



Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter

Texas

Texas Society
Sons of the American Revolution

Chisholm Trail News

July 1, 2024

NEXT MEETING: July 20, 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



On July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress unanimously adopted the Declaration of Independence, announcing the colonies' separation from Great Britain. The Constitution provides the legal and governmental framework for the United States. However, the Declaration, with its eloquent assertion "all Men are created equal," is equally beloved by the American people.

On July 8, 1776, the first public readings of the Declaration were held in Philadelphia's Independence Square to the ringing of bells and band music. One year later, on July 4, 1777, Philadelphia marked Independence Day by adjourning Congress and celebrating with bonfires, bells, and fireworks.

The custom eventually spread to other towns, both large and small, where the day was marked with processions, oratory, picnics, contests, games, military displays, and fireworks. Observations throughout the nation became even more common at the end of the War of 1812 with Great Britain.

In June of 1826, Thomas Jefferson sent a letter to Roger C. Weightman, declining an invitation to

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued from page 1)

come to Washington, D.C. to help celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. It was the last letter that Jefferson, who was gravely ill, ever wrote. In it, Jefferson says of the document:

“May it be to the world, what I believe it will be ... the signal of arousing men to burst the chains ... and to assume the blessings and security of self-government. That form, which we have substituted, restores the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man. ...For ourselves, let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollections of these rights, and an undiminished devotion to them.”

– Thomas Jefferson
June 24, 1826 Monticello

Congress established Independence Day as a holiday in 1870, and in 1938 Congress reaffirmed it as a paid holiday for federal employees. Today, communities across the nation mark this major midsummer holiday with parades, firework displays, picnics, and performances of “The Star-Spangled Banner” and marches by John Philip Sousa.

[On page 3, you will find a list of local July 4th Celebrations.](#)

GET WELL SOON!

Chapter Registrar Bob Jacobs had surgery on Monday, June 24th, to remove his cancer. His wife, Carolyn, reported that he came through the surgery and that all went very well. The surgeon feels they got all of the cancer.

The Chapter extends our heartfelt wishes for a continuing speedy recovery!



LUCRETIA COUNCIL COCHRAN CHAPTER DAR DEDICATES BENCH

On Thursday, June 26, 2024, a SAR Color Guard assisted the Lucretia Council Cochran Chapter DAR with the dedication of a bench in Arlington Veterans Park in Arlington, Texas. The bench is dedicated in honor of American Revolutionary War Soldiers and Patriots 1775-1783.

Compatriots participating in the Color Guard were (below from left to right): Dan Hamilton (Arlington), James Alderman (Maj. K.M. Van Zandt), Richard Coffey (Arlington), and Vann Cunningham (Maj. K.M. Van Zandt).



where to see
JULY 4TH
FIREWORKS
 ACROSS DFW

ADDISON
 Kaboom Town
 Festivities + Fireworks
 July 3rd • 5:00 PM – 11:00 PM
 Addison Circle Park

ALLEN
 USA Celebration
 Live Music + Fireworks
 June 29th • 6:00 PM – 10:00 PM
 Celebration Park

CELINA
 Splash & Blast
 Food, Live Music + Fireworks
 June 29th • 5:00 PM – 10:00 PM
 Old Celina Park

THE COLONY
 Liberty by the Lake
 Food, Music + Fireworks
 July 4th • 6:00 PM – 11:00 PM
 Five Star Complex

DALLAS
 Fair Park Fourth
 Festivities + Fireworks
 July 4th • 4:30 PM – 10:00 PM
 Fair Park

DENTON
 July Jubilee
 Family Activities & Drone Show
 July 3rd • 6:00 PM – 11:00 PM
 Downtown Denton Square

FRISCO
 Frisco Freedom Fest
 Festivities + Fireworks
 July 4th • 6:00 PM – 10:00 PM
 Frisco Square – Simpson Plaza

GRAPEVINE
 Annual July 4th Extravaganza
 July 4th • 9:30 PM
 Fireworks can be seen
 around Lake Grapevine

LITTLE ELM
 July Jubilee
 Live Music + Fireworks
 July 4th • 9:00 AM – 9:30 PM
 Little Elm Park

MCKINNEY
 Red, White & BOOM!
 Festivities + Fireworks
 July 4th • 5:00 PM – 10:00 PM
 Gabe Nesbitt Community Park

PLANO
 All American 4th
 Food, Music + Fireworks
 July 4th • 6:00 PM – 10:00 PM
 Oak Point Park

PROSPER
 Pride in the Sky
 Fireworks
 July 1st • 5:00 PM – 10:00 PM
 Frontier Park

RICHARDSON
 Family 4th Celebration
 July 4th • 6:00 PM – 9:30 PM
 Breckinridge Park

ROCKWALL
 4th of July Fireworks
 July 4th • 5:00 PM – 9:30 PM
 Harry Myers Park

SOUTHLAKE
 Stars & Stripes
 Food, Music + Fireworks
 July 3rd • 5:00 PM – 11:00 PM
 Southlake Town Square

ALDERMAN RECOGNIZED BY DAR

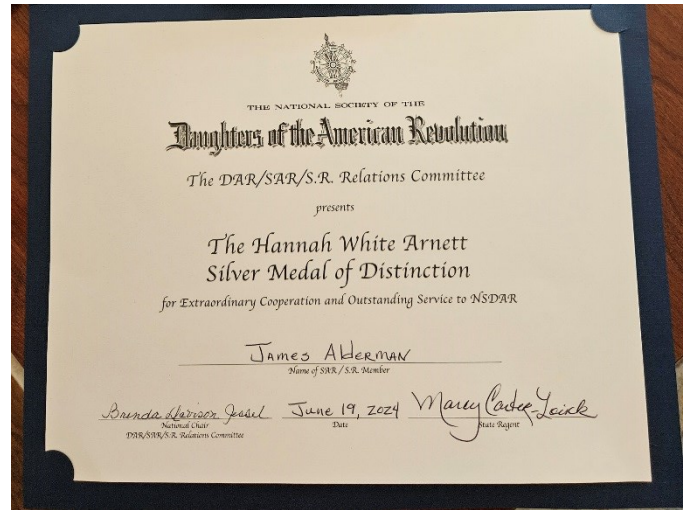
On Wednesday, June 19, 2024, at the Fort Worth Area Regents Council Luncheon held at Ridglea County Club, Marcy Carter-Lovick, President, Texas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on behalf of the DAR/SAR/S.R. Relations Committee, presented Compatriot James Alderman with The Hannah White Arnett Silver Medal of Distinction. The accompanying certificate recognized James for extraordinary cooperation and outstanding service to NSDAR.

The DAR/SAR/S.R. Committee was formed by the Wright Administration to promote the relationship with the National Society Sons of the American Revolution (NSSAR) and the National Society Sons of the Revolution (S.R.) and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Hannah White Arnett Medal is one of DAR's newest recognitions. It may be awarded to a member in good standing of the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) or Sons of the Revolution (S.R.) for unselfish devotion, tireless efforts, and assistance to the DAR; and who has dedicated his time, energy, talents, and/or resources to the organization in support and furtherance of the DAR mission of historic preservation, education, and patriotism.

A Chapter may award the bronze medal; State Societies may award the silver medal.

Who is Hannah White Arnett? Hannah White Arnett (January 15, 1733 – January 10, 1823) was an American woman who is known for preventing a group of men in Elizabethtown, Province of New Jersey (now Elizabeth) from proclaiming their loyalty to Great Britain in exchange for "protection of life and property." Discouraged, the men decided to accept amnesty. She stated why it was important to remain devoted to independence and they changed their minds.



Texas Society DAR President Marcy Carter-Lovick presents the Hannah White Arnett Medal of Distinction and Certificate to James Alderman.



From left to right: Compatriot James Alderman, Texas Society DAR President Marcy Carter-Lovick, and Mrs. Gwen Boyd, President of the Fort Worth Area Regents Council.

JUNE CHAPTER MEETING

Our special guest at our June Chapter Meeting was Major Braden. Major led us in reciting the pledges for the U.S. Flag and the Texas Flag. President Ron Turner presented Major with an SAR Certificate of Appreciation, an SAR C.A.R. Bronze Medal, and a Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter Challenge Coin. Major is a founding member of the new Molly Pitcher Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, in Grapevine. The new chapter covers the area for Keller, Roanoke, Trophy Club, Southlake, Grapevine, and Flower Mound.

Major was accompanied by his mother, Georgianna Braden, Regent, Capt. Molly Corbin Chapter DAR, Grapevine.

At a well-attended Chapter meeting, President Ron Turner recognized Gerry Gieger for 25 years as a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.



President Turner recognized Kevin Shellman for 10 years as a member.



(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 5)

Historian John Anderson played an excellent video produced by NSSAR on the construction of the new SAR Education Center and Museum being built in Louisville, Kentucky.

James Alderman concluded with his presentation on "Christianity and the American Revolution."



One of our special guests was Madame Regent Georgianna Braden of the Capt. Molly Corbin Chapter DAR in Grapevine. Her son, who is a founding member of the newly created Molly Pitcher Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution in Grapevine, was also in attendance and led us in our pledges to the American and Texas flags. Mrs. Braden provided an overview of the new Grapevine C.A.R. Chapter.



Ron Turner
June 15, 2024

WEATHERFORD EMS EMPLOYEES RECOGNIZED

On Friday, June 14th, members of the chapter traveled to Weatherford, Texas, to present awards to two very deserving and outstanding employees of the Parker County Hospital District Training Center. President Ron Turner presented the SAR EMS Commendation Medal to Kaitlyn Johnson and Drew Clinkscales.

On May 3rd, Kaitlyn answered an urgent 911 call from a distressed father whose wife was in active labor. Displaying remarkable composure and expertise, Kaitlyn provided the father with precise instructions on how to assist with the delivery of their infant son. Her guidance included crucial steps for clamping the newborn's umbilical cord and managing the mother's postpartum bleeding. These interventions were vital in ensuring the safety and well-being of both the mother and the infant until emergency medical services could arrive on the scene. We were pleased to recognize Kaitlyn Johnson for her outstanding service and heroic actions.



On May 1st, Supervisor Drew Clinkscales responded to a missing person alert that he had read on social media. As he was driving down Santa Fe Dr. in Weatherford, he noticed an elderly male who fit the description on the alert. Drew quickly turned his vehicle around and stopped to check on the pedestrian. The man turned out to be the missing person

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

that law enforcement was looking for. Weatherford police were summoned by Drew as he was performing a medical evaluation on the man's condition. Soon Weatherford police officers arrived on scene and the individual's family was contacted. Drew found that he was healthy and that he was responding normally to his medical condition. He was reunited with his family members and was safely returned to his home. It was through his quick action that this elderly resident was successfully reunited with his family and we were pleased to recognize Drew for his service to the community.

ANDERSON RECOGNIZED BY DAR

Compatriot John Anderson, Arlington Chapter member and Maj. K.M. Van Zandt dual member, was awarded the Bronze Hannah White Arnett Award by the Lucretia Council Cochran DAR Chapter. This recognition is given to a member in good standing of the SAR for unselfish devotion, tireless efforts, and assistance to the DAR; and who has dedicated his time, energy, talents, and/or resources to the organization in support and furtherance of the DAR mission of historic preservation, education and patriotism. John is accompanied by his wife Meg Anderson to the right.



In the group photo below (left to right): Wosar Lauren Sheppard, Vaughn Oliver, Kaitlyn Johnson, Drew Clinkscales, Cody Sheppard, Mike Connelley, Wosar Sarah Connelley, Wosar Jan Smith, Ron Turner, and John Anderson.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776

By issuing the Declaration of Independence, adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, the 13 American colonies severed their political connections to Great Britain. The Declaration summarized the colonists' motivations for seeking independence. By declaring themselves an independent nation, the American colonists were able to confirm an official alliance with the Government of France and obtain French assistance in the war against Great Britain.

The Declaration of Independence

Throughout the 1760s and early 1770s, the North American colonists found themselves increasingly at odds with British imperial policies regarding taxation and frontier policy. When repeated protests failed to influence British policies, and instead resulted in the closing of the port of Boston and the declaration of martial law in Massachusetts, the colonial governments sent delegates to a Continental Congress to coordinate a colonial boycott of British goods. When fighting broke out between American colonists and British forces in Massachusetts, the Continental Congress worked with local groups, originally intended to enforce the boycott, to coordinate resistance against the British. British officials throughout the colonies increasingly found their authority challenged by informal local governments, although loyalist sentiment remained strong in some areas.

Despite these changes, colonial leaders hoped to reconcile with the British Government, and all but the most radical members of Congress were unwilling to declare independence. However, in late 1775, Benjamin Franklin, then a member of the Secret Committee of Correspondence, hinted to French agents and other European sympathizers that the colonies were increasingly leaning towards seeking independence. While perhaps true, Franklin also hoped to convince the French to supply the colonists with aid. Independence would be necessary, however, before French officials would consider the possibility of an alliance.

Throughout the winter of 1775–1776, the members of the Continental Congress came to view reconciliation with Britain as unlikely, and independence the only course of action available to them. When on December 22, 1775, the British Parliament prohibited trade with the colonies, Congress responded in April of 1776 by opening colonial ports—this was a major step towards severing ties with Britain. The colonists were aided by the January publication of Thomas

Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense*, which advocated the colonies' independence and was widely distributed throughout the colonies. By February of 1776, colonial leaders were discussing the possibility of forming foreign alliances and began to draft the *Model Treaty* that would serve as a basis for the 1778 alliance with France. Leaders for the cause of independence wanted to make certain that they had sufficient congressional support before they would bring the issue to the vote. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee introduced a motion in Congress to declare independence. Other members of Congress were amenable but thought some colonies not quite ready. However, Congress did form a committee to draft a declaration of independence and assigned this duty to Thomas Jefferson.

Thomas Paine

Benjamin Franklin and John Adams reviewed Jefferson's draft. They preserved its original form, but struck passages likely to meet with controversy or skepticism, most notably passages blaming King George III for the transatlantic slave trade and those blaming the British people rather than their government. The committee presented the final draft before Congress on June 28, 1776, and Congress adopted the final text of the Declaration of Independence on July 4.

The British Government did its best to dismiss the Declaration as a trivial document issued by disgruntled colonists. British officials commissioned propagandists to highlight the declaration's flaws and to rebut the colonists' complaints. The Declaration divided British domestic opposition, as some American sympathizers thought the Declaration had gone too far, but in British-ruled Ireland it had many supporters.

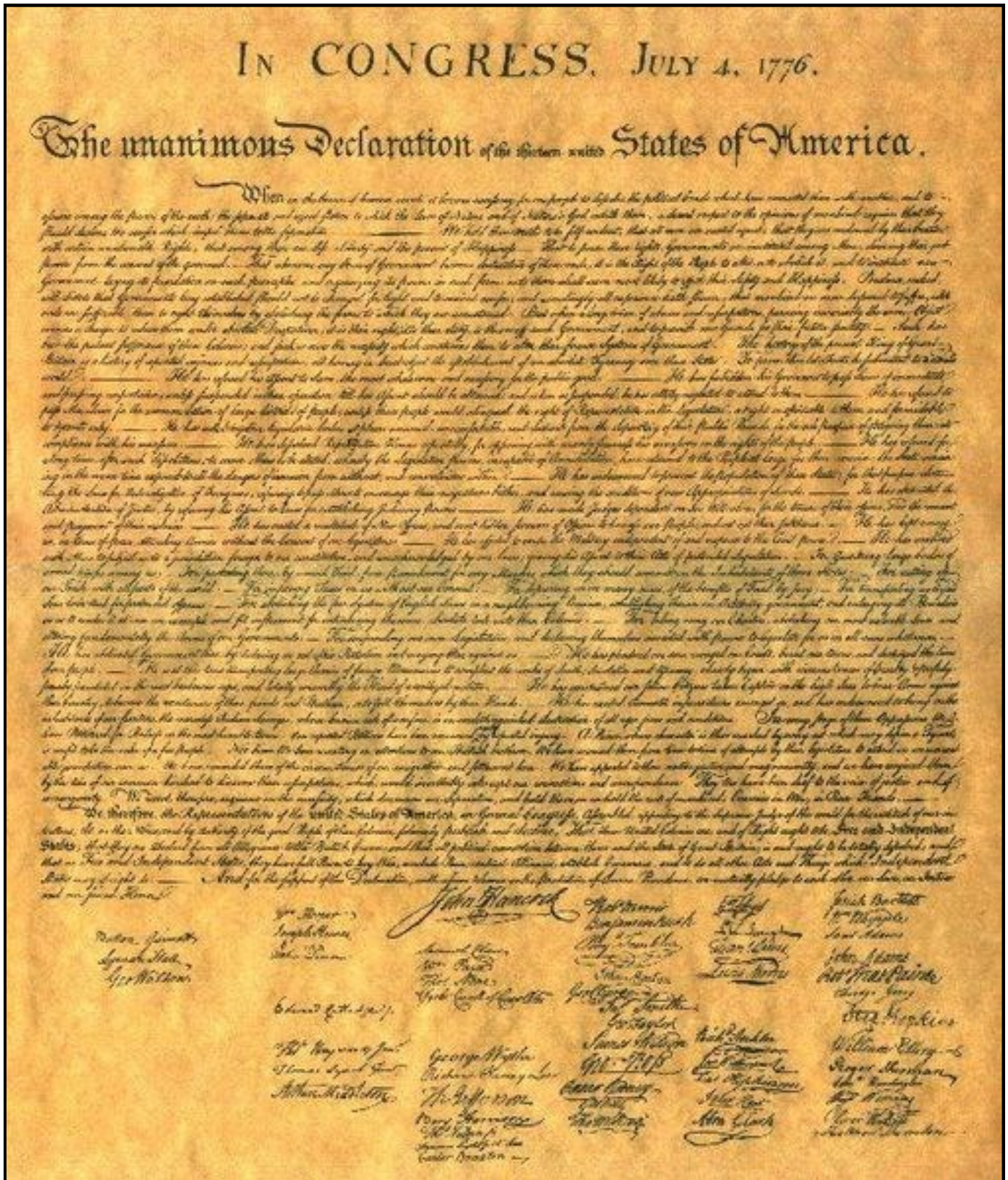
The Declaration's most important diplomatic effect was to allow for recognition of the United States by friendly foreign governments. The Sultan of Morocco mentioned American ships in a consular document in 1777, but Congress had to wait until the 1778 Treaty of Alliance with France for a formal recognition of U.S. independence. The Netherlands acknowledged U.S. independence in 1782. Although Spain joined the war against Great Britain in 1779, it did not recognize U.S. independence until the *1783 Treaty of Paris*. Under the terms of the treaty, which ended the War of the Ameri-

(Continued on page 9)

(Continued from page 8)

can Revolution, Great Britain officially acknowledged the United States as a sovereign and independent nation.

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1776-1783/declaration>



UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES!

By Ron Turner

Have you ever sat in a room full of people and wondered if or how you might be related to those around you?

I have already determined through various ways and means during my eight years in SAR that I am related to fellow chapter members Ralph Smith (7th cousin), Jeff Kennedy (9th cousin 1x removed), Tommie Harvey (6th cousin), Damon Harvey (6th cousin 1x removed) and Joseph DeWoody (8th cousin 2x removed), and who knows who else.

Well, it happened again on Memorial Day. I found two new cousins very unexpectedly.

Following the ceremonies at Mt. Gilead Cemetery in Keller, a small number of us go to Freddy's for lunch. This year, I happened to sit at a table with Drake Peddie, Past Texas SAR President, and Ora Jane Johnson, a member of a number of lineage societies (DAR, DRT, USD1812, NSDOAF). Being who we are, the conversation turned to genealogy. Drake mentioned that his middle name is McNeely, his mother's maiden name. I mentioned that I also had a McNeely line.

Drake mentioned the FamilySearch Relatives Around Me feature in the FamilySearch Family Tree app. This fun feature can tell you how you are related to friends, neighbors, or anyone sitting near you.

I had never used the mobile app so I immediately installed it. Drake and I both performed the scan. What do you know! I appeared on his screen and he appeared on mine. We found out we are 7th cousins through the McNeely line.

Next, Ora Jane opened the app and low and behold, she and I discovered we are 7th cousins 1x removed through our common Brooks line.

One thing I do need to point out. If someone in your group is new to FamilySearch and hasn't added information to the Family Tree, the Relatives Around Me feature won't be able to detect their relatives.

Want to give it a try? You will find full instructions at:

<https://www.familysearch.org/en/blog/relatives-around-me>

MUSKETS OF THE REVOLUTION

This is a brief rundown of the muskets used in the American Revolution. All of these weapons were commonly used in the revolutionary war. Common problems with the muskets were:

- Different bore sizes
- Different designs—parts were not interchangeable even from the same manufacturer
- Bayonet unique to each rifle manufacturer
- Training on the use was different for each rifle manufacturer

Brown Bess

The "Brown Bess" muzzle-loading smoothbore musket was one of the most commonly used weapons in the American Revolution. While this was the main British musket, it was briefly used by the Americans until 1777. This musket was used to fire a single shot ball, or a cluster style shot which fired multiple projectiles giving the weapon a "shotgun" effect. There were two types of the Brown Bess: the Short Land Pattern and the Long Land Pattern. The Short Land was shorter, less bulky and less heavy than the Long Land. Most American fighters implemented the Long Land Pattern.

Charleville musket

Large numbers of Charleville musket Model 1763 and 1766 muskets were imported into the United States from France during the American Revolution, due in large part to the influence of Marquis de Lafayette. The Charleville musket 1766 heavily influenced the design of the Springfield Musket of 1795.

American-made muskets

Many muskets were produced locally by various gunsmiths in the colonies, often reusing parts from other weapons. These are known as "Committee of Safety" muskets, as they were funded by the fledgling local government. Because of the need to produce as many weapons as quickly as possible, and out of fear of prosecution by the British government, many of the muskets did not bear a maker's mark. Some were simply marked as property of a state.

Long Rifles

Long rifles were an American design of the 18th century, produced by individual German gunsmiths in Pennsylvania.

(Continued on page 12)

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>
<i>Tom Bransford</i>	<i>William Bransford</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>1/22/24</i>
Scott Manning Jr	John Manning	Sup	Received	2/14/24
<i>Kim Brimer</i>	<i>John King</i>	<i>Sup</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>7/19/23</i>
<i>Kim Brimer</i>	<i>Thomas Connelley</i>	<i>Sup</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>7/27/23</i>
<i>Kim Brimer</i>	<i>Joseph Benton</i>	<i>Sup</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>7/17/23</i>
<i>Joseph DeWoody</i>	<i>James Alexander</i>	<i>Sup</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>2/9/23</i>
Kim Brimer	James Wooten	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	Benjamin Cate	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>
Kim Brimer	Thomas Hill	Sup	Under Review	6/29/24
<i>Tanner Smith</i>	<i>Wilkins C. Smith</i>	<i>Sup</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>8/3/23</i>
Timothy Ulrich	Ezra Pratt	New	Under Review	2/17/24
Will Ulrich	Ezra Pratt	New	Under Review	2/17/24

Prospective Member Activity

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

(Continued on page 12)

Final Chapter Review prior to Submission to State Registrar

Compatriot	Patriot	Type	Status	As Of
Jeffrey Howe Andre	Joseph Griggs	New	Chapter Reg	7/1/24
Alexander Brence Andre	Joseph Griggs	New	Chapter Reg	7/1/24
Jacob Nathaniel Andre	Joseph Griggs	New	Chapter Reg	7/1/24
Benjamin Howe Andre	Joseph Griggs	New	Chapter Reg	7/1/24
Gregory Greenman Andre	Joseph Griggs	New	Chapter Reg	7/1/24
Nicolas Scott Andre	Joseph Griggs	New	Chapter Reg	7/1/24
Clayton Craig Smith	John Hendricks	New	Chapter Reg	7/1/24
Charles Brent Cheatham	Jacob Albright	New	Chapter Reg	7/1/24
Kim Brimer	Robert Coleman	Sup	Chapter Reg	7/1/24
Kim Brimer	Also Collier	Sup	Chapter Reg	7/1/24



**BOARD OF MANAGERS
SUMMER MEETING**

Registration for the Summer Zoom BOM to be held on 27 July 2024 is active ([click here for direct access](#)).

All members are welcome to sign up and attend this live event. The past few years we have all become experts at video calling. If by chance you need a refresher, you can review online training at zoom.com.

This summer BOM is planned just after we as a society come together in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to celebrate this past year's accomplishments and install a new National cabinet. Attend this BOM to hear the latest news and hear about important plans.

In addition, our Texas SAR officers and committees have all been busy on different priorities and projects. We will hear some important developments and the BOM could likely be called on for one or more special votes. Please watch your emails as some committees have meetings scheduled ahead of this summer Zoom BOM. For details contact the correct committee chair.

In addition to this Zoom event, we are working on plans for

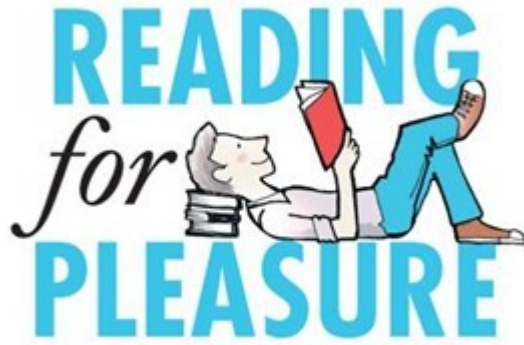
our fall in-person BOM event. Please mark your calendars for November 1-3, 2024, with the meeting being held in Austin. Details will become available on the Texas SAR web site as they become available.



(Continued from page 10)

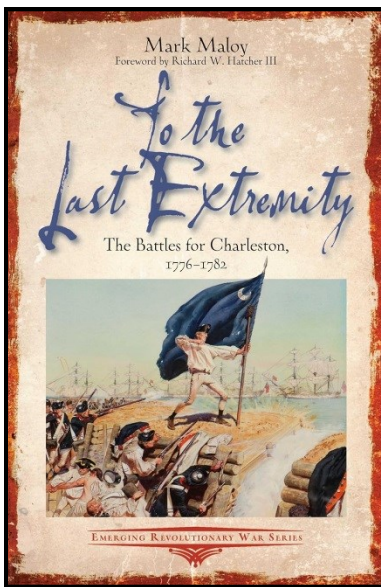
Based on the Jager rifle, these long rifles, known as "Pennsylvania Rifles", were used by snipers and light infantry throughout the Revolutionary War. The grooved barrel increased the range and accuracy by spinning a snugly fitted ball, giving an accurate range of 300 yards compared to 100 yards for smoothbore muskets. Drawbacks included the low rate of fire due to the complicated reloading process, the impossibility to fit it with a bayonet, the high cost, and lack of standardization that required extensive training with a particular rifle for a soldier to realize the weapon's full potential. Due to the drawbacks, George Washington argued for a limited role of rifles in the Colonial military, while Congress was more enthusiastic and authorized the raising of several companies of riflemen Long rifles played a significant part in the battle of Saratoga, where rifle units picked off officers to disrupt British command and control but required support by units armed with smoothbore muskets or by artillery to prevent the riflemen from being overrun.

READING for PLEASURE



To the Last Extremity: The Battles for Charleston, 1776-1782

By Mark Maloy



June 1776: Just a month before America declared its independence from Great Britain, a British fleet of warships and thousands of British soldiers appeared off the coast of Charleston, South Carolina. After a day-long battle, the most powerful navy in the world was bloodily repulsed by the Americans.

In the spring of 1779, a British force brazenly marched from Savannah to Charleston and tested the city's defenses before falling back. Finally, in the spring of 1780, a large British force returned to Charleston and laid siege to the city. The result was the worst American defeat of the Revolutionary War for the Americans, which cost them the city and an entire army of nearly 6,000 men. The citizens and soldiers suffered more than two years of occupation and imprisonment.

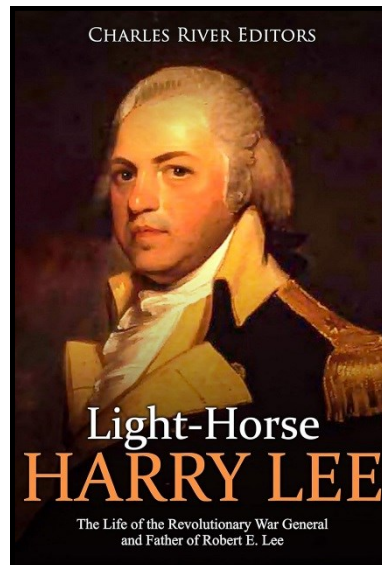
However, the siege of Charleston also marked the beginning of the end of the war. The fall of Charleston initiated a series of events that resulted in the American victory at Yorktown and the successful independence of the colonies.

South Carolina's historic port city is one of the most

beautiful and historic in the United States. Numerous sites, battlefields, and buildings from this period still exist. In *To the Last Extremity: The Battles for Charleston, 1776-1782*, historian Mark Maloy not only recounts the Revolutionary War history of Charleston, but takes you to the places where these events occurred. Walk where outnumbered patriots forced back the most powerful navy in the world, where soldiers bravely defended the city in 1779 and 1780, and where thousands suffered under occupation. Through it all, brave patriots were willing to defend the city and their liberty "to the last extremity."

Light-Horse Harry Lee: The Life of the Revolutionary War General and Father of Robert E. Lee

By Charles River Editors



"The rank of men, as established by the concurrent judgement of ages stands thus: heroes, legislators, orators, and poets. The most useful and, in my opinion, the most honourable is the legislator, which so far from being incompatible with the profession of law, is congenial to it. Generally, mankind admire most the hero; of all, the most useless, except

when the safety of the nation demands his saving arm." – Henry Lee III

The proud Virginian entered the war in uncertain times, and there were understandable doubts about how well he could lead soldiers, but through a combination of skill and luck, he became one of his country's earliest and foremost military heroes. After the war, he would go on to a distinguished political career, and he would find himself caught up in civil unrest toward the end of his life.

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

Some of those details might bring to mind the life story of George Washington, and if those details included the name Lee, most of them would immediately sound like a description of Robert E. Lee’s life. In fact, they only begin to scratch the surface of the life and career of Robert E. Lee’s father, Henry Lee III, who is best known by the nickname “Light-Horse Harry” for the way he excelled as a cavalry officer during the Revolutionary War.

When the Revolution began, the Continental Army sported numerous volunteers from Ireland, Scotland, virtually every European nation between France and Russia, and men from the northern and southern borders of the European continent. This is understandable, given that at the start of the war, military confrontations between the world powers had become so common that combat was raised to the status of a fine art, consuming a large portion of time for adolescent males in training and comprising a sizable component of the economy. Weaponry was developed to a degree of quality not accessible to most North Americans, and European aristocrats were reared in the mastery of swordsmanship with an emphasis on the saber for military use. Likewise, the cavalry, buoyed by a tradition of expert horsemanship and saddle-based combat, was a fighting force largely beyond reach for colonists, which meant that fighting on horses was an undeveloped practice in the fledgling Continental Army, and the American military did not yet fully comprehend the value of cavalry units. Few sword masters were to find their way to North America in time for the war, and the typical American musket was a fair hunting weapon rather than a military one. Even the foot soldier knew little of European military discipline.

All of this helps explain why, aside from George Washington, many Americans are likely able to name just as many foreign generals on the rebel side as American generals. While names like Lafayette, Pulaski, Kościuszko, and Baron von Steuben are quickly associated with the Revolution, American officers like Nathanael Greene, Anthony Wayne, Horatio Gates, Henry Knox, and Light-Horse Harry Lee are often overlooked. Over 200 years later, Lee is best remembered not for his military or political service, but for being Robert E. Lee’s

father, and all the attendant controversy that comes with his son’s legacy. This is unfortunate, given that he was one of the most distinguished individuals of the age.

Light-Horse Harry Lee: The Life of the Revolutionary War General and Father of Robert E. Lee profiles one of the Revolutionary War’s most famous soldiers. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about Light-Horse Harry Lee like never before.



- | | |
|---------|--------------------------|
| July 3 | Matthew Micajah Truitt |
| July 8 | Robert James Devine |
| 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 Lin Clark |
| | Colton Lawrence Williams |
| July 29 | Thomas Paul Wilkinson |
| July 31 | Tommie Rosnald Harvey |
| | John William Via, III |



MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Our chapter membership levels as of June 23, 2024, are:

Active / Current Member	103
NSSAR Life	9
TXSSAR Perpetual.....	11
Active/New Member	1
Active/Reinstated (current yr).....	9
Active/Reinstated (Over 1 yr)	0
Deceased (current yr)	0
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)	15
Not Paid Dual State.....	1
Reinstated/Transferred In	0
Transferred In	1
Dual Members (other chapters)	3

Our active membership currently is **122**.



REQUIESCAT IN PACE

Compatriot Rolland Jory Moraine, aka Joe, entered into eternity on June 24, 2024, at the age of 84. Joe was born July 26, 1939, in Iowa and was the father of David James Moraine and Michael Allen Moraine. Joe joined the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter, Texas SAR on September 1, 2015, under his Patriot, John Wright, who served as a Private from Virginia. Joe’s national number was 196256 and his Texas number was 12187.

Joe was cremated and a memorial service may be planned for a later time.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

2024

- July 10-16 134th NSSAR Congress, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (CG-N)
- July 20 Chapter Meeting, 9:00 am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
- July 27 Texas SAR Summer BOM (ZOOM) (CG-S)
- 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
- November 1-3 Texas SAR Fall BOM, Austin (CG-S)
- November 11 Veterans Day Parade, Fort Worth (CG-N)
- November 16 Chapter Meeting, 9:00 am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
- December 14 Wreaths Across America, Oakwood Cemetery, Fort Worth (CG-N)
Wreaths Across America, Grapevine Cemetery, Grapevine (CG-N)

2025

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

(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.