes.

Abe present Johnny with the Bronze Good Citizenship Medal and a Certificate of Appreciation.

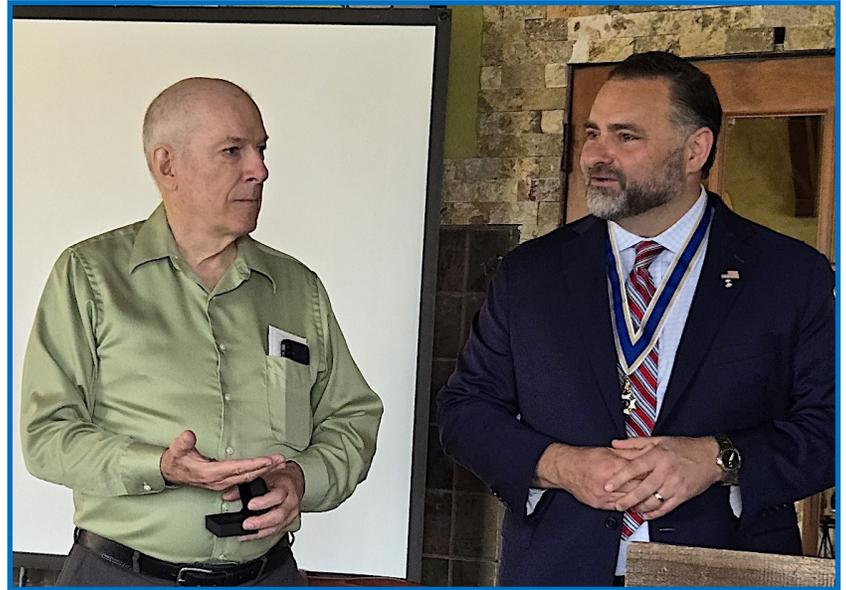
Larry Stevens presenting Johnny with a wooden plaque with the Declaration of Independence crafted by Dr. Keith Wessinger SAR Registrar General, from Washington State; but a Texan. The gift was a memory of the beginnings of RevEdu in 2018-2019 when high school drama students made a presentation on the announcement of the declaration in Philadelphia. A skit written by Johnny!



At a lost to recognize Ray Cox, Past Chapter President and Larry Stevens, Past chapter President for all their contributions to our Youth Programs, especially in 2025 where the chapter members made



presentation to about 2600 fifth and eight grade history students; and both have received every award a chapter can make to a member; Abe put together a little travel box of each with a map, binoculars, and a passport.



Chris Anderson, brother of Michael Anderson, gave a talk on his Patriot Ancestor William Rippe toe. Who gave an Oath of Allegiance in Burke County, North Carolina

Louis 'Skip' Hawley receives the Bronze Meritorious Service Medal for his work as the Vice President Youth Programs and with Larry Stevens made presentation to around 2600 students in 2025, plus , for his work in the chapter JROTC Bronze Madels for High School Juniors this Spring.





Members order lunch and the meeting begins with introductions and our guest speaker Johnny Schmonsees. Above, Merv and Jeanie Hartwick, Susan and Ski Grumboski, Keith Schoonover, Bernis Kent

Top left (2) Abe, Samantha Ballard, Barbara Stevens. And under Sarah and Jim Pinkerton, Larry Stevens and RevEdu P-Pres. Kim Sommers



Chris and Mike Anderson, Ray Cox, B Ray Mize, Merv Hartwick, Susan Grumboski



Jeff LaRoche, Skip Hawley, Chris and Mike, Ray, B Ray, Merv, Sharon Mize

