



Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter

Texas

Texas Society  
Sons of the American Revolution

# Chisholm Trail News

August 1, 2024

**NEXT MEETING:** August 17, 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

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Ronald J. TURNER

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**QUARTERMASTER**

John D. ANDERSON, Jr.

**SERGEANT-AT-ARMS**

J. Vann CUNNINGHAM

**COLOR GUARD COMMANDER**

J. Vann CUNNINGHAM

## WHY ARE THE APPROVAL TIMES FOR NEW AND SUPPLEMENTAL APPLICATIONS SO LONG?

Gary O. Green, Genealogist General, received the question above from a chapter genealogist in Pennsylvania. Gary provided the following answer:

We have experienced a loss of multiple staff genealogists and are in the process of hiring new ones as replacements. Some were let go because of budget constraints; others retired. In addition, we have had one genealogist who had surgery and another who is recovering from the death of a child. Plus, we are having some genealogist who are taking needed vacations.

It will take a while for the new genealogists to learn the system and come up to the speed of the genealogy staff that have left.

The bottom line is that we do not have enough staff to cover all of the changes that life offers.

Your chapter genealogists encourage PATIENCE.

## GENEALOGY COMMITTEE ENDOWMENT FUND

A Florida SAR state officer requested information from Gary O. Green, Genealogist General, about the Genealogy Committee Endowment Fund. Gary responded with the following details:

The fund is not meant to pay salaries.

You may direct that the contribution be placed in either the Genealogy Committee Endowment Fund or the checking account for the fund. The former will be for large amounts of money that will lead to long term withdrawals based on percentages that the Special Operating Funds are allowed to withdraw. The checking account is for smaller amounts that will immediately go for the distribution as stated below in September 2022.

*(Continued on page 2)*

The two Genealogy Endowment Funds, currently named the Genealogy Research Fund and the Genealogy Materials Acquisition Fund, will be combined into one fund entitled the **Genealogy Committee Endowment Fund**.

1. Professional Development of Genealogy Staff Members:
  - a) Three-fourths (75%) of the available money for each year will be designated for Professional Development.
  - b) These funds will be used at the discretion of the Executive Director for the Genealogy Staff.
  
2. Participating in Genealogy Conferences and Similar Events:
  - a) One fourth (25%) of the available money for each year will be designated for SAR representation at genealogy conference or similar events. The available money will be applied to the cost of renting space and the cost of Genealogy Committee members and/or staff who are assigned to participate in the event to advertise the SAR to other genealogists.
  - b) Each event participation plan will be approved by the Genealogy Committee, after the submission of a written proposal to the Genealogy Committee Chairman; following approval, the Chairman will submit a request for a distribution from the Genealogy Committee Endowment Fund for these events in a timely manner to pay, and/or reimburse for all or a portion of the cost of participation.

To donate online go to <https://www.sar.org> and login.

Look for the DONATE button.

<https://interland3.donorperfect.net/weblink/weblink.aspx?name=E343554&id=7>

Determine the amount of your donation.

Look for the location of the Drop Down menu under:

**I would like my donation to support one of the following:**

Genealogy Committee Endowment Fund

Click **Submit**.



## **VOLUNTEER SIGN UP FOR CONTINENTAL DAR HOUSE AT TEXAS STATE FAIR 2024**

The State Fair will soon be upon us and it's sign-up time to help at the SAR table to meet & greet Fair guests visiting the Continental DAR House. It's a great opportunity to share our love of American history and introduce visitors to the SAR. While you are visiting with them, get them to complete a contact form which will be forwarded to a chapter registrar near them.

The State Fair of Texas runs from September 17th through October 20, 2024.

Car Parking Passes will be available for anyone working at least three (3) shifts during the Fair. If you are riding Dart trains or buses, you will not be reimbursed for the transportation tickets; however, you are provided gate passes for the number of shifts you volunteer to work.

[View the Sign Up](#)

There are two SAR shifts each day. The morning shift is from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm. The afternoon shift is 2:00 pm to 5:30 pm. **THRE ARE ONLY TWO (2) SLOTS PER SHIFT.**

Please ensure you do not sign up for any activity other than those identified as SAR Shifts.

Remember if you sign up and can't make the date, please find a replacement for your spot.

## PARKER COUNTY FLAG CERTIFICATES

Compatriot Cody Sheppard presented SAR Flag Certificates on July 23, 2024, to six Parker County Emergency Services District (ESD) #1 stations. Cody presented the certificates to Fire Chief Stephen Watson.



Chief Watson will in turn present a flag certificate to each of the recognized stations, which are: Station 34 (Aledo), Station 35 (Weatherford), Station 37 (Aledo), Station 48 (Springtown), Station 51 (Springtown), and Station 54 (Azle).



## FIVE YEAR ANNIVERSARY

President Ron Turner recognized Compatriot Wayne Heide for his five year anniversary as a member of the SAR.



## SPAIN AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Spain, through its alliance with France and as part of its conflict with Britain, played a role in the independence of the United States. Spain declared war on Britain as an ally of France, itself an ally of the American colonies. Most notably, Spanish forces attacked British positions in the south and captured West Florida from Britain in the siege of Pensacola. This secured the southern route for supplies and closed off the possibility of any British offensive through the western frontier of the United States via the Mississippi River. Spain also provided money, supplies, and munitions to the American forces.



Bernardo de Gálvez at the siege of Pensacola

Beginning in 1776, it jointly funded Roderigue Hortalez and Company, a trading company that provided critical military supplies. Spain provided financing for the final siege of Yorktown in 1781 with a collection of gold and silver in Havana, then Spanish Cuba. Spain was allied with France through the Bourbon Family Compact and the Revolution was an opportunity to confront their common enemy, Great Britain. As the newly appointed Chief Minister of King Charles III of Spain, the Count of Floridablanca wrote in March 1777, "the fate of the colonies interests us very much, and we shall do for them everything that circumstances permit".

### AID TO THE UNITED STATES: 1776-1778

Spanish aid was supplied to the new nation through four

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main routes: from French ports with the funding of Rodrigue Hortalez and Company, through the port of New Orleans and up the Mississippi River, from the warehouses in Havana, and from Bilbao, through the Gardoqui family trading company. Spain made loans to the United States to be used to furnish war supplies through the House of Gardoqui, which "supplied the patriots with 215 bronze cannon – 30,000 muskets – 30,000 bayonets – 512,314 musket balls – 300,000 pounds of powder – 12,868 grenades – 30,000 uniforms – and 4,000 field tents during the war."

Smuggling from New Orleans began in 1776 when General Charles Lee sent two Continental Army (the army of the United States) officers to request supplies from the New Orleans Governor, Luis de Unzaga. Unzaga, concerned about overtly antagonizing the British before the Spanish were prepared for war, agreed to assist the rebels covertly. Gonzaga authorized the shipment of desperately needed gunpowder in a transaction brokered by Oliver Pollock, a Patriot (Revolutionary) and financier. When Bernardo de Gálvez y Madrid, Count of Gálvez was appointed Governor of New Orleans in January 1777, he continued and expanded the supply operations.



Bernardo de Gálvez y Madrid, Count of Gálvez portrait by José Germán de Alfaro, 1785

As the American diplomat Benjamin Franklin reported from Paris to the Congressional Committee of Secret Correspondence in March 1777, the Spanish court quietly granted the rebels direct admission to the rich, previously restricted

port of Havana under most favored nation status. Franklin also noted in the same report that three thousand barrels of gunpowder were waiting in New Orleans and that the merchants in Bilbao "had orders to ship for us such necessaries as we might want."

#### DECLARATION OF WAR

The Spanish-Portuguese War (1776-77) proved successful. In the First Treaty of San Ildefonso, signed on 1 October 1777, after Mary I of Portugal had dismissed Pombal, Spain won the Banda Oriental (Uruguay), with Colonia del Sacramento, founded by Portugal in 1680. Spain also won the Misiones Orientales. In return, Spain acknowledged that Portuguese territories in Brazil extended far west of the line set in the Treaty of Tordesillas. In the Treaty of El Pardo, signed 11 March 1778, Spain won Spanish Guinea (Equatorial Guinea), which was administered from Buenos Aires in 1778–1810. With these treaties, Portugal had left the war, and in 1781 Portugal even joined the First League of Armed Neutrality to resist British seizures of cargo from neutral ships.

The former Spanish Diplomat and then-Ambassador to the French Court, Jerónimo Grimaldi, 1st Duke of Grimaldi, summarized the Spanish position in a letter to Arthur Lee, an American diplomat in Madrid who was trying to persuade the Spanish to declare an open alliance with the fledgling United States. Genoese by birth and a shrewdly calculating politician by nature, Grimaldi demurred, replying, "You have considered your own situation, and not ours. The moment is not yet come for us. The war with Portugal – France being unprepared, and our cargo ships from South America not having arrived – makes it improper for us to declare immediately." Meanwhile, Grimaldi reassured Lee, stores of clothing and powder were deposited at New Orleans and Havana for the Americans, and further shipments of blankets were being collected at Bilbao.

By June 1779 the Spanish had finalized their preparations for war. The British cause seemed to be at a particularly low ebb. The Spanish joined France in the war, implementing the Treaty of Aranjuez signed in April 1779.

#### EUROPEAN WATERS

The main goals of Spain were the recovery of Gibraltar and Menorca from the British, who had owned them since 1704, and to damage British trade through the actions of priva-

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teers. The siege of Gibraltar, June 16, 1779, to February 7, 1783, was the longest-lasting Spanish action in the war. Despite the larger size of the besieging Franco-Spanish army, at one point numbering 33,000, the British under George Augustus Elliott were able to hold out in the fortress and were resupplied by sea three times. Luis de Córdova y Córdova was unable to prevent Howe's fleet returning home after resupplying Gibraltar in October 1782. The combined Franco-Spanish invasion of Menorca in 1781 met with more success; Menorca surrendered the following year, and was restored to Spain after the war, nearly eighty years after it was first captured by the British. In 1780 and 1781, Luis de Córdova's fleet captured America-bound British convoys, doing much damage to British military supplies and commerce.

**WEST INDIES AND GULF COAST**

In the Caribbean, the main effort was directed to prevent possible British landings in Cuba, remembering the British expedition against Cuba that seized Havana in the Seven Years' War. Other goals included the reconquest of Florida (which the British had divided into West Florida and East Florida in 1763), and the resolution of logging disputes involving the British in Belize.

On the mainland, the governor of Spanish Louisiana, Count Bernardo de Gálvez, led a series of successful offensives against the British forts in the Mississippi Valley, first the attack and capture of Fort Bute at Manchac and then forcing the surrender of Baton Rouge, Natchez and Mobile in 1779 and 1780. While a hurricane halted an expedition to capture Pensacola, the capital of British West Florida, in 1780, Gálvez's forces achieved a decisive victory against the British in 1781 at the Battle of Pensacola giving the Spanish control of all of West Florida. This secured the southern route for

supplies and closed off the possibility of any British offensive into the western frontier of United States via the Mississippi River.

When Spain entered the war, Britain also went on the offensive in the Caribbean, planning an expedition against Spanish Nicaragua. A British attempt to gain a foothold at San Fernando de Omoa was rebuffed in October 1779, and an expedition in 1780 against Fort San Juan in Nicaragua was at first successful, but yellow fever and other tropical diseases wiped out most of the force, which then withdrew and returned to Jamaica.

**MISSISSIPPI VALLEY**

At the end of the Seven Years' War, France gave the Mississippi Valley to her ally Spain, in order to prevent it from coming under British control at the Treaty of Paris (1763). The Spanish assisted the United States in their campaigns in the American Midwest. In January 1778, Virginia Governor Patrick Henry authorized an expedition by George Rogers Clark, who captured the fort at Vincennes and secured the northern region of the Ohio for the rebels. Clark relied on



Statue of the Viscount of Galveston in Málaga, Spain

Gálvez and Oliver Pollock for support to supply his men with weapons and ammunition, and to provide credit for provisions. The credit lines that Pollock established to purchase supplies for Clark were supposed to be backed by the



The British Colonies in North America, 1763-1775

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state of Virginia. However, Pollock in turn had to rely on his own personal credit and Gálvez, who allowed the funds of the Spanish government to be at Pollock's disposal as loans. These funds were usually delivered in the cover of night by Gálvez's private secretary.

The Spanish garrisons in the Louisiana region repelled attacks from British units and the latter's Indian allies in the Battle of Saint Louis in 1780. A year later, a detachment traveled through present-day Illinois and took Fort St. Joseph, in the modern state of Michigan. This expedition gave Spain some claim to the Northwest Territory, which was thwarted diplomatically by Great Britain and the young United States in their separate peace in the Treaty of Paris (1783).

#### **SIEGE OF YORKTOWN**

The Spanish also assisted in the siege of Yorktown in 1781, the critical and final major battle of the North America theater. French General Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau, commanding his country's forces in North America, sent a desperate appeal to François Joseph Paul de Grasse, the French admiral designated to assist the Colonists, asking him to raise money in the Caribbean to fund the campaign at Yorktown. With the assistance of Spanish agent Francisco Saavedra de Sangronis, the needed cash, over 500,000 in silver pesos, was raised in Havana, Cuba within 24 hours. This money was used to purchase critical supplies for the siege, and to fund the payroll for the Continental Army.

#### **ANTILLES WAR**

After Spain entered the war, Major General John Dalling, the British governor and commander-in-chief of Jamaica, proposed in 1780 an expedition to the Spanish province of Nicaragua. The goal was to sail up the San Juan River to Lake Nicaragua and capture the town of Granada, which would effectively cut Spanish America in half as well as provide potential access to the Pacific Ocean. Because of disease and logistical problems, the expedition proved to be a costly debacle.

The expedition sailed from Jamaica on February 3, 1780, escorted by twenty-one-year-old Captain Horatio Nelson in the Hinchinbrook. Nelson was the highest-ranking officer present, but his authority was limited to naval operations. The overall commander was Captain (local rank of major) John Polson of the 60th Regiment, who recognized young

Nelson's abilities and worked closely with him. Polson had about three to four hundred regulars of the 60th and the 79th Regiments, about 300 men of the Loyal Irish Corps raised by Dalling, as well as several hundred local recruits, including blacks and Miskito Indians.



Young Captain Horatio Nelson

After many delays, the expedition began to move up the San Juan River on March 17, 1780. On April 9, Nelson—in the first hand-to-hand combat of his career—led an assault that captured a Spanish battery on the island of Bartola on the San Juan River. The siege of Fort San Juan, located five miles upstream and manned with about 150 armed defenders and 86 others, began on April 13. Because of poor planning and lost supplies, the British soon began to run low on ammunition for the cannons as well as rations for the men. After the tropical rains started on April 20, men began to sicken and die, probably from malaria and dysentery, and perhaps typhoid fever.

Nelson was one of the first to become ill, and he was shipped downriver on April 28, the day before the Spanish surrendered the fort. About 450 British reinforcements arrived on May 15, but the blacks and the Indians abandoned the expedition because of illness and discontent. Although Dalling persisted in trying to gather reinforcements, a sickness continued to take a heavy toll, and the expedition was abandoned on November 8, 1780. The Spanish reoccupied the remains of the fort after the British blew it up on departure. In all, more than 2,500 men died, which "made the San Juan expedition the costliest British disaster of the entire war."

Following these successes, an unauthorized Spanish force

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captured the Bahamas in 1782, without a battle. In 1783 Gálvez was preparing to invade Jamaica from Cuba, but these plans were aborted when Britain sued for peace.

### PEACE OF PARIS

The reforms made by Spanish authorities as a result of Spain's poor performance in the Seven Years' War had proved generally successful. As a result, Spain retained Menorca and West Florida in the Treaty of Paris and also regained East Florida. The lands east of the Mississippi, however, were recognized as part of the newly independent United States of America.

### CONTRIBUTION TO VICTORY

The involvement of France was decisive in the British defeat. Spain's contribution was important too. By allying themselves with foreign monarchies, the United States took advantage of the power struggles within European imperialism and essentially formed a united front against Britain. The new nation was eager to spread republicanism, which could threaten Spain's own colonies, and later did so, in the Latin American wars of independence. Nevertheless, Spain maintained a level of support throughout the war in pursuit of its geopolitical interests. Historian Thomas A. Bailey says of Spain:

Although she was attracted by the prospect of a war [against England] for restitution and revenge, she was repelled by the specter of an independent and powerful American republic. Such a new state might reach over the Alleghenies into the Missis-

issippi Valley and grasp territory that Spain wanted for herself. Even worse, it might eventually seize Spain's colonies in the New World.

### AFTERMATH

Spain's involvement in the American Revolutionary War was widely regarded as a successful one. The Spanish took a gamble in entering the war, banking on Great Britain's vulnerability caused by the effort of fighting their rebellious colonists in North America while also conducting a global war on many fronts against a coalition of major powers. This helped Spain gain some relatively easy conquests.

The war gave a boost to the kingdom's prestige, which had suffered from the losses to Britain in the Seven Years' War. Even though Spain's single most coveted target, Gibraltar, remained out of its grasp, Spain had more than compensated by recovering Menorca and by reducing the British threat to its colonies in and around the Caribbean, all of which were seen as vital to Spanish interests.

Spain was seen to have received tangible results out of the war, especially in contrast to its ally France. The French king had invested huge amounts of manpower, funds and material resources for little clear military or economic gain. France had been left with crippling debts which it struggled to pay off, and which would become one of the major causes of the French Revolution that broke out in 1789. Spain, in comparison, disposed of its debts more easily, partly due to the stunning increases in silver production from the mines in Mexico and Bolivia.

One particular outcome of the war was the manner in which it enhanced the position of Prime Minister Floridablanca, and his government continued to dominate Spanish politics until 1792.

Don Diego de Gardoqui, of the Gardoqui trading company that had greatly assisted the rebels during the war, was appointed as Spain's first ambassador to the United States of America in 1784. Gardoqui became well acquainted with George Washington, and marched in the newly elected President Washington's inaugural parade. King Charles III of Spain continued communications with Washington, sending him livestock from Spain that Washington had requested for his farm at Mount Vernon.



North American borders proposed by the Spanish diplomacy near the end of the American Revolutionary War, August 3rd, 1782

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spain\\_and\\_the\\_American\\_Revolutionary\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spain_and_the_American_Revolutionary_War)

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE 134TH ANNUAL CONGRESS



Texas SAR Compatriots Robert Cohen (2nd from left) and Larry Stevens (2nd from right) were installed in the 2024 Class of Minutemen



The Oath of Office is administered to incoming President General Darryl Addington



Members of the Texas SAR Delegation

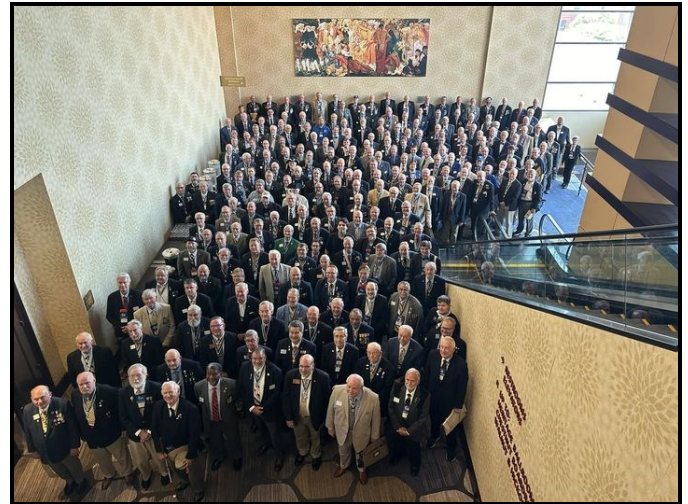


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This SAR Seersucker Sages met in Lancaster, PA at Congress. No membership dues. New members wanted.



The delegates at the 134th Annual Congress in Lancaster, PA!



President General Darryl and First Lady Mary Addington



Some of the members of the Texas SAR Delegation

- August 4 David Charles Fleming
- August 6 Andrew Michael Cox
- Gary Wayne Munford
- August 8 Charles Lewis Boyd
- Michael Anthony Walker
- August 9 Tanner Allan Smith
- August 13 Jerry Davis Minton
- August 15 Ronald Joe Turner
- August 17 William Lawrence Banner III
- August 22 Wayne Alma Heide
- August 30 Michael Edward Fussell

**CHAPTER REGISTRAR'S REPORT**

Updated 31 July 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>
Scott Manning Jr	John Manning	Sup	Received	2/14/24
Kim Brimer	Benjamin Gate	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
Charles Brent Cheatham	Jacob Albright	New	Received	7/9/24
Jeffrey Howe Andre	Joseph Griggs	New	Received	7/25/24
Alexander Brence Andre	Joseph Griggs	New	Received	7/25/24
Jacob Nathaniel Andre	Joseph Griggs	New	Received	7/25/24
Benjamin Howe Andre	Joseph Griggs	New	Received	7/25/24
Gregory Greenman Andre	Joseph Griggs	New	Received	7/25/24
Nicolas Scott Andre	Joseph Griggs	New	Received	7/25/24
Clayton Craig Smith	John Hendricks	New	Received	7/25/24
Kim Brimer	Robert Coleman	Sup	Enroute	8/1/24
Kim Brimer	Also Collier	Sup	Enroute	8/1/24
Tanner Smith	Wilkins C. Smith	Sup	Enroute	8/1/24

**Pending State Review**

<i>Compatriot</i>	<i>Patriot</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>As Of</i>
Timothy Ulrich	Ezra Pratt	New	In Review	2/17/24
Will Ulrich	Ezra Pratt	New	In Review	2/17/24

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**Final Chapter Review prior to Submission to State Registrar**

<b>Compatriot</b>	<b>Patriot</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>As Of</b>
James Stanley Reid	Edward Carter	New	Chapter Sigs	8/1/24
John Clay Reid	Edward Carter	New	Chapter Sigs	8/1/24

**Pended Applications by National Genealogist**

<b>Compatriot</b>	<b>Patriot</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>As Of</b>
<i>Kirby Boyd</i>	<i>John Boyd</i>	<i>Sup</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>8/4/21</i>
<i>Joseph DeWoody</i>	<i>James Alexander</i>	<i>Sup</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>2/9/23</i>
<i>Ron Turner</i>	<i>Miles Abernathy</i>	<i>Sup</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>3/23/23</i>
<i>Ron Turner</i>	<i>John Calvin McElwee</i>	<i>Sup</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>3/23/23</i>
<i>Kim Brimer</i>	<i>Joseph Benton</i>	<i>Sup</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>7/17/23</i>
<b>Tom Bransford</b>	<i>William Bransford</i>	<b>New</b>	<b>Pended</b>	<b>1/22/24</b>
<i>Kim Brimer</i>	<i>Thomas Connelley</i>	<i>Sup</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>5/16/24</i>
<i>Kim Brimer</i>	<i>John King</i>	<i>Sup</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>7/19/24</i>

As of 31 July 2024:


Date of oldest New Application awaiting approval: **21-Mar-2024** (18 weeks)

Date of oldest Supplemental awaiting approval: **01-Aug-2023** (52 weeks)

**Prospective Member Activity**

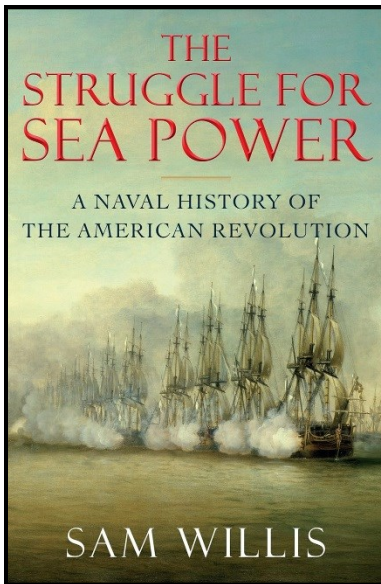
Prospective Members (PMs) in Active Communication:	33
Active PM Applications in Process:	25
PM Applications Preparing for Submission to State:	0

# READING for PLEASURE



## The Struggle for Sea Power

By Sam Willis



A fascinating naval perspective on one of the greatest of all historical conundrums: How did thirteen isolated colonies, which in 1775 began a war with Britain without a navy or an army, win their independence from the greatest naval and military power on earth?

The American Revolution involved a naval war of immense scope

and variety, including no fewer than twenty-two navies fighting on five oceans—to say nothing of rivers and lakes. In no other war were so many large-scale fleet battles fought, one of which was the most strategically significant naval battle in all of British, French, and American history. Simultaneous naval campaigns were fought in the English Channel, the North and Mid-Atlantic, the Mediterranean, off South Africa, in the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean, the Pacific, the North Sea and, of course, off the eastern seaboard of America. Not until the Second World War would any nation actively fight in so many different theaters.

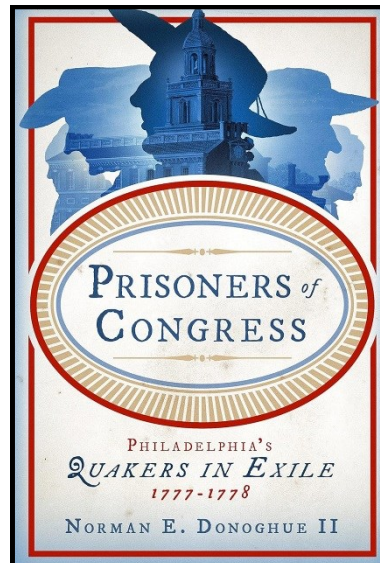
In *The Struggle for Sea Power*, Sam Willis traces every key military event in the path to American independence from a naval perspective, and he also brings this important viewpoint to bear on economic, political, and social developments that were fundamental to the success

of the Revolution. In doing so Willis offers valuable new insights into American, British, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Russian history.

This unique account of the American Revolution gives us a new understanding of the influence of sea power upon history, of the American path to independence, and of the rise and fall of the British Empire.

## Prisoners of Congress: Philadelphia's Quakers in Exile 1777-1778

By Norman E. Donoghue II



In 1777, Congress labeled Quakers who would not take up arms in support of the War of Independence as “the most Dangerous Enemies America knows” and ordered Pennsylvania and Delaware to apprehend them. In response, Keystone State officials sent twenty men—seventeen of whom were Quakers—into exile, banishing them to Virginia, where they were held for a year.

*Prisoners of Congress* reconstructs this moment in American history through the experiences of four families: the Drinkers, the Fishers, the Pembertons, and the Gilpins. Identifying them as the new nation’s first political prisoners, Norman E. Donoghue II relates how the Quakers, once the preeminent power in Pennsylvania and an integral constituency of the colonies and early republic, came to be reviled by patriots who saw refusal to fight the English as borderline sedition.

Surprising, vital, and vividly told, this narrative of political and literal warfare waged by the United States against a pacifist religious group during the Revolutionary War era sheds

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new light on an essential aspect of American history. It will appeal to anyone interested in learning more about the nation’s founding.



### MEMBERSHIP STATUS

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

Active / Current Member .....	103
<b>NSSAR Life .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>TXSSAR Perpetual.....</b>	<b>10</b>
Active/New Member .....	1
Active/Reinstated (current yr).....	9
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>15</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 **122**.

## Compatriot Society Anniversaries

### August

Kenneth G. Rigoulet II	15 yrs
Rodney E. Buttermore Jr.	3 yrs
Robert D. Cochrane	3 yrs
David C. Fleming	3 yrs
Douglas L. Schwetke	10 yrs
James R. Herman III	42 yrs
William L. Schwetke	14 yrs
Joseph P. DeWoody	5 yrs
Donald G. Woodworth	5 yrs

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



# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

## 2024

August 3	Texas SAR Summer BOM (ZOOM) <b>(CG-S)</b> (moved from July 27)
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
October 23	Capt. Molly Corbin Naturalization Ceremony, 10am, Grapevine Botanical Garden <b>(CG-C)</b>
November 1-3	Texas SAR Fall BOM, Austin <b>(CG-S)</b>
TBD	Massing of the Colors, Birchman Baptist Church, Fort Worth <b>(CG-N)</b>
November 11	Veterans Day Parade, Fort Worth <b>(CG-N)</b>
November 16	Chapter Meeting, 9:00 am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth

## 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*

## *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.**

## *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>.