



Texas Society Sons of the American Revolution Chisholm Trail News



Major K.M. Van Zandt Chapter
Fort Worth, Texas
August 1, 2022

NEXT MEETING: August 20, 2022

TIME: 9:00 am

LOCATION: Rock Springs Café
Fort Worth Botanical Gardens

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

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK:

Greetings Compatriots,

We had a great meeting last month. We had four new prospective members at the meeting.

District Vice President Ron Turner talked about a new program that our State President, Jim Kuykendall, is starting. It is a mentoring program. This will be a great program that will accomplish everything I have been talking about for the past

six months. Hopefully, this will keep new members from becoming inactive. By becoming a Mentor, you can show our new members what the SAR is about. We can share with them all of the areas in which they can become active. This will give us the opportunity to become a Mentor and grow our chapter. I am so grateful that we have such great men in our chapter who will be great Mentors.

Our next meeting will be on August 20th. Kevin Shellman will be our speaker. His topic will be on the National Convention from which he has just returned.

Let's have a big turnout for the meeting and hope to see you there.

Bobby



It's Not Too Late!

Texas SAR will hold its Summer 2022 "Zoom" Board of Managers (BOM) Meeting on this coming Saturday, August 6th, beginning at 8:00 am.

Hear reports from our Committee Chairmen and Officers. Learn about what has transpired since our annual meeting in April. Hear updates about our just concluded Congress and about several awards Texas SAR received.

The Registration Fee for the Summer BOM Meeting via Zoom is only \$11.00. Complete the Registration Form at https://txssar.org/reg_aug22.htm.

Let's have a great representation from the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter!

Texas Society Mentor Program

WHAT IS A “MENTOR”?

Mentoring is learning and development between two people. It is matching one person with skills, knowledge, or expertise with a person who wants to learn. It just happens to be the oldest and best method of learning. For SAR, Mentors help inspire someone’s interest and involvement in SAR.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

When the Chapter President is notified of a new prospect, he assigns a Mentor to that new prospect. He provides the Mentor with contact information for the prospect and introduces the Mentor to the prospect.

Ideally, the prospect begins working on the application process. The Mentor brings the prospect to meetings, introduces the prospect to members, sits with the prospect, and tells the prospect about the Mentoring Program.

WHO CAN MENTOR?

Mentors can be experienced Chapter Members or recent Chapter Members. Experienced Chapter Members are active SAR participants who are familiar with Chapter goals and programs, as well as SAR goals and supported programs. Recent Chapter Members are those members who have been a member for more than one year and who wants to become more active, gain more knowledge, and provide a service to others.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

For new Members, they:

- Have the opportunity to meet other members
- Bond to the Chapter
- Learn about the State and National Societies
- Learn how to navigate the websites
- Learn about Chapter activities
- Become active in the Chapter
- Learn leadership opportunities

For Mentors, they:

- Build new friendships
- Build the local Chapter
- Learn new perspectives

- Learn and enhance your own knowledge and leadership
- Gain a renewed sense of purpose
- Gain new skills
- Know your making a difference
 - In the new member
 - In the local and state SAR Society
 - In the future



BE SOMEONE SPECIAL.....

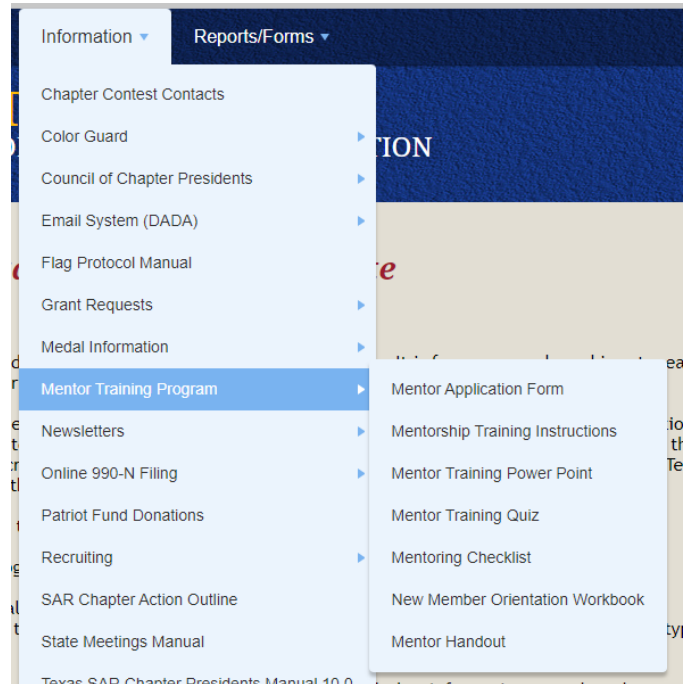
.....BE A MENTOR

Introducing the new “Texas Mentor” lapel pin

- Mentor Training program
- Mentor 2 new members

HOW DO I GET STARTED AS A MENTOR?

If you are interested in becoming a Mentor, the first step is to go to the Texas SAR Private website and find the Mentor Training Program topic under the Information tab. <https://texassar.org/!!TXS!!SAR!!/#>



Read the Mentoring Training Program Instructions. The program is an honor-based program. Each Compatriot taking the training will do it on their own and in their own time. It is important that each Mentor takes the time to do the training and to Mentor new members properly.

Advise your Chapter President or District Vice President that you have completed Mentor training and are ready to be assigned to a new prospect/member. You need to Mentor two (2) new members over a period of three (3) to six (6) months each. Complete the application for certification. List the new members names and dates. Meet with the Chapter President or District Vice President to review your certification application. They will verify your work and sign the form. You send the application to the Assistant Secretary, Texas SAR. Your application must be received no later than 45 days before a scheduled state meeting. The Mentor recognition and award are presented at each designated state meeting to qualified Compatriots and you can receive the Mentor Pin only once.

If you have further questions, please contact Ron Turner, District 5 Vice President.

Recruit New Members

Jim Kuykendall, President, Texas SAR, is asking all Compatriots to do one important thing for our Society—**RECRUIT NEW MEMBERS.**

Jim wrote to members in June that

“[now] more than ever before we need to add to our membership. For some time, after we subtract those who have away [sic] and those who have not renewed their membership, our Society has basically held our own in yearly numbers. Year to date we have added 300 new members. We must have at least 400 by the end of the year. I am asking each of you to:

- Go through your contact list and pull out those you know you can ask about joining us.
- Don't only consider them, think about their family members, sons, brothers, etc.
- Go to our website to get information on recruiting tools:

- Guide to Membership Recruitment... www.txssar.org/!!TXS!!SAR!!/pdf/GuidetoMRRR.pdf
- Copy and use the new TXSSAR Brochure... https://www.txssar.org/!!TXS!!SAR!!/pdf/TexsSAR_Brochure.pdf

“We all realize that we are fighting a losing battle with age attrition! We are not replacing ourselves fast enough and we need to help all more members to our society!

“We live in a time when it has never been more important for people to understand what patriotism is about. It seems many have forgotten what this great country was founded on. We were a country born of many different people from different places and backgrounds. We were a melting pot of people, and we still are. The SAAR has a message of patriotism that people need to hear.

“I fear that the once strong voice of our founding fathers is becoming faint, and we cannot let that happen. It can only be strengthened by the new voices of Compatriots who we recruit into our ranks.”

MEMBERSHIP RECRUITING PINS

Some time ago, Past Texas SAR President Bob Cohen introduced the **Texas SAR** pins. They are the “brand” of the Texas SAR.

They are back! However, the intention this time is to make the pin a special reward for members who recruit someone into the SAR. Once you recruit someone and the Chapter Registrars agree the application has been submitted, then you are entitled to receive a pin. This is on the honor system and there is only one requirement—you can only receive one pin, regardless of how many you recruit. The SAR has other awards available for those who recruit many members. District Vice President Ron Turner has pins so get out there and recruit!



New Supplemental Patriots

At the June 16th Chapter meeting, President Bobby Gresham presented certificates to District Vice President Ron Turner for two more approved Supplemental Applications. These are Compatriot Turner's 10th & 11th approved Patriots.



JOHN BLACKFORD is an example of a Patriot who did not serve in the military. His Patriot status is based on paying the Supply Tax in New Jersey for the years 1782 and 1783. John was born on his family's farm on 23 Feb 1713 in Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. He died before 22 Aug 1786 in Essex County, New Jersey, and is buried in Scotch Plains Baptist Church Cemetery in Scotch Plains, Union County, New Jersey. He married Hannah Martin, a descendent of Edward Fuller who signed the Mayflower Compact in 1620.

WILLIAM MCELWEE was born in 1718 in County Tyrone, Ireland. He immigrated to America about 1750, when about thirty-two years of age, and settled first in Pennsylvania, where he married Janet Black in 1757. He moved his family to Virginia and then to York District, South Carolina. He built a large log home on land near King's Mountain. The McElwee property in York County was the site of the Battle of King's Mountain. On the day of the battle, October 7, 1780, a group of Tories stopped at the McElwee home to build a fire in the yard and were preparing to kill hogs, when they heard the sound of the battle and fled. William McElwee II, and his two sons, William McElwee III, age 19, who was at home on a leave of absence from his command, and John McElwee, age 15, shouldered their muskets and went forward to participate in the battle. As they were leaving,

John started to turn back, but his mother called out to him to go forward to help his countrymen, which he did without further hesitation. All three McElwees, the father and his two younger sons, were American Patriots, although neither the father, nor younger son was a member of any official military organization that engaged in the battle. William died in June 1807 in York County, South Carolina, and was laid to rest in Bethany Associate Reformed Presbyterian (A.R.P) Church Cemetery in Clover, South Carolina, along with his wife Janet.

Establishment of the U.S. Navy

Created by Congress in April 1798, the Department of the Navy has its earliest roots in the Continental navy formed in 1775 by General George Washington to defend the American colonies from British attack. In the absence of a national navy, the American colonies relied extensively on privateers (a private ship authorized by government to attack enemy ships) to harass British shipping. The British held superiority at sea prior to the formation of the Continental navy, threatening the disruption of colonial trade and the destruction of coastal settlements. On October 3, 1775, the Continental Congress (the governing body consisting of delegates from each of the 13 American colonies, and later from the 13 states) received information about two unarmed English brigs, departing England bound for Quebec, which were carrying munitions for British troops. While waiting for Congress to authorize a navy, George Washington took matters into his own hands by commanding three schooners to cruise off the coast of Massachusetts and intercept enemy supply lines. Massachusetts sailors on army duty manned these makeshift warships.

In a letter read to Congress on October 13, 1775, General Washington notified them of his actions and urged them to form a navy. Congress voted to properly equip sailing vessels in order to prevent enemy vessels from bringing supplies to the British Army in America. In addition, Congress established a naval committee responsible for purchasing, outfitting, manning and operating the first ships of the new navy. The committee also drafted subsequent naval legislation and prepared rules and reg-



ulations to govern the organization. The first American squadron was launched on February 18, 1776. The size of the Continental navy peaked in 1777 with a total of 31 ships. In 1779, an American naval squadron under the command of John Paul Jones took the fight to Great Britain. In a celebrated battle, Jones at the helm of the *Bon Homme Richard* engaged and defeated the British warship *H.M.S. Serapis* off the English coast. During the battle when asked by the British captain if he were prepared to surrender, Jones replied with the immortal words, "I have not yet begun to fight." In 1783, the signing of the Treaty of Paris provided the United States with independence from Britain, however, freedom at sea was yet to be accomplished. Congress disbanded the Continental navy at the end of the Revolutionary War and the United States functioned without a navy until 1794.

Without armed ships or the protection of Great Britain, North African pirates frequently victimized American merchant vessels in the Mediterranean Sea during this time. In order to safely explore new markets in which to conduct trade, Congress reestablished a national navy authorizing the construction of six new vessels on March 27, 1794. The congressional act stipulated that construction would cease if peace with Algiers was achieved. An agreement was reached early in 1796, prior to the ships' completion, yet Congress approved the finishing of three frigates. The USS *United States*, the USS *Constellation* and the USS *Constitution* were launched in 1797.

As tensions with France prompted greater public support for a strong navy, officials from the Department of War, the Department of Treasury and Congress pressed for the creation of a separate naval department solely responsible for naval affairs. On April 30, 1798, President John Adams signed a congressional act establishing the Department of the Navy. By the end of 1798, the navy owned 14 completed vessels and had more under construction. Naval shipyards, such as Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Washington Navy Yard, Boston Naval Shipyard (Charlestown Navy Yard) and New York Navy Yard, sprung up around the turn of the century along important rivers and on the coastlines of major American cities to support increased ship production and to prepare existing ships for combat.

Following the American Revolution, the British refused to withdraw from American territory along the Great Lakes and continued attacking American merchant ships, which led to the onset of the War of 1812. The U.S. Navy had 17 ships at this time, compared to the 600 ships of the British fleet. The USS *Constitution*, constructed at Edmund Hartt's shipyard in Boston, participated in a battle with the British vessel *Guerriere* on August 19, 1812, and emerged victorious after approximately one-half hour. In December 1812, the *Constitution* defeated the British warship *H.M.S. Java* in a noted battle off the coast of Brazil. Though unable to prevent British assaults on Washington, Baltimore and New Orleans, the U.S. Navy was more successful on the Great Lakes. The United States secured control of Lake Erie and then defeated the British on Lake Champlain, which led to the war's conclusion with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814. After achieving such success during the War of 1812, Congress encouraged the expansion of the naval fleet and bestowed upon the U.S. Navy responsibility for protecting burgeoning overseas commerce. Officials also constructed naval hospitals in or near key cities to better serve the growing navy. The Boston Naval Hospital opened in 1836 as one of the first three hospitals authorized specifically for naval personnel.

Recognizing the need for formal training of naval officers, in 1845, Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft founded the "Naval School" at Annapolis, Maryland. In 1850, it became known as the U.S. Naval Academy. John Paul Jones, the "father of the American navy," is buried

in the Naval Academy's chapel. Following the start of the Civil War in 1861, few expected naval warfare to constitute an important part of the national conflict. The Union navy possessed 42 ships, most of which were deployed at sea at the start of the war, and the Confederates initially had no navy. The North immediately organized a blockade to stop all traffic and communications to the South and began an emergency shipbuilding program. The South acquired ships from Britain, captured Union vessels and began a shipbuilding program of their own. When the Civil War ended in a Union victory in 1865, the United States possessed a total of 671 ships making it the largest navy in the world.

Following the war, Congressional funding for new ship construction ceased until the early 1890s, when three new battleships were commissioned allowing the U.S. Navy to compete on equal footing with European naval powers. While floating in Havana Harbor in 1898 to protect American citizens in Cuba, one of the new battleships, the USS *Maine*, mysteriously blew up killing all 250 crew members and spawning the Spanish-American War. The subsequent American victory resulted in Spain ceding Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines to the United States, gave the United States guardianship over Cuba, and generally established the United States as a world power. In order to protect this new empire, the U.S. Navy worked to modernize its fleet by building submarines, destroyers, airplanes and more battleships. The new and improved fleet was tested in 1917 when the United States entered World War I. Following an Allied victory in 1918, arms-limitation treaties such as the Washington Treaty and the Five-Power Treaty forced the United States to reduce both the number and the size of its ships.

The importance of aviation increased in naval operations during the post-World War I era. The Navy developed aircraft carriers, radar technology and better weaponry for protection from air attacks.

<https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/maritime/navy.htm#:~:text=Created%20by%20Congress%20in%20April,American%20colonies%20from%20British%20attack.>

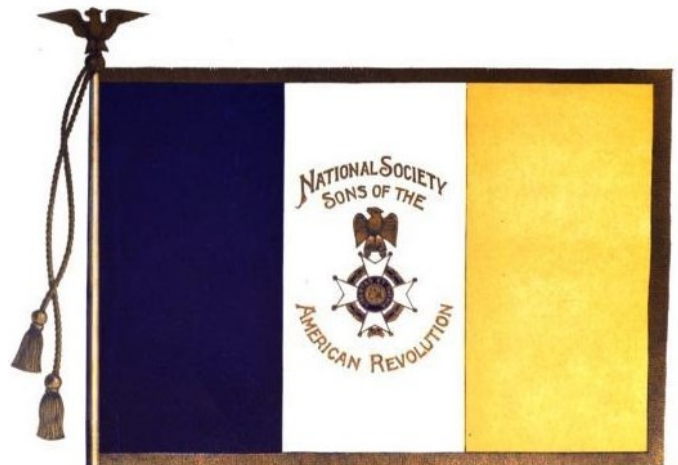
How to Recite the Pledge & Recessional Correctly

The NSSAR Pledge should be recited, without modification, as follows: *“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.”*

The hands should be at the side for the NSSAR Pledge or left hand at the side and the right hand holding a written copy of the Pledge. The hand over the heart should be reserved for the United States Flag – advancing of the colors, the Pledge of Allegiance, the National Anthem, and the retiring of the colors. Many members, especially new members, read the pledge.

The NSSAR Pledge is not a pledge to the organization, but to liberty and our constitutional republic. Nonmembers who wish to make this pledge should be permitted and even encouraged to do so. Those who do not should stand respectfully with their hands at their sides.

The NSSAR Recessional should be recited, without modification, as follows: *“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.”* **The hands should be at the side for the NSSAR Recessional, or left hand at the side and the right hand holding a written copy of the Recessional. Again, do not hold the right hand over the heart.**






**NATIONAL SOCIETY
 SONS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION
 132nd ANNUAL CONGRESS
 SAVANNAH, GA 2022**





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Compatriot Kevin Shellman attended Congress in Savannah, Georgia, and provided these photos.

In the top photo are all of the Texas SAR Compatriots and wives who attended. Kevin Shellman, Bill Schwetke, and Doug Schwetke represented the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter.

The bottom photo is of the Color Guard.

Are We Doing Enough in the Community?

As a chapter, we excel in recognizing first responders through our awarding of Law Enforcement Commendations, Heroism and Life Saving Commendations, Fire Safety Commendations, and Emergency Medical Technician Commendations. We also actively recognize outstanding Eagle Scouts, ROTC and JROTC Cadets, Sea Cadets, and students who enter our youth contests for Oration and Essays.

Members of our Color Guard are the visible face of our Chapter. But, is there more that we could do and be involved in with our communities?

Here are some suggestions from the Chapter President’s Manual:

- A. Arrange with local school authorities for the awarding of Bronze Good Citizenship medals or Outstanding Citizenship Pin/Certificate to qualified students. Arrangements with school authorities must be made in advance.
- B. Consider sponsoring a Boy Scout troop.
- C. Provide framed facsimiles of the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence for public buildings, bus stations, schools, libraries, police, and fire stations. These facsimile copies are available from the National Merchandise store.
- D. Support the program for dedicating SAR bronze grave markers for compatriots and/or Revolutionary Veterans.
- E. Furnish capable and interesting speakers to schools, public meetings, graduations, and TV and radio stations, especially on patriotic holidays and anniversaries.
- F. Participate in new citizen swearing in ceremonies. SAR representatives should congratulate new citizens. Some chapters present mementos such as a U.S. flag.
- G. If a veteran’s hospital is nearby, contact the appropriate officials and participate in the volunteer services.

- H. The Chapter should take particular interest in local schools, especially relating to textbooks issued or recommended.
- I. Check with local retirement homes. In most cases, they are very interested in speakers and programs that your chapter can provide to them, either one time or on an on-going basis.
- J. Watch your local TV news and radio for announcements of veterans and active soldier funerals in your area. Paying your respects at these events is an honor and an experience.

The spirit of Patriotism and Americanism abounds while fulfilling all of these activities.

MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Our chapter membership levels as of June 26, 2022, are:

Active / Current Member.....	100
NSSAR Life	8
TXSSAR Perpetual	9
Active/New Member	4
Active/Reinstated (current yr)	18
Active/Reinstated (Over 1 yr)	0
Deceased (current yr)	3
Deceased Perpetual (current yr).....	0
Dual w/Other Primary State	3
Emeritus (50+ years).....	0
Junior Member/Reinstated.....	0
Junior SAR Member	3
Non-Paid Junior Member.....	1
Not Paid (Current Year).....	17
Reinstated/Transferred In	1
Transferred In	0

Our active membership currently is **129**.

General Washington's Farewell

At the conclusion of the long and hard fought 8 years of the Revolutionary War, when it came time for Washington to bid farewell to his officers, Fraunces Tavern seemed like the ideal spot.

Shortly before noon on December 4th, Washington assembled his men in the long banquet room on the second floor of the tavern. One tends to picture Washington on this occasion surrounded by a full compliment of officers, but those on hand represented the sturdy, resilient band who had held out until the very end. Only 3 major generals - Knox, Steuben, and McDougall - and one brigadier general attended; a handful of lesser officers rounded out the crowd of thirty or forty.

When Washington strode into their midst in his familiar blue and buff uniform, they all rose in respect.

Amid what one officer described as "breathless silence," glasses were handed around and filled with wine. Raising his glass with a shaking hand, Washington began to speak, his voice breaking with emotion:

"With a heart filled with love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

The officers, moved, lifted their glasses and drank in silence. Tears welled up in Washington's eyes, as if suddenly relived eight emotional years of sacrifice with these battle-tested men and was pained at the thought of parting from them.

"I cannot come to each of you," he said tenderly, "but shall feel obliged if each of you will come and take me by the hand."

The moment captured many of Washington's finest qualities: his innate dignity and laconic eloquence, his frank affection behind the impassive front, his instinctive command of the theatrical gesture. He had a magisterial way of directing the major scenes in his life.

One senses that, as he struggled with deep feelings, he feared that he would surrender control of his emotions if he said any more.

No moment in his life showcased his gift of silence to better effect.

<https://www.facebook.com/Lestweforgetart>

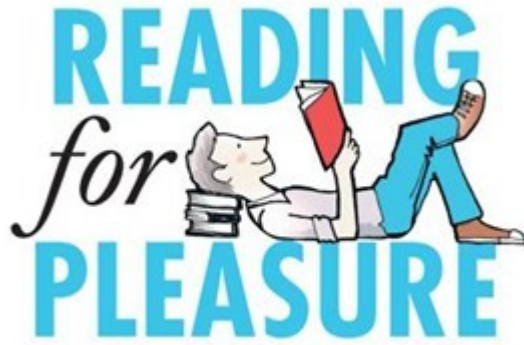


A Little Known Fact

Deborah Sampson disguised herself as a man to fight in the Revolutionary War.

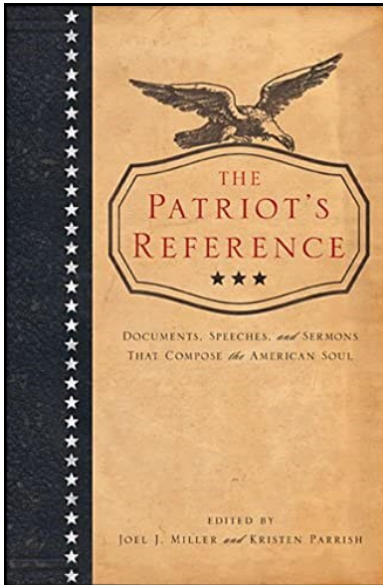
A fierce and loyal Patriot, Deborah Sampson wanted to contribute to the war in a different way than women were expected to. She disguised herself as a man named Robert Shurtleff to join the Continental Army. She was successful in going unnoticed for two years, despite her military prowess and rather frequent injuries. Her disguise lasted until she became very ill in 1783 and woke up in the hospital.

Perhaps surprisingly, Sampson was honorably discharged, given a full military pension, and went on to lecture across the country about her experiences as a hidden female soldier in the war. She also, with the help of Herman Mann, wrote a memoir about her experience in 1797. Sampson died at 66. Her husband petitioned Congress for spousal pay, as a woman would receive after her soldier-husband passed: His petition was successful. Although Sampson is the most famous (and historically proven) example of a woman on the battlefield, it is believed that a number of other women joined the fight for the young nation.



The Patriot's Reference: documents, Speeches, and Sermons that Compose the American Soul

Edited by Joel J. Miller & Kristen Parrish

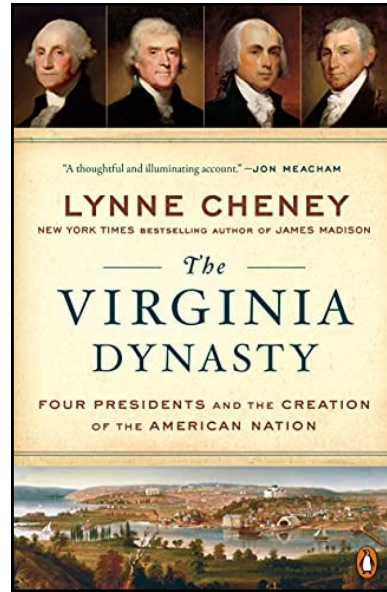


What does it mean to think, believe and act like an American? The soul of America is far more than a concept - it is a people. Even the most sacred principles mean very little unless lived out passionately by an informed citizenry. In "The Patriot's Reference" you'll find a carefully assembled sampling of American history's most formative words, written by

people who made that extraordinary history, including: * The Declaration of Rights from the Stamp Act Congress * Paul Revere's famous ride in his own words * Benjamin Franklin's advice for people coming to America * Thomas Paine's entreaty to end slavery Seventy four speeches and sermons, essays and extracts, poems, and proclamations illumine such values as independence, virtue, humility, bravery, thrift, prayer, enterprise, liberty and reliance on God. While peering back to the cradle of America's national identity. "The Patriot's Reference" also points a way forward, compelling us to heed poet John Dicken-son's plea to "rouse your bold hearts at fair Liberty's call."

The Virginia Dynasty: Four Presidents and the Creation of the American Nation

By Lynne Cheney



From a small expanse of land on the North American continent came four of the nation's first five presidents - a geographic dynasty whose members led a revolution, created a nation, and ultimately changed the world. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and

James Monroe were born, grew to manhood, and made their homes within a sixty-mile circle east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Friends and rivals, they led in securing independence, hammering out the United States Constitution, and building a working republic. Acting together, they doubled the territory of the United States. From their disputes came American political parties and the weaponizing of newspapers, the media of the day. In this elegantly conceived and insightful new book from bestselling author Lynne Cheney, the four Virginians are not marble icons but vital figures deeply intent on building a nation where citizens could be free.

Focusing on the intersecting roles these men played as warriors, intellectuals, and statesmen, Cheney takes us back to an exhilarating time when the Enlightenment opened new vistas for humankind. But even as the Virginians advanced liberty, equality, and human possibility, they held people in slavery and were slaveholders when they died. Lives built on slavery were incompatible with a free and just society; their actions contradicted the very ideals they espoused. They managed nonetheless to pass down those ideals, and they became powerful weapons for ending slavery. They inspired Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass and today undergird the freest nation on earth.



Taking full measure of strengths and failures in the personal as well as the political lives of the men at the center of this book, Cheney offers a concise and original exploration of how the United States came to be.



*Compatriot
Society Anniversaries*

August

James Reagan Herman III	40 years
Charles Lee Fogerson	23 years
Kenneth G. Rigoulot II	13 years
William Lewis Schwetke	12 years
Douglas Lynn Schwetke	8 years
Mark Hampton Holt	7 years
Richard A. Neeley	6 years
Joseph Paul DeWoody	3 years
Donald Gordon Woodworth	3 years
Kedron Jacob Woodworth	3 years
Stephen W. Bridgeman	2 years
Rodney Everett Buttermore	1 year
Robert Donald Cochrane	1 year
David Charles Fleming	1 year

Thank you for your continued service to our Society and your dedication to promoting patriotism, preserving American history, and promoting education to future generations

CHAPTER LAPEL PINS FOR SALE

\$5 per pin

Available each month at chapter meetings

\$7.50 per pin with delivery via USPS

includes packaging & shipping

Contact Ron Turner

All proceeds from the sale of pins support the Chapter's Goodman Youth Fund and the Pray TCU Awards Fund.

**Get yours
today!**



**Support
our Youth!**

CHAPTER NAME BADGES

All members are encouraged to purchase a name badge.

Wear it to chapter meetings!

Use it to advertise the SAR and the Chapter at other events you attend.

Badges are \$14 plus tax.

Order yours at

<https://stores.inksoft.com/sartx/shop/home>





250th Anniversary of the American Revolution 2025-2033

The National Society Sons of the American Revolution has challenged every SAR State Society and Chapter to recognize those events that led to the American Revolution, as well as those events that occurred during the Revolution. Each SAR State Society and Chapter should hold public venues to educate, recognize, honor, and celebrate the events and heroes of the period surrounding the American Revolution. These events will be significant events related directly to acts of resistance of British attempts to coerce the residents in America from the first Parliamentary Act, through the armed struggle, until the Treaty of Paris.

August 4	David Charles Fleming
August 6	Andrew Michael Cox Gary W. Munford
August 8	Charles Lewis Boyd Michael Anthony Walker
August 9	Tanner Allan Smith
August 11	Mark Hampton Holt
August 13	Jerry Davis Minton
August 14	Coulter Aaron Tallent
August 15	Ronald Joe Turner
August 17	William Lawrence Bannister III
August 19	Jack Christopher Blair
August 22	Wayne Alma Heide
August 24	Raymond Ross Hartsfield
August 30	Michael Edward Fussell



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

2022

August 6	Summer BOM, ZOOM (CG-S)
August 20	Chapter Meeting, Rock Springs Café, Fort Worth Botanical Gardens
August 26-27	SAR South Central District Meeting, Bentonville, AR (CG-N)
September 17	Chapter Meeting, Rock Springs Café, Fort Worth Botanical Gardens
September 29-October 1	2022 Fall NSSAR Leadership Meeting, Louisville, KY (CG-N)
October 15	Chapter Meeting, Rock Springs Café, Fort Worth Botanical Gardens
October 21-23	Texas Society Fall BOM, McKinney (CG-S)
November 11	Veterans Day Parade, Fort Worth (CG-N)
November 13	Massing of the Colors, Fort Worth (CG-N)
November 19	Chapter Meeting, Rock Springs Café, Fort Worth Botanical Gardens
December 17	Wreaths Across America, Oakwood Cemetery, Fort Worth (CG-N)

2023

TBA	Texas Society State Convention, Spring, TX (CG-S)
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(CG) = Color Guard event, **(C)** = Chapter, **(S)** = State, **(N)** = National



FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTRAR'S APPLICATION STATUS REPORT:

Applications Approved in 2022 [approved and registered since the last newsletter]

Jan 14, **Charles William Thomas**, 221400, 14897, Weatherford, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, William Thomas Sr., 1741-bef 1800
 Feb 25, **Charles Leon Vanover**, 221839, 14957, Keller, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Samuel McQueen, abt1750-1794
 Mar 18, **Austin Elliston Davis**, 222027, 14966, North Richland Hills, TX, JUNIOR FAMILY/NEW, Richard Ryan, 1756-1839
 Mar 18, **Nathaniel James Davis**, 222026, 14965, North Richland Hills, TX, JUNIOR FAMILY/NEW, Richard Ryan, 1756-1839
 Mar 18, **Preston Stokes Davis**, 222025, 14967, North Richland Hills, TX, ACTIVE FAMILY/ NEW, Richard Ryan, 1756-1839
 Mar 18, **Marcus "Mark" Lynn Smith**, 222028, 14968, Bedford, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Isaac Thomas, 1735-1818
 May 5, **Ronald Joe Turner**, 198382, 12354, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, William McElwee, abt 1718-1807
 May 5, **Ronald Joe Turner**, 198382, 12354, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, John Blackford, 1713-bef 1786
July 22, **Robert Anthony Jacobs**, 218481, 14644, Azle, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, William Jacobs, 1737-aft 1815
July 22, **Robert Anthony Jacobs**, 218481, 14644, Azle, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Peter Martin, 1737-1807



FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTRAR'S APPLICATION STATUS REPORT:

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

Applications in progress (National—2, State—5)

[Please note that *The Chisholm Trail News* only list those applications that have been submitted for State and National review.]

[under National Review] **James Frederick Thorp**, 0, 0, Springtown, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John S. Farnum, 1763-1822
[under National Review] **Ronald Joe Turner**, 198382, 12354, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Solomon Robbins, 1756-1798
[under State Review] **Edward Bruce Morgan**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Christian Inabinet, 1749-aft 1790
[under State Review] **Milton Andrew Nantz**, 0, 0, Hudson Oaks, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Michael Looney, Sr., 1751-1839
[under State Review] **Kevin Jon Shellman**, 191113, 12933, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, John Callahan, 1755-1786
[under State Review] **Cody Alton Sheppard**, 0, 0, Weatherford, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Dudley Mask, abt 1755-aft 1819
[under State Review] **Jon Phillip Sprinkle**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, James Dillard Jr., 1755-1832

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.



Thank you for your continued support of the Chapter and the SAR

God Bless America

IMPORTANT LINKS

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>.

General Information

The Sons of the American Revolution is the leading male lineage society that perpetuates the ideals of the War for Independence.

As an historical, educational, and patriotic non-partisan, non-profit corporation organized under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, *we seek to maintain and expand the meaning of patriotism, respect for our national symbols, the value of American citizenship, and the unifying force of "e pluribus unum" that was created from the people of many nations—one nation and one people.*

The *Chisholm Trail News* is published for members and friends of the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter #6, Texas SAR.

The American's Creed

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed, a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States, a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

William Tyler Page, 1917, accepted by the U.S. House of Representatives on April 3, 1918.

Please consider a tax-free donation to the Chapter's Youth Funds which support Chapter Youth Contests. Contact the Chapter Treasurer.