



Texas Society
Sons of the American Revolution
Chisholm Trail News



Major K.M. Van Zandt Chapter
Fort Worth, Texas
February 1, 2021

NEXT MEETING: February 20, 2021 **TIME:** 8:30 am **LOCATION:** Woodhaven Country Club

A monthly publication of Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter, Ron Turner, Editor

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK:

Greetings Compatriots,

February is the month we celebrate the birthday of George Washington, our nation's first President. Although his birthday is considered to be February 22nd, Congress established that we celebrate it as a federal holiday on the third Monday in February. This year, that is February 15th. In reality, however, George Washington was born on February 11, 1731, according to the then-used Julian calendar. In 1752, Britain and all its colonies adopted the Gregorian calendar which moved Washington's birthday a year and 11 days to February 22, 1732.

Washington's birthday was celebrated on February 22nd until well into the 20th Century. However, in 1968 Congress passed the Monday Holiday Law to "provide uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays." Congress hoped to "bring substantial benefits to both the spiritual and economic life of the Nation" by creating more 3-day weekends.

This act changed the observance of Washington's Birthday from February 22nd to the third Monday in February. Ironically, this guaranteed that the holiday would never be celebrated on Washington's actual birthday, as the third Monday in February cannot fall any later than February 21st.

Texas is one of ten states that now refers to the holiday as "Presidents' Day." In eight states, it is called "President's Day". Other states call it "Washington's Birthday/President's Day", "Lincoln/Washington/Presidents' Day", "George Washington Day", or "Washington-Lincoln Day." But contrary to popular belief, neither Congress nor the President has ever stipulated that the name of the holiday observed as Washington's Birthday be changed to "President's Day."

It's a shame in my humble opinion that we no longer celebrate the birthday of the "Father of our Nation" on his actual birthday. We seem to have lost the emphasis on this great man.

Regardless, let us eat our "cherry pie" and pay tribute to George Washington this month for his leadership and his dedication to the establishment of this nation.

In brotherly affection,

Ron



The Siege of Ninety Six

The town of Ninety Six, so named because it was 96 miles from the nearest Cherokee village, was once a main crossroads of western South Carolina. In the 1700s, twelve roads passed through the town--more than passed through Gettysburg, Pennsylvania in 1863.

War came quickly to Ninety Six. In November 1775, Whig and Loyalist militia clashed in a three day battle for control of the town that culminated in an uneasy truce. This, the first engagement outside of New England, brought a national character to the burgeoning revolution.

Tensions simmered through the 1770s while the British Army continued to focus on the war in New England. Failing to subdue those colonies, open conflict returned to Ninety Six when the British implemented the Southern Strategy of 1778. A savage civil war broke out in the Carolinas as the British poured troops into the region. Despite bloody battles and constant terror, years passed with neither side gaining the upper hand. In March 1781, Lord Cornwallis moved the main British force into Virginia. American General Nathanael Greene responded by launching a new campaign to retake the Carolinas.

Like heat lightning, Greene captured a number of lightly-held British forts throughout the month of April. British remnants concentrated at Ninety Six and at Charleston. Greene moved on Ninety Six first, expecting to meet determined resistance.

Ninety Six was protected by the formidable Star Fort and the smaller Stockade Fort. Its garrison was made up almost entirely of loyalist colonists. Greene's soldiers laid siege to the town, cutting trenches that zig-zagged towards the British positions.

Greene's siege lasted from May 22-June 18, one of the longest sieges of the Revolution. The loyalists managed to maintain control of the Spring Branch water supply, however, thus averting a major crisis. Meanwhile, Greene divided his force and sent "Light Horse" Harry Lee to capture Augusta, South Carolina, which they did, returning on June 8.

Soon after, Greene received word that British troops were marching from Charleston to relieve Ninety Six. With one last chance to make good on his siege, Greene launched an all-out assault on June 18.

The fighting was bloody. American storming parties tore apart loyalist sandbags and captured both forts with supporting fire from snipers in a tower on the American lines. The stubborn redcoats rallied, however, and retook the forts with bayonets and clubbed muskets. Greene broke off the attack and withdrew, ending the siege. The loyalists eventually withdrew as well, burning the town behind them.

The Americans suffered 147 casualties; the British 85. Although Greene had failed to take Ninety Six, he had begun his campaign boldly. His continued operations in the Carolinas would prove essential to overall American victory in the war.

~ American Battlefield Trust



LIFE SAVING MEDALS AWARDED



President Ron Turner, assisted by Past President Mike Connelley, had the privilege to award two Lake Worth Police Officers with the SAR Life Saving Medal/Certificate on January 13th in the Lake Worth City Council Chambers. In the wee hours of November 30th with only 15 minutes left on their shift, Officer Valdez and Officer Myers observed a residence on fire. The officers were able to awaken the home's residents and safely evacuate two adults, two children, and the family dog. The Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter recognizes and thanks Officers Valdez and Myers for their devotion to duty and their commitment to keeping Lake Work citizens and visitors safe.

Shown left to right: Past President Mike Connelley, Lake Worth Police Chief Manoushagian, Officer Valdez, Officer Myers, and President Ron Turner



126TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF TEXAS SOCIETY SAR

**MARK YOUR CALENDARS NOW
& PLAN TO ATTEND!**

April 14-18, 2021
The Hyatt Regency
701 E. Campbell Rd.
Richardson, Texas

2021 MEDAL OF HONOR PARADE

POSTPONED UNTIL

September 25, 2021
Gainesville, Texas

Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Color Guard Members
Take Note!

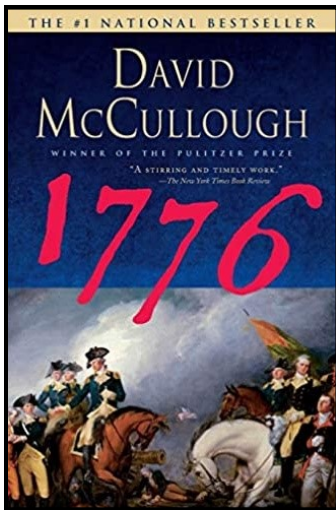
Our trailer will be one of two trailers in the parade under the SAR North Texas Color Guard banner. Plan now to participate!

READING for PLEASURE



1776

By David McCullough



In this masterful book, David McCullough tells the intensely human story of those who marched with General George Washington in the year of the Declaration of Independence—when the whole American cause was riding on their success, without which all hope for independence would have been dashed and the noble ideals of the Declaration would have amounted to little more

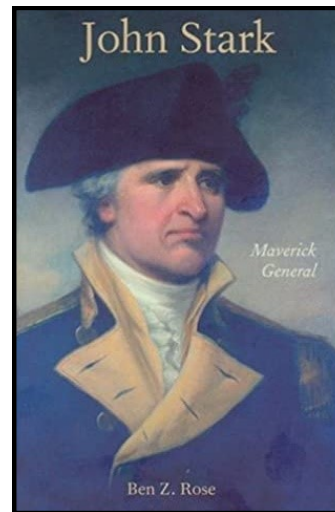
than words on paper.

Based on extensive research in both American and British archives, *1776* is a powerful drama written with extraordinary narrative vitality. It is the story of Americans in the ranks, men of every shape, size, and color, farmers, schoolteachers, shoemakers, no-accounts, and mere boys turned soldiers. And it is the story of the King's men, the British commander, William Howe, and his highly disciplined redcoats who looked on their rebel foes with contempt and fought with a valor too little known.

Written as a companion work to his celebrated biography of John Adams, David McCullough's *1776* is another landmark in the literature of American history.

JOHN STARK: MAVERICK GENERAL

By Ben Z. Rose

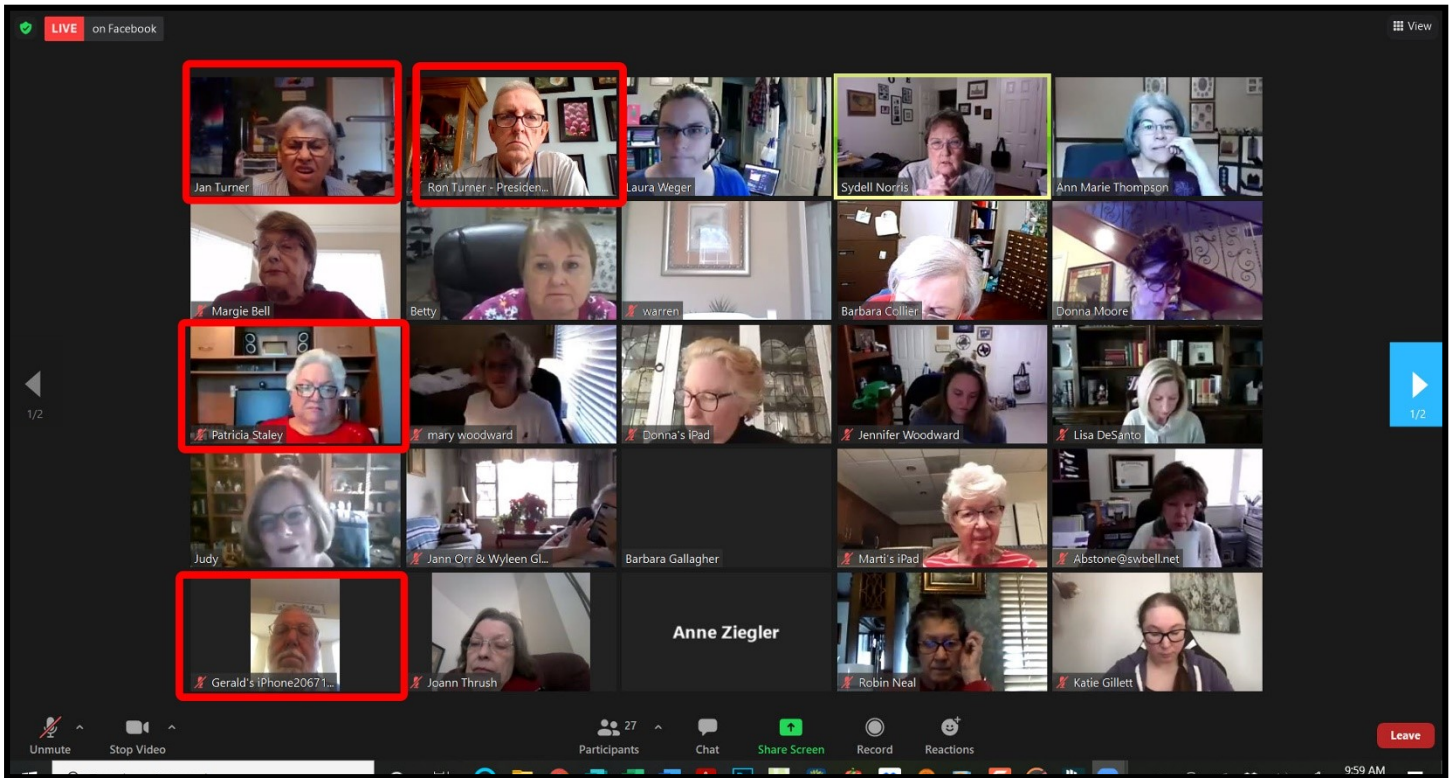


Author Ben Z. Rose brings to life the legendary hero of the New England Militia during America's War of Independence. Born in Colonial New Hampshire to Scotch Irish immigrants, John Stark survived Indian captivity, and later fought alongside the British in the French and Indian War as part of Rogers Rangers, the legendary militia company

which pioneered the tactics of today's U.S. Army Special Forces. Stark's first-hand exposure to second class citizenship in the British army fueled his desire to enlist in the Continental army and prevent a humiliating defeat at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Later, his surprise attack against British hired mercenaries at the Battle of Bennington turned the tide in favor of the young American army.

Ben Z. Rose focuses on a handful of people in John Stark's life in an effort to gain insight into his motivation and character. These include his wife, Elizabeth "Molly" Stark, who hailed from a prominent Puritan family; his oldest son, Caleb, who enlisted in the Continental Army at the age of 15; Robert Rogers, founder of the colonial ranger force that bears his name; Seth Warner, captain of the Green Mountain Boys who fought for Vermont's independence; fellow New Hampshire General John Sullivan, and General Horatio Gates, who rivaled George Washington for leadership of the Continental Army.

John Stark inspired the phrase "Live Free or Die—Death is not the greatest of evils" in a letter to the citizens of Vermont. Stark's sentiment at the time was clearly intended to warn against another British invasion, which occurred a short time later when the British burned down the US Congress during the War of 1812. As we live in an age when the pendulum swings between concerns over government intrusion into our lives and the necessity to confront our overseas enemies, Stark speaks to us today with the same relevance as he did more than two-hundred years ago.



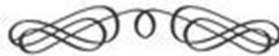
President Ron Turner and Immediate Past President Gerry Gieger attended the Captain Nathaniel Mills Chapter DAR meeting via Zoom on Saturday, January 2nd. President Turner presented the SAR Martha Washington Medal to Patricia Staley and the SAR Medal of Appreciation to both Patricia Staley and to First Lady Jan Turner. These medals recognize the ladies' support to the Sons of the American Revolution through the recruitment of new members.

SAR COLOR GUARD RECOGNITION

So Compatriot, you got a period uniform and joined your chapter Color Guard. You are ready to have great fun participating in living history events—presentations, parades, memorials, Independence Day, Veterans Day, and posting colors at your meetings.

Your Chapter Color Guard Commander, State Commander, and even National SAR wants to recognize your efforts to “bring History, Education, and Patriotism to your community”! Track your progress, your events and you can be recognized for your service.

Like the Continental Congress, we can't pay you, or give you a land warrant, but we can recognize your service with a Bronze, Silver or a Von Steuben



Color Guard Medal. If you are a real standout there is also a Gold Color Guard Medal for outstanding National Service.

The Texas Society also recognizes your Color Guard service with the Bernardo de Galvez Bronze, Silver, or Gold Medal.

As of January 2021, the Texas Color Guard is now using the POINT system for National medal awards. You can find details on both the public and private Texas Society websites...just look for Color Guard in the menus.

You can also contact either President Ron Turner or Color Guard Commander Bobby Gresham for information on joining the Chapter Color Guard.

HUZZAH!

KNIGHT ESSAY CONTEST CHAPTER WINNER ANNOUNCED

Each January, the SAR conducts the George S. & Stella M. Knight Essay Contest. This contest is designed to give students in high school an opportunity to explore topics based on original research and deal with an event, person, philosophy, or ideal associated with the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, or the framing of the United States Constitution. Each student's 800 to 1,200-word essay is judged based upon its historical accuracy, clarity, organization, grammar and spelling, and documentation. Students must source at least five references with the minimum of three being published works to allow for verification of sources if necessary.

This year, the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter is pleased to award First Place in the Knight Essay Contest to Todd Roskop, a Senior at VR Eaton High School in Haslet, Texas. You can read his essay **The Patriot Paradox: John Adams and the Boston Massacre** following this article.

Todd has a weighted GPA of 5.83 on a 4.0 scale and ranks 15th out of 570 students in the class of 2021. Todd has received numerous awards, including the Outstanding Student Award for his AP US History class, A Honor-Roll every year since 2017, the Most Improved Student of 2019 award from his orchestra, and the Orchestra Student of the Month in 2019. He is a member of Eaton's National Honor Society chapter and was recently accepted into TCC's Beta Chi Zeta chapter of Phi Theta Kappa.

Todd played violin in Eaton's Philharmonic orchestra and as a junior, he was First Chair and Concert Master. Outside of school, Todd enjoys spending time with his family, volunteering at his church, editing videos, and playing his violin. Todd intends to become a lawyer, with a particular interest in constitutional and educational law.

Todd's essay now moves to the Texas Society level of the Knight Essay Contest. The state winner will be announced at the Texas Society State Convention in April. The Chapter will invite Todd and his parents to a chapter meeting at an appropriate time later in the spring to recognize his accomplishment.

Congratulations, Todd!

THE PATRIOT PARADOX: JOHN ADAMS AND THE BOSTON MASSACRE

The day is March 5th, 1770, and shouts are heard in the streets of Boston. A commotion begins to unfold around the Custom House on King Street, where agitated colonists batter a small contingent of British soldiers with a shower of debris. As the situation continues to escalate, tragedy strikes. The soldiers open fire on the writhing mass of colonists, killing five and wounding six. The colonists are outraged. Patriot leaders call for further aggression against the British and tensions rise in the streets. As the imprisoned soldiers await their trial, one legendary patriot decides to take a stand for the soldiers, despite his beliefs and the terrible crimes they were accused of. Fueled by a strong desire to preserve justice for allies and enemies alike, John Adams would make history by defending the British soldiers at their trial. Adams showed incredible patriotism in the Boston Massacre Trials, as seen through his motivations for taking on the case, how he argued in court, and in the legacy his principles left on the American legal system.

When John Adams was approached by the British to defend Captain Thomas Preston and his men in their trial for murder, the ambitious lawyer was faced with a dilemma. He held a significant position within the Whig party and to take the case would "surely...brand him a traitor, endanger his family, and destroy [his] political future" (Sanchez 267). For many other colonial lawyers, these conditions made taking the case unthinkable, not to mention the direct confliction the case presented with their political beliefs. However, John Adams saw another side to the issue that most of his colleagues did not. In his essay "Pro Militibus Oratio: John Adams's Imitation of Cicero in the Boston Massacre Trial," James M. Farrell argues Adams, a well-read lawyer with a notable appreciation for the classics, was inspired by Cicero to take on the case (Farrell 233-234). Farrell specifically points to Adams's statement that the trial "would be as important a Cause as ever was tried in any Court or Country of the World," and to his refusal "to accept the normal fee for his work," as evidence that Adams, like Cicero, saw the trial "as a glorious opportunity of enlisting himself into the service of his country" (Farrell 237-238; Middleton 11). While the future of his fellow patriots was no doubt

at the front of his mind, there was also a personal motivation. Adams saw the crux of his duty as a lawyer in being a guardian of “equal justice before the law...above all others” (Sanchez 267). He saw a chance where his colleagues saw death for their careers because he understood it was crucial that the American colonists stand for equality, justice, and fairness for all people: including their enemies. These principles would eventually form the basis of the American legal system. However, Adams was concerned with the present, and simply making the decision to defend the soldiers was only the beginning.


When John Adams took on the case, he faced an immense challenge: absolving the soldiers of murder despite the fact they clearly opened fire on a group of Americans, while also attempting to reduce fallout on his reputation as much as possible. It was generally understood that the only possible defense for the soldiers was self-defense, but the reasons for their presence at the Custom House complicated this argument. According to John Phillip Reid, the Captain’s statement that his intentions were to “protect both the sentry and the king’s money” was not legally defensible because Preston did not have “a request from a magistrate to undertake that assignment” (Reid 203-204). Meanwhile, Adams’s co-counsel in the case, Josiah Quincy Jr, wanted to “prosecute the entire town of Boston” for planning an assault on the soldiers, which Reid contends would have more easily shown “Preston and his men were in...grave peril” but could have also led to a charge of “reckless or wanton disregard” on Preston’s part (Reid 204). Adams weighed these factors and chose not to prosecute the citizens of Boston or discuss the reason for the soldiers’ presence. Instead, he opted to focus on the mob within the specific events of that night. While Reid believes this decision likely saved Preston, it also allowed Adams to remain loyal to his countrymen (Reid 204). Throughout his defense, he portrayed the participants of the mob as a rabble of outsiders who did not represent the common people of Boston, which allowed him to avoid alienating fellow patriots while simultaneously justifying the reaction of the soldiers (Reid 202). In the end, Adams was able to prevent all the soldiers from being executed, with Captain Preston being acquitted and six of the soldiers found not guilty (Sanchez 268). The Boston Massacre trials were a victory for the defense, but this victory was not well-received by the media. Nevertheless, while the colonists may have seen John Adams’s

role in the trial as an act of treachery at the time, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights that would be written nearly two decades later proved otherwise.

Today, our founding documents provide defendants with the legal protections that Preston and his men were almost deprived of. Nearly twenty years after the Boston Massacre Trials, the Colonies had freed themselves from the Crown and set up a new government under the Articles of Confederation. However, after less than a decade, the Articles had proven their inadequacies, so delegates convened in Philadelphia to find a solution. While John Adams was not among them, the virtues he exhibited at the Boston Massacre Trials became a cornerstone for the new government that would shape history for the next 250 years. The patriotic principles of John Adams are immediately visible within the Bill of Rights. The fifth, sixth, and seventh amendments ensure that defendants are not “deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law” and are provided with “the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury” and “the assistance of counsel,” all of which were conscientiously provided to the soldiers by John Adams (“The Bill of Rights”).

While John Adams’s career would later be tarnished by unfavorable political decisions, such as the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1797, his actions before and during the American Revolution solidified his place as a founding father and true patriot for the United States. His decision to stand up for the British soldiers involved in the Boston massacre proved this definitively, and provided an example of the principle that would later become the foundation of the American legal system: equal justice for all people. Even today, Americans can look to the precedent Adams set for inspiration: when one feels they ought to do something according to their values, they should not hesitate to act on it, even if it means going against the dominant public opinion and putting one’s own ambitions on the line.

(see Bibliography on next page)



**We will feature the Chapter’s winner of
the C.A.R. Essay Contest in the March edi-
tion of the *Chisholm Trail News*.**

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The burning in effigy, Benedict Arnold, occurred all over the United States. This is an example of the September 30, 1780 burning in Philadelphia. In places in Connecticut, where Arnold was from, they still have annual effigy burnings to the traitor who burned some of their cities.

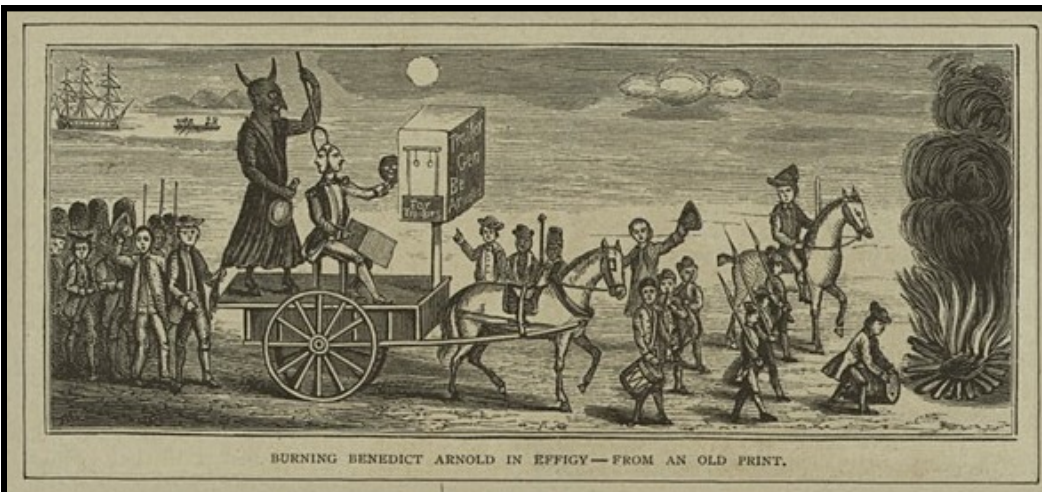
HUGUENOTS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Who were the Huguenots?

The Huguenots were French Protestants most of whom eventually came to follow the teachings of John Calvin, and who, due to religious persecution mainly by the Catholic Church and specifically by Catholic French Kings (notably Louis XIV), were forced to flee France to other countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Some Huguenot descendants who contributed or participated in some part during the American Revolution include:

- Major John André
- Thomas Henry Barclay
- Colonel John Bayard
- Elias Boudinot
- General Marquis Calmes
- General Peter Faneuil
- Francis Fauquier
- John Gano
- Alexander Hamilton
- Peter Horry
- John Jay
- Henry Laurens
- John Laurens
- Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee III
- Brigadier General Andrew Lewis
- General Francis Marion
- James Monroe
- Gouverneur Morris
- Brigadier General Andrew Pickens
- Esther de Berdt-Reed
- Paul Revere
- Colonel John Sevier
- General George Washington



“REAL DAUGHTER” MARKER PROJECT

On Thursday, January 28th, Compatriot James Alderman drove to Worthington Monuments in Burleson, Texas, and picked up the commemorative stone for Sarah D. White Henderson’s grave. With the assistance of President Ron Turner and Vice President Bobby Gresham, the three men installed the stone on Mrs. Henderson’s grave. **A joint SAR/DAR dedication service is planned for later in the Spring of 2021.**

SARAH DRUCELLA *WHITE* HENDERSON

Sarah Drucella (Sally) White was born in Augusta County, Virginia, on 27 Jan 1803, to Gordon White and Sarah Ann Diddle. She married Joseph Henderson on 29 Jan 1824 in Blount County, Tennessee, and was the mother of eight children. She passed away on 11 Aug 1884 in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. Joseph Henderson was born in 1800 in Kentucky and died in 1879. He is buried in Leesburg, Washington County, Tennessee.

Gordon White was born 18 May 1761 in Augusta County, Virginia, and eventually moved to Blount County, Tennessee in 1818. Mr. White was a Revolutionary War Veteran having entered service in 1777 in Augusta County. He was serving under the command of Colonel Hubbard and Captain Alexander Hall in 1781 in the Virginia Line. Gordon White received his pension in 1834 and died 23 Feb 1835 in Blount County, Tennessee.

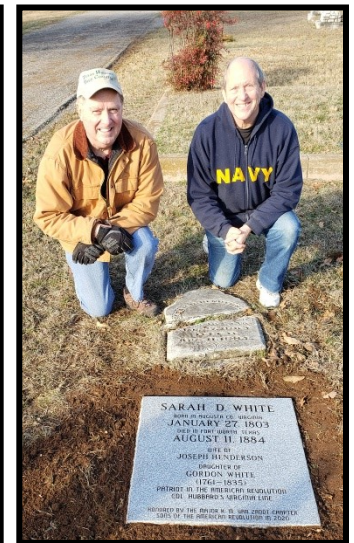
The children of Joseph and Sarah Henderson were: Martha Henderson Wyly (1830-1875), Ann Gordon Henderson (1833-1914), Ellen Henderson (1835-?), William H. Henderson (1836-1904), Finley Henderson (1838-1919), Alexander O. Henderson (1842-1871), and Mary Henderson Cecil (1845-1873).

Ann Gordon Henderson was the daughter of Joseph Henderson and Sarah D. White. She was the wife of William Paxton Burts, the first Mayor of the City of Fort Worth. Ann Henderson Burts died 9 Jan 1914. William P. Burts died 5 Sep 1895.

Sarah White Henderson lies in the Burts Family plot in Oakwood Cemetery in North Fort Worth, with her daughter, Ann Henderson Burts, her son-in-law, William P. Burts, and two grandchildren.



President Ron Turner & Vice President Bobby Gresham



Compatriot James Alderman & Vice President Bobby



THE BATTLE OF COWAN'S FORD

On Saturday, January 30th, Chapter President Ron Turner and Compatriot Doug Schwetke participated in a Zoom event commemorating the 240th Anniversary of the Battle of Cowan's Ford. This event was hosted by the Sons of the American Revolution and the Mecklenburg Chapter of the North Carolina Society and qualified as a national Color Guard event. President Turner and Compatriot Schwetke were dressed in uniform and Compatriot Schwetke presented a wreath on behalf of the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter.

The Battle of Cowan's Ford was fought in the Southern Theater of Lord Cornwallis's Campaign of 1780-1782, basically Lincoln and Mecklenburg Counties. Although this battle was a British victory, this campaign eventually led to the British Army's surrender at Yorktown.



The Battle was fought on February 1, 1781, at Cowan's Ford on the rain-swollen Catawba River in northwestern Mecklenburg County in North Carolina. The British force was comprised of approximately 5,000 British soldiers. The American force numbered fewer than a thousand soldiers whose primary goal was to slow the British advance across the river. British losses were four killed and 36 wounded; while American losses were four killed, three captured, and an unknown number of wounded.

The British forces were commanded by Lord Cornwallis and Banastre Tarleton. The American's were commanded by General William Lee Davidson, a Pennsylvanian who moved his family to Rowan County, North Carolina in 1750. He was killed at the Battle of Cowan's Ford when a rifle ball tore through his heart. Oral tradition has it that a local Tory guide fired the fatal shot.

General Davidson's naked body was found late in the evening following the battle. His corpse was evidently robbed by British soldiers. This fact was established on July 3, 2001, when his wallet was brought back from England where it had been held in the Public Records Office in London since the Revolution.

Patriot Militia units included the following:

- Salisbury District Brigade (Brig. Gen. William Lee Davidson)
- Mecklenburg County Regiment (Lt. Col. William Polk)
- Rowan County Regiment (Maj. James Hall)
- Lincoln County Regiment (Maj. David Wilson)
- Surry County Regiment
- Burke County Regiment
- Johnston County Regiment
- Montgomery County Regiment (Col. William Lofton)
- Orange County Regiment (Lt. Col. Thomas Farmer and Maj. Archibald Murphy)
- Caswell County Regiment
- Wake County Regiment

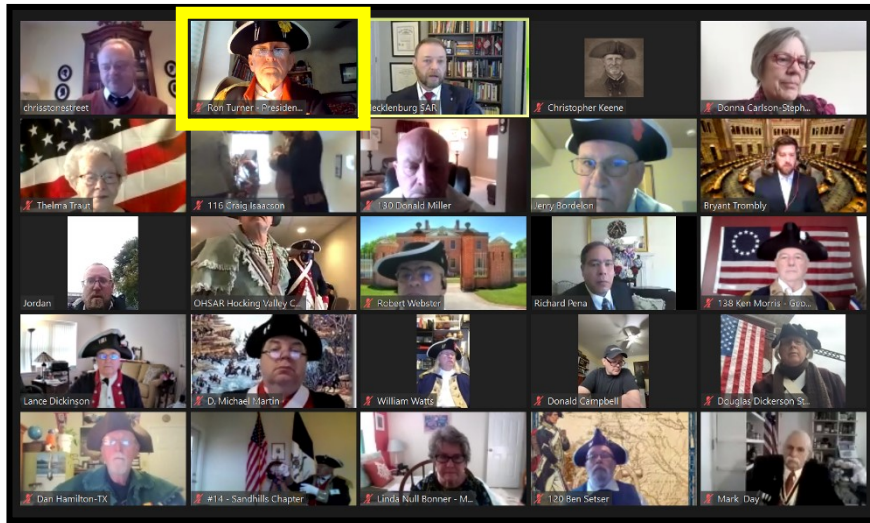
British forces were commanded by Lt. Gen. Charles, Lord Cornwallis and included the following units:

- Brigade of Guards (Brig. Gen. Charles O'Hara)
- 1st Guards Battalion (Col. Chapple Norton)
- 2nd Guards Battalion (Col. James Stewart)
- Light Infantry (Col. Francis Hall)
- 23rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Welsh Fusilliers)
- Hesse-Kassel Musketeer Regiment Von Bose (Maj. Chris du Buy)
- British Legion
- Prince of Wales American Volunteers (Ensign Patrick Garrett)

The commemoration event was extremely well-organized and there were 235 attendees, representing states from Michigan to Florida and North Jersey to Washington, and every point in between. Organizations represented included the NSSAR, the NSDAR, the Order of Founders and Patriots, National Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route, the C.A.R., and the Sons of the Revolution.

Huzzah!

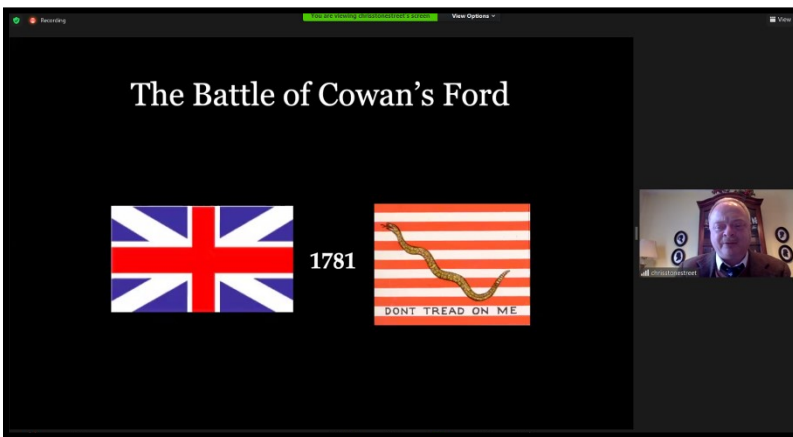
Chapter President Ron Turner during the Zoom meeting for the 240th Anniversary of the Battle of Cowan's Ford in North Carolina.



President Bill Schwetke (left), President of the Virginia Society and a dual member of Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter, brought greetings from the Virginia Society to the event.



Doug Schwetke (above & right) presented a Wreath on behalf of the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter.



Guest speaker for the event was O. C. Stonestreet, IV, author of *The Battle of Cowan's Ford: General Davidson's Stand on the Catawba River and its place in North Carolina History*.



Joe Culik (left), President, Mecklenburg Chapter, was host for the Zoom event.

Bill Schwetke (right), Van Zandt dual member and President of the Virginia Society, presented a Wreath from the Virginia Society.



2021 LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMENDATION AWARDS



(L to R): Immediate Past President Gerry Gieger, Officer Tracy Darty, President Ron Turner, Sergeant Merle Green, Past President Mike Connelley, and Fort Worth Police Chief Ed Kraus

On Thursday, January 21st, President Ron Turner, accompanied by Past Presidents Mike Connelley and Gerry Gieger, traveled to Fort Worth Police Headquarters to present SAR Law Enforcement Commendation Medals to Sergeant Merle Green and Officer Tracy Darty. Police Chief Ed Kraus made introductions. Past President Connelley read background information on each awardee and President Turner presented each awardee with his medal and certificate.

Sergeant Green was recognized for his work as an Administrative Sergeant who is tasked with reviewing regular

monthly audits, reports, and assignments. In addition, he is responsible for developing and implementing the new Intimate Partner Initiative and volunteered to head the Drug Take Back Project. He is also responsible for overseeing the back tracing system for all FWPD employees who test positive for COVID.

Officer Darty was recognized for his passion for building positive relationships within the East Division community. He is a Neighborhood Police Officer throughout the Stop Six area neighborhood. He excels at improving the relationship with Fort Worth's citizens.



CONGRATULATIONS to Officer Darty (L) & Sergeant Green (R)!!



FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTRAR'S APPLICATION STATUS REPORT:

Applications Approved in 2021 [approved and registered since the last newsletter]

CHAPTER REGISTRAR'S REPORT (as of January 28th):

Applications in progress

(National—9, State—1, Chapter—0)

- [under National Review] Kirby Lee Boyd, 205305, 13322, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, John Boyd, 1740-1815
- [under National Review] Michael Edward Fussell, 0, 0, Burleson, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Charles Moale Croxall, 1756-1831
- [under National Review] Michael Ty Hobbs, 0, 0, North Richland Hills, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Jesse Glasscock, 1748-aft1810
- [under National Review] Robert Anthony Jacobs, 0, 0, Azle, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Samuel Jacobs, 1760-1840
- [under National Review] Conrad James Kimble, 0, 0, Weatherford, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Isaac Booth, 1755-1841
- [under National Review] Clay Tolbert Robinson, 0, 0, Mansfield, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Isaac Booth, 1755-1841
- [under National Review] Cullen Bradshaw Robinson, 0, 0, Mansfield, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Isaac Booth, 1755-1841
- [under National Review] Patrick James Robinson, 0, 0, Mansfield, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Isaac Booth, 1755-1841
- [under National Review] William Stanley Taylor, Col. (ret.), 0, 0, Colleyville, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Charles Hamilton, 1750-1818
- [under State Review] Daryl Allan Johnson, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Jacob Brumbaugh, 1734-ca1816

We congratulate Fort Worth Deputy Police Chief Neil Noakes on his selection as the new Fort Worth Police Department Chief of Police. Chief Noakes joined the department in 2000. We wish him the best and hope for a continued good relationship such as we have enjoyed over the past number of years. The annual recognition of the police officer of the year is always the highlight of our community activities over the year. We look forward to extending an invitation to attend a chapter meeting to Chief Noakes in the very near future.



February 3
February 4
February 7
February 12

February 13
February 18
February 23
February 26
February 27

Thomas James Avers
Charles Dwain Bonham
Joshua Christopher Goulet
Joe Mallory Clark
Douglas Lynn Schwetke
Joe Francis Turner
Harold V. Johnson III
Robert Anthony Jacobs (PM)
Randell Reece Owens
Rodney Everett Buttermore (PM)

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

2021

February 4	Six Flags Chapter Meeting DAR, President Ron Turner presenting award to a member
February 20	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
February 20	DAR George Washington Luncheon, Fort Worth (CG-C)
February (tbd)	SAR Life Saving Medal Award Ceremony, Mineral Wells Fire Department
March 3-7	NSSAR Spring Leadership Meeting, Louisville, Kentucky (CG-N) (ZOOM meeting)
March 20	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
April 14-18	126th Texas Society SAR State Convention, Hyatt Hotel, Richardson, (CG-S)
April 17	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
May 15	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
May 31	Memorial Day (CG-N)
June 19	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
July 10-15	NSSAR 131st Annual Congress, Renton, Washington (CG-N)
July 17	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
August TBD	Summer BOM (CG-S) (ZOOM meeting)
August 21	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
September 18	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
September 23-25	NSSAR Fall Leadership Meeting, Louisville, Kentucky (CG-N)
September 25	Medal of Honor Parade, Gainesville (CG-S)
October 7-10	Fall Board of Managers meeting, NASA Hilton, Clear Lake City, Texas (CG-S)
October 16	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
November 20	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth Election of Officers for 2022-2023

2022

January 15	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth Installation of Officers for 2022-2023
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(CG) = Color Guard event, **(C)** = Chapter, **(S)** = State, **(N)** = National

FLY YOUR FLAG

Any day you wish, but especially

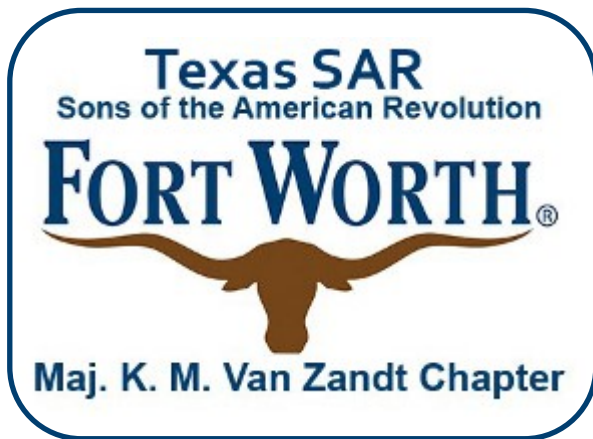
George Washington's Birthday
 Patriots' Day (Battle of Lexington & Concord, MA) (Third Monday in April)
 Armed Forces Day (3rd Saturday in May)
 Memorial Day (last Monday in May and half staff until noon)
 Flag Day, 6/14
 Independence Day, 7/4
 Labor Day
 Patriot Day (Terrorists' Attack 2001), 9/11
 Constitution Day, 9/17
 Columbus Day (2nd Monday in October)
 Veterans Day, 11/11

and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States



THE COLOR GUARD IS ALWAYS RECRUITING

Several times a year the Chapter is asked to present the colors or provide a color guard or honor guard for various civic functions. We are always looking for new members. Please contact the chapter color guard commander, Compatriot Bobby Gresham, at email address: gresham817@att.net.



MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Our chapter membership levels as of January 24, 2021, are:

Active / Current Member	110
NSSAR Life.....	9
TXSSAR Perpetual	9
Active/New Member	13
Active/Reinstated (current yr)	1
Active/Reinstated (Over 1 yr)..	1
Deceased (current yr).....	4
Deceased Perpetual (current yr)	1
Dual w/Other Primary State....	3
Emeritus (50+ years)	0
Junior Member/Reinstated	0
Junior SAR Member.....	3
Non-Paid Junior Member	0
Not Paid (Current Year).....	15
Reinstated/Transferred In.....	1
Transferred Out.....	1

Our membership currently is **132**.



SEE YOU AT THE MEETING!!!

Visit and bookmark our chapter website at <http://www.txssar.org/KMVanZandt/index.htm>.

Visit and Like/Follow our Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/vanzandtsar/>.

Join our Google Group for emails at <https://groups.google.com/forum/?hl=en#!forum/sar-km-van-zandt>.

Visit and Like/Follow the Texas Society Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/txssar>.