



**Texas Society**  
**Sons of the American Revolution**  
**Chisholm Trail News**



Major K.M. Van Zandt Chapter  
 Fort Worth, Texas  
 August 1, 2018

**NEXT MEETING:** August 18, 2018      **TIME:** 9:00 am      **LOCATION:** Woodhaven Country Club

**FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK:**

Greetings Compatriots,

July was a busy month for SAR. Early in the month, we participated in the White Lake Hills Parade. Several members of our Color Guard attended and we were honored to have David Davidson's wife Lila on the trailer with us, dressed in Colonial attire, and Compatriot Turner's wife to drive the tow vehicle.

Four of us attended the 128th Continental Congress in Houston on 13-18 July. As you may recall, the Virginia Society proposed an amendment to the SAR Constitution that would admit adopted sons of Members to full status in the SAR. This would have reduced the SAR from a true lineage society to just a club of similar interests. After serious argument and consternation, the proposal was overwhelmingly defeated. The Texas Society had already voted against the Proposal at our State Convention last April. Other changes to the By-Laws were submitted and approved, including introduction of a new Logo. For the present, both will be used until the Merchandise dept depletes stock of items with the older Logo.

At present, we are looking for someone to assist Compatriot Davidson in his Registrar duties. If you are interested, please see me or one of the other General officers of our Chapter.

Hoping to see each of you at our August meeting.

Gerry

**CHAPTER OFFICERS**  
**2018-2019**

- President  
Gerald A. "Gerry" Gieger
- Vice-President  
Charles O. "Chase" Sanger IV
- Secretary  
Ronald J. "Ron" Turner
- Treasurer  
L. Vaughn Oliver
- Registrar  
David R. Davidson
- Chaplain  
Roger L. Tate
- Sergeant-at-Arms & Color Guard Commander  
Robert G. "Bobby" Gresham



The Chapter is seeking a **Deputy Genealogist** who can assist Registrar David Davidson with applications and other duties. If you can assist, please contact President Gerry Gieger or any of the other chapter officers.

**JULY MINUTES**

Please review the minutes for our July chapter meeting prior to attending the next meeting in August.

<http://www.txssar.org/KMVanZandt/docs/minutes/minutes201807.pdf>

## THIS MONTH DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR (1776-1780):

**In August of 1776**, The Congress continued consideration of two troublesome issues relative to the Articles of Confederation; namely, how much money individual states would contribute to the central government and the number of votes allocated to each.

On Staten Island, the bulk of Henry Clinton's troops and Peter Parker's warships arrived from their ill-fated expedition against Charleston, S.C.

Members of Congress affixed their signature to the engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence. John Dickinson, Pennsylvania; James Duane, New York; John Jay, New York; and Robert Livingston, New York refused to sign. Carter Braxton, Virginia; Robert Morris, Pennsylvania; George Reed, Delaware; and Edward Rutledge, South Carolina, opposed the document but signed in compliance with their instructions. Five delegates were absent; Generals Washington, Sullivan, Clinton, and Gasden and Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia.

In New York, American row galleys tried but failed completely to capture or destroy the two British warships which had ascended the Hudson River to Tappan Zee. In view of the serious British threat to New York and its own shores, the State Convention in New Brunswick, New Jersey, resolved to fine all able-bodied men who refused to bear arms. In German-Flats, N.Y., General Horatio Gates felt reassured that the energetic Benedict Arnold would be responsible for building and commanding the fleet in order to oppose the inevitable invasion from Canada.

Colonel Joseph Reed in New York, an astute member of Washington's staff, observed to a friend that although Admiral Howe spoke convincingly of "peace and accommodation," his written communications fail to disclose any "serious intention of relinquishing one jot of their despotic claim over this country." He also revealed that Washington had considered an attack on Staten Island where the British troops were garrisoned but a lack of men and boats forced him to abandon the idea.

On Long Island, General Nathanael Greene proposed to Washington that he withdraw the army from New York and burn the city; thus depriving the British of an excellent base, barracks, and a general market which would attract American trade in direct violation of the "law of their country." Greene could not see one advantage in preserving the city. Washington himself had considered this drastic step but instead decided to fight for the possession of this strategic community.

The Congress directed General Phillip Schuyler to contact British General John Burgoyne for the purpose of entering a prisoner of war exchange agreement. By now the members were convinced that Howe would assault New York.

On Board the H.M.S. Eagle: Ambrose Serle, Admiral Howe's secretary confided in his journal: "I almost wish that the colonies had never existed. They have weakened our national Force; and are now a Force turned against us. They have wasted our Treasures and laid upon us a heavy Dept for their Protection; and are plunging us into Expences to keep them under that Protection."

In New York, Washington is alarmed by the rapid expansion of British forces and seeks desperately to secure additional militia from neighboring states. "The New Levies are so incomplete, the Old Regiments deficient in the Compliment, and so much Sickness, that we must have an immediate Supply of Men."

The New York Convention in Harlem resolved this day that all males between 16 and 50, residing in any county more than 14 days, should be enrolled in the militia of that county. This was designed to prevent people from moving from place to place in order to avoid military duty. General orders prohibited furloughs or discharges to officers and soldiers without the knowledge and consent of General Washington.

Congress resolved to offer all foreign deserters from the British army a secure refuge, including religious liberty, the investment of the rights, privileges and immunities of natives, "as established by the laws of the states;" and 5 1/4 acres of unappropriated lands.

In New York, General Greene informed Washington that on the previous evening the Hessian troops had disembarked on Staten Island. His own troops, busy removing livestock and grain and dismantling mills, were, he felt, in excellent spirits and confident of putting up a good fight. Without doubt, the most ominous information for Washington was the fact that Greene, a most promising General, had fallen victim to a raging fever.

## THIS MONTH DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR (1776-1780): (CONTINUED)

On the H.M.S. Eagle off Staten Island, Lord Admiral Howe, in a letter to his "worthy friend" Benjamin Franklin, insisted that although the supremacy of the king was a necessity in any arrangement for reconciliation, he possessed that authority to negotiate and "effect a lasting peace and reunion between the two countries," if the Americans genuinely desired a restoration of their former relationship with the mother country.

Washington issued a General Order to dismiss rumors that a reconciliation was in the works. The troops were urged to remain mentally and physically prepared for the attack which would come with the first favorable wind and tide.

Washington appointed General John Sullivan to succeed the ailing General Greene. Captain Nathan Hale informed his brother: "For about 6 or 8 days the enemy have been expected hourly, whenever the wind and tide in the least favored. We keep a particular look out for them this morning. The place and manner of attack time must determine. The event we leave to Heaven...We hope, under God, to give a good account of the Enemy whenever they choose to make the last appeal."

On Staten Island, Stephen Kemble, British Adjutant General for intelligence wrote in his journal: "Embarkation of the whole Troops completed. Embark about Eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty English Foot, Near five hundred Artillery and about 12 Light Horse, with fifteen hundred Foreigners under Col. Donop." Although Washington now possessed an accurate account of the British troop embarkation, he notified Congress: "The Situation of the Armies being the same as when I had the pleasure of addressing you last, I have nothing special to communicate on that Head, nor more to add." He believed the major attack would be against New York.

Washington reported to the Congress that the British had landed on Long Island, to which sector he had detached six battalions as a reinforcement, "which are all that I can spare at this Time, not knowing but the fleet may move up with the remainder of their Army and make an Attack here on the next flood Tide."

John Adams, like Abigail, had an observation: If we survive this year, "We shall have more and better Soldiers. We shall be better armed. We shall have a greater Force at Sea. We shall have more Trade. Our Artillery will be greatly increased, our Officers will have more Experience, and our Soldiers more Discipline-our Politicians more Courage and Confidence and our Enemies less Hope."

Now confident that the British would not attack New York, Washington poured additional reinforcements into the lines around Brooklyn Heights. "The papers designed for the foreign (Hessian) Troops, have been put into several Channels, in order that they may be conveyed to them, and from the Information I had yesterday, I have reason to believe many have fallen into their Hands." The papers contained inducement to the Hessian troops to desert.

On Long Island, General Clinton's troops began to roll up the unprotected American left flank and General Sullivan was pinned down by frontal attacks until he was forced to surrender. On the right, General Grant was surrounded on three sides and he orders his soldiers to retreat to Brooklyn Heights. The British Victory was rapid and complete.

A council of War, summoned by Washington, voted to fall back across the East River to New York. Washington spent the night riding between forts and the shore encouraging and directing his men. Fortunately the wind, tide, and weather assisted the Americans and equally fortunate was the failure of Admiral Howe to order his numerous warships to block the retreat.

General Washington in a letter to Congress, reported that the retreat had been made without loss of men or ammunition. He also explained the justifications to the Council of War for evacuating Long Island.

**In August of 1777**, The HMS Renown is driven from Dutch Island Harbor by a Rhode Island battery.

Horatio Gates replaces Phillip John Schuyler as Commander of the Northern Army.

800 of General Nicholas Herkimer's militiamen are ambushed as they attempt to relieve Fort Stanwix. Herkimer is mortally wounded during this attempt.

General Benedict Arnold offers to lead an expedition of 900 men from Stillwater to Fort Stanwix.

British and Hessian forces are defeated at the Battle of Bennington, Vermont, which is fought entirely in New York.

## THIS MONTH DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR (1776-1780): (CONTINUED)

British Colonel Barry St. Leger abandons Fort Stanwix for Canada as Arnold's forces approach.

Washington marches toward Wilmington, Delaware, in an attempt to block the British advance on Philadelphia.

**In August of 1778**, the Rhode Island Campaign is a Franco-American failure. D'Estaing, unable to come to grips with the British fleet, establishes contact with the Continentals. The American failure on land is attributed to the French who become scapegoats for the debacle although the numerical losses are negligible.

**In August of 1779**, Action at Morrisania (Bronx), New York—this engagement is between Lieutenant Colonel James De Lancey's Loyalists and the Connecticut Brigade commanded by William Hull. The patriots destroy numerous buildings and food stores while also capturing several Loyalists, along with some horses and cattle. First-hand accounts give conflicting figures as to the number of casualties incurred by each side.

Colonel Daniel Brodhead, in conjunction with Major General John Sullivan, who commences an expedition in New York, launches an ambitious assault through the Allegheny Valley. Brodhead leaves Pittsburgh at the head of 600 men and destroys 10 Indian villages and returns with much booty encountering only minimal resistance.

The Continental Congress approves a peace proposal that calls for not only independence but also the evacuation of North America by the British and free navigation of the Mississippi River.

American Raid on Paulus Hook (Jersey City), New Jersey—An American force consisting of 400 men and led by Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, who wins 1 of 8 medals awarded by Congress during the war, assaults the defensive positions of the British. Lee captures the position and the British losses are 50 killed and 158 taken prisoner while Lee's losses are only very minor. American morale receives a major boost because of this action although Lee undergoes a court martial because several officers are jealous of his success. Lee is not only vindicated but also is praised for his actions by the court.

First U.S. decoration awarded to a foreign national—Congress bestows 1 of 8 medals awarded during the Revolution to Lieutenant Colonel Francois Louis Teissedre De Fleury. De Fleury distinguished himself at both the battles of Germantown and Brandywine Creek.

Battle of Chemung (Battle of Newton), New York—At what is modern-day Elmira, Continental forces are led by Generals John Sullivan and James Clinton and defeat a combined force of Loyalists and Indians commanded by Captain Walter Butler and Chief Joseph Brant. The Continentals are ambushed but manage to use their artillery to drive off the Indians. However, the Americans are criticized for their failure to pursue the fleeing Indians and gain a major victory. The Indians have many of their villages destroyed along with valuable supplies in retaliation for their continued raids against frontier settlements. Still, they manage to keep up the pressure on frontier settlements.

**In August of 1780**, Battle of Rocky Mount, South Carolina—A Patriot force consisting of 600 men, led by Thomas Sumter, attempts to overcome a force of 150 Loyalists led by Lieutenant Colonel George Trumbull. Trumbull's men hold 3 log cabins that have been loopholed. The Americans set fire to the buildings but a sudden deluge comes down, saving the small garrison. Each side loses about a dozen men killed or wounded.

Canajoharie Settlements—Located in the Mohawk Valley, these settlements are raided by the Mohawk Indian Chief Joseph Brant. Brant and his Indians kill 16 settlers, burn a large number of homes and other buildings, while killing or driving off over 300 head of cattle. He avoids forts and other fortified positions and contents himself with the destruction of the countryside. There were no massacres of settlers, which many attribute to his being in sole command and the fact that no Loyalists accompany him.

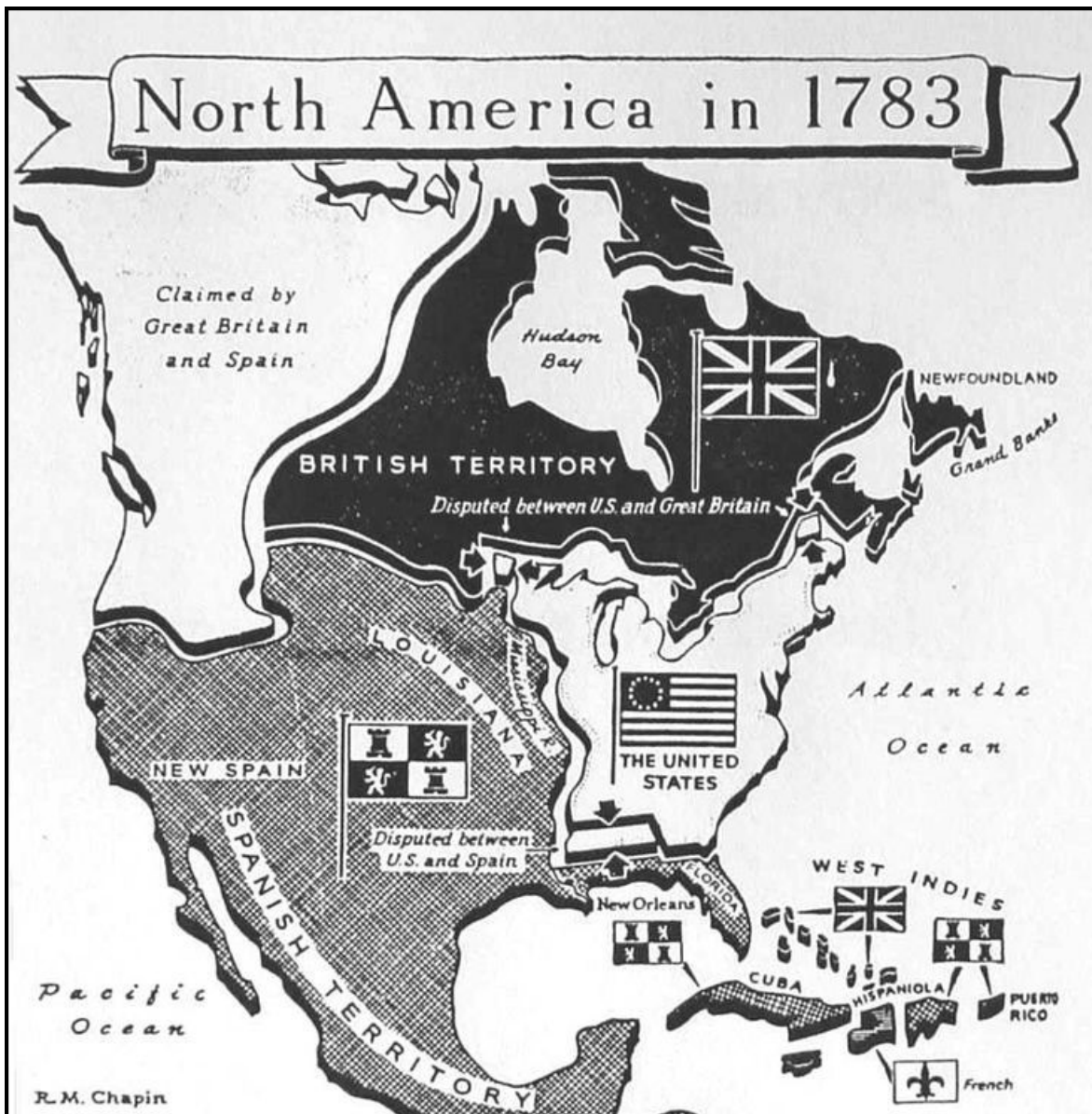
Action at Port's Ferry, South Carolina—General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," and his irregular cavalry force of 250, rout a party of Loyalists commanded by Major Micajah Gaaney. Marion has 2 men wounded, while the losses of the Loyalists are unknown.

## THIS MONTH DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR (1776-1780): (CONTINUED)

**Battle of Camden, South Carolina**—This battle is a major defeat for the Continental army. General Horatio Gates seriously overestimates the number of soldiers he has available for combat and it is too late to withdraw when he realizes his mistake. Baron Johann De Kalb receives numerous wounds and succumbs a few days later. Over 900 Americans die and another 1,000 are captured. Additionally, 22 wagonloads of equipment, along with 2,000 muskets and a large amount of ammunition, fall into British hands. The British, led by Lord Cornwallis, lose 68 killed and another 245 wounded in this lopsided victory.

**Battle of Fishing Creek, South Carolina**—Led by Banastre Tarleton, 350 Loyalists locate an American force commanded by General Thomas Sumter about 40 miles from Camden. Tarleton catches the Americans totally unprepared killing 150, capturing 300, and freeing 100 British prisoners. British losses are 16 killed. This battle makes Tarleton, in British eyes, a national hero.

**Action at Musgrove's Mill, South Carolina**—This engagement is another action that follows Camden and precedes Kings Mountain. Patriot Colonels Elijah Clarke and Isaac Shelby command a militia force that repels an attack by Loyalists. The Americans make a stand at Musgrove's Mill on the Enoree River, killing 63 Loyalists, wounding 90, while capturing another 70. Patriot losses are only 4 killed and 8 wounded.





## July 29th, 2018, Fairfax County Historic Courthouse, Fairfax, VA

The Major K.M. Van Zandt Chapter wreath was presented today to honor the Fairfax Resolves, which were signed on July 18th, 1774. This occurred during a ceremony held in the Historic Courthouse of Fairfax County, Virginia. Participating in the ceremony were five SAR chapters, three DAR chapters, and one C.A.R. society.

The Fairfax Resolves were drafted, primarily by George Mason, to dispute the British Parliament's claim of supreme authority over the American Colonies. More than thirty such resolutions were passed by Virginia counties, but the Fairfax Resolves were noted as the strongest and most influential. The Fairfax County Committee of Safety directed the drafting of these resolves and signed them on July 18th, 1774, led by their chairman, George Washington.



**Wreath presentation:**  
**Bill Schwetke and the chapter wreath are second from the right**



**Interior of the Historic Fairfax County Courthouse during the wreath ceremony**

During the ceremony, Fairfax Mayor David Meyer presented a proclamation in honor of the Fairfax Resolves; George Mason, portrayed by Don McAndrews, explained the meaning of the resolves; and members of the Fairfax Resolves Chapter read the resolves. Raymond Dade brought greetings from the descendants of the signers.

Major K.M. Van Zandt dual member Bill Schwetke presented the chapter wreath and also commanded the ten-man color guard during the ceremony.

*Thanks to:*

*Bill Schwetke  
 2nd Vice President, Virginia SAR  
 Color Guard Commander, Virginia SAR  
 Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Dual Member*

*For the fine article and pictures!*



Judge Joe Spurlock II was our guest speaker at the July meeting. Judge Spurlock is a Senior Professor of Law and Director of the Asian Judicial Institute at Texas A&M School of Law in Fort Worth.

The Chapter presented him with a Certificate of Appreciation, a SAR Challenge Coin, and a Vietnam 50th Anniversary Veteran Pin.

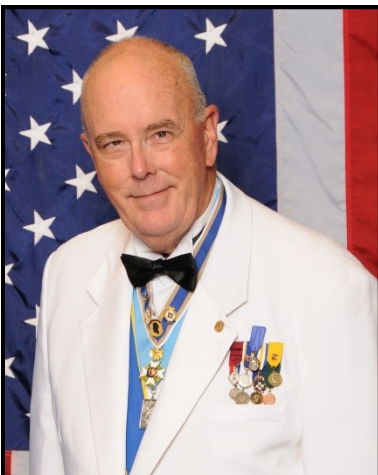
## From the Application Status Report:

### Approved Applications for 2018

Jan 1, 2018, **Bryce K. Baker**, 206152, 13425, Frisco, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Joseph Brimer, ca1760-1823  
 Jan 26, 2018, **Brett W. Baker**, 206153, 13426, Frisco, TX, JUNIOR/NEW, Joseph Brimer, ca1760-1823  
 Jan 26, 2018, **Brody P. Baker**, 206154, 13427, Frisco, TX, JUNIOR/NEW, Joseph Brimer, ca1760-1823  
 Jan 26, 2018, **Peyton R. Brimer**, 206155, 13428, Frisco, TX, JUNIOR/NEW, Joseph Brimer, ca1760-1823  
 Feb 2, 2018, **David A. Rankin**, 206238, 13434, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Thomas Wedding, Jr., 1758-1838  
 Feb 9, 2018, **Wilburn W. Chaney**, 206353, 13459, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Jacob Winfree, 1750-1784  
 Feb 9, 2018, **Timothy T. Hawkins**, 206342, 13448, Benbrook, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John Hawkins, 1762-1840  
 Feb 9, 2018, **Nicholas K. Mandich**, 206341, 13447, Burleson, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Josiah Barnes, 1764-1835  
 Jun 1, 2018, **John M. Bell Jr.**, 207728, 13587, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Anderson Brightwell, 1763-1837  
 Jun 1, 2018, **Michael R. Cox**, 207726, 13585, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Joseph Allen, ca1762-1833  
 Jun 8, 2018, **Ronald J. Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Richard Willis, 1746-1837

### Applications still in the approval process

**Ronald J. Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, William Anson Halbert, Sr., 1744-1808  
**Ronald J. Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Elizabeth Hill Halbert, 1747-1836  
**Ronald J. Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, William Hill, Sr., 1712-1787



## WARREN T. ALTER elected new President General, NSSAR

Compatriot Warren T. Alter was born in Aurora, Colorado, and moved to Tucson, Arizona, as a young child and has lived there for over 50 years. His formal education includes Bachelor of Science degree in public administration, Master of Arts in organizational management, Master of Education in educational leadership, Certified Public Manager and Graduate of FBI National Academy. Compatriot Alter joined the Pima County Sheriff's Department at the age of 20 as a detention officer, and worked his way up through the ranks to retire as Bureau Chief with 39 years of service. He also retired after 14 years as adjunct faculty member at Pima Community College and University of Arizona teaching variety of law enforcement-related undergraduate and graduate level courses. He and his wife Nancy have two daughters Katie and Amanda and two grandsons, Brayden and Ethan. Compatriot Alter joined the SAR in 1998 due to his long term interest in genealogy.



# Oakwood Cemetery



Grave Marker Dedications  
Jester Park Pavilion  
Corsicana, Texas



Sat. Aug. 11th, 2018 1:30 PM

George T. Jester  
1846 — 1922, TX #60  
Texas SAR Pres. 1906-07

Edward M. Polk  
1878 — 1948, TX #225  
Texas SAR Pres. 1931



Hosted by: Texas Society,  
Sons of the American Revolution  
Texas SAR Arlington Chapter and  
Texas SAR Athens Chapter  
Refreshments by: Texas Society  
DAR Corsicana James Blair Chapter

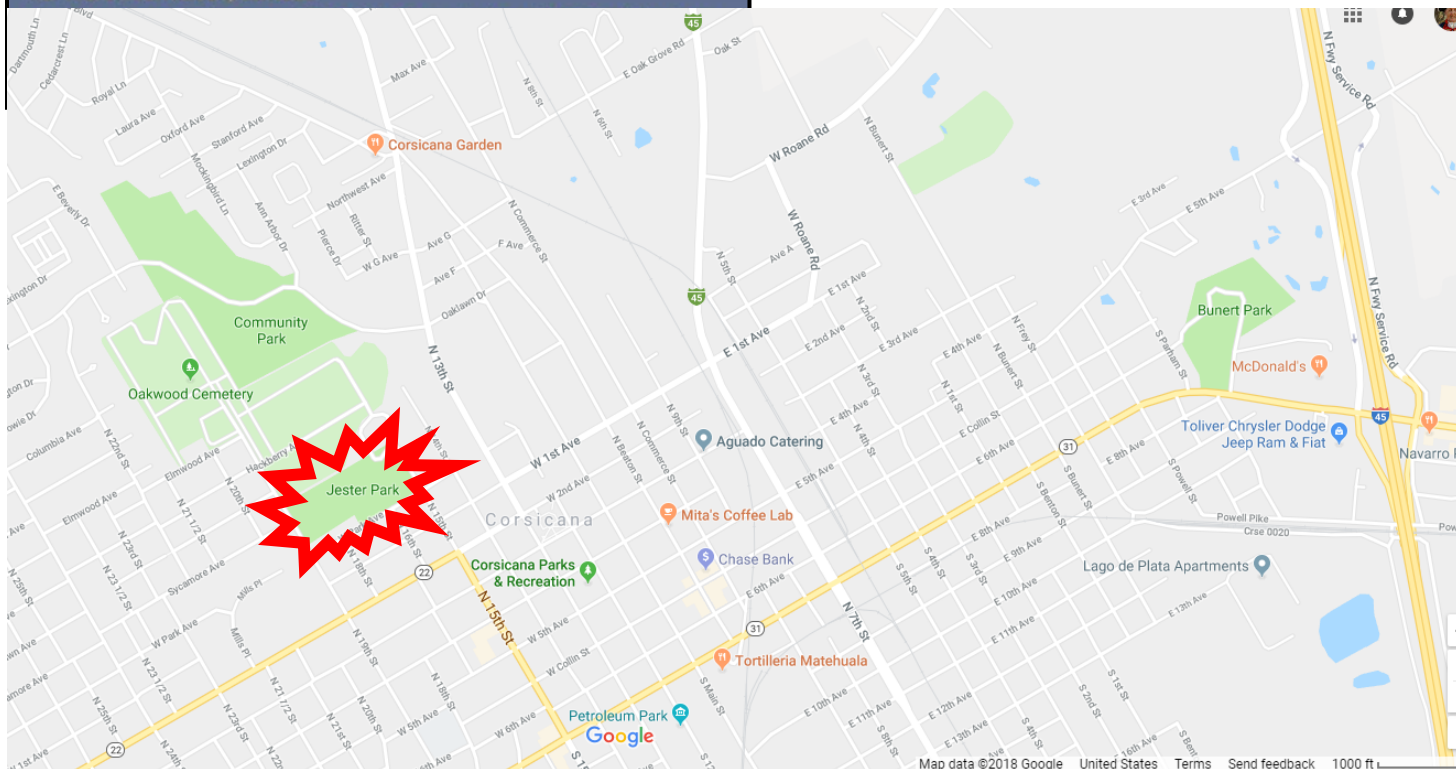
For more information, contact:

Please contact **Compatriot John Anderson** if you need carpool information.

If you can drive others, or if you need a ride, contact John at [janders981@sbcglobal.net](mailto:janders981@sbcglobal.net) or at **817-483-2214**.

To: Jester Park Pavilion adjoining Oakwood Cemetery, Corsicana, TX

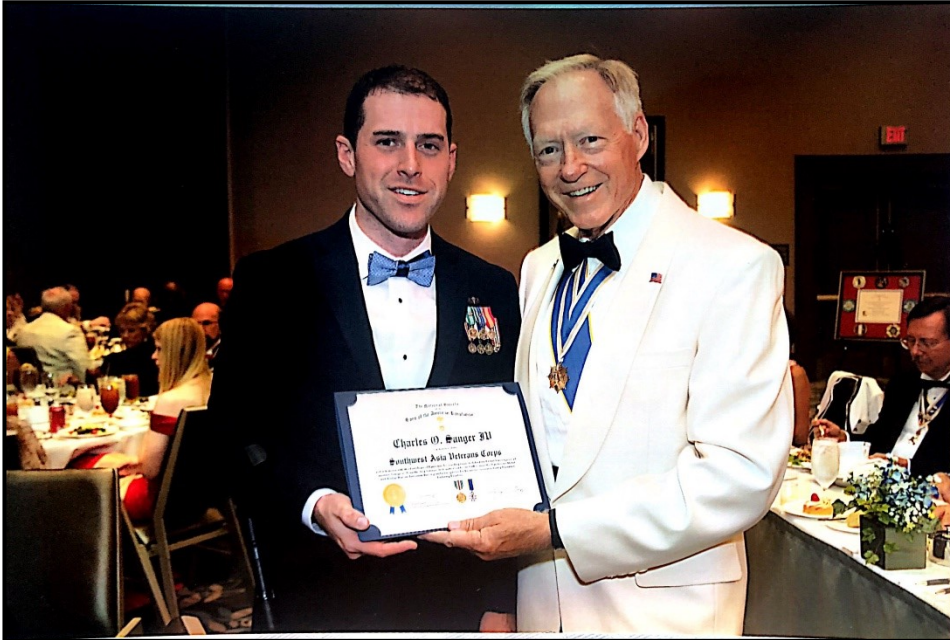
- ★ From I-45: take exit #231 to Hwy 31 West, turn right.
- ★ From Hwy 31 West, turn right (north) onto South 15th St. An HEB Store will be on your right. [South 15th St. changes to North 15th St.] (Also known as TX-22).
- ★ From North 15th St., turn left (west) onto West 2nd Ave. (Also known as TX-22).
- ★ From West 2nd Ave., turn right (north) onto N. 19th St.
- ★ From N. 19th St., (immediately past Pioneer Village on right). turn first right (east) into large pavilion parking lot. The Jester Park Pavilion is on the east side of the parking lot.





# 2018 SAR National Congress

*Hosted by the Texas Society*



SAR President General Larry T. Guzy presented Vice President Charles (Chase) O. Sanger IV with the SAR Southwest Asia Veteran Corps certificate for his military service.

Enjoying the Texas Society Host Reception held at George Ranch Historical Park are right to left:

District 5 Vice President Ron Carter (Arlington), Past President / Secretary John D. Anderson Jr. (Arlington), Charles (Chase) O. Sanger IV (Van Zandt), Past President Mike Connelley (Van Zandt), and Charles O. Sanger III (Georgia Society)



# 2018 SAR National Congress

*Hosted by the Texas Society*



Members from the Maj. K.M. Van Zandt #6 and Arlington #7 chapters pose for a group photo. Pictured from left to right are:

District 5 Vice President Ron Carter (Arlington), Past President Mike Connelley and his wife Sarah (Van Zandt), Vice President Charles O. Sanger IV (Van Zandt) and his father Charles O. Sanger III (Georgia Society), President Gerry Gieger and his wife Sharon (Van Zandt), Meg Anderson and her husband Past President / Secretary John D. Anderson Jr. (Arlington)



## The Story Behind the SAR Insignia

Our SAR's insignia is steeped in historical significance, as related in this scholarly account by Compatriot Duane L. C. M. Galles. Most SAR members are familiar with the insignia found on the membership badge of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Few perhaps are familiar with the history and significance which underlie it. The insignia is not only one of the most beautiful of American hereditary societies; it is also one of the most steeped with history and replete with significance. The insignia was designed in the very early days of the Society by Major Goldsmith Bernard West, Vice-President of the Alabama SAR. The insignia consists of a cross of eight points suspended by an eagle. The cross is of white enamel and has four arms and eight points, each point being decorated with a gold head. Its source is the cross of the ancient chivalric Order of St. Louis, founded by Louis XIV in 1693.

### WHY THE ORDER OF ST. LOUIS?

The cross of the Order of St. Louis is identical to the SAR cross except in three details. The central medallion of the SAR symbol bears the image of Washington rather than that of St. Louis; the medallion is surrounded by the SAR Latin motto "Libertas et Patria" or "Liberty and Country," rather than the military order's motto "Bellicae Virtutis Praemium" or "The Reward for Virtue is War;" and the angles between the arms of the cross lack the French fleur de lis.



The Order of St. Louis

Instead, the SAR surrounds the cross with the laurel wreath of republican victory.

### FRENCH AID INFLUENTIAL

Several reasons made the St. Louis cross an appropriate pattern for the SAR insignia. The Grand Master of the Order of St. Louis, Louis XVI, lent the American rebels material and diplomatic aid which was indispensable for the defeat of the British. Moreover, a great many of the French officers who fought for the American patriot cause were chevaliers of the Order. Beyond that, the Order of St. Louis had had a significant presence in North America. During the French Colonial period, somewhere around three hundred chevaliers of St. Louis saw service on the North American continent. Hence, it was in recognition of France's decisive aid and the Order's significant presence in North America that the SAR chose the St. Louis cross as a model for its own.

But the adoption of the cross of St. Louis was appropriate for other reasons as well. The Order of St. Louis was the first order of military merit. Earlier orders, like the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the Order of the Garter, were crusading or chivalric orders. They were open to members of the nobility ready to undertake deeds of religion or chivalry. But those deeds were international in scope: all Christendom was to be the beneficiary of the knight's good deeds. By contrast, the Order of St. Louis was established to reward military service to one's own country and it was the first to do so. Since the SAR has as its purpose the remembrance and recognition of the military service of their Revolutionary War ancestors to their country, the adoption of the St. Louis cross seemed most apropos.

### LEGION OF HONOUR INFLUENCE

The laurel wreath is significant, for it is derived from another French order, the Legion of Honour. Instituted by Napoleon shortly after his advent to power, the Legion of Honour was intended to fill a vacuum left by the disappearance of the old royal orders during the Revolution. Napoleon, like Louis XIV before him, recognized the importance of rewarding faithful public service and recognizing merit. Hence, he instituted the

Legion of Honour, which to this day remains one of the most prestigious orders of merit in the world. Napoleon's order however differed from the old royal orders. Those either presupposed or conferred nobility. They were inextricably linked to the caste system. But with the Legion of Honour came a new basis for reward:



Legion of Honour

personal merit rather than birth. Thus, it will not be surprising that the SAR insignia is also consciously modeled on the Legion of Honour badge. The laurel wreath is borrowed from the Legion of Honour. Even the size of the SAR badge is designed to be exactly the same as the Legion of Honour's badge. But the SAR refused to follow the Legion of Honour in all respects. Unlike the five-armed Legion of Honour cross, the SAR cross resolutely retains the four arms of the cross of Christ. This is as if to declare that the excesses of deism and atheism of the French Revolution are to be eschewed by an American patriotic society; America is a nation under God.

#### THE EAGLE DENOTES PATRIOTISM

Also distinctly American is the eagle which suspends from the cross. Badges and insignias of European orders had used a trophy (a war helmet), a wreath, or a gold loop to symbolize their chivalric purposes. But the purpose of the SAR was not chivalry, but patriotism. Hence, the SAR appropriately adopted the eagle which the Society of the Cincinnati had previously selected for their insignia. The SAR was conceived to mirror the Society of the Cincinnati, though open to all sons of Revolutionary sires without regard to primogeniture. All of these choices and historical influences produced a uniquely American symbol.

~ excerpted from the NSSAR website

Every member of the Sons of the American Revolution should endeavor to purchase and wear proudly the SAR Member Badge. The badge is available through the NSSAR Store.

## Share Your Family Story via Lineage Decals

The Lineage Society of America offers a great way to advertise your family lineage. Through their Genealogy Store on eBay.com, you can purchase decals such as those shown on the back window of Compatriot Ron Turner's truck, as well as others such as Jamestowne, Winthrop Fleet, and Union Civil War descendants.

They also offer personalized genealogy and lineage society goods including t-shirts, tote bags, reproduction historical maps and documents, patriotic art prints, genealogy charts and kits, patriotic jewelry and antiques.

Check out the store at:

<https://www.ebay.com/str/Lineage-Society-America-Genealogy/Genealogy-Decals-/i.html?storecat=7381512015>





## July 4, 2018 Parade

Compatriot Don Goodman believes this is the 15th year that our chapter has participated in the July 4th Parade in White Lake Hills Addition in East Fort Worth. This year, our chapter led the parade, following immediately behind the FWFD Fire Engine and FWPD squad car.

Chapter participants included: Don Goodman, Chuck Hield, Gerry Gieger, Kevin Shellman, Bobby Gresham, James Alderman, Paul Valentine, David Davidson & his wife, Lila, and Ron Turner & his wife, Jan.

Special acknowledgement goes to Paul Valentine for his photographic skills and to Jan Turner for driving the truck.





## Significant days and observances for the United States Armed Forces

**August 4** - Coast Guard Birthday

**August 7** - National Purple Heart Day—honors the men and women who have been wounded or killed in military service

**August 8** - VJ (Victory over Japan) Day (1945)

**August 29** - Marine Forces Reserve Birthday

## Calendar of Events

### 2018

August 11      Oakwood Cemetery Graveside Marker Dedication, Corsicana (CG)  
 August 18      Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth  
 October 12-14   **Texas SAR** Fall BOM, New Braunfels  
 September 15   Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth  
 October 20      Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth  
 November 10   Veteran's Day Parade, Fort Worth (CG)  
 November 11   Massing of the Colors, Fort Worth (CG)  
 November 17   Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth  
 December 1     **Texas SAR** participation in the Dickens on the Strand Parade, Galveston (CG)

### 2019

March 6          General Granbury Parade, Granbury (CG)  
 April 3-7        **Texas SAR** 124th Annual Conference, Austin (CG)  
 April 7          **Texas SAR** Spring BOM, Austin  
 April 13         **Texas SAR** participation in the Medal of Honor Parade, Gainesville (CG)  
 (CG) = Color Guard event



August 8          Charles Lewis Boyd  
 August 9          Brody Paul Baker  
 August 10        David DuWayne Wise  
 August 11        James Emmett Haynes, Sr.  
                          Mark Hampton Holt  
                          Willard Joe Sparks  
 August 13        Jerry Davis Minton  
 August 14        Eric Alan Mitchell  
 August 15        Ronald Joe Turner  
 August 19        Jack Christopher Blair  
 August 25        Jack Alexander Bentle

### 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 Bobby Gresham, at email address: [gresham817@att.net](mailto:gresham817@att.net).



### *MEMBERSHIP STATUS*

Our chapter membership levels as of July 2, 2018, are:

Active / Current Member .....	95
NSSAR Life.....	5
TXSSAR Perpetual .....	13
Active / New Member .....	7
Active / Reinstated .....	5
Deceased .....	2
Dual w/Other Primary State.....	1
Emeritus (50+ years) .....	1
Inactive by Member Request ...	2
Junior Member / Reinstated ....	1
Junior Member .....	3
Not Paid (Current Year) .....	14
Not Paid (Dual State) .....	2
Reinstated / Transferred In .....	1
Transferred In.....	1
Memorial.....	0

Our membership currently is **115**.



### See You At The Meeting!!!

Visit and bookmark our chapter website at <http://www.txssar.org/KMVanZandt/index.htm>.

Visit and Like/Follow our Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/vanzandtsar/>.

Join our Google Group for emails at <https://groups.google.com/forum/?hl=en#!forum/sar-km-van-zandt>.

Visit and Like/Follow the Texas Society Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/txssar>.