



Texas Society
Sons of the American Revolution
Chisholm Trail News



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

NEXT MEETING: August 12, 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.



July Chapter Meeting

Our special guest and speaker at our July Chapter meeting was Mike Caldwell. Mike is a retired Air Force Colonel with 24 years of service and is the Senior Director, Operations and Veteran Engagement, National Medal of Honor Museum Foundation. He talked about the construction of the museum which started in Arlington on March 22, 2022. The Foundation expects to open the museum on March 25, 2025. The Foundation has raised \$231 million and needs a further \$43 million to complete the museum. The Top Out Ceremony occurred on July 20th when the last piece of the highest steel was installed. To date, more than 100,000 labor hours have been

used.



(Continued on page 2)

Mike brought an unissued Medal of Honor which he passed around the room and allowed each attendee to hold the medal.

There are three types of medals issued for the Army, Air Force, and Navy. Members of the Marines and Coast Guard receive the Navy version of the medal.



The medal was first authorized by President Abraham Lincoln in 1861. Out of 40 million soldiers that served, 3,516 medals have been awarded. Sixty-five medal recipients are alive today with the average age being 80. Eight recipients live in Texas with three of those living in North Texas.

pinning of the SAR Lapel Rosette. Vice President District 5 Ron Turner, assisted by Sherrye Woodworth, worked for almost two years to find and document a Patriot for Joe.

Joe's Patriot is James Turner, born about 1745 and died sometime before 1806 in Amherst County, Virginia. He served as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Amherst County, Virginia Militia, 1778-1779, and furnished supplies to the Army.

Vice President, District 5 Ron Turner, a George Washington Endowment Fund Fellow presented a George Washington Endowment Fund Fellow Certificate to Compatriot Steven Hole. He also pinned the George Washington Fellow lapel pin to Steven's coat lapel. Anyone can become a George Washington Fellow by making a \$1,000 contribution to the George Washington Endowment Fund. The Fund enables NSSAR projects and committees by using 80% of the earnings.



Mike spoke about four medal recipients from North Texas which included Robert Law, Neel Kearby, George O'Brien, and Horace Carswell.

A Medal of Honor monument is also planned for the Mall in Washington, D.C., next to the Lincoln Memorial at a cost of \$50 million.



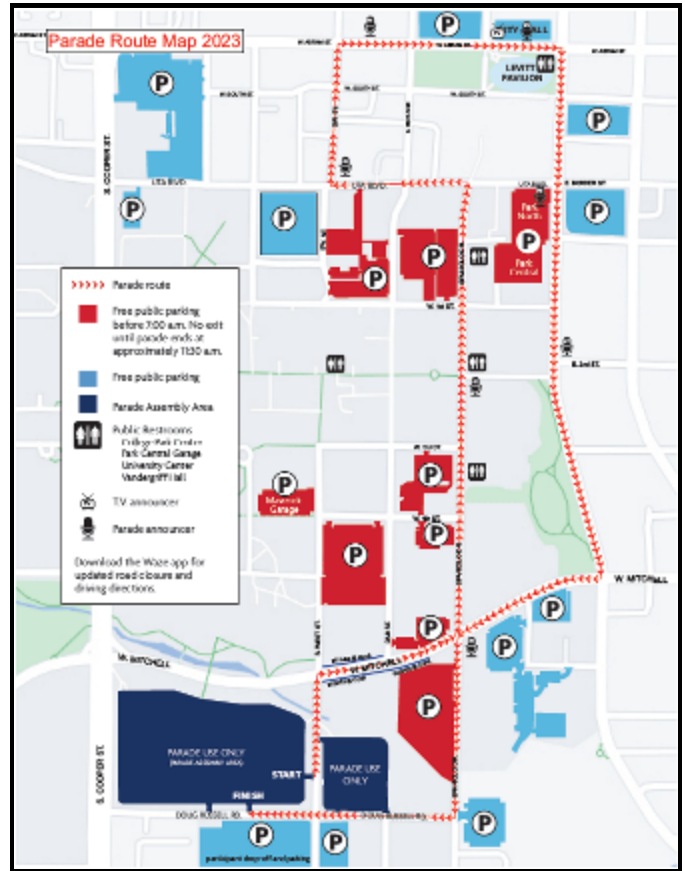
President Bobby Gresham inducted new Compatriot Joe Wade into the SAR. Registrar Gerry Gieger assisted by



A good attendance in July

July 4th Parade

Members of the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter joined with members of the Arlington Chapter to march in Arlington's July 4th Parade. The Arlington Independence Day Parade is one of the largest 4th of July parades in the United States, the largest in Texas, and one of the longest running annual events in Arlington.



Maj. K.M. Van Zandt members who participated were James Alderman, Kevin Shellman, Vann Cunningham, Bobby Gresham, and dual member John Anderson.

The Arlington Chapter borrowed the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter trailer again this year. They also repeated their float of George Washington crossing the Delaware.



(Continued on page 4)

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>



**First
Lastname**

Title

Maj. K.M Van Zandt Chapter
Fort Worth



**First
Lastname**

Title

Maj. K.M Van Zandt Chapter
Fort Worth



In Memoriam

JOE FRANCIS TURNER

13 Feb 1926 – 02 Jul 2023

NSSAR 216202

Texas SAR 14410



ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE GREATEST GENERATION LOST BUT NEVER FORGOTTEN!

Compatriot Joe Francis Turner, 97, entered the Kingdom of Heaven at his home in Irving, Texas, on July 2, 2023.

He was born in Gober, Texas, on February 13, 1926, to Ira Cornelius and Effie (Durham) Turner, the youngest of 10 children. He grew up in Bonham, Texas, and graduated from Bonham High School in 1943. He worked for the Texas Pacific Railway after high school until he enlisted in the U.S. Navy on February 12, 1944. He attended the Naval Training Facility in Farragut, Idaho. He served as a Radarman 2nd Class on board the aircraft carrier USS Admiralty Islands (CVE-99) and saw service throughout the Pacific Ocean during World War II. While on the USS Admiralty Islands, he participated in the Invasion of Iwo Jima, the Battle of Okinawa, and Operation Magic Carpet. He was discharged on January 15, 1946, at Camp Wallace, Texas.

He married Mary Elizabeth Oates of Bailey and Bonham, Texas, on October 5, 1946, in Houston, Texas, and attended the University of Houston. After his freshman year he did not return to school as Mary Beth was now expecting their first child. Instead, they returned to Bon-

ham and he went back to work for the Texas Pacific Railway. A son was born in August 1947 and a daughter joined the family in April 1949.

Joe began a long career with Delta Airlines in November 1947 at Dallas Love Field, and then later at Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport. After witnessing the crash of Delta 191 at DFW on August 2, 1985, he took early retirement in 1986 as that event affected him greatly.

He and Mary Beth were charter members of Plymouth Park Baptist Church in Irving, Texas. He was a member of the local chapter of Delta Pioneers.

Joe became a member of the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter of the Texas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on July 17, 2020, when his application based on Captain George Roebuck Jr., South Carolina Militia, was approved by National SAR.

He was preceded in death by his parents; brothers, Virgil, a baby boy, Donald, Kenneth, and Glen; sisters, Juanita, Lois and infant twins Eloise and Melodise. Mary Beth preceded him in death on March 24, 1992. He then met Ima Jeanette (Harvey) Gage and they were married on February 24, 1993, in Irving, Texas. Jeanette preceded him in death on July 25, 2014. His daughter, Karen Lynn Turner, preceded him in death on November 9, 2021.

Joe is survived by his son, Ronald J. Turner (Janice) of Euless, Texas; granddaughter, Jennifer L. Justison (Jason Ankrom) of Heidelberg, Pennsylvania; grandson, David S. Turner of Fort Worth, Texas; great-grandchildren, Samantha N. Youngblood of Avalon, Pennsylvania, and Ryan B. Youngblood (fiancée Abby McLean), of Burgettstown, Pennsylvania.

A Graveside Service with Military Honors occurred at Oak Grove Cemetery in Irving, Texas, on July 7, 2023, where he was laid to rest beside his beloved Mary Beth.



Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him. May the souls of all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

The Battle of Monmouth

The Battle of Monmouth was fought in Monmouth County, New Jersey and was part of the Philadelphia Campaign 1777-78. The Continental Army attacked the rear of the British Army column as they left Monmouth Court House (modern Freehold Borough). It is also known as the Battle of Monmouth Courthouse.

Unsteady handling of lead Continental elements by Major General Charles Lee had allowed British rearguard commander, Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis, to seize the initiative, but Washington's timely arrival on the battlefield rallied the Americans along a hilltop hedge-row. Sensing the opportunity to smash the Continentals, Cornwallis pressed his attack and captured the hedgerow in stifling heat.

Washington consolidated his troops in a new line on heights behind marshy ground, used his artillery to fix the British in their positions, then brought up a four-gun battery under Major General Nathanael Greene on nearby Combs Hill to enfilade the British line, requiring Cornwallis to withdraw.

Finally, Washington tried to hit the exhausted British rear guard on both flanks, but darkness forced the end of the engagement. Both armies held the field, but the British commanding general General Henry Clinton withdrew undetected at midnight to resume his army's march to New York City.

While Cornwallis protected the main British column

from any further American attack, Washington had fought his opponent to a standstill after a pitched and prolonged engagement. This was the first time that Washington's army had achieved such a result.

PRELUDE

Lee, Washington's second-in-command, advised awaiting developments as he did not wish to commit the American force against the British regulars. However, Washington determined that the British column was vulnerable to attack as it traveled across New Jersey with its baggage train, and moved from Valley Forge in pursuit.

Washington was still undecided how to attack the British column, and held a council of war. The council, however, was divided on the issue; with a small group of officers including Brigadier General Anthony Wayne urging a partial attack on the British column while it was strung out on the road. Lee was still cautious, advising only harassing attacks with light forces.

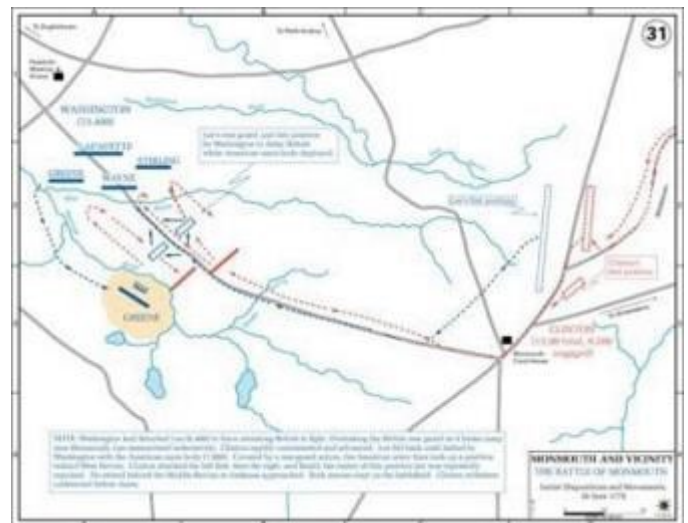
On June 26, Washington chose to send 4,000 men as an advance force to strike at the British rear guard as they departed Monmouth Courthouse, in order to delay the British withdrawal until the main American force could give battle.

BATTLE BEGINS

On June 28, in the morning, the British were camped along Dutch Lane and the Freehold-Mount Holly Road,



Picture of Monmouth Courthouse



Battle Map of Monmouth Courthouse

(Continued on page 7)

while the main Continental Army was camped at Manalapan Bridge, four miles west of Englishtown.

At **8:00 AM**, Lee's advance body of 5,000 troops and 12 guns approached the British rear guard a few miles north of Monmouth Court House. They slowly moved forward. Dickinson reported that he was engaged with the British and they seemed to be falling back.

Wayne's division skirmished with a British converging party, but almost immediately Lee lost command of this situation. He issued various orders moving units from one place to another, never developed a clear plan of attack, and his subordinates became confused.

Lee had failed to gather data on the ground or the position of the British, and now he heard conflicting reports that the British was moving out and that they were preparing an attack. Lee was annoyed at the lack of intelligence about the British, which he had failed to order gathered.

The British were both falling back, moving their baggage, and preparing an attack with the rear-guard, but Lee couldn't get reports that clearly stated this.

Lee finally got a picture of the British placements in his head and ordered units to move to their left and right, to cut off the 1,500-man British rear guard and capture them. Units marched out to the flanks, but then received no orders.

Wayne, in the center, was told to feint an attack. Lee wanted hold the rear guard while he encircled the British, but his officers didn't know the plan.

Wayne's brigade was the first to make contact with the British, just north of Monmouth. The spreading fight alerted Clinton to the proximity of a significant American column in his rear. Brigadier General Wilhelm von Knyphausen was ordered to watch his left flank and continue marching.

Meanwhile, Clinton turned Cornwallis's wing of 14 battalions and the 16th Light Dragoons around to meet and crush Lee's vanguard before the rest of the American army could reach the field.

The British movement disrupted Lee's plan to isolate and destroy their rear guard, and threatened the American right flank. Lee sent Lafayette towards the right to sup-

port it.

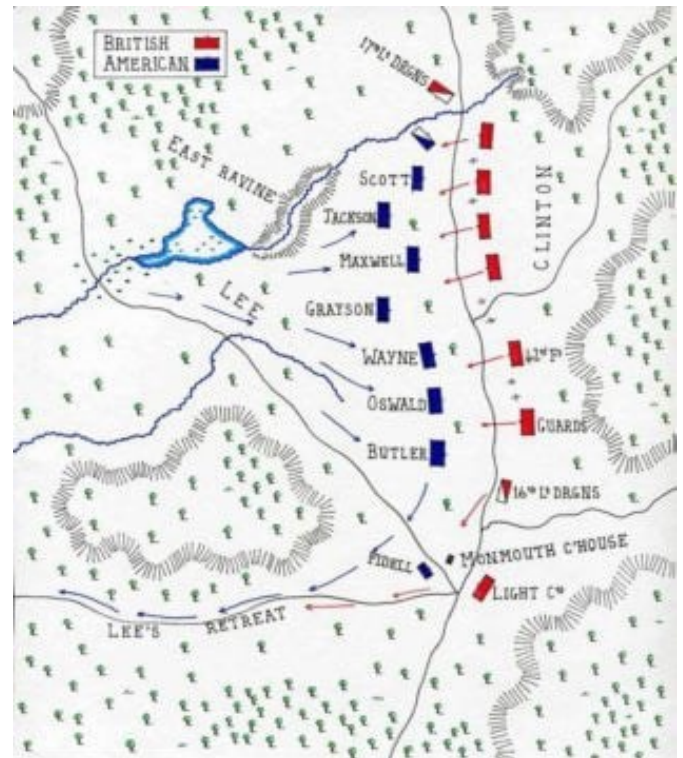
As they did, the British opened up on the Americans with their cannon. Lee sent some of his men into Monmouth to avoid the fire.

On the left, the flank units saw what seemed to be a retreat in the center as Lee's men took cover. At the same time, Oswald's artillery unit in the area moved to the rear when they ran out of ammunition.

The flank units on the left moved back, since they had no orders. They failed to inform Lee of their movements or sent word for orders, although they did ask some of Lee's aides if they had orders for them.

Lee rapidly lost control of the situation and his command began retiring to the southwest and the west along the causeway crossing Middle Ravine. Clinton's infantry rapidly pursued the fleeing Americans. Some attempts were made to establish hasty defensive positions during the withdrawal, but much of Lee's command moved as a disorganized mob.

Lee made no orders, had no rear guard, and no one understood why they retreated. Lafayette sent for Washington to come forward. Lee thought he was saving the ad-



Battle of Monmouth Courthouse map

(Continued on page 8)

vance corp by moving it out of harms way.

Washington sent a request to Lee for a report of the battle and Lee sent back word that he was “doing well enough.” Not satisfied with this response, Washington moved forward to find the roads crowded with retreating American troops. He dispatched aides to find the cause of the retreat.

The troops reported they were ordered to retreat by Lee. Riding down the road, he found Lee leading a retreat across the Rhea Farm. Washington asked him for the meaning of this, and Lee thought he had saved the army by retreating. Washington repeated the question and Lee stammered some excuses about his orders not being followed, then said that the American army should not bring on a general engagement against the British.

Washington rode back to the rear of the retreating troops, where his aides reported the British were within a few minutes of reaching the retreating column. Seeing the corp endangered, Washington rallied the disorganized elements of Lee’s command into a new line behind a hedgerow, into blocking positions.

This would hopefully slow down the British until the rest of his army could come up. Washington gave Lee orders to begin a delaying action while their main force regrouped. These units put up a stiff resistance, and then under pressure, they made a fighting withdrawal to safety.

Washington began to order the troops into a strong defensive line. Artillery was rushed forward and Greene unlimbered at least 4 cannons on a prominent bit of high ground below the stream known as Comb’s Hill. Supported by a brigade of infantry, Greene’s artillery enfiladed the advancing British.

This fire, combined with small arms and supported by other artillery fire from the front temporarily stabilized the holding position. Clinton brought up his artillery and an artillery dual began. This was one of the most intense artillery duels of the war. A mounted attack against Washington’s left, together with a final British push by mounted infantry and grenadiers, folded and broke the holding line.

At **12:30 PM**, the battle resumed as the British pushed across the Dividing Brook. After brief, vicious clashes in a wood lot and along the hedgerow, the Americans, under

Lee, fell back across Spotswood Middle Brook. As the British charged the bridge, they found the Americans occupying a very strong position on the Perrine Farm ridge behind a battery of 10 guns. Exhausted from a forced march and cannonaded with grapeshot, the British faltered and the attack collapsed.

To silence the American artillery commanding the bridge, the British positioned 10 cannon and howitzers in front of the hedgerow. For hours, the largest land artillery battle of the war raged. The Americans won the artillery duel late in the afternoon. As the fighting raged on in the north, Cornwallis organized an attack in the south against Greene’s front. In precise rows, they advanced towards the Americans.

Greene’s men shot the British from the front, and his artillery ripped into their flanks. The guns raked the hedgerow, forcing the British artillery to withdraw and their infantry to shift position. Unable to break through and having suffered heavy losses, Cornwallis gave up. A series of heavy attacks were launched against Wayne’s men in the center of the American line before Cornwallis had finished, but those were also repulsed.

As the British artillery fell silent, Washington cautiously counterattacked. First, two New England battalions advanced along Spotswood North Brook to skirmish with the retreating Royal Highlanders. Then, Wayne led three Pennsylvania regiments across the bridge to attack the withdrawing British Grenadiers. After some heavy fighting, Wayne’s men were forced back into the shelter of the parsonage buildings and orchard.

At **3:30 PM**, after a bitter stand-up fight in the afternoon heat and humidity, Clinton orders his troops to withdraw. Washington wanted to pursue the fleeing British but in the heat and humidity, his troops were too exhausted.

At **5:30 PM**, with Wayne’s men now on line with Alexander and Greene, Washington straightened his front and waited for Clinton’s next move. That move never came. As dusk fell, he had fresh troops ready to attack around the British flanks, but they had to hold due to the loss of daylight. Clinton withdrew his troops about 1 mile to the east.

During the battle, Mary Ludwig Hayes (known today as

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Molly Pitcher), a camp follower who brought water to the troops from a nearby spring, took over her wounded husband's place at a cannon when he was wounded. Under fire, and losing men, the artillery unit was going to fall back until she volunteered to take his place. Bravely, she served the cannon in her husband's place.

At **10:00 PM**, after being allowed to bivouac for a few hours, Clinton silently awakened his troops and ordered them to begin to follow the baggage train. They broke camp and marched on toward Sandy Hook in extreme northeast New Jersey.

From there, they quickly embarked upon a short voyage over Lower New York Bay and through The Narrows to the safety of Manhattan. Washington prudently decided not to follow and instead marched his army northward to rejoin other American forces encamped along the Hudson River.

AFTERMATH

Though Washington had failed to destroy the British column, he had inflicted damage to their troops, and proved that American troops, if properly led, could stand against the British regulars. The British had defended their baggage train, but were unable to defeat the Americans in open battle.

The American forces took credit for the British flight from Philadelphia and New Jersey, and experienced a large boost in morale. Most historians regard this battle as a tactical draw.

Since the Americans held the field, they claimed the victory, but it was really a draw or even a British victory, since the British were only defending their baggage train, not looking for a battle. The battle was a political triumph for the Continental Army and Washington. They had met the British in open field and forced them to retreat.

In the aftermath, Lee asserted his innocence in a sharp letter to Washington and demanded a court martial. Washington submitted formal charges, and placed Lee under arrest. Six weeks later, a military court found Lee guilty of disobedience and willful neglect of duty, and was sentenced to a one-year suspension from the army. This verdict was later upheld by the Congress, but Lee refused to accept the suspension. He was then expelled from the army and retired into obscurity.

The Battle of Monmouth Court House was the longest and last battle fought between the two main armies. After this, the fighting involved secondary forces, as the war shifted to the Southern Colonies. The American army had proved that it could stand up against an entire British army in a pitched battle.

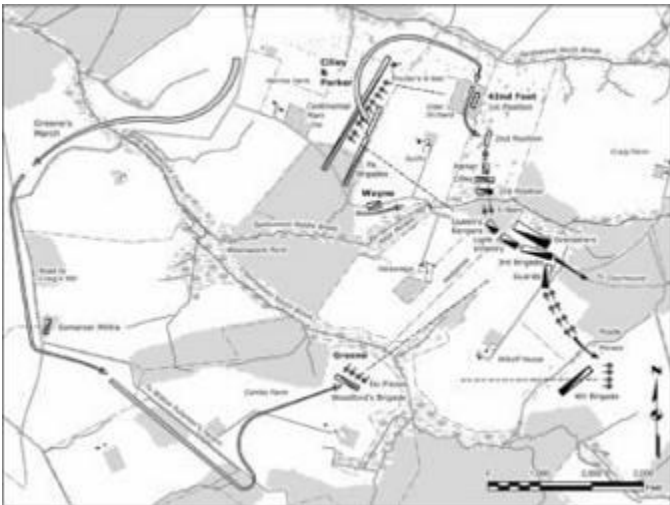
<https://revolutionarywar.us/year-1778/battle-monmouth-court-house/>



Compatriot Reaches Record Number of Applications

Compatriot Timothy Ward, Minuteman Class of 2014, of the Ohio SAR recently became the first ever Compatriot to be the first line sponsor of over 1,000 New Member applications. A tremendous achievement and outstanding contribution to the Society.

Congratulations, Tim!

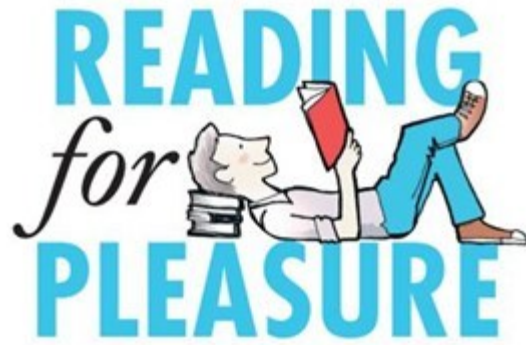


Battle positions at the Battle of Monmouth Courthouse

On June 30, Clinton arrived at Sandy Hook. For the next 5 days, the British forces evacuated to New York City.

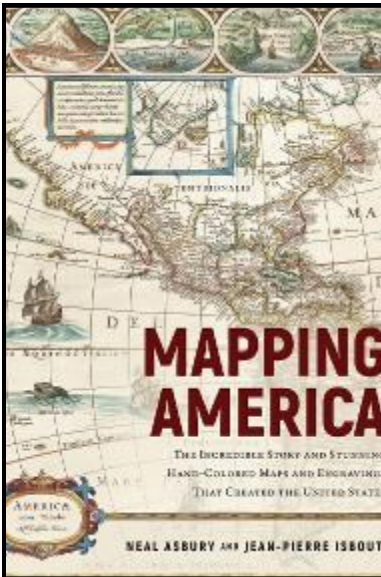
Both sides claimed victory at the Battle of Monmouth.

READING for PLEASURE



Mapping America: The Incredible Story and Stunning Hand-Colored Maps and Engravings that Created the United States

By Jean-Pierre Isbouts & Neal Asbury



The story of the exploration and birth of America is told afresh through the unique prism of hand-colored maps and engravings of the period.

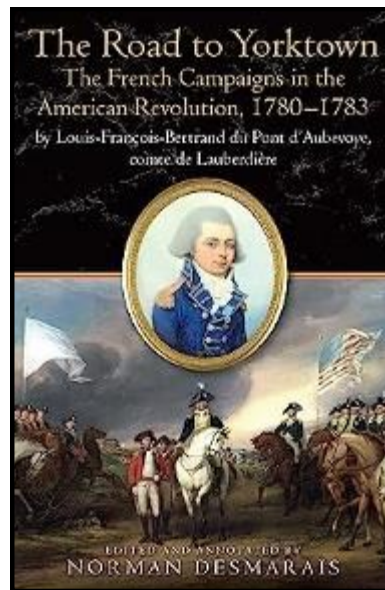
Before photography and television, it was printed and hand-colored maps that brought home the thrill of undiscovered lands and the possibilities of exploration, while guiding armies on all sides through the Indian Wars and the clashes of the American Revolution. Only by looking through the prism of these maps, can we truly understand how and why America developed the way it did.

Mapping America illuminates with scene-setting text and more than 150 color images—from the exotic and fanciful maps of Renaissance explorers to the magnificent maps of the Golden Age and the thrilling battle-maps and charts of the American Revolutionary War, in addition to paintings from the masters of eighteenth century art, scores of photographs, and detailed diagrams.

In total, this informative and lushly illustrated volume developed by rare maps collector Neal Asbury, host of “Neal Asbury’s Made in America,” and National Geographic historian Jean-Pierre Isbouts offers a new and immersive look at the ambition, the struggle, and the glory that attended and defined the exploration and making of America.

The Road to Yorktown: The French Campaigns in the American Revolution, 1780-1783

By Norman Desmarais (Editor)



The fate of the American Revolution had yet to be decided when a remarkable 21-year-old Frenchman arrived in America. Louis-François-Bertrand, the Count of Lauberdière, belonged to an old noble family that traced its heritage back to the Crusades. His father, François-Charles-Mathieu, was musketeer of the guard of King Louis XV.

More important, his uncle was General Rochambeau, the commander of all French forces in America. The Count of Lauberdière kept one of the most remarkable diaries of the entire war, and it is published here for the first time as *The Road to Yorktown: The French Campaigns in the American Revolution, 1780-1783*, by Louis-François-Bertrand du Pont d'Aubevoye, comte de Lauberdière, translated and edited by Norman Desmarais.

Serving as aide-de-camp on General Rochambeau’s staff, the young and well-educated Lauberdière enjoyed a unique perspective of the war. He rubbed shoulders with

(Continued on page 11)

some of the Revolution’s most important personalities (including George Washington and Lafayette), and was in the epicenter of many of the war’s momentous events. His journal covers a host of topics in remarkable detail, including descriptions of the French army’s camp in Newport, Rhode Island, the long march to Yorktown, the siege, and capture, and a fascinating examination of the people and their distinctive colonial culture.

His keen eye and sharp descriptions of the Army’s daily activities and movements provide a wealth of information for inquisitive readers and historians—details found only in this diary. For example, nearly all French diaries mention the army’s arrival and landing at Newport, but only Lauberdière’s identifies exactly where it occurred. Anti-French prejudices were common, and the nephew recorded how Rochambeau dispelled them and won over the locals. Culture fascinated the young Count, who keenly observed how the colonials attempted to imitate European manners and styles, marveling at how Philadelphia adopted Parisian fashions in the brief time between his visits there. He even visited Washington’s home at Mount Vernon and made pointed comments about his wife, Martha.

With its expertly crafted footnotes, maps, and illustrations, The Road to Yorktown offers a fresh and invigorating firsthand account that will satisfy even the most demanding student of the American Revolution.



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!

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

2023

August 12	Chapter Meeting, 9:00am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
August 25-26	NSSAR South Central District Meeting, Wichita, Kansas (CG-N)
September 16	Chapter Meeting, 9:00am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
September 21-23	Fall Leadership Conference, Louisville, KY (CG-N)
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 5	Massing of the Colors, 2:00 pm, Birchman Baptist Church, Fort Worth (CG-N)
November 11	Veterans Day Parade, 11:00 am Panther Island Parking Lot, Fort Worth (CG-N)
November 18	Chapter Meeting, 9:00am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
December 16	Wreaths Across America, 12:00 noon, Oakwood Cemetery, Fort Worth (CG-N)

2024

April 11-14	129th Annual Texas SAR State Convention, San Antonio, TX (CG-S)
July 10-16	134th NSSAR Congress, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (CG-N)

2025

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

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



250th Anniversary Membership Directory

Beginning in the fall of 2023, SAR will start working on its America250 Collector's Edition Membership Directory. SAR has partnered with PCI, which bought out the former partner company on previous directories. This new partner has contractually agreed to address all the issues from the previous edition as reported by our membership. In addition to the standard information and features of earlier directory editions, this America250 publication will include the commemorative SAR/America 250 logo and a 16-page commentary section by a patriotic author or authors to be named later in production. The last volume of the membership directory was valuable enough for compatriots to sell 3300 volumes. Merchandise that conflicts with the SAR store will not be sold, members will be given clear and timely communication on what to expect, and all communication received by mail will have the official SAR logo attached to avoid confusion. No 'high-pressure' sales tactics will be used. A portion of the proceeds of every directory sold goes to support the SAR, and members are encouraged to participate and purchase if interested.



CHAPTER REGISTRAR'S REPORT (as of July 31st):

Applications in progress (National—6, State—1)

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

- [National Review] Kenneth Kimberlin Brimer Jr, 178249, 10933, Aledo, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Joseph Benton, 1749-1837
- [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] Ronald Joe Turner, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL Joseph Barnett, 1731-1802
- [National Review] Fred Arlis Vanzant, 0, 0, Lowell, AR, **NEW**, Garrett Vansant, abt 1755-1830
- [State Review] Kevin Jon Shellman, 191113, 12933, Fort Worth, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, John Callahan, 1755-1786



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



August 1	Milton Andrew Nantz
August 4	David Charles Fleming
August 6	Andrew Michael Cox
	Gary Wayne Munford
August 8	Charles Lewis Boyd
	Michael Anthony Walker
August 9	Tanner Allen Smith
August 13	Jerry Davis Minton
August 15	Jon Phillip Sprinkle
	Ronald Joe Turner
August 17	William Lawrence Bannister III
August 22	Wayne Alma Heide
August 30	Michael Edward Fussell



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.

MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Our chapter membership levels as of July 23, 2023, are:

Active / Current Member.....	108
NSSAR Life	7
TXSSAR Perpetual.....	9
Active/New Member	8
Active/Reinstated (current yr)	3
Active/Reinstated (Over 1 yr)	0
Deceased (current yr)	1
Deceased Perpetual (current yr).....	0
Dual w/Other Primary State	2
Emeritus (50+ years).....	0
Junior Member/Reinstated	0
Junior SAR Member	3
Non-Paid Junior Member.....	0
Not Paid (Current Year)	25
Not Paid Dual State.....	1
Reinstated/Transferred In	1
Transferred In	0
Dual Members (other chapters)	3

Our active membership currently is **125**.

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 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.



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.