



Texas Society
Sons of the American Revolution

Chisholm Trail News

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



NEXT MEETING: September 15, 2018 **TIME:** 9:00 am **LOCATION:** Woodhaven Country Club

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK:

Greetings Compatriots,

SEPTEMBER is the ninth month of our year and one of four that have 30 days. But, it was not always so. Its root name comes from Latin "septem" (seven), and was originally the seventh of ten months on the oldest known Roman calendar. After the calendar reorganization that added January and February to the beginning of the year, September became the ninth month, but retained its name.

In our hemisphere, the beginning of the meteorological autumn is on September 1st and September marks the beginning of the academic (school) year, although many schools have elected late August to return from Summer break - but that is another story.

September marks many events which have shaped our history and lives today. The Japanese surrendered on September 1, 1945 marking the end to World War II. Ironically, WW-II began on September 1, 1939 when the Nazi Third Reich invaded Poland. The Mayflower Pilgrims left England in September 1620. William the Conqueror invaded England in September 1066. The Great Galveston Hurricane occurred in September 1900 in which almost the entire Island was inundated and 12,000 residents drowned. September also marks the Attack on America by 19 Islamic Al-Qaeda terrorists who flew hijacked airliners into the twin World Trade Center towers in New York City, the Pentagon in Washington, DC and into a field in Southwestern Pennsylvania after they were resisted by passenger Patriots. Let us never forget.

Hope to see you at our meeting on the 15th.

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

Compatriots Scott Manning and Kevin Shellman volunteered to assist Registrar David Davidson with inquiries and applications during David's health issues. Thank you, gentlemen!

AUGUST MINUTES

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

<http://www.txssar.org/KMVanZandt/docs/minutes/minutes201808.pdf>

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

In September of 1776, New Hampshire delegate Josiah Bartlett wrote: "We have not had the particulars of the engagement...on Long Island (August 27 - 30), but believe it was very sharp and bloody. I believe the enemy out-generalled our people, by decoying them out of their entrenchments, and then surrounding them;..."

In New York, General Washington reorganized his army into three divisions under Putnam; Heath, and Spencer. Putnam's troops occupied the lower part of the city, Heath's the northern end of the island at Kin's Bridge. Spencer's division was considered a mobile force, prepared to reinforce the other divisions.

"Our situation is truly distressing," wrote Washington Hancock. The militia, "dismayed, intractable, and impatient to return (home)," were deserting in droves and "with the deepest concern I am obliged to confess my want of confidence, in the generality of the troops. Only a permanent, standing army can now guarantee our liberties."

A resolution in Congress on September 3rd directed Virginia, North Carolina, and Rhode Island to send troops to reinforce Washington. A second resolve directed Washington to refrain from any damage to New York if obliged to retire.

President John Hancock wrote to the assemblies of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, urging the return of delegates to Congress. The matters before Congress were "of the utmost importance to the welfare of America" and the States should be fully represented.

It was reported in Boston that the Governor of Nova Scotia banned publication of the Declaration of Independence, except one excerpt from the final clause. He feared that it may gain over to them (the Rebels) many converts, and inflame the minds of his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects of the Province.

The State Convention in New York, requested that Washington arrange for the removal of all the bells in the various churches and public buildings and to transport the same to Newark, New Jersey, so that they not fall into the hands of the enemy. If required, the bells were to be recast into cannons.

First use of submarine in war. The "American Turtle" unsuccessfully attacks British fleet off Staten Island.

A Council of War recommended to Washington that the American Army remain in New York and fight to hold the city. Washington ordered Col. Thomas Knowlton to organize a picked unit of rangers, to be used chiefly on scouting duties. Among the volunteers was a genteel, young officer named Nathan Hale who later would undertake an espionage assignment to determine British activities on Long Island.

Name 'United States of America' adopted by Congress on September 9: "Resolved, That in all continental commissions, and other instruments, where, heretofore, the words 'United Colonies' have been used, the stile [sic] be altered for the future to the "United States."

General Howe met with the Congress committee in the Billop Mansion. Howe urged peace, but admitted he could not recognize Congress or an independent America. Franklin and Adams replied that independence was now an established fact from which the states would not retreat. Aware of the mood of the King and the Ministry, Howe refused to transmit to London their proposals regarding independence.

The Maryland Convention resolved that no vessel, owned by a resident of that state could sail without a license from the Council of Safety and that they must take an oath that no part of the cargo belonged to a subject of King George.

A resolution by the Massachusetts Legislature ordered one-fifth of the militia to assist Washington.

Congress finally focused attention on the northern military department and voted to send large quantities of flints, lead and cartridge paper to General Gates. General Schuyler was ordered to erect suitable winter quarters for the soldiers.

On September 15, the British, under General Clinton's command, landed in New York on Kipps's Bay (present day 34th Street).

Congress voted to raise without delay 88 battalions to serve for the duration of the war. Each state received a quota, ranging from 15 battalions each from Massachusetts and Virginia to one each from Georgia and Delaware. To spur enlistments, soldiers were offered bounties which included \$20 and 100 acres of land.

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

The Maryland Convention completed a draft of a Bill of Rights and Constitution.

In Washington's report to Congress, he praised the conduct of his troops in the skirmish at Harlem Heights even though his orders were not obeyed implicitly.

Congress granted commissions to two French volunteers as officers in the Continental army and the Pennsylvania Gazette reported that several other French officers arrived from Martinique also to offer their services to America.

The British released a Declaration which urged the inhabitants of New York to return to their former loyalty to the King and in return the King would revise all obnoxious orders to his royal governors and concur with any reform measures by Parliament.

Washington assured the Congress that the army was hurriedly constructing a strong defense line north of New York to withstand an impending attack.

Congress adopted a new body of Articles of War which were formulated to resolve the problems of discipline, administration, organization, recruitment, etc. which had persistently plagued Washington.

In Charleston, General Robert Howe on his way north from Georgia warned the authorities of that state that the islands off their coast were indefensible and urged every effort be made to remove the livestock to prevent seizure by the British. Stripping the islands of livestock and all other property would be the most effective deterrent to enemy occupation.

The British executed Captain Nathan Hale for espionage, creating America's first widely acclaimed martyr.

In a letter to his brother, Washington wrote: "The Dependence which the Congress had placed upon the Militia, has already greatly injured, and I fear will totally ruin our Cause."

In Newbury, NH: a deserter from the Canadian Royal Emigrants Regiment informed Colonel Bayley and Governor Carleton he had assembled an army of regulars, French-speaking Canadians, and Indians to assist the Colonists.

Congress elected Franklin, Jefferson, and Silas Deane commissioners to France and ordered the strictest secrecy to be observed on all aspects of Franco-American negotiations.

Washington transmitted to Congress the British military forces in Canada: 8,000 men, one 18-gun ship, two brigs, three schooners, gondolas, batteaus, and artillery companies with about 100 cannon, the finest ever sent from England.

The State Convention of Pennsylvania adopted a Constitution and Bill of Rights. The Constitution featured two distinct features which were, a unicameral legislature and the election of a Board of Censors every 7 years to determine if the Constitution had been violated.

British Secretary of State to the Colonies, Lord George Germain ordered the suspension of all shipments of supplies to Virginia when he learned that Lord Dunmore had abandoned the state and joined General Howe in New York.

General Washington, in a letter to Lund Washington, his nephew in charge of Mt. Vernon, he blamed the reliance on the militia as the chief root of his problems. Washington complained that the militia were not "worth the bread they ate...I tell you that I never was in such an unhappy, divided state since I was born."

In September of 1777, in what becomes known as McCulloch's leap, American Major Samuel McCulloch rides his horse down a 150-foot cliff to escape Fort Henry, Virginia, which is under siege by Indians. McCulloch escapes across Wheeling Creek and leads reinforcements back to the fort, forcing the Indians to flee.

At Iron Hill, Delaware, German jagers drive back American Brigadier General William Maxwell's Light Infantry Brigade, which has been sent to delay Howe's advance.

Howe outmaneuvers Washington at the Battle of Brandywine. Washington withdraws toward Philadelphia.

Burgoyne moves to the west bank of the Hudson.

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

Congress offers a commission of major general to Baron de Kalb, who had threatened to sue Congress for breach of contract after Congress failed to fulfill a contract between Kalb and Silas Deane promising such a commission.

A major battle is averted after torrential rain soaks the powder supplies of both American and British troops at Warren Tavern, Pennsylvania.

Congress prepares to leave Philadelphia as the British approach and grants Washington dictatorial powers with full responsibility for conducting the war.

Members of Congress flee west toward York, Pennsylvania, where they will remain until June, 1778. The Liberty Bell is relocated from Philadelphia to Allentown, Pennsylvania.

American troops under the command of Colonel John Brown capture 300 British troops on the west shore of Lake George, New York.

At the First Battle of Saratoga, Burgoyne's forces are repulsed largely thanks to efforts by Benedict Arnold and Daniel Morgan. When General Gates and Benedict Arnold clash over strategy, Gates removes Arnold as second-in-command.

British troops under the command of Major General Charles Grey defeat General Anthony Wayne in a surprise attack at Paoli, Pennsylvania in what becomes known as the "Paoli Massacre."

Colonel John Brown leads his troops on a raid against a British post south of Fort Ticonderoga, and although the Americans fail to recapture the fort, they do obtain important information regarding Burgoyne's provisions.

Brigadier General Thomas Conway complains to Congress about his commanding officer, General William Alexander, Lord Stirling.

British forces occupy Philadelphia.

In September of 1778, German Flats, New York, now known as Herkimer, is attacked by Iroquois led by Chief Joseph Brant, who leads a force of 150 Indians and 300 Loyalists. Although the town, consisting of about 70 buildings, is burned to the ground, only 3 individuals die in the engagement.

The British send a strong force commanded by Major General Charles Grey to forage on the Hudson. Lt. Col. George Tappan, commanding 100 Continental soldiers, is surprised during the night by these British, who are possibly led by Loyalist guides. The Americans lose 30 killed and another 50 captured.

In September of 1779, the combined Franco-American forces suffer a defeat while attacking the British at Savannah, Georgia. Count Casimir Pulaski, the Polish cavalry leader, is mortally wounded in an ill-advised charge during this engagement and dies a few days later. Count d'Estaing, who commands the French forces, is also wounded. A black regiment raised by the French in the Caribbean participates in the attack. The Franco-American forces incur 800 casualties while the British forces have only 140.

Departing from Shippan Point, near Stamford, Connecticut, at the head of 150 dismounted dragoons, Major Benjamin Tallmadge captures over 500 Loyalists without losing a single soldier under his command.

Admiral Charles d'Estaing arrives at the mouth of the Savannah River at the head of a French fleet consisting of 35 ships and 4,000 soldiers. Although he is without question personally brave, d'Estaing is an inept commander and, as a result, this causes patriot morale to plummet because of his failures at New York, Newport, and Savannah.

D'Estaing captures two British frigates and two supply ships in the Savannah River. He then proceeds to move against the British garrison commanded by General Augustine Prevost. The next day, General Benjamin Lincoln, commanding 5,000 soldiers, and Count d'Estaing, commanding another 5,000 men, invest the city of Savannah.

The Spanish governor of Louisiana, Don Bernardo de Galvez, attacks and captures the British post and garrison at Baton Rouge, in what was then known as West Florida. Included in the surrender are Natchez and other British posts on the Mississippi River.

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

John Paul Jones commands the U.S.S. Bonhomme Richard, a unseaworthy former merchantman, and engages the 44-gun frigate H.M.S. Serapis commanded by Captain George F. Pearson. The far more powerful British ship has Jones on the verge of defeat when he utters his famous words when asked to surrender, "I have not yet begun to fight." Jones defeats the Serapis with half his crew becoming casualties while capturing 500 British seamen. The next day the Bonhomme Richard sinks. On October 3, Jones sails the damaged Serapis into Texel in the Netherlands.

John Jay is appointed minister to Spain. However, there is no hope of obtaining Spain's recognition for the fledgling republic. All Jay manages to accomplish is to obtain a \$170,000 loan and keep the Spanish covertly supplying the nation with war material.

In September of 1780, Henry Laurens, a member of the Continental Congress, departs Philadelphia on August 13 for a mission to Holland on the brig Mercury. He is captured off Newfoundland by the British frigate H.M.S. Vestal. Laurens throws his confidential papers overboard but they are recovered by the British and later used as a pretext for declaring war against Holland. He serves 15 months as a prisoner in the Tower of London before being released, in large measure, because of the combined efforts of Benjamin Franklin and Edmund Burke.

Following up on his success at great Savannah, Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," and 52 of his men ride to the east to escape pursuing Loyalists. However, another force of Loyalists, over 250 strong, come at him from the northeast. After routing the advance guard, Marion causes the main body of 200 to panic and flee by a sudden charge. This breaks the Loyalists in the area and attracts another 60 volunteers to the Patriot cause.

Colonel Elijah Clarke and Lieutenant Colonel James McCall raise a force of volunteers to capture the Loyalist stronghold of Augusta, Georgia. The forts are easily captured while the remnants of the Loyalists and some Indians retreat to a strong point known as the White House. A relief force compels the Patriots to break off the assault. American losses come to 60 killed, and about 20 Indians also die. Loyalist losses are unknown.

Three American militiamen capture Major André, who is dressed in civilian clothing and carrying information that the American General Benedict Arnold intends to become a traitor and surrender the vital installation of West Point on the Hudson River. Arnold learns of André's capture two days later and flees to the safety of the British warship Vulture in the Hudson. André is hanged at Tappan, New York, on October 2 despite his plea to be executed by a firing squad. He faces execution with courage that is greatly admired by the Continental forces.



New SAR Logo Adopted

At National Congress in July, the membership adopted a new NSSAR logo, which is shown on the left.

The SAR Insignia or Emblem, shown on the right, remains the insignia for the National organization.



A logo is a symbol that acts as a trademark or a means of identification of an institution or other entity.

An insignia is an object that indicates a person's membership in a group or organization.



From the Application Status Report:

Approved Applications for 2018 [\[approved and registered since the last newsletter\]](#)

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, **Nicholas K. Mandich**, 206341, 13447, Burleson, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Josiah Barnes, 1764-1835
 Feb 9, 2018, **Timothy T. Hawkins**, 206342, 13448, Benbrook, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John Hawkins, 1762-1840
 Feb 9, 2018, **Wilburn W. Chaney**, 206353, 13459, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Jacob Winfree, 1750-1784
 Jun 1, 2018, **Michael R. Cox**, 207726, 13585, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Joseph Allen, ca1762-1833
 Jun 1, 2018, **John M. Bell Jr.**, 207728, 13587, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Anderson Brightwell, 1763-1837
 Jun 8, 2018, **Ronald J. Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Richard Willis, 1746-1837
 Jul 27, 2018, **Richard V. Wilson**, 208426, 13658, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Thomas King
 Jul 27, 2018, **Thomas V. Wilson**, 208427, 13659, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Thomas King
 Aug 24, 2018, **Ronald J. Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, William Anson Halbert, Sr., 1744-1808
 Aug 24, 2018, **Ronald J. Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, Elizabeth Hill Halbert, 1747-1836
 Aug 24, 2018, **Ronald J. Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL, William Hill, Sr., 1712-1787

Applications in the approval process

None

President Gerry Gieger presented a SAR Military Service Veteran Corps certificate to Compatriot Ken Cox at the August meeting.



In Memoriam



William Harold Thompson

3 Jan 1921 – 17 Aug 2018

Two-term
Chapter Past President
1978-1980

NSSAR 113265

Texas SAR 4277

[Obituary](#)



At our August meeting, Compatriot John Anderson presented Chaplain Roger Tate with a Certificate of Appreciation for his service as Chaplain at the Grave Marking Ceremony in Corsicana on August 11th.



Grave Marking Ceremony
August 11, 2018
Oakwood Cemetery Corsicana



Members of the Texas State Color Guard

Members of Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter who participated are:
Bobby Gresham, James Alderman, David Davidson, and Ron Turner

**Grave Marking
Ceremony
August 11, 2018
Oakwood Cemetery
Corsicana**



Texas Society SAR President Tom Jackson with
Compatriot John Anderson



Compatriots Jim Clements (San Antonio), Stu Hoyt (SAR State Color Guard Commander, New Braunfels), Ron Turner, and Roger Tate

Chapter Color Guard Commander Bobby Gresham (I) prepares to fire his musket during the musket salute.





The Texas State Color Guard Commander Stu Hoyt prepares to issue orders to Post the Colors.

Compatriot James Alderman is at the far left at Present Arms.

Compatriot Ron Turner carried the U.S. Flag during the posting of the colors.



Musket Salute



Compatriots David Davidson (c), and Ron Turner (r) listen to instructions from the Color Guard Commander.



DAR Continental House—Texas State Fair

The SAR every year is invited to support the DAR Continental House near the main gate at the Texas State Fair. It's a matter of greeting visitors and providing them with knowledge of the SAR and what we're all about. The State Fair runs from Friday, Sept. 28th, through Sunday, Oct. 21st. Available shifts are two SAR people per shift. The morning shift is from 10:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and the afternoon shift is from 2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. A minimum of 3 shifts entitles you to get your own free parking pass. Contact John Anderson at janders981@sbcglobal.net if you have questions. The sign-up process is easy. Go to:

<https://www.signupgenius.com/go/4090c49a5aa2aabf85-texas1>



Significant days and observances for the United States Armed Forces

September 11 - Patriot Day—is an annual observance to remember those who were injured or died during the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2011.

September 18 - Air Force Birthday

September 21 - POW/MIA Recognition Day—is a time set aside to remember those who were prisoners of war (POW) and those who are missing in action (MIA), as well as their families.

September 30 - Gold Star Mother's and Family's Day—is a day set aside to honor the families of our nation's fallen service members.

Calendar of Events

2018

September 15	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
September 28-October 21	Texas State Fair, DAR Continental House, supporting the Texas SAR
October 12-14	Texas SAR Fall BOM, New Braunfels
October 20	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
November 10	Veteran's Day Parade, Fort Worth (CG)
November 11	MOWW 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



September 2	Charles Lee Fogerson Malcolm Scott Rees
September 10	Terry Dean Davison
September 12	Thomas Vance Wilson
September 15	Warren C. Russell
September 17	Mark Gerald Balliet
September 21	Lawrence Michael Connelley
September 25	Charles Keith Webster
September 27	Luther Vaughn Oliver Robert Ralph Truitt, Sr.
September 29	Arthur Maxwell Thomas
September 30	Gerald Allen Gieger

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.



MEMBERSHIP STATUS

Our chapter membership levels as of September 1, 2018, are:

Active / Current Member	95
NSSAR Life.....	7
TXSSAR Perpetual	13
Active / New Member	9
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 **117**.



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>.