



Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter

Texas

Texas Society
Sons of the American Revolution

Chisholm Trail News

September 1, 2024

NEXT MEETING: September 21, 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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COLOR GUARD COMMANDER

J. Vann CUNNINGHAM

PLEASE RSVP !!!!!

When the Chapter moved to Diamond Oaks Country Club for our monthly meetings in 2023, their management required us to notify them in advance of how many would be attending each month. This headcount is for meal preparation purposes and also for setting up the appropriate number of tables and chairs.

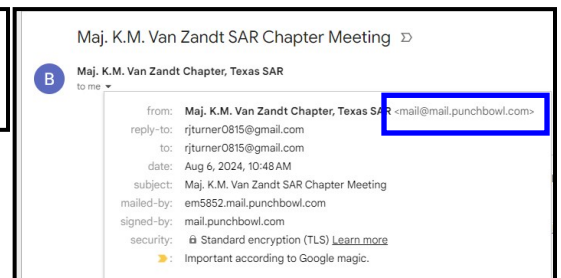
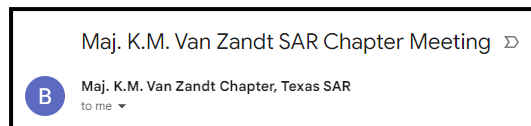
Following some research, I determined the best solution for meeting this requirement was to use an online app called **Punchbowl Online Invitations**. It uses its own internal email distribution list for sending out RSVP Invitations so I uploaded our member list.

I send the RSVP Invitation email two Mondays prior to our scheduled Chapter Meeting and specify that all members should RSVP on or before the Monday prior to the meeting. I contact the country club on the Tuesday prior to our Chapter Meeting and provide them with a headcount. For example, our September meeting is on Saturday, September 21st. I will send the RSVP Invitation email on Monday, September 9th, and responses are due on Monday, September 16th.

Most members attending regularly are good about replying to the RSVP Invitation; however, over the last few months, I've noticed a marked increase in members either showing up at Chapter Meetings without responding to the RSVP or responding after the Tuesday deadline for notifying the country club. Over 80% of our members never bother to respond at all.

Are you receiving the RSVP Invitation?

If you are not receiving the invitation, it may be going to your Junk or Spam folder instead of your Inbox. So, what exactly should you be looking for? The image below is the email subject line and return address. An issue might be that your email application considers the actual sender's

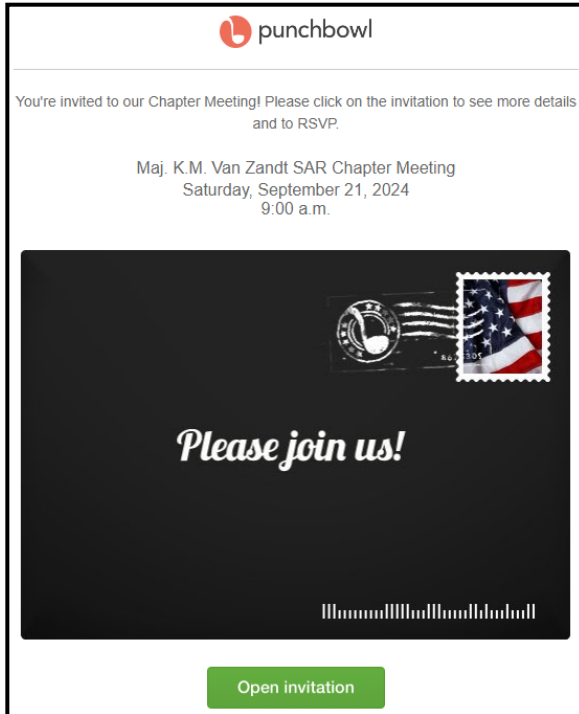


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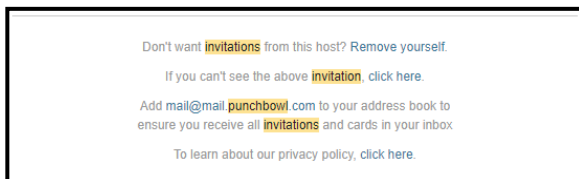
email address (mail@mail.punchbowl.com) as a Spam address.

What does the RSVP Invitation look ?

The image below is what you see when you open the email.



Additionally, below the green **Open invitation** button, you will see additional instructions. The important one is the instruction to add mail@mail.punchbowl.com to your address book to ensure you receive invitations in your inbox.



What's the process to RSVP?

Simply click the green **Open invitation** button and follow the prompts.

Your next step is to select the **Open Envelope** button.

Then, select either the green **Yes** button or the red **NO** button.

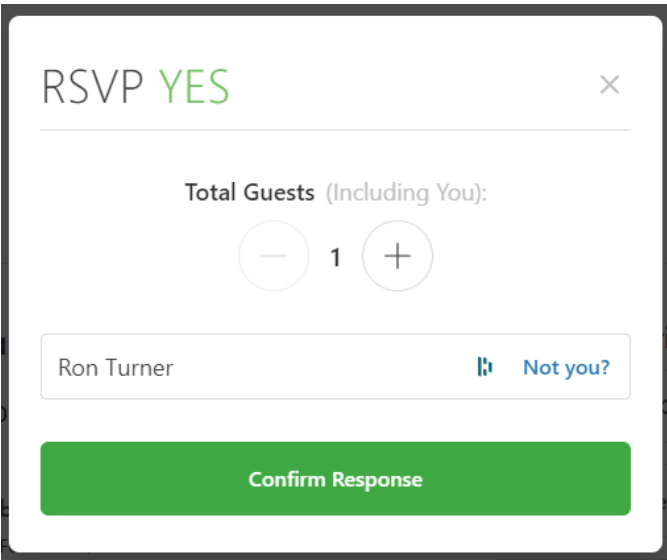
Meeting details are explained below the RSVP buttons, as shown at right.



(Continued on page 3)

AUGUST CHAPTER MEETING

If you were not at the August Chapter Meeting, you missed an outstanding presentation by Compatriot Joe Wade and his grandson, Jake Behringer. They gave a presentation titled *The History of Gunpowder and the Development of Firearms*. They also brought along a variety of gunpowder weapons from Joe & Linda Wade’s personal collection. Each example of early weapons was passed around for everyone to hold and to examine closely.



This is the confirmation screen for your previous Yes selection. If you are bringing any guests, click the + (plus) symbol to add additional guests and then add their names. The confirmation screen is shown below.



If you later need to change your Yes to NO, you have the option to do so.

It’s a simple process but a vital one for meeting country club headcount requirements.

If you occasionally determine late in the week prior to the meeting that you can attend, then, by all means, I encourage you to do so. However, this should be an infrequent occurrence, not a monthly one.

So, I urge you to be diligent in responding to Chapter Meeting RSVP Invitations.

~ Ron Turner
President
Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter



(Continued on page 4)

THE BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD

The Battle of Springfield was fought during the American Revolutionary War on June 23, 1780, in Union County, New Jersey. After the Battle of Connecticut Farms, on June 7, 1780, had foiled Lieutenant General Wilhelm, Baron von Knyphausen's expedition to attack General George Washington's army at Morristown, New Jersey, Knyphausen and Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, British commander-in-chief in North America, decided upon a second attempt. Although the British were initially able to advance, they were ultimately forced to withdraw in the face of newly arriving rebel forces, resulting in a Continental victory. The battle effectively ended British ambitions in New Jersey.



Ron Turner
August 17, 2024

BATTLE

A two-pronged assault was planned. Starting from Elizabethtown Point, one column would advance along the Galloping Hill Road, straight through Connecticut Farms and Springfield, while another column would take the Vauxhall Road north of Springfield along the southern edge of Short Hills. Both were heading for the same objective as on June 7: Hobart Gap, the path through the Watchung Mountains that would allow an advance across eleven miles of flat ground to Washington's main encampment at Morristown.



Ron Turner
August 17, 2024

Clinton hoped that Washington would respond to Knyphausen's attack by bringing his main army round the northern tip of the Watchung Mountains west of Newark to hit Knyphausen's right flank. In anticipation of this response, Major General Alexander Leslie was dispatched up the Hudson with 6,000 men in order to prevent Washington from retiring behind the Watchung Mountains. Meanwhile, Major General James Robertson was to remain in reserve in Elizabethtown with five regiments (1,865 men) to protect Knyphausen's rear against attack from militia and to reinforce Leslie if necessary.

OPPOSING FORCES

Knyphausen's corps comprised some 6,000 men, comprising the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons; a detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery; the British Guards Battalion (a composite unit comprising detachments from the 1st Guards, Coldstream Guards and Scots Guards); the British 22nd, 37th, 38th, 42nd (Royal Highland), 43rd and 57th Regiments of Foot; the Hessian Prince's own Leib-Regiment; the

(Continued on page 5)



Ron Turner
August 17, 2024

Hessian Regiment von Donop; the Hessian Corps of Jägers and three Loyalist regiments: the Queen's Rangers and the 1st and 4th New Jersey Volunteers.

At Springfield and Elizabethtown, barring Knyphausen's path to Hobart Gap, Major General Nathanael Greene had 1,500 Continental troops and 500 New Jersey Militia. Greene's Continentals comprised Brigadier General William Maxwell's New Jersey Brigade; Brigadier General John Stark's under-strength brigade (comprising the 2nd Rhode Island Regiment and a regiment each from Massachusetts and Connecticut) and the 2nd Partisan Corps, commanded by Major Henry Lee and numbering 400.



PLAN OF THE BATTLE AT SPRINGFIELD.¹

BRITISH ADVANCE

At 5 a.m. on June 23, Knyphausen's force advanced for Elizabethtown Point, with the Queen's Rangers and the New Jersey Volunteers in the vanguard. They overwhelmed the American outposts at Elizabethtown, capturing several men

and three small cannons. Warned by retreating men, General Maxwell sent Colonel Elias Dayton's 3rd New Jersey Regiment to guard the Galloping Hill Road and Henry Lee's 2nd Partisan Corps to the Vauxhall Road. Soon afterwards, the advancing Loyalist troops engaged Maxwell, who fell back toward Connecticut Farms with the rest of his brigade. Meanwhile, General Greene ordered the planking to be destroyed on the Vauxhall and Galloping Hill bridges over the Rahway River.

GREENE'S DISPOSITIONS

Greene organized his left wing, at the Galloping Hill Road, into four successive lines of defense. Connecticut Farms was to be held by Colonel Dayton's 3rd New Jersey and some militia under Brigadier General Nathaniel Heard. Behind Dayton, Colonel Israel Angell with his 2nd Rhode Island Regiment, reduced by illness and expiring enlistments to only 160 men, was to defend the Galloping Hill Bridge. Behind Angell, at a bridge over the west branch of the Rahway, Greene positioned Colonel Israel Shreve and his 2nd New Jersey Regiment and, behind Shreve, Brigadier General Philemon Dickinson commanded a detachment of New Jersey Militia.

On the American right wing, Greene reinforced Major Lee and his 2nd Partisan Corps at the Vauxhall Bridge with Colonel Matthias Ogden and his 1st New Jersey Regiment.

In reserve, at Bryan's Tavern up on the high ground of the Short Hills, Greene retained the rest of Maxwell's and Stark's brigades.

THE GALLOPING HILL ROAD

The New Jersey Volunteers under Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Barton, now approached Connecticut Farms and engaged Dayton's force, who were well positioned in an orchard and behind a thicket. Outnumbered more than two-to-one by the defenders, Barton's men made little progress. However, Lieutenant Colonel John Graves Simcoe with his Queen's Rangers outflanked the Americans on the left and attacked them from the rear. Dayton and Heard's men were quickly swept away and Connecticut Farms was in British hands. Heard and some of his militiamen retired northward and reinforced the defenders of the Vauxhall Bridge.

Knyphausen now diverted the Queen's Rangers, the New Jersey Volunteers, the Guards Battalion and most of his oth-

(Continued on page 6)

er British troops from the Galloping Hill Road northward to the Vauxhall Road, in the hope of outflanking the defenders of the Galloping Hill Bridge. Meanwhile, Knyphausen himself advanced on the bridge with 3,000 men, comprising the British 37th and 38th regiments and most of the German troops.

At the Galloping Hill Bridge, Knyphausen bombarded Colonel Angell's defenders with six cannons, which the Americans answered with their only available gun. As the American artillery ran low on wadding, James Caldwell, the Continental Army chaplain, who had lost his wife during the Battle of Connecticut Farms, brought up a load of hymn books published by English clergyman Isaac Watts to use instead. "Give 'em Watts, boys!", he advised. After heavy exchanges of fire and two unsuccessful attempts to charge the bridge, the British 37th and 38th regiments and the Hessian Jägers forded the Rahway and, in twenty-five minutes of tree-to-tree fighting in the woods, drove the Rhode Islanders back to the bridge over the west branch of the Rahway defended by Shreve and his 2nd New Jersey Regiment. The British quickly followed up the retreat, driving back Shreve and Angell, who only narrowly foiled an attempt to outflank them by the British 38th Regiment and the Jägers. Recognizing the danger of Shreve and Angell being encircled, Greene recalled them to Bryant's Tavern, abandoning Springfield to the enemy.



"Give 'em Watts, boys!" - Presbyterian clergymen James Caldwell giving Continentals Isaac Watts' hymn books for wadding

THE VAUXHALL ROAD

As directed by Knyphausen, Major General Edward Mathew had left the Galloping Hill Road and crossed northward to

the Vauxhall Road. Halting on a height above the Vauxhall Bridge, he bombarded its defenders with his artillery until 11 a.m., when he attacked, with the Queen's Rangers and New Jersey Volunteers fording the Rahway on either side of the bridge. Major Lee and his detachment made a fighting retreat of almost two miles to the upper west branch of the Rahway and positioned his men in echelons, so that they could fire out of the woods onto the road. They were soon joined by the advancing Loyalist troops, who assailed them from front and flank, driving them back again; this time all the way to the slopes of the Short Hills. Here, they were reinforced by the 400 men of General Stark's two Continental regiments and a cannon. This, and the presence of an increasing number of militia gathering on the slopes of Newark Mountain, persuaded General Mathew to halt his advance. As the militiamen began to engage Colonel Barton's New Jersey Volunteers, Mathew became concerned about the possibility of a counter-attack on his flank by Washington's main army, and he turned his column back southward to the Galloping Hill Road to rejoin Knyphausen.

BRITISH WITHDRAWAL

When Mathew's column reached the Galloping Hill Road, they joined Knyphausen in Springfield. Knyphausen ordered Mathew to capture the Heights of Springfield to the northwest of the town. Mathew sent forward Lieutenant Colonel Edward Thomas with the Guards Battalion, who stormed the heights, routing the militia defenders. This was as far as the British advance was ever to get. Having failed to clear his path to Hobart Gap, Knyphausen was disheartened by the numbers of New Jersey Militia who were gathering on the Short Hills and he decided to call off the attack and return to Elizabethtown Point. Knyphausen ordered the New Jersey Volunteers to burn down Springfield. Only four houses were spared; every other building was burned to the ground. It has been claimed the four buildings spared were Loyalist houses but this is disputed by local historians.

The British withdrew in two columns, one taking the Galloping Hill Road, the other the Vauxhall Road. The column that took the Galloping Hill Road came under constant sniping fire from New Jersey militiamen in the woods and incurred substantial casualties. The Hessian Jägers were detailed for the rear guard but found themselves low on ammunition. They suffered five men killed and another five captured dur-

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ing the withdrawal. They were relieved as rearguard by the 37th Regiment, who had more success in fending off the militia. The column on the Vauxhall Road had their flanks and rear guarded by the Queen's Rangers, who foiled most of the militia's attempts at ambush.

At midnight on June 23, Knyphausen led his division back over a bridge of boats from Elizabethtown Point to Staten Island.

CASUALTIES

The British loss for the expedition that included the Battle of Connecticut Farms on June 7 as well as the engagement of June 23 was 25 killed, 234 wounded and 48 missing. 85 of these casualties were Hessian Jaegers.

The Continental troops lost thirteen killed, 49 wounded and nine missing on June 23; of whom six killed, 31 wounded and three missing were from Angell's Rhode Island Regiment. Thomas Fleming says that the Pennsylvania Packet of July 8, 1780 reported that the militia casualties for the whole period of June 7–23 were ten killed, forty wounded and ten prisoners. Including the Continental Army losses on June 7, which were twelve killed, fifty wounded and thirteen missing, the combined American casualties for June 7 and June 23 were 35 killed, 139 wounded, ten prisoners and 22 missing.

AFTERMATH

This was one of the last major engagements of the Revolutionary War in the north and effectively put an end to British ambitions in New Jersey. Because the decisive battles of the war moved farther south, Springfield became known as the "forgotten victory." Washington praised the role of the New Jersey Militia in the battle, writing, "They flew to arms universally and acted with a spirit equal to anything I have seen in the course of the war". A little less than a month later, the minor Battle of Bull's Ferry was fought.

The river crossings where American forces put up their defense were near today's intersection between Vauxhall Road and Millburn Avenue; and Morris Avenue near Washington Avenue.

~ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Springfield

TEXAS SOCIETY, 1932

TEXAS SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Texas Society took place on April 19, at Corsicana, at which time the following officers were elected: President Timothy D. Hobart of Pampa ; Vice Presidents, F. F. Downs, of Temple, and Charles J. Maxwell and James C. Jones, of Dallas; Secretary-Treasurer, James C. Jones; Registrar, C. J. Maxwell ; Chaplain, Rev. H. J. Ellis of Corsicana. Directors include J. L. Stephens, Dallas, J. D. Sawtell, Waco, W. F. Beers, Galveston, and P. L. Downs, Temple. Delegates to the annual Congress of the National Society were also elected.

A number of guests attended the meeting, including the officers of the D.A.R., and welcome was extended by the Regent of James Blair Chapter, D.A.R. , and by Compatriot Beauford Jester in behalf of the Corsicana compatriots.

The compatriots of Corsicana entertained the visiting delegates at luncheon between the morning and afternoon sessions, during which an interesting program of music and Colonial dances with a charming Minuet was presented. Hon. Sam P. Cochran, Past President of the Texas State Society and former Vice President General and Trustee of the National Society, gave an address.

A business session followed luncheon when reports were heard and the business of the Society discussed.

A Resolution was adopted in support of the proposed Centennial Celebration to be held in 1936, and urging an appropriation by the state legislature for the expense of this.

Resolutions in tribute to departed compatriots were also adopted. An investigating committee to ascertain the advisability of marking points of historical interest along the highways of the state was authorized.

Reports on the activities of the local chapters at Fort Worth and Galveston were made by Compatriots Woodward and Humphreys.

MAJOR K. M. VAN ZANDT CHAPTER, Fort Worth-This newly organized chapter of the Texas Society is beginning to function and has adopted a Constitution and by laws and elected officers as follows: President, Elmer Renfro ; Vice President and Chaplain, Samuel Moore Gaines; Secretary-Treasurer, Joe Ingraham; Registrar, Robert W. Fender.

~ Reprinted from SAR Magazine, July 1932, pg 109



WREATHS *across* AMERICA

Our Mission: Remember the fallen, Honor those who serve, and Teach the next generation the value of freedom.

TX0790P - MAJ. K.M. VAN ZANDT CHAPTER, TEXAS SOCIETY, NSSAR

Please help us Remember, Honor, and Teach on December 14, 2024 at 11:00 am by sponsoring a wreath, volunteering, or inviting friends to help.

SPONSOR WREATHS

VOLUNTEER



REMEMBER the Fallen. . . HONOR those who Serve. . . TEACH our children the value of Freedom.

Welcome to the TX0790P - Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter, Texas Society, NSSAR's Wreaths Across America Page.

On December 14, 2024 at 11:00 am, TX0790P - Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter, Texas Society, NSSAR will be helping Oakwood Cemetery to Remember and Honor our veterans by laying Remembrance wreaths on the graves of our country's fallen heroes.

Please help us honor and remember as many fallen heroes as possible by sponsoring remembrance wreaths, volunteering on Wreaths Day, or inviting your family and friends to attend with you.

The deadline for sponsoring wreaths for 2024 is midnight on November 27th.

Thank you so much for supporting the TX0790P - Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter, Texas Society, NSSAR and Wreaths Across America!

The link to our sponsor site is <https://www.wreathsasscrossamerica.org/pages/161399>.

Share the above link with your family, friends, neighbors!

November 27th is the deadline for 2024 sponsorship of wreaths.

The New 60



MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Our chapter membership levels as of August 28, 2024, are:

- Active / Current Member 103
- NSSAR Life** 9
- TXSSAR Perpetual**..... 10
- Active/New Member 1
- Active/Reinstated (current yr)..... 9
- Active/Reinstated (Over 1 yr)..... 0
- Deceased (current yr)**..... 2
- 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)** 14
- Not Paid Dual State** 1
- Reinstated/Transferred In 0
- Transferred In..... 1
- Dual Members (other chapters)..... 3

Our active membership currently is **122**.



- September 2 Charles Lee Fogerson
- September 11 *Charles Brent Cheatham*
- September 12 Matthew Lincoln Achorn
- September 13 Scott Alan Davis
- Mark David Parkison
- September 15 Scott George Stoddard
- Warren C. Russell
- September 20 Walter Scott Manning, Jr.
- September 21 Lawrence Michael Connelley
- September 25 Charles Keith Webster
- Steven James Hole
- September 27 Luther Vaughn Oliver
- September 29 Arthur Maxwell Thomas III
- September 30 Gerald Allen Gieger

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>
Kim Brimer	Benjamin Cate	Supp	Received	9/5/23
Kim Brimer	John Childress	Supp	Received	9/5/23
Kim Brimer	Lawrence Holcomb	Supp	Received	9/5/23
Kim Brimer	James Wooten	Supp	Received	9/5/23
Vann Cunningham	Joel Perkerson	Supp	Received	9/25/23
Scott Manning Jr	John Manning	Supp	Received	2/14/24
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	Supp	Received	8/2/24
Kim Brimer	Also Collier	Supp	Received	8/2/24
Kim Brimer	Thomas Hill	Supp	Received	8/2/24
Tanner Smith	Wilkins C. Smith	Supp	Enroute	8/2/24
Ronald J. Turner	Rowland Cornelius	Supp	Received	8/22/24
Matthew Vincent Parrot	Henry Shackelford Jr	New	Enroute	
Timothy Ulrich	Ezra Pratt	New	Enroute	
Will Ulrich	Ezra Pratt	New	Enroute	

(Continued on page 11)

<i>Compatriot</i>	<i>Patriot</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>As Of</i>
Steven Hole	Joseph Barclift	Supp	Enroute	
Steven Hole	Joshua Skinner (Martha Ann)	Supp	Enroute	
Steven Hole	Joshua Skinner (Benjamin)	Supp	Enroute	
Steven Hole	Richard Hoskins	Supp	Enroute	
Steven Hole	Charles Blount	Supp	Enroute	

Pending State Review

Pending Chapter Review

<i>Compatriot</i>	<i>Patriot</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>As Of</i>
James Stanley Reid	Edward Carter	New	Awtg Signatures	8/1/24
John Clay Reid	Edward Carter	New	Awtg Signatures	8/1/24

Pended Applications by National Genealogist

<i>Compatriot</i>	<i>Patriot</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>As Of</i>
<i>Joseph DeWoody</i>	<i>James Alexander</i>	<i>Supp</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>2/9/23</i>
<i>Ron Turner</i>	<i>Miles Abernathy</i>	<i>Supp</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>3/23/23</i>
<i>Ron Turner</i>	<i>John Calvin McElwee</i>	<i>Supp</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>3/23/23</i>
<i>Kim Brimer</i>	<i>Joseph Benton</i>	<i>Supp</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>7/17/23</i>
Tom Bransford	<i>William Bransford</i>	New	Pended	1/22/24
<i>Kim Brimer</i>	<i>Thomas Connelley</i>	<i>Supp</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>5/16/24</i>
<i>Kim Brimer</i>	<i>John King</i>	<i>Supp</i>	<i>Pended</i>	<i>5/06/24</i>

Prospective Member Activity

Prospective Members (PMs) in Active Communication: 33

Active PM Applications in Process: 25

PM Applications Preparing for Submission to State: 0

Status Totals

Received: 2531

Pended: 395

Approved: 1727

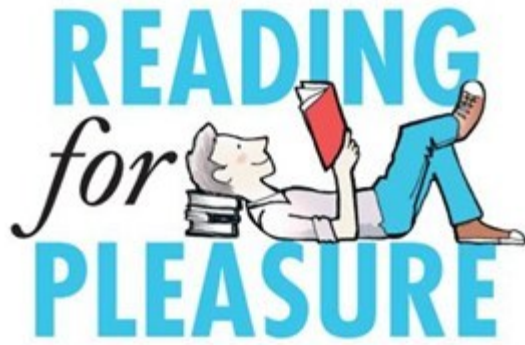
Withdrawn: 38

As of 31 Aug 2024:

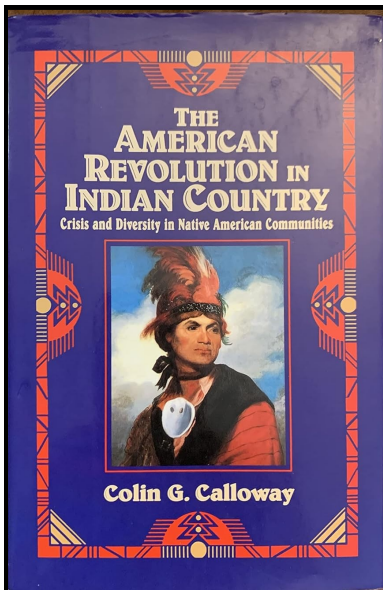
Date of oldest New Application awaiting approval: **07 May-2024** (16 weeks)

Date of oldest Supplemental awaiting approval: **01-Aug-2023** (56 weeks)

READING for PLEASURE



The American Revolution in Indian Country



By Collin G. Calloway

This study presents the first broad coverage of Indian experiences in the American Revolution rather than Indian participation as allies or enemies of contending parties. Colin Calloway focuses on eight Indian communities as he explores how the Revolution often translated into war among Indians and their own

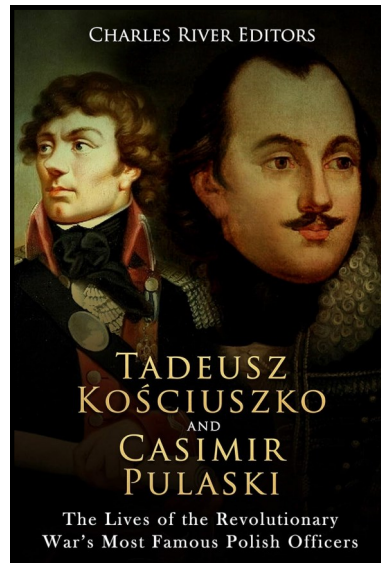
struggles for independence. Drawing on British, American, Canadian and Spanish records, Calloway shows how Native Americans pursued different strategies, endured a variety of experiences, but were bequeathed a common legacy as a result of the Revolution.

Tadeusz Kościuszko and Casimir Pulaski

By Charles River Editors

By the time the Revolutionary War started, 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 sizeable 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.



However, with European nations unceasingly at war, soldiers from one side or the other often found themselves in disfavor, were marked men in exile, or were fleeing from a superior force. To General George Washington's good fortune, a few found their way to the colonies to join in the cause. Some were adventurers recently cut off from their own borders,

while others embraced the American urge for freedom that so closely mirrored the same movements in their home countries.

Nations such as France undoubtedly had an elevating effect on America's capacity to make formal war, and Lafayette is the most famous foreigner to serve in the Continental Army, but some of the most important individuals who fought for the colonists came from Poland.

One of the most important individuals who arrived at Washington's door was Polish aristocrat Kazimierz Michal Wladyslaw Wiktor Pulaski, known to future generations as the "Father of the American Cavalry." Few foreign participants in early American events are as widely decorated in non-military society as this Polish cavalry officer driven into exile from his own nation's fight for independence. Pulaski

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considered the American urge for resistance against Britain to be an inseparable principle from Poland’s lengthy struggle against Russian domination.

Tadeusz Kosciuszko possessed a uniquely expanded vision that perceived the American conflict as the test of a new universal paradigm. A philosophical revolution in itself, the vision held by Locke and Jefferson for a previously unknown standard of individual liberty found an obsessive place in Kosciuszko's life view. His response to its power was to make him a much-heralded citizen of both continents in perpetuity, in war and peacetime. A hero in Poland, Lithuania, and Belarus, Kosciuszko not only fought as an officer in the Continental Army of General Washington, but also designed and constructed the defenses for some of America’s earliest cities and important military defenses. As a friend to the fledgling state, he went on to lead a “national insurrection” in his Polish homeland against centuries-old Russian domination, mirroring the American effort. Denying allegiance and assistance to Tsars and Emperors such as Catherine and Napoleon unless Polish independence was guaranteed, Kosciuszko witnessed the disappearance of Poland from the world map, an absence not rectified for well over a century.

Today, streets, bridges, monuments, and even neighborhoods bear both men’s names across the country, and in Polish-American communities, they are often hailed as heroes equal to Washington himself. Tadeusz Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski: The Lives of the Revolutionary War’s Most Famous Polish Officers profiles two of the Revolutionary War’s most important figures.



*Compatriot
Society Anniversaries*

September

Jerry Davis Minton	42 yrs
Matthew Micajah Truitt	26 yrs
Ronald M. Vandiver	18 yrs
Thomas Paul Wilkinson	18 yrs
James Vann Cunningham	11 yrs
Zachary Vann Cunningham	11 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

PAUL REVERE WAS ALSO A DENTIST

The famous Paul Revere did more than just ride through Boston to let his neighbors know a British attack was incoming. Before the revolution, Revere was a talented silversmith who dabbled in dentistry on the side—a highly lucrative, if undertrained, trade at the time. Two months after his legendary midnight ride, Revere was asked to identify the body of a soldier he was believed to know. The body itself was too decomposed for Revere to identify, so he checked the man’s mouth to see if he had the same ivory teeth that Revere had made for him and wired into his jaw. It was indeed a correct match for Major Joseph Warren. It is believed that this was the first instance of identification through dental forensics.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

2024

September 21	Chapter Meeting, 9:00 am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
September 27-October 20	SAR Table, Continental DAR House, State Fair of Texas
October 19	Chapter Meeting, 9:00 am, Diamond Oaks Country Club, Fort Worth
October 23	Capt. Molly Corbin Naturalization Ceremony, 10am, Grapevine Botanical Garden (CG-C)
November 1-3	Texas SAR Fall BOM, Austin (CG-S)
November 10	Massing of the Colors, 2:00 pm, Birchman Baptist Church, Fort Worth (CG-N)
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, 11:00 am, Oakwood Cemetery, Fort Worth
December 14	Wreaths Across America, 11:00 am, Grapevine Cemetery, Fort Worth (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.