



Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter

Texas

Texas Society  
Sons of the American Revolution

# Chisholm Trail News

June 1, 2024

**NEXT MEETING:** June 15, 2024

**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*

## CHAPTER OFFICERS 2024-2025

**PRESIDENT**

Ronald J. TURNER

**VICE-PRESIDENT**

Steven J. HOLE

**SECRETARY**

Mark D. PARKISON

**TREASURER**

M. Anthony WALKER

**REGISTRAR**

Robert A. JACOBS

**ASSISTANT REGISTRARS**

Ronald J. TURNER

Steven J. HOLE

Arthur G. MUNFORD

**CHAPLAIN**

Ralph E. SMITH

**HISTORIAN**

John D. ANDERSON, Jr.

**QUARTERMASTER**

John D. ANDERSON, Jr.

**SERGEANT-AT-ARMS**

J. Vann CUNNINGHAM

**COLOR GUARD COMMANDER**

J. Vann CUNNINGHAM

## LYDIA DARRAGH AWARDED

President Ron Turner attended the Capt. Nathaniel Mills DAR Chapter meeting on Saturday, May 4th, to present the SAR Lydia Darragh Medal to out-going DAR Registrar Jan Turner. Jan over her four years as Registrar has been an invaluable source providing assistance to the SAR new member and supplemental application process. She is stepping into the Regent's role and her Registrar assistance will be greatly missed.



## SEA CADET AWARD

Past President James Alderman presented the SAR Good Citizenship Medal to Sea Cadet Petty Officer First Class Hudson Fay of the Lone Star Squadron of the United States Naval Sea Cadet Corps, based at the Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base, Fort Worth, Texas. The award ceremony was held on May 4th at the Tarrant County College Alliance Campus.

*(Continued on page 2)*

### JROTC AWARDS



Compatriot Cody Sheppard attended JROTC ceremonies at Richland Hills High School to present the SAR Bronze Good Citizenship Medal.

Compatriot Cody Sheppard attended JROTC ceremonies at Saginaw High School to present the SAR Bronze Good Citizenship Medal.



### TEXAS SAR PATRIOT FUND

The **Alexander Hamilton Medal** honors the memory of the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. It is awarded to individuals who give \$1,000.00 to the Patriots Fund. Successive \$1,000.00 contributions earn a bronze oak leaf cluster, and five bronze oak leaf clusters can be exchanged for a silver oak leaf cluster. The **Alexander Hamilton Pin** is awarded to individuals who give \$500.00 to the Patriots Fund. Individuals who gave to the Patriots Fund before 2002 may receive credit for their contributions by producing receipts or showing early pewter pins given for contributions prior to 2007.

Proceeds from the Patriots Fund are used to fund the various Youth and Public Service programs of the Texas Society.

### SPECIAL GUEST FOR JUNE

Our special guests for our June Chapter Meeting are Major Braden and his mother, Mrs. Georgianna Braden. President Turner has invited Major to lead us in our pledges.

Mrs. Braden is the Regent for the Capt. Molly Corbin Chapter DAR in Grapevine. Major is a member of the newly formed Children of the American Revolution Chapter in Grapevine.





# MAY CHAPTER MEETING

At the May Chapter Meeting on Saturday, May 18th, we recognized Daniel Dreese, our chapter's entry in the SAR Eagle Scout Contest.

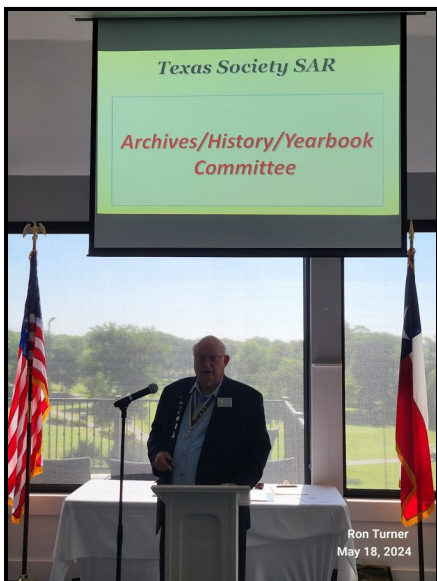


cere appreciation of their endless contributions and valuable services as dedicated Compatriots of the Texas Sons of the American Revolution.

In the photo above, from left to right: Vice President Steve Hole, Past President James Alderman, Texas SAR Historian John Anderson, and President Ron Turner.

The highlight of the meeting was the drawing of the winning raffle ticket for the Henry Boston Tea Party Commemorative Rifle. President Turner provided a summary of the raffle results. The chapter purchased the rifle for \$1,190.74. Our ticket sales resulted in \$4,580.00 and after subtracting our expenses, we netted \$3,389.26. This amount will be split evenly between the Pray Youth Fund and the TCU History Fund.

President Turner asked Mrs. Yevette Scott to draw the winning ticket.



Our guest speaker was Texas SAR Historian John Anderson who is also our Chapter Historian. John provided an overview of the responsibilities and functions of the various sub-committees that make up the Texas SAR Archives/History/Yearbook Committee.

AND the winner was

AARON VEST

Aaron, who lives in Baton Rouge, happens to be the son of Mrs. Ja Ann Alderman, wife of Past President James Alderman.



John presented President Ron Turner and Past President James Alderman with a Texas Society SAR Historian Honor Award and accompanying lapel pin in recognition and sin-



President Turner presented the rifle to Mrs. Alderman who in turn presented it to her son when he visited later in the month.

(Continued on page 4)



## MEMORIAL DAY AT MT. GILEAD

Again this year, the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter participated in the Mt. Gilead Cemetery Memorial Day Celebration in Keller, Texas, on Monday, May 27, 2024. The rifle squad provided a three volley salute following the Posting of the Colors, the playing of the National Anthem, and the playing of Taps.

Standing from left to right: Representing the American Revolution are Dan Hamilton (Arlington), Ron Turner and Steve Hole (both Maj. KM Van Zandt), War of 1812 is Drake Peddie (Plano), Texas Independence is Gerry Gieger (Maj KM Van Zandt), the Confederacy are Bobby Gresham and Joe Wade (both Maj KM Van Zandt).

Kneeling from left to right: representing WWI is Paul Porter, Vietnam War is Jake Behringer, and WWII is James Alderman (Maj KM Van Zandt).



## UPCOMING EMS COMMENDATION

### AWARDS CEREMONY

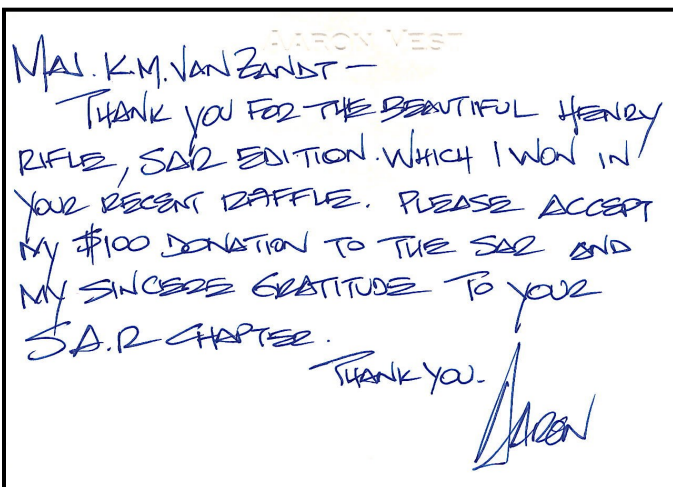
The Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter will bestow the SAR EMS Commendation Medal on two Parker County Hospital District EMS employees. The award presentation will happen on Friday, June 14th, at 11:00 a.m. at the Parker County Hospital District Training Center, 750 E. Anderson St., Weatherford, Texas 76086.

**All chapter members are welcome to attend.**



Aaron Vest proudly displays his Henry Rifle commemorating the Boston Tea Party. Rumor has it that we was over the moon with excitement for having won the rifle. In appreciation, he provided a \$100 donation to the chapter.

Below is a thank you note from Aaron





# ARE YOU A SAR COLLECTOR?

The SAR Store has a page devoted solely to 250th Anniversary items.

<https://store.sar.org/decade-of-america-250th-items-c55.aspx>

If you like to collect SAR items, be sure to check out this page. Items available include t-shirts, lapel pins, challenge coins, and medal sets.

For those of you interested in collecting Challenge Coins, there are now two available in the eventual set of 11 coins.



The rear of all challenge coins is identical featuring the SAR logo.

The following list provides an overview of the commemorative theme scheduled for each year of the 250th Anniversary:



- 1) The Boston Tea Party
- 2) The First Continental Congress
- 3) Battles of Lexington & Concord
- 4) Washington Crossing the Delaware
- 5) Battles of Saratoga
- 6) Washington at Prayer at Valley Forge
- 7) Battle of Kettle Creek
- 8) Battle of Kings Mountain
- 9) Battle of Yorktown
- 10) Washington Enters Savannah
- 11) Treaty of Paris

You also can add a generic 250th Anniversary Challenge Coin to your collection!



Current medal sets are:



Boston Tea Party



The Continental Congress

You also have lapel pins commemorating each event for each year of the decade.





## BATTLE OF WYOMING

The Battle of Wyoming was a military engagement during the American Revolutionary War between Patriot militia and a force of Loyalist soldiers and Indigenous warriors. The battle took place in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania on July 3, 1778 in what is now Luzerne County. The result was an overwhelming defeat for the Americans. The battle is often referred to as the "Wyoming Massacre" because of the roughly 300 Patriot casualties, many of whom were killed by the Seneca and Cayuga as they fled the battlefield or after they had been taken prisoner.

Widespread looting and burning of buildings occurred throughout the Wyoming Valley subsequent to the battle, but non-combatants were not harmed. Most of the inhabitants fled across the Pocono Mountains to Stroudsburg and Easton or down the Susquehanna River to Sunbury.

Within weeks, a widely distributed but highly inaccurate newspaper report claimed that hundreds of women and children had been massacred. This false version of events was accepted as proven fact by many writers for decades afterwards but has been thoroughly discredited.



### BACKGROUND

In 1777, British general John Burgoyne led the Saratoga campaign to gain control of the Hudson River valley during the American Revolutionary War, but was forced to surrender after the Battles of Saratoga in October. News of the surrender prompted France to enter the war as an American ally. British military officials were concerned that the French might attempt to retake parts of Canada which they had lost in the French and Indian War, so they adopted a

more defensive strategy in Quebec.

The British recruited Loyalists and indigenous allies to conduct a frontier war along the northern and western borders of the Thirteen Colonies. British Indian Department officer John Butler was granted permission to enlist Loyalists in a regiment that came to be known



Loyalist commander John Butler

as Butler's Rangers. Seneca chiefs Sayenqueraghta and Cornplanter encouraged Seneca and Cayuga warriors to participate in a raids against frontier settlements. Similarly, Mohawk war leader Joseph Brant encouraged Mohawk participation and recruited Loyalist volunteers to fight with him. By April 1778, the Seneca were raiding settlements along the Allegheny and the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. In late May, Joseph Brant raided Cobleskill in Tryon County, New York.

In early June, Butler, Sayenqueraghta, and Brant met at Tioga Point at the confluence of the Chemung River and the North Branch of the Susquehanna River. While Butler and the Seneca were planning a major attack on the Wyoming Valley, it was agreed that Brant would return to Onaquaga and prepare to raid settlements in New York.

### BATTLE

Major Butler with 110 Butler's Rangers and 464 indigenous warriors departed Tioga Point on June 27, and arrived at the head of the Wyoming Valley three days later. Most of the Indigenous warriors were Seneca and Cayuga led by Sayenqueraghta, Cornplanter, and Fish Carrier, but contingents of Munsee Delaware, Onondaga, and Tuscarora were also present. The Americans were alerted to their approach when 12 settlers working in a field and nearby tannery were attacked.

The inhabitants fled to the forts scattered throughout the

*(Continued on page 7)*

Wyoming Valley including Forty Fort, Fort Wyoming (Wilkes-Barre) and Fort Pittston. Meanwhile, the Patriot militia assembled at Forty Fort under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Zebulon Butler, an officer of the Continental Army home on leave.

On July 1, Fort Wintermoot at the north end of the valley surrendered without a shot being fired. The next morning the smaller Fort Jenkins surrendered. The terms of the surrender for both forts promised that the inhabitants would not be harmed.

Demands for Forty Fort to surrender were rebuked. Lieutenant Colonel Butler and his senior officers, Colonel Nathan Denison and Lieutenant Colonel George Dorrance, advocated remaining in the fort, however, their subordinates, led by Lazarus Stewart, were overwhelmingly in favor of marching out to meet the enemy. Butler gave in and by mid-afternoon on July 3, a force of roughly 375 men, organized into five companies of militia and one company of Continentals, sallied from the fort.



Every movement by the Americans was observed by indigenous scouts. Major Butler ordered Fort Wintermoot burned in order to trick the Americans into thinking that he was withdrawing. Butler positioned his forces in a "fine open wood" with the Rangers on the left and his indigenous allies on the right. He ordered his men to lie on the ground and wait for the order to fire.

The Americans deployed into a line of battle as they approached Fort Wintermoot. After firing three unanswered volleys they had advanced to within 100 yards of Major Butler's position, unaware that they had been flanked by

the Seneca and Cayuga. Following a devastating volley from the Rangers and their indigenous allies, the Seneca and Cayuga broke cover and attacked the Americans with maul, tomahawk and spear.

The battle lasted about 30 minutes. An attempt to reform the American line quickly turned into a frantic rout, as the inexperienced militiamen panicked and ran. It became a deadly race from which only about 60 escaped including Lieutenant Colonel Butler and Colonel Denison. Many of those overtaken by the Seneca and Cayuga were killed and scalped immediately, however, some were taken captive and were later tortured and executed.

In his report to the commanding officer of Fort Niagara, Major Butler stated that his indigenous allies had taken 227 scalps and five prisoners, while Colonel Denison informed him that 302 had been killed.

#### AFTERMATH

Lieutenant Colonel Butler and the surviving Continental soldiers left the Wyoming Valley on the morning of July 4 rather than being taken as prisoners of war. That afternoon, Colonel Denison surrendered Forty Fort along with what remained of the militia. Major Butler paroled them on their promise to take no part in further hostilities and gave his assurance that none of the inhabitants would be harmed.

None of inhabitants were killed after the capitulation, but many did have their personal effects plundered by Butler's indigenous allies. In the days that followed, houses and barns throughout the Wyoming Valley were looted and burned. Mills were destroyed and livestock was driven off. The inhabitants of the valley fled, either east through the Great Swamp and the Pocono Mountains to Fort Penn (Stroudsburg) or Easton, or by rafting down the Susquehanna to Fort Augusta (Sunbury).

In his report, Major Butler wrote:

But what gives me the sincerest satisfaction is that I can, with great truth, assure you that in the destruction of the settlement not a single person was hurt except such as were in arms, to these, in truth, the Indians gave no quarter.

J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur, who was in the Wyoming Valley a few weeks after the battle, wrote: "Happily these

*(Continued on page 8)*

fierce people, satisfied with the death of those who had opposed them in arms, treated the defenseless ones, the woman and children, with a degree of humanity almost hitherto unparalleled".

At the time of the battle a company of militia led by Captain Jeremiah Blanchard and Lieutenant Timothy Keyes held Pittston Fort, on the east side of the Susquehanna River several miles upstream from Forty Fort. The fort was surrendered on July 4, 1778, one day after the battle, and was later partially burned. Pittston Fort was reoccupied, restored and strengthened in 1780. It remained in use until after the end of the war.

According to one source, Lieutenant Colonel George Dorrance was captured in the battle. On the 4th, as the victors were moving down to Forty Fort, the captors of Dorrance, two Iroquois, started to take him down to that post. Being an officer of prominence, dressed in a new uniform, with new sword and equipment, he had been spared under the idea that more could be obtained for his ransom than could be made from his slaughter.



A painting of a member of Butler's Rangers

About a mile from the field he became exhausted, and was unable to proceed farther. They put him to death, one taking his scalp and sword, the other his coat and cocked hat with feather. One of the Indians went through the fort showing off this clothing and took particular pains to exhibit himself to Mrs. Dorrance, who sat grieving over the sad fate of her husband.

Major Butler reported "one Indian killed, two Rangers and eight Indians wounded." He claimed that his force had burned 1,000 houses, and drove off 1,000 cattle as well as many sheep and hogs. Richard Cartwright, Major Butler's civilian secretary, recorded in his journal: "seven wounded, two of who died of their wounds."

Butler and his forces departed the valley on July 8, and re-

turned to Tioga Point. Later that month Butler returned to Fort Niagara while the Rangers, under the command of Captain William Caldwell proceeded to Onaquaga.

In the aftermath of the battle, the settlers who had fled the Wyoming Valley spread harrowing stories and rumours about the American defeat that contributed to a general panic across the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania. Some American newspapers picked up on these stories and went even further, producing unsubstantiated accounts about the burning of women, children, and wounded soldiers inside Forty Fort on the day after the battle. The American public was outraged by such reports of a massacre and other atrocities. Many saw it as just one more reason to support American independence.

In early August 1778, Lieutenant Colonel Butler returned to the Wyoming Valley with the Westmoreland Independent Company and a company of militia. In late August they were joined by a detachment from Hartley's Additional Continental Regiment. Some of the settlers who had fled in early July also began to return.

In September the Westmoreland Independent Company and Hartley's Additional Continental Regiment participated in a counter-raid commanded by Colonel Thomas Hartley that destroyed a number of abandoned Delaware villages in the vicinity of Tioga Point. Afterwards the Independent Company and a company of Hartley's Regiment garrisoned the rebuilt Fort Wyoming (Wilkes-Barre).

In October 1778, a burial party recovered the scattered remains of the fallen. According to one source, 60 Patriot bodies were found on the battlefield and another 36 on the line of retreat. Years later they were exhumed and reburied in a common grave when the Wyoming Monument was built.

Many of the Seneca were angered by the accusations of atrocities following the Battle of Wyoming, which they denied committing. Coupled with anger at militiamen ignoring their paroles, such accusations led the Seneca to attack civilians at Cherry Valley in November 1778. The Battle of Wyoming and the Cherry Valley Massacre encouraged American military leaders to strike back on the frontier. In the late summer of 1779, the Sullivan Expedition, commissioned by General George Washington, methodically destroyed 40 Iroquois villages and an enormous quantity of stored corn

*(Continued on page 9)*



and vegetables throughout upstate New York. The Iroquois struggled to recover from the damage inflicted by Sullivan's soldiers, and many died of starvation that winter, however, they continued to raid American settlements until the end of the war.

#### LEGACY

The Battle of Wyoming remained well-known to most Americans for the rest of the eighteenth century and for most of the nineteenth. It particularly reemerged in national discourse during the War of 1812 when Americans again found themselves fighting the British and their indigenous allies on the frontier. Some newspaper accounts readily compared the Battle of Frenchtown (also known as the River Raisin Massacre) in 1813 to the Wyoming Massacre.

The "Wyoming Massacre" was described by the Scottish poet Thomas Campbell in his 1809 poem "Gertrude of Wyoming". Campbell depicted Mohawk war leader Joseph Brant as a "monster" in the poem, even though Brant was at Onaquaga on the day of the attack.

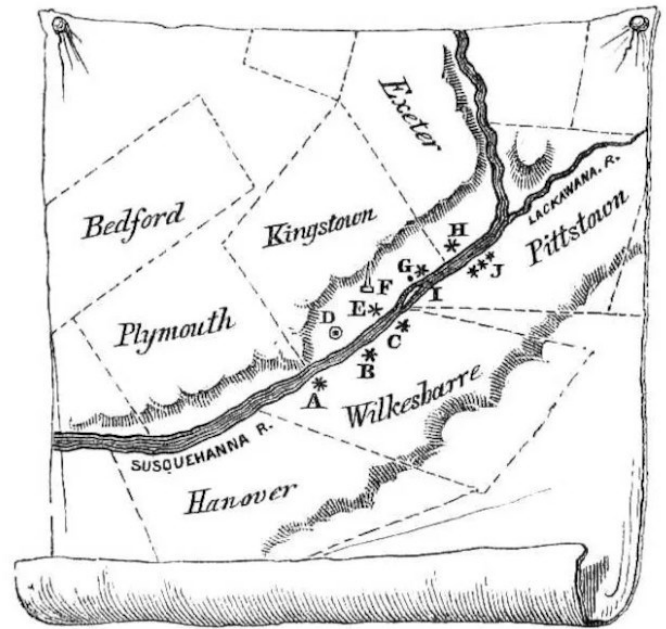


The western state of Wyoming is named after the Wyoming Valley. The state received its name from the United States Congress when the Wyoming Territory was created in 1868.

Construction of a monument to commemorate the battle

began in 1833 but took a decade to complete due to a lack of funds. The 19 meter (63 ft) tall obelisk is the site of a common grave containing the remains of many of the victims of the battle. The names of 176 of the slain are inscribed on the monument.

The Battle of Wyoming is commemorated each year by the Wyoming Commemorative Association, a local non-profit organization, which holds an annual ceremony on the grounds of the Wyoming Monument. The commemorative ceremonies began in 1878 to mark the 100th anniversary of the battle and massacre. The principal speaker at the event was President Rutherford B. Hayes. During the 100th anniversary commemoration, the people of Wyoming Valley used the motto "An honest tale speeds best when plainly told" in an effort to promote the historical account of the battle. The annual program has continued each year since then.



Wyoming Valley Forts: A-Fort Durkee, B-Fort Wyoming or Wilkesbarre, C-Fort Ogden, D-Kingston Village, E-Forty Fort, G-Battleground, H-Fort Jenkins, I-Monocasy Island, J-Pittstown stockades, G-Queen Esther's Rock

(Continued on page 10)

**AMERICAN ORDER OF BATTLE****Officer Commanding** (Lieutenant Colonel Zebulon Butler)**Continental Army**

- Hewitt's Company (Captain Detrick Hewitt †) [46 officers and men.]

**24th Regiment of Connecticut Militia** (Colonel Nathan Denison, Lieutenant Colonel George Dorrance †)

- Shawnee Company (Captain Asaph Whittlesey †) [40 officers and men]
- Hanover Company (Captain Wm McKarrchen †, Captain Lazarus Stewart † [30 officers and men]
- Lower Wilkes-Barre Company (Captain James Bidlack Jr. †) [38 officers and men]
- Upper Wilkes-Barre Company (Captain Rezin Geer †) [30 officers and men]
- Kingston Company (Captain Aholiab Buck †) [40 officers and men]
- Detachment of the Huntington and Salem Company (Lieutenant Stoddard Brown)

**Supernumeraries**

- Captain Robert Durkee †
- Captain Samuel Ransom †
- Lieutenant Peren Ross †
- Lieutenant James Wells †
- Lieutenant Timothy Pierce †
- Ensign Matthias Hollenback
- Gershom Prince †

**Notes**

- Captain Robert Durkee, Captain Samuel Ransom, Lieutenant James Wells, and Lieutenant Peren Ross of the Independent Westmoreland Companies resigned their commissions in late June 1778 and along with about 25 enlisted men joined Lieutenant Colonel Butler at Forty Fort in time for the battle.
- The remainder of the two Independent Westmoreland Companies were merged in a single unit commanded by Captain Simon Spalding. They were subsequently ordered to the Wyoming Valley but were many miles away when the battle occurred.
- The Pittston Company commanded by Captain Jeremiah Blanchard remained at Pittston Fort and did not join Lieutenant Colonel Butler at Forty Fort.

- Most of the Huntington and Salem Company commanded by Captain John Franklin did not reach Forty Fort until after the battle.
- The 1st Alarm Company (Captain James Bidlack Sr.) and the 2nd Alarm Company (Dr. William Hooker Smith) garrisoned Wilkes-Barre and other smaller forts during the battle, however, several members of these two companies marched with the rest of the militia.
- Gershom Prince was likely a free black in the employ of Captain Durkee.
- According to one source there were also roughly 100 men who participated in the battle but were not enrolled in the militia

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Wyoming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Wyoming)



*Honoring the Past  
Serving the Present  
Preparing for the Future*



**CHAPTER REGISTRAR'S REPORT**

Updated 25 Apr 2024

**2024 Approvals**

<i>Compatriot</i>	<i>Patriot</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>As Of</i>
Scott Manning III	John Manning	New	Approved	4/24/24

**Current National Review**

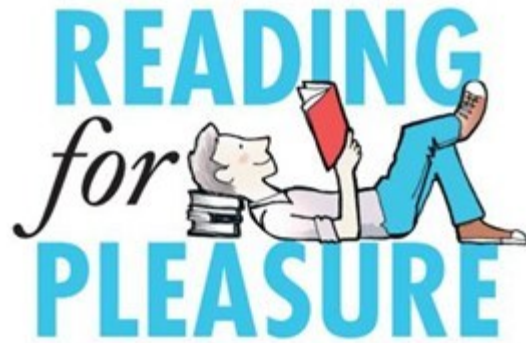
<i>Compatriot</i>	<i>Patriot</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>As Of</i>
<b>Tom Bransford</b>	<b>William Bransford</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Pended</b>	<b>1/22/24</b>
Scott Manning Jr	John Manning	Sup	Received	2/14/24
<b>Kim Brimer</b>	<b>John King</b>	<b>Sup</b>	<b>Pended</b>	<b>5/6/24</b>
<b>Kim Brimer</b>	<b>Thomas Connelley</b>	<b>Sup</b>	<b>Pended</b>	<b>5/16/24</b>
Kim Brimer	Benjamin Cate	Sup	Received	9/5/23
Kim Brimer	John Childress	Sup	Received	9/5/23
Kim Brimer	Lawrence Holcomb	Sup	Received	9/5/23
Kim Brimer	James Wooten	Sup	Received	9/5/23
Vann Cunningham	Joel Perkerson	Sup	Received	9/25/23

**Pending State Review**

<i>Compatriot</i>	<i>Patriot</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>As Of</i>
<b>Timothy Ulrich</b>	<b>Ezra Pratt</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Pending Rev</b>	<b>5/27/24</b>
<b>Will Ulrich</b>	<b>Ezra Pratt</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Pending Rev</b>	<b>5/27/24</b>

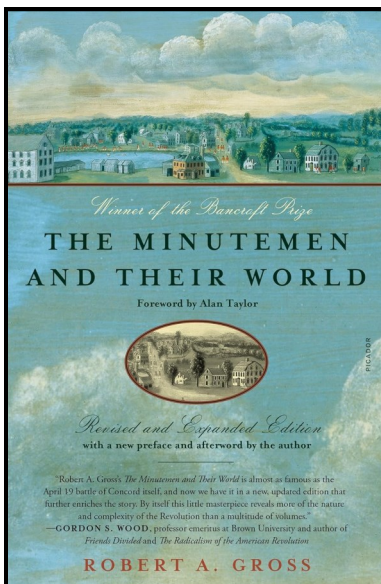
**Prospective Member Activity**

Prospective Members (PMs) in Active Communication:	31
Active PM Applications in Process:	25
PM Applications Preparing for Submission to State:	5



## The Minutemen and Their World

By Robert A. Gross



On April 19, 1775, the American Revolution began at the Old North Bridge in Concord, Massachusetts. The “shot heard round the world” catapulted this sleepy New England town into the midst of revolutionary fervor, and Concord went on to become the intellectual capital of the new republic. The town (future home to Emerson, Thoreau, and

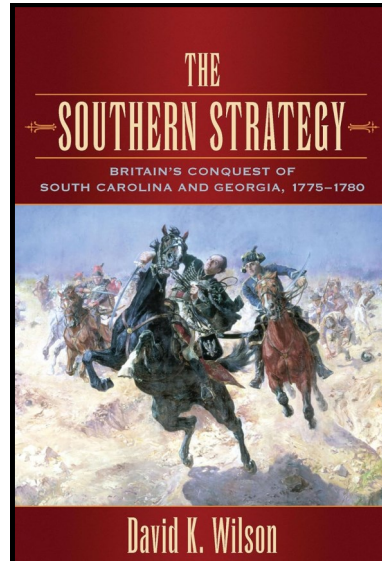
Hawthorne) soon came to symbolize devotion to liberty, intellectual freedom, and the stubborn integrity of rural life.

In *The Minutemen and Their World*, Robert A. Gross has written a remarkably subtle and detailed reconstruction of the lives and community of this special place, and a compelling interpretation of the American Revolution as a social movement. .

## The Southern Strategy: Britain's Conquest of South Carolina and Georgia, 1775-1780

By David K. Wilson

A reexamination of major Southern battles and tactics in the American War of Independence



A finalist for the 2005 Distinguished Writing Award of the Army Historical Foundation and the 2005 Thomas Fleming Book Award of the American Revolution Round Table of Philadelphia, *The Southern Strategy* shifts the traditional vantage point of the American Revolution from the Northern colonies to the South in this study of the critical period from 1775

to the spring of 1780. David K. Wilson suggests that the paradox of the British defeat in 1781—after Crown armies had crushed all organized resistance in South Carolina and Georgia—makes sense only if one understands the fundamental flaws in what modern historians label Britain's "Southern Strategy". In his assessment he closely examines battles and skirmishes to construct a comprehensive military history of the Revolution in the South through May 1780. A cartographer and student of battlefield geography, Wilson includes detailed, original battle maps and orders of battle for each engagement. Appraising the strategy and tactics of the most significant conflicts, he tests the thesis that the British could raise the manpower they needed to win in the South by tapping a vast reservoir of Southern Loyalists and finds their policy flawed in both conception and execution. .



## MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Our chapter membership levels as of April 21, 2024, are:

Active / Current Member .....	103
<b>NSSAR Life.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>TXSSAR Perpetual .....</b>	<b>10</b>
Active/New Member .....	0
Active/Reinstated (current yr) .....	7
Active/Reinstated (Over 1 yr).....	0
<b>Deceased (current yr).....</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Deceased Perpetual (current yr).....</b>	<b>0</b>
Dual w/Other Primary State.....	2
Emeritus (50+ years) .....	0
Junior Member/Reinstated .....	0
Junior SAR Member.....	3
<b>Non-Paid Junior Member .....</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Not Paid (Current Year) .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Not Paid Dual State .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Reinstated/Transferred In.....	0
Transferred In.....	1
Dual Members (other chapters).....	3

Our active membership currently is **119**.



June 2	David Clark Fussell
	Edward Bruce Morgan
June 4	Ralph Edward Smith
June 7	Robert Grady Gresham
June 13	William Lowell Meaders
	Donald Gordon Woodworth
June 17	David Alan Barkley
June 28	Jeffrey Warren Sparks

# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

## 2024

June 1	Patriot Grave Marking, Maud, 10:00 am <b>(CG-N)</b> Patriot Grave Marking, Clarksville, 2:00 pm <b>(CG-N)</b>
June 14	Parker County Hospital District EMS Commendation Medal Ceremony, Weatherford, 11:00 am
June 15	Chapter Meeting, 9:00 am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
July 10-16	134th NSSAR Congress, Lancaster, Pennsylvania <b>(CG-N)</b>
July 20	Chapter Meeting, 9:00 am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
July 27	Texas SAR Summer BOM (ZOOM) <b>(CG-S)</b>
August 17	Chapter Meeting, 9:00 am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
September 21	Chapter Meeting, 9:00 am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
October 19	Chapter Meeting, 9:00 am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
TBD	Texas SAR Fall BOM, Austin <b>(CG-S)</b>
November 9	Veterans Day Parade, Fort Worth <b>(CG-N)</b>
November 16	Chapter Meeting, 9:00 am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
December 14	Wreaths Across America, Oakwood Cemetery, Fort Worth Wreaths Across America, Grapevine Cemetery, Grapevine <b>(CG-N)</b>

## 2025

TBD	130th Annual Texas SAR State Convention, 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



## 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!



## 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!

## 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!



## 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.*

## *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 ad-



***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>.

Join our Facebook Group at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/292616193535075/>

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>.

## *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.**