



**Texas Society**  
**Sons of the American Revolution**  
**Chisholm Trail News**



Major K.M. Van Zandt Chapter  
 Fort Worth, Texas  
 July 1, 2023

**NEXT MEETING:** July 15, 2023

**TIME:** 9:00 am

**LOCATION:** Diamond Oaks Country Club  
 5821 Diamond Oaks Dr N, Fort Worth, TX

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

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 2022-2023

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## August Meeting Date Change

Please be aware and mark your calendar now that our August Chapter Meeting will be on **August 12th**, not August 19th.

Diamond Oaks Country Club is completely booked for the weekend of August 19th by another organization. Therefore, we had a choice of either cancelling the meeting for August or moving it to **August 12th**. Please mark your calendar for the same time (9:00 am) on **August 12th** at DOCC.



## Nine Things You May Not Know About the Declaration of Independence

**1. The Declaration of Independence wasn't signed on July 4, 1776.**

On July 1, 1776, the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, and on the following day 12 of the 13 colonies voted in favor of Richard Henry Lee's motion for independence. The delegates then spent the next two days debating and revising the language of a statement drafted by Thomas Jefferson. On July 4, Congress officially adopted the Declaration of Independence, and as a result the date is celebrated as Independence Day. Nearly a month would go by, however, before the actual signing of the document took place. First, New York's delegates didn't officially give their support until July 9 because their home assembly hadn't yet authorized them to vote in favor of independence. Next, it took two weeks for the Declaration to be "engrossed"—written on parchment in a clear hand. Most of the delegates signed on August 2, but several—Elbridge Gerry, Oliver Wolcott, Lewis Morris, Thomas McKean, and Matthew Thornton—signed on a later date. (Two others, John Dickinson and Robert R. Livingston, never signed at all.) The signed parchment copy now resides at the National Archives in the Rotunda for the Charters of Freedom, along-

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side the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

## **2. More than one copy of the Declaration of Independence exists.**

After the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the “Committee of Five”—Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston—was charged with overseeing the reproduction of the approved text. This was completed at the shop of Philadelphia printer John Dunlap. On July 5, Dunlap’s copies were dispatched across the 13 colonies to newspapers, local officials, and the commanders of the Continental troops. These rare documents, known as “Dunlap broadsides,” predate the engrossed version signed by the delegates. Of the hundreds thought to have been printed on the night of July 4, only 26 copies survive. Most are held in museum and library collections, but three are privately owned.

## **3. When news of the Declaration of Independence reached New York City, it started a riot.**

By July 9, 1776, a copy of the Declaration of Independence had reached New York City. With hundreds of British naval ships occupying New York Harbor, revolutionary spirit and military tensions were running high. George Washington, commander of the Continental forces in New York, read the document aloud in front of City Hall. A raucous crowd cheered the inspiring words, and later that day tore down a nearby statue of George III. The statue was subsequently melted down and shaped into more than 42,000 musket balls for the fledgling American army.

## **4. Eight of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were born in the U.K.**

While the majority of the members of the Second Continental Congress were native-born Americans, eight of the men voting for independence from Britain were born in the United Kingdom. Button Gwinnett and Robert Morris were born in England, Francis Lewis was born in Wales, James Wilson and John Witherspoon were born in Scotland, George Taylor and Matthew Thornton were born in Ireland and James Smith hailed from Northern Ireland.

## **5. One signer of the Declaration of Independence later recanted.**

Richard Stockton, a lawyer from Princeton, New Jersey, became the only signer of the Declaration of Independence to recant his support of the revolution. On November 30, 1776, the hapless delegate was captured by the British and thrown in jail. After months of harsh treatment and meager rations, Stockton repudiated his signature on the Declaration of Independence and swore his allegiance to King George III. A broken man when he regained his freedom, he took a new oath of loyalty to the state of New Jersey in December 1777.

## **6. There was a 44-year age difference between the youngest and oldest signers.**

The oldest signer was Benjamin Franklin, 70 years old when he scrawled his name on the parchment. The youngest was Edward Rutledge, a lawyer from South Carolina who was only 26 at the time. Rutledge narrowly beat out fellow South Carolinian Thomas Lynch Jr., just four months his senior, for the title.

## **7. Two additional copies of the Declaration of Independence have been found in the last 25 years.**

In 1989, a Philadelphia man found an original Dunlap Broadside hidden in the back of a picture frame he bought at a flea market for \$4. One of the few surviving copies from the official first printing of the Declaration, it was in excellent condition and sold for \$8.1 million in 2000. A 26th known Dunlap broadside emerged at the British National Archives in 2009, hidden for centuries in a box of papers captured from American colonists during the Revolutionary War. One of three Dunlap broadsides at the National Archives, the copy remains there to this day.

## **8. The Declaration of Independence spent World War II in Fort Knox.**

On December 23, 1941, just over two weeks after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the signed Declaration, together with the Constitution, was removed from public display and prepared for evacuation out of Washington, D.C. Under the supervision of armed guards, the founding document was packed in a specially designed container, latched with padlocks, sealed with lead and placed in a larger box. All told, 150 pounds of protective gear surrounded the parchment. On December 26 and 27, ac-

*(Continued on page 3)*

accompanied by Secret Service agents, it traveled by train to Louisville, Kentucky, where a cavalry troop of the 13th Armored Division escorted it to Fort Knox. The Declaration was returned to Washington, D.C., in 1944.

**9. There IS something written on the back of the Declaration of Independence.**

In the movie *National Treasure*, Nicholas Cage’s character claims that the back of the Declaration contains a treasure map with encrypted instructions from the founding fathers, written in invisible ink. Unfortunately, this is not the case. There is, however, a simpler message, written upside-down across the bottom of the signed document: “Original Declaration of Independence dated 4th July 1776.” No one knows who exactly wrote this or when, but during the Revolutionary War years the parchment was frequently rolled up for transport. It’s thought that the text was added as a label.

*Courtesy of The History Channel, 2022*



**Where Do We Live?**

Have you ever wondered what communities we represent in our chapter? Are we tight-knit? Scattered? The chart below provides an overview of how many of us live in each of the communities we represent. The numbers are as of June 7, 2023.

Ada	OK	1
Aledo	TX	2
Anna	TX	1
Arlington	TX	4
Azle	TX	1
Bartonville	TX	1
Bedford	TX	2
Benbrook	TX	3
Burleson	TX	3
Colleyville	TX	3
Crosby	TX	1
Crowley	TX	1
Denton	TX	2
Denver	CO	1
Edmond	OK	1
Eules	TX	2
Everman	TX	1
Fort Worth	TX	45
Highland Village	TX	1
Houston	TX	1
Hudson Oaks	TX	1
Irving	TX	1
Joshua	TX	1
Keller	TX	1
Matador	TX	1
North Richland Hills	TX	9
Olney	TX	1
Pampa	TX	1
Plano	TX	2
Rapid City	SD	1
Saginaw	TX	1
San Antonio	TX	1
Shepherd	TX	1
Southlake	TX	3
Springtown	TX	1
Trophy Club	TX	1

Graford	TX	1
Grapevine	TX	1
Haslet	TX	1
Heath	TX	2
Hershey	PA	1

Warrenton	VA	1
Watuaga	TX	1
Weatherford	TX	13
Westworth Village	TX	1
Willow Park	TX	1



**June Chapter Meeting**

Past Texas SAR President Drake Peddie was our special guest and program speaker at our June Chapter Meeting. His topic was “What’s Going on with Texas SAR and NSSAR Today.”



Many of us know Drake and his SAR history and consider him a good friend and Compatriot. For those of you who don’t know him, he is a Native Texan, born and raised in Houston. He graduated from the University of Houston with a degree in Electrical Engineering and an MBA in Management from Amberton University. He has worked in Engineering and Engineering Management in the Dallas/Fort Worth area ever since living in the Richardson area most of that time—and still does.

He has been an active member of the Sons of the American Revolution in the Plano Chapter for 20 years this Fall and was sponsored by Past President General Nathan White.

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Drake was twice President of the Plano Chapter (2009-2010) and also the Denton Chapter (2012). Plano won both the National Americanism Award and the President General Cup while he was President. Denton Chapter won Best Chapter in Texas for their size group while President as well.

He received the SAR Patriot Medal in 2012 in Texas—the highest medal in the Texas Society and the State Distinguished Service Medal in 2020.

At the Texas state level, he served on the Council of Chapter Presidents for four years and then was District Vice President for three years for District 6.

He was the State Color Guard Commander and served as the State Secretary for three years, while being the State Meetings Chairman and Host Committee Chairman for the three state conventions hosted in Richardson, as well as the National South Central District meeting in 2021.

He was most recently the State President for the Texas Society of the SAR (2020-2022) - the only two-term President in Texas SAR for the past 100 years.

He currently serves as the Texas Society National Trustee at all National Meetings until July 2023.

Drake is a past President of the Craig Austin Rowley Chapter of the General Society of the War of 1812 in Texas and is currently the State President for that Society.

He is a Past Camp Commander for the E.E. Ellsworth Camp of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Dutch Colonial Society, the Order of Descendants of Pirates & Privateers, the Sons & Daughters of the Pilgrims, the Society of Early Quakers, the Sons & Daughters of both WWI Veterans and WWII Veterans, and the Order of Founders of North America, as well as the National Society of Descendants of Farmers.

In 2018, Drake was knighted by the Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem and is now one of the modern day Knights Templar. Finally, he was most recently commissioned as a new Admiral in the Texas Navy by Governor Greg Abbott in March 2021.

While attending the Chapter Meeting, Drake had the honor of inducting a new member, Mark Todd Nash, whose Patriot Ancestor was Garrett Dungan, born abt

1740 in Pennsylvania, and died before 27 March 1820 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Patriot Dungan served as a Private of Battalion No. 2, Bucks County associators and as a Lieutenant in Pennsylvania.

Mark's application was approved on April 21st and was assigned national membership number 226199.

Welcome, Mark, to the SAR!



Left to right: Vice President Kevin Shellman, President Bobby Gresham, Compatriot Mark Todd Nash, & Texas SAR Past President Drake Peddie



Left to right: Registrar Gerry Gieger, Vice President Kevin Shellman, President Bobby Gresham, Compatriot Mark Nash, and Texas SAR Past President Drake Peddie

# Van Zandt Bestows SAR Life Saving Awards

## PARKER COUNTY HOSPITAL DISTRICT EMTs

On Monday, June 19th, at the Parker County Hospital District EMS Training Center in Weatherford, Texas, officers and compatriots of the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter #6, Fort Worth, recognized and honored two EMTs with the SAR Life Saving Medal.

On February 14, 2023, "an 18-Wheeler rear-ended another 18-Wheeler at interstate speeds on I-20 in Weatherford. The driver of the vehicle was trapped inside; he was unconscious and barely breathing upon the arrival of our EMS crew. They inserted a rescue-airway device and started breathing for the patient until he could be removed from the cab. The driver had significant injuries to his lower extremities, including an amputated leg, requiring x3 tourniquets to be placed to stop the bleeding. Two of our Critical Care Paramedics, Mindy Lane and Jordan Tolliver, were sent to the incident. The patient was intubated, given two units of blood and one unit of plasma. The patient's breathing deteriorated, so the critical care medics performed bilateral finger thoracostomies."

"Their advanced training and expertise prevented a loss of life and allowed the victim to make a full recovery despite the loss of a leg."

The Parker County Hospital District provides emergency medical services in Parker County. EMS Units are all staffed with Paramedics in Mobile Intensive Care Units.

Two months after the incident, Mindy and Jordan met the patient and his family.

In addition, Mindy and Jordan received a Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Challenge Coin.



L to r: Past President James Alderman, Compatriot Cody Sheppard, Past President Mike Connelley, President Bobby Gresham, Mindy Lane, Jordan Tolliver, Mrs. Tolliver and their son, Past President Vaughn Oliver, Texas SAR Historian & Chapter Historian John Anderson, Compatriot Bill Goodman (Arlington Chapter & Weatherford resident), and Texas SAR Vice President District 5 & Past President Ron Turner



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**FORT WORTH POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS**

On Tuesday, June 20, 2023, chapter officers and compatriots recognized and honored three officers of the Fort Worth Police Department for saving the life of a kidnapped, abandoned infant.

On May 18th, officers responded around 7:00 pm to reports of a kidnapping. A woman reported that a man had jumped into her car and taken off with her 6-month old baby boy still in the car. The search for the car was immediately bolstered with officers from other divisions including narcotics, gang, and direct response units. It took them an hour and 20 minutes to find the car, about a mile and a half away from the home of the mother, but the baby wasn't in it.

A suspect was taken into custody when police found the car and officers questioned him while they continued to search the area. By this time, darkness was quickly approaching. The suspect directed the officers to where the baby was abandoned. It took about five minutes for Sgt. Ronnie Chau and Officers Steve Smith and Wesley Davis to find the baby in a ravine located off a dead-end street in a residential area. The ravine was about half a mile away from where the car was located. Fortunately, the baby was unharmed but the outcome could have been much different if not for the swift response by the Fort Worth Police Department and especially the three officers involved.

For their actions, the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter awarded the three police officers with the SAR Life Saving Medal. They also each received a Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Challenge Coin.

Unfortunately, Officer Wesley Davis was not able to attend the ceremony but will receive his medal, certificate, and Challenge Coin from FWPDP management.

Following the ceremony, Texas SAR Vice President District 5 Ron Turner presented FWPDP Chief Neil Noakes with a Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter Challenge Coin. In return, Chief Noakes presented each SAR Compatriot with his personal FWPDP Challenge Coin.

Members of the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter enjoy a great rapport with the Fort Worth Police Department and vice versa. They are very appreciative of our efforts to honor and recognize their officers with the SAR Public Service awards.



L to r: FWPDP Chief Neil Noakes, Sgt. Ronnie Chau, Officer Steve Smith, President Bobby Gresham, and Past President Mike Connelley



President Bobby Gresham presents Officer Steve Smith with the SAR Life Saving Medal and Certificate, along with a Chapter Challenge Coin.



President Bobby Gresham presents Officer Steve Smith with the SAR Life Saving Medal and Certificate, along with a Chapter Challenge Coin.

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L to r: Assistant Chief Joseph Sparrow, Executive Assistant Chief Robert Alldredge, Past Chapter President James Alderman, Chief of Police Neil Noakes, Sgt. Ronnie Chau, Officer Steve Smith, Chapter President Bobby Gresham, Past Chapter President Mike Connelley, Texas SAR Vice President District 5 & Past Chapter President Ron Turner, Chapter Historian John Anderson, and Compatriot Capt. David Fleming



Texas SAR Vice President District 5 Ron Turner presented a Chapter Challenge Coin to FWPD Chief Neil Noakes.



In return, Chief Noakes presented each SAR Compatriot with his personal FWPD Challenge Coin.



## The Battle of White Marsh

### BATTLE SUMMARY

The Battle of White Marsh (aka Battle of Edge Hill) was a battle fought in the area surrounding Whitemarsh Township, Pennsylvania. The battle, which took the form of a series of skirmish actions, was the last major engagement of 1777 between British and American forces.

General George Washington spent the weeks after his defeat at Germantown encamped with the Continental Army in various locations throughout Montgomery County, just north of British-occupied Philadelphia. In

early November, the Americans established an entrenched position approximately 16 miles north of Philadelphia along the Wissahickon Creek and Sandy Run, primarily situated on several hills between Old York Road and Bethlehem Pike. From here, Washington monitored British troop movements in Philadelphia and evaluated his options.

On December 4, General William Howe, the commander-in-chief of British forces in North America, led a sizable contingent of troops out of Philadelphia in one last attempt to destroy Washington and the Continental Army before the onset of winter. After a series of skirmishes,

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Howe called off the attack and returned to Philadelphia without engaging Washington in a decisive conflict.

With the British back in Philadelphia, Washington was able to march his troops to winter quarters at Valley Forge.

#### FACTS ABOUT THE BATTLE OF WHITE MARSH

- **Armies** - American Forces was commanded by Gen. George Washington and consisted of about 11,000 Soldiers. British Forces was commanded by Gen. William Howe and consisted of about 14,000 Soldiers.
- **Casualties** - American casualties were estimated to be 90 killed/wounded and 32 missing/captured. British casualties was approximately 19 killed, 60 wounded, 33 missing, and 238 deserted.
- **Outcome** - The result of the battle was Inconclusive. The battle was part of the Philadelphia Campaign 1777-78.

#### PRELUDE

After their defeat at Germantown, Washington's army retreated along Skippack Pike to Pawling's Mill, beyond the Perkiomen Creek, where they remained encamped until October 8. They then marched east on Skippack Pike, turned left on Forty-Foot Road, and marched to Sumneytown Pike, where they camped on the property of Frederick Wampole near Kulpsville in Towamencin Township.

On October 16, Washington's forces marched to Methacton, one group via Forty-Foot Road and Skippack Pike, the other on Sumneytown Pike and North Wales Road.

On October 20, they marched down Skippack Pike to Whitpain.

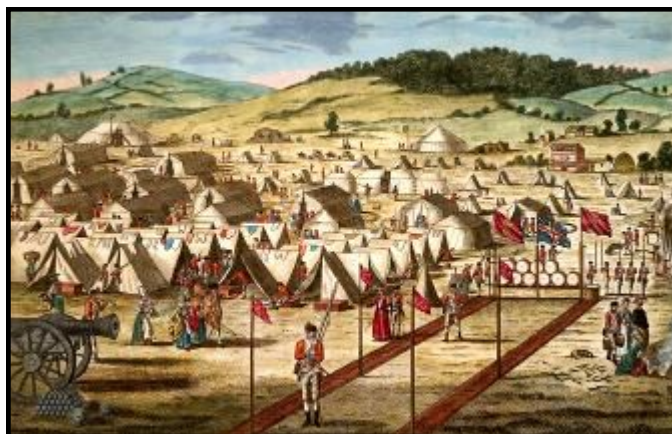
On November 2, Washington marched his forces—one column via Skippack Pike and the other on Morris Road and present-day Pennsylvania Avenue—to White Marsh, approximately 13 miles northwest of Philadelphia.

In early December, Howe decided to make one last attempt to destroy Washington's army before the onset of winter, and he began preparations for the attack on the American forces who were rumored to be in the process of moving to a new camp.

Washington's intelligence network, led by Major John Clark, became aware of British plans to surprise the Americans, through a Quaker housewife named Lydia Darragh. The Continental Army was ready when Howe marched out of Philadelphia, with a force of approximately 14,000 men, at midnight on December 4. The advance column, led by Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis, headed up Germantown Pike. A second column, led by Major General Wilhelm von Knyphausen, marched toward the American left.

Washington and his men are itching for a fight. Washington, who has heard grumbling from Congress after losing two major battles and the city of Philadelphia in three months, would like nothing better than one more dance with Howe. Washington's soldiers would like nothing better than a chance to take out their frustrations on Howe's Redcoats.

It is the first week of December. The Continental Army, encamped for the last month at Whitemarsh, 13 miles northwest of Philadelphia, is waiting for an attack that Washington's spies have assured him is coming. Dug into heavily wooded hills, the Continental troops are in an ugly mood. They are cold, hungry, and tired. And they haven't been paid since late summer. They occupy fortified high ground, a circumstance that fosters feelings of invulnerability. The night sky has convinced some American soldiers that a big battle is coming.



A bloody battle is, indeed, what Howe has in mind, as he marches nearly his entire army - about 12,000 British and German troops - out of Philadelphia late on the bitterly cold night of December 4th, leaving only 3,000 troops

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behind. Hoping for a decisive victory (or at least to push Washington's army back so British troops can safely venture outside the city on foraging expeditions), Howe means to make one last attack on the Continental Army before winter closes in.

Howe has had two strategic goals in 1777. He achieved one when his army occupied Philadelphia at the end of September. The other, destroying Washington's army, has eluded him, even though he defeated the Americans at the Brandywine and Germantown. Both Howe and Washington are operating in the shadow of the devastating British defeat at Saratoga.

Howe knows that he may be criticized for not doing more to assist Lieutenant General John Burgoyne, the vanquished British commander, in Burgoyne's invasion of New York from Canada. Howe has already offered his resignation to the ministry in London, complaining that the ministry has not given him enough manpower.

Washington, too, is watching his back. Some in Congress and the army have begun whispering about his leadership, particularly Brigadier General Thomas Conway, a French citizen of Irish birth serving in the Continental Army. Conway believes that Major General Horatio Gates, the victor of Saratoga, should replace Washington as commander-in-chief. While Washington is irked by the criticism, he hasn't let it affect his judgment. With his customary desire to see things for himself, he has left his headquarters to scout the British defenses of Philadelphia.

Washington finds the British fortifications, running from Kensington on the Delaware River to the Upper Ferry on the Schuylkill, "much stronger than I had reason to expect for the accounting I had received." An attack on Philadelphia is out of the question. How fortunate for Washington, then, that Howe has decided to come to him. So eager is Washington to entertain Howe that he pronounces himself on December 1 "disappointed" that the British have not yet attacked.

Howe and his officers have done their best to keep the impending attack a secret, but the British preparations have not escaped the notice of sharp-eyed Philadelphians, who have passed on the information to Washington's spymasters.



## BATTLE BEGINS

On December 4, after drawing six days' rations, the British march out of Philadelphia at midnight. When they show up just outside Chestnut Hill in the predawn hours, the Americans - about 15,000 strong, including reinforcements from Gates' army, are awake and waiting for them. Washington orders the Pennsylvania militia on his right flank forward "to skirmish with their Light, advanced parties." The fight is short and fierce; the militia commander, General William Irvine, is captured, and the Pennsylvanians retreat.

The action opens three days of maneuvering, as Howe's troops move back and forth across the American front, keeping about a mile away, looking for an opening. Behind their lines, the Americans shadow the British feints, denying Howe any point of attack. As Howe's soldiers march and counter march, they take out their wrath on the civilian population, burning houses as they go.

On December 6, Johann Ewald, a German officer serving with the British, describes the scene of the night as the army burns houses in the villages of Cresheim and Beggarstown: "The sight was horrible. The night was very dark. The blazing flames spread about with all swiftness and the wind blew violently. The cries of human voices of the young and old, who had seen their belongings consumed by the flames without saving anything, put everyone in a melancholy."

Even American opponents of the war are aghast. Robert Morton, a teenage Quaker from Philadelphia, writes in his diary that the soldiers "committed great outrages on the inhabitants... as if the sole purpose of the expedition

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was to destroy and to spread ruin and desolation, to dispose the inhabitants to rebellion by despoiling their property...."

On December 7, Howe makes one last effort to turn the American left flank by way of Abington and Edge Hill, a ridge that runs parallel to the American lines. Washington quickly counters with Colonel Daniel Morgan's rifle corps and Maryland militia. The Americans retreat after some sharp fighting, but the British also pull back. Small-scale fights, known collectively as the Battle of Edge Hill, go on throughout the day in the thick woods, but no full-scale battle develops.

#### AFTERMATH

Washington is disappointed. "I sincerely wish, that they had made an Attack," he writes to Congress. "The Issue in all probability, from the disposition of our Troops and the strong situation of our Camp, would have been fortunate and happy."

On December 8, Howe, realizing he can neither outflank Washington nor draw him into the open, marches back to Philadelphia.

On December 11, the Continental Army left White Marsh for Valley Forge.

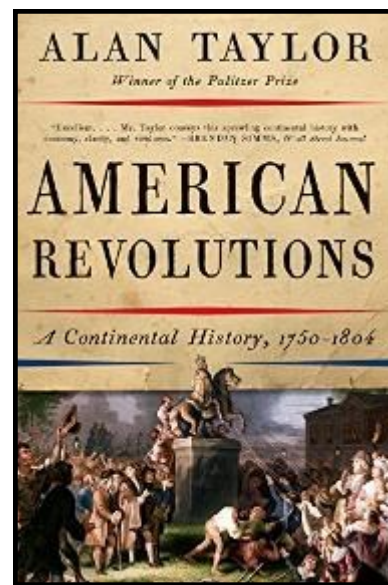
The following April, Howe resigned his post and returned to Britain, and was replaced by General Henry Clinton. Following France's entry into the war, the British evacuated Philadelphia overland the following spring, and while en route to New York City, they were attacked by Washington at the Battle of Monmouth.

<https://revolutionarywar.us/>



## American Revolutions: A Continental History, 1750-1804

By Alan Taylor



The American Revolution is often portrayed as a high-minded, orderly event whose capstone, the Constitution, provided the nation its democratic framework. Alan Taylor, a two-time Pulitzer Prize winner, gives us a different creation story in this magisterial history. The American Revolution builds like a ground fire overspreading Britain's colonies, fueled by local

conditions and resistant to control. Emerging from the continental rivalries of European empires and their native allies, the revolution pivoted on western expansion as well as seaboard resistance to British taxes. When war erupted, Patriot crowds harassed Loyalists and nonpartisans into compliance with their cause. The war exploded in set battles like Saratoga and Yorktown and spread through continuing frontier violence.

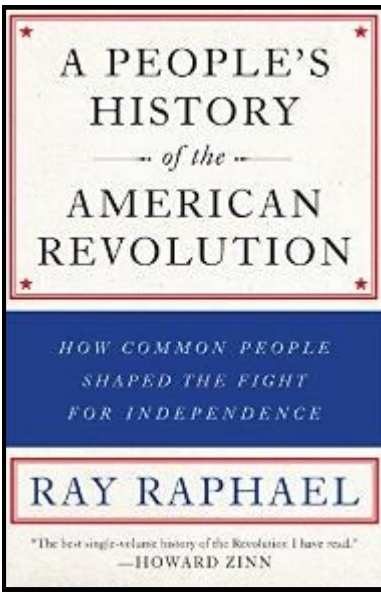
The discord smoldering within the fragile new nation called forth a movement to concentrate power through a Federal Constitution. Assuming the mantle of "We the People," the advocates of national power ratified the new frame of government. But it was Jefferson's expansive

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“empire of liberty” that carried the revolution forward, propelling white settlement and slavery west, preparing the ground for a new conflagration.

## A People’s History of the American Revolution: How Common People Shaped the Fight for Independence

By Ray Raphael



“The best single-volume history of the Revolution I have read.” —Howard Zinn

Upon its initial publication, Ray Raphael’s magisterial *A People’s History of the American Revolution* was hailed by NPR’s *Fresh Air* as “relentlessly aggressive and unsentimental.” With impeccable skill, Raphael presented a

wide array of fascinating scholarship within a single volume, employing a bottom-up approach that has served as a revelation.

*A People’s History of the American Revolution* draws upon diaries, personal letters, and other Revolutionary-era treasures, weaving a thrilling “you are there” narrative—“a tapestry that uses individual experiences to illustrate the larger stories”. Raphael shifts the focus away from George Washington and Thomas Jefferson to the slaves they owned, the Indians they displaced, and the men and boys who did the fighting (*Los Angeles Times Book Review*).

This “remarkable perspective on a familiar part of American history” helps us appreciate more fully the incredible diversity of the American Revolution (*Kirkus Reviews*).

“Through letters, diaries, and other accounts, Raphael shows these individuals—white women and men of the

farming and laboring classes, free and enslaved African Americans, Native Americans, loyalists, and religious pacifists—acting for or against the Revolution and enduring a war that compounded the difficulties of everyday life.” —*Library Journal*

“A tour de force . . . Ray Raphael has probably altered the way in which future historians will see events.” —*The Sunday Times*



### Chapter Challenge Coins

**\$10 per coin**

Available at all Chapter Meetings  
Available via USPS with \$1.50 postage fee

Contact Ron Turner to order

This is the perfect way to advertise the SAR and our Chapter by handing out challenge coins to non-members, family, and friends!





Texas Genealogical College (TGC) was founded in Houston in 2015 as a non-commercial organization dedicated to serving the Texas genealogical and heritage society communities. TGC provides a forum for genealogical, lineage, heritage, and heraldic societies to collaborate and conduct society meetings.

Texas Genealogical College's purpose is to serve as a conduit for each member hereditary organization to spread the word about the qualifications for membership, in each, and their respective events and activities. Additionally, TGC holds an annual educational seminar and awards banquet honoring prominent members of the Texas genealogical community.

Texas Genealogical College's goal is to provide every Texas Genealogical College member, who share the same common intellectual curiosity, scholarship and higher standards to become more educated in genealogy research.

Texas Genealogical College was formed for the following reasons:

- To promote and support genealogical education through the development and improvement of genealogical skills and competencies of Texas Genealogical College members through virtual seminars, and
- To promote and support the Lynn Forney Young Scholarship, and
- To promote and support the Texas Genealogical Hall of Fame to recognize men and women for their outstanding leadership and exceptional genealogical work, and
- To publish a periodic directory of members, and
- To promote and support an informational website; i.e., [www.texasgenealogicalcollege.org](https://www.texasgenealogicalcollege.org), and
- To promote and support interaction among our members through social media.

A basic membership in the Texas Genealogical College is open to any member of a lineage, hereditary, genealogical, historical, or heraldic society for only \$50.00 annually.

The Membership Application and Dues Form is located at:

<https://texasgenealogicalcollege.org/files/2023DUESAPPLICATIONFORM-1.30.2023.pdf>



Texas Genealogical College

The Lynn Forney Young Scholarship is named in honor of Texas Genealogical College Co-Founder Lynn Forney Young.

Texas Genealogical College seeks to promote and support genealogical education through the genealogical programs at Boston University by providing the Lynn Forney Young Scholarship to deserving applicants. Development and improvement of genealogical skills and competencies is a meaningful way to contribute to the genealogical, heritage and lineage society communities.

Scholarship funds for the deserving recipient of The Lynn Forney Young Scholarship will be paid directly to Boston University to cover or partially cover the tuition cost of either the Genealogical Principles Course (a 7-week online course) or the Certificate in Genealogical Research Course (a 15-week online course). Scholarship funds will be distributed directly to Boston University.

Additional information about the Boston University's Genealogy Studies Program can be found on their website:

<https://genealogyonline.bu.edu/>

*Compatriot  
Society Anniversaries*

*July*

Allan V. Gillmore	50 years
James J. Davis	45 years
Raymond L. Leftwich	25 years
James V. Cunningham	10 years
Charles K. Webster	10 years
Christopher K. Hull	8 years
Charles L. Boyd	6 years
Billy E. Thompson	6 years
Richard V. Wilson	5 years
Robert L. Goode, Jr.	4 years
Wayne A. Heide	4 years
Matthew L. Achorn	3 years
Richard B. Mitchell	3 years
Joe F. Turner	3 years

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

**MEMBERSHIP STATUS**

Our chapter membership levels as of June 4, 2023, are:

Active / Current Member .....	109
<i>NSSAR Life.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>TXSSAR Perpetual .....</i>	<i>9</i>
Active/New Member.....	8
Active/Reinstated (current yr) .....	2
Active/Reinstated (Over 1 yr).....	0
<i>Deceased (current yr).....</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Deceased Perpetual (current yr).....</i>	<i>0</i>
Dual w/Other Primary State.....	2
Emeritus (50+ years) .....	0
Junior Member/Reinstated.....	0
Junior SAR Member.....	3
<i>Non-Paid Junior Member .....</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Not Paid (Current Year) .....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Not Paid Dual State .....</i>	<i>1</i>
Reinstated/Transferred In.....	1
Transferred In.....	0
Dual Members (other chapters).....	3

Our active membership currently is **122**.



# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

## 2023

July 4	Rough Riders Game, 7:00 pm, Frisco <b>(CG-N)</b>
July 15	Chapter Meeting, 9:00am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
July 13-20	133rd NSSAR Congress, Orlando, Florida <b>(CG-N)</b>
July 29	Texas SAR Summer Boom (Zoom) <b>(CG-S)</b>
August 12	Chapter Meeting, 9:00am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
August 25-26	NSSAR South Central District Meeting, Wichita, Kansas <b>(CG-N)</b>
September 16	Chapter Meeting, 9:00am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
September 21-23	Fall Leadership Conference, Louisville, KY <b>(CG-N)</b>
October 20-22	Texas SAR Fall Board of Managers Meeting, College Station
October 21	Chapter Meeting, 9:00am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
November 11	Veterans Day Parade, 11:00 am Panther Island Parking Lot, Fort Worth <b>(CG-N)</b>
November 12	Massing of the Colors, 2:00 pm, Birchman Baptist Church, Fort Worth <b>(CG-N)</b>
November 18	Chapter Meeting, 9:00am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
December 16	Wreaths Across America, 12:00 noon, Oakwood Cemetery, Fort Worth <b>(CG-N)</b>

## 2024

TBD	129th Annual Texas SAR State Convention, San Antonio, TX <b>(CG-S)</b>
July 10-16	134th NSSAR Congress, Lancaster, Pennsylvania <b>(CG-N)</b>

## 2025

TBD	130th Annual Texas SAR State Convention, TBA, TX <b>(CG-S)</b>
July 12-18	135th NSSAR Congress, Uncasville , Connecticut <b>(CG-N)</b>

**(CG)** = Color Guard event, **(C)** = Chapter, **(S)** = State, **(N)** = National

## 250th Anniversary of the American Revolution

### 2025-2033

### Want one of these?

Vice President District 5 Ron Turner

will give you one of these lapel pins when you bring in and sponsor a new member application and NSSAR approves it.

It's just that easy!



*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.*



## CHAPTER REGISTRAR'S REPORT (as of June 30th):

### Applications in progress (National—9, State—2)

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

- [**National Review Pended**] Kenneth Kimberlin Brimer Jr, 178249, 10933, Aledo, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Michael Wilfong, abt 1722-1811
- [**National Review**] Kenneth Kimberlin Brimer Jr, 178249, 10933, Aledo, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Joseph Benton, 1749-1837
- [**National Review Pended**] Joseph Paul DeWoody, 212833, 14126, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, James Alexander, 1739-aft 1790
- [**National Review**] Robert Anthony Jacobs, 218481, 14644, Azle, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Noah Wiswall, 1727-1813
- [**National Review**] Tanner Allan Smith, 220894, 14872, Boulder, CO, SUPPLEMENTAL, Wilkins C. Smith, 1766-1861
- [**National Review**] Charles William Thomas, 221400, 14897, Weatherford, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Joseph Rhoades, abt 1745-bef 1799
- [**National Review Pended**] Ronald Joe Turner, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Miles Abernathy, abt 1728-bef 1790
- [**National Review Pended**] Ronald Joe Turner, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, John Calvin McElwee, 1765-1843
- [**National Review**] Ronald Joe Turner, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Joseph Barnett, 1731-1802
- [**State Review**] Kevin Jon Shellman, 191113, 12933, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, John Callahan, 1755-1786
- [**State Review**] Stephen Ray Wilson, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, **NEW**, James Wilson, 1740-1825



## FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTRAR'S APPLICATION STATUS REPORT:

### Applications Approved in 2023 [approved and registered since the last newsletter]

- Jan 27, Bryant McLean Jarrell, 225131, 0, Hudson Oaks, TX, **NEW**, George Martin Shofner, 1758-1838
- Feb 17, Joseph Paul DeWoody, 212833, 14126, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, James Black, 1728-1818
- Feb 17, Joseph Paul DeWoody, 212833, 14126, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Moses Hurt, abt 1725-bef 1806
- Feb 17, Joseph Paul DeWoody, 212833, 14126, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Adam Lackey, bp 1759-1836
- Feb 17, Joseph Paul DeWoody, 212833, 14126, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Alexander Oliver, 1736-1830
- Feb 17, Joseph Paul DeWoody, 212833, 14126, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Micajah Stone, abt 1745-bef 1799
- Feb 17, Joseph Paul DeWoody, 212833, 14126, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, James Turner, 1710-bef 1793
- Mar 24, Richard Leon Vandever, 225752, 15707, North Richland Hills, TX, **NEW**, Peter Doshier, 1762-1838
- Mar 24, Colton Lawrence Williams, 225479, 15704, Southlake, TX, FAMILY **NEW**, John Floyd, 1758-1836
- Mar 24, Nathaniel David Williams, 225750, 15705, Southlake, TX, FAMILY **NEW**, John Floyd, 1758-1836
- Mar 24, Samuel Clay Williams, 225751, 15706, Southlake, TX, FAMILY **NEW**, John Floyd, 1758-1836
- Apr 21, Mark Todd Nash, 226199, 15757, Southlake, TX, **NEW**, Garret Dungan, abt 1740-bef 1820
- Apr 28, Kenneth Kimberlin Brimer Jr, 178249, 10933, Aledo, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, John W. Connally, 1765-aft 1819
- May 12, John Wayne Wheat, 226536, 0, Weatherford, TX, **NEW**, Edward Jackson, 1755-1845
- May 26, Joe Vic Wade, 226754, 0, Fort Worth, TX, **NEW**, James Turner, abt 1745-bef 1806



- July 3            Matthew Micajah Truitt
- July 7            Bobby W. Rushing
- July 8            Robert James Devine
- Robert Maitland Howe Jr.
- July 9            Kenneth Roston Cox
- July 11           James Edward Alderman
- July 12           Mikel James Lokensgard
- July 21           Zachary Vann Cunningham
- July 24           John David Peet
- July 26           John David Anderson Jr.
- Scotte Linn Clark
- Rolland Jory Moraine
- Colton Lawrence Williams
- July 29           Thomas Paul Wilkinson
- July 31           Tommie Rosnald Harvey
- John William Via III

## 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>





## 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 Vann Cunningham, at email address: [b155549@gmail.com](mailto:b155549@gmail.com).



*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.**