



THE SAN ANTONIO COMPATRIOT

SAN ANTONIO CHAPTER #4 • TEXAS SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Compatriot Robert Hancock, President — Compatriot Frank Rohrbough, Editor

Sep-Oct 2015



PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

Compatriots: This past two months have been the most gratifying in my almost two years as your President!

Starting with the large delegation that represented our Chapter at the Texas SAR Board of Managers Meeting in Galveston on October 9-11, I found the seminars very informative. I always enjoy the fellowship I have with other Chapter members across the State of Texas! Jim Massingill, along with four from other SAR Members, was selected to receive the prestigious Patriots Medal. The Medal will be presented at our State SAR Convention in Dallas, on April 2, 2016.

Our Annual Gala was held at the Petroleum Club in San Antonio on October 17th; it was really enjoyed by those of us there. It was a real touch of class. Of special note were National Officers who attended: South Central District Vice-President-General Stephen Rohrbough and Lady Marie, Former President-General Edward Butler and Lady Robin and Chaplain-General James Taylor and Lady Pat. Also attending were our current Texas Society President Larry Stevens and First Lady Barbara.

The Gala celebrated two major events. First, the British Surrender at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. Compatriot Peter Baron did a superb review of that historical event (**Pg 2**). Second, we conducted our second 50th Anniversary of the Vietnam War Commemoration Event in which we recognized seven veterans, (one army and six Air Force). We also recognized eleven family members that were in a supporting role (one Army and ten Air Force). To date, we have now recognized 35 veterans and their family members.

Returning as our guest speaker was Professor Jeffrey F. Addicott, one of the best speakers on the U.S. Constitution that I have ever had the privilege of hearing! He is a full Professor of Law and Director of the Center for Terrorism Law at St. Mary's Law School in San Antonio TX.

Professor Addicott spoke on where our country is politically today and how it differs from what our Founding Fathers had established as our government so many years ago. He stated "While those "geniuses" had their faults, they debated fervently the shortcomings of the Articles of Confederation during the Constitutional Convention. For more details, **go to Pg 3**.

We closed with presentation of a couple of Awards, a Raffle Ticket Drawing for the Basket of Wines and Chocolates and the auction of a print of "George Washington in Prayer at Valley Forge". **See Pgs 4-5**.

Have a great Thanksgiving and enjoy this seasonal feast with family and friends.

Respectfully, Robert Hancock

PRESIDENT OPENS GALA EVENT

President Robert Hancock opened the Chapter Gala following the Processional entrance of the Distinguished Officers of the SAR. These included: South Central District Vice-President-General Stephen Rohrbough and Lady Marie, Former President-General Edward Butler and Lady Robin and Chaplain-General and Lady Pat. Also joining us were our current Texas Society President Larry Stevens and Lady Barbara. (**Photo at Right**) The Presentation of Colors included Guardsman Jay Lewallen followed by Commander Frank Rohrbough carrying the U.S. Flag and Peter Baron carrying the Texas Flag. Following the Pledges and the posting of Colors, President Hancock recognized distinguished Officers and Guest.



COMPATRIOT PETER BARON GIVES YORKTOWN REMEMBRANCE ADDRESS



One of the major events at this year's Chapter Gala, which was held on October 17th at the Petroleum Club, was the "Yorktown Remembrance Address" by Compatriot Peter Baron.

He began: "We are gathered here tonight to remember the Victory at Yorktown 234 years ago. Yorktown was the final major engagement in the newly formed United states.

All Colonials suffered during the preceding six years of war. Over 150,000 served in the conflict, nearly a third of them were captured, injured or killed. How many of you had ancestors who were on the Battlefield at Yorktown? My ancestor was there. Samuel Cralle was serving with the Northumberland County Militia. His father, Sergeant John Cralle, Fifth Virginia Regiment, had died at Valley Forge four years earlier.

After years of war in the north the British had decided that the strategy needed to be revised. British troops took Charleston, South Carolina and began disrupting the commerce of the Southern Colonies. The strategy did

not bring about a shift in loyalty and brought no great British victories. General Cornwallis chose to move north to destroy Virginia.

Virginia was the wealthiest colony and was virtually untouched by the ravages of the British forces. Virginia had sent supplies and soldiers to the cause but remained a land of plenty with large numbers of horses and food stores.

Colonial forces managed to evade Cornwallis in an epic retreat north; remembered as the "Race for the Dan." Cornwallis then crossed into Virginia and began to destroy the farms and free the slaves. He needed a deep-water port and moved to Yorktown on the James River. The British fleet was underway to resupply his army. General Washington had other plans and managed to trap Cornwallis' Army. The resupply became an extraction. But before the British Fleet could arrive, DeGrasse's French fleet arrived from Cuba and were in position at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. The British unable to escape, were at last brought to defeat. The fifty-day Siege of Yorktown was over.

In the heart of the fledgling Nation, on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, the mighty Lion laid down its sword of surrender at the feet of it's former Colony. I tip my hat to General Washington and the men and women of '76; we remember your sacrifice."

Note: Compatriot Baron's Presentation at the September Meeting is provided on Pg 6-7, it's worth the read.

GALA EVENT (CONT'D)

President Elect Thomas Small (active duty Lt. Colonel) introduced our Gala Event Keynote Speaker, Professor Jeffrey F. Addicott, Director, Center for Terrorism Law, Professor of Law at St. Mary's University. As an Army officer in the Judge Advocate General's Corps for twenty years, Professor Addicott served as the senior legal advisor to the United States Army's Special Forces. He retired in 2000 at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

He is a friend and a frequent speaker to our Chapter — the most recent being at our Chapter Gala in November 2012.



GALA SPEAKER ADDRESSES THE BASIS OF OUR FREEDOM



Our Keynote Speaker was **Professor Jeffrey F. Addicott**, Director, Center for Terrorism Law, Professor of Law at St. Mary's University. He has been a frequent speaker to our Chapter — the last being at our Chapter Gala in November 2012.

He noted that “While our Founding Fathers were “geniuses” of their time, they had their faults.” They fervently debated the shortcomings of the Articles of Confederation during the Constitutional Convention (May 25 to Sep 17, 1787). The primary focus of the Convention was to establish a republic as our form of government and adopt a new Constitution.

The Rights of the Citizens and the Several States were to assure the protections the delegates wanted from a strong central government. With adoption of the First Ten Amendments, the U.S. Constitution was ratified by 9 States in June 1788. Ultimately, by May 29, 1790 all states had ratified this historically important founding document. Addicott went on to say that “our freedoms have been eroded over the last decade and must be protected by the silent majority”.

The 2016 Election will be a defining moment as to what course the American people want from their government. Addicott's remarks were reassuring noting that with new leadership based on constitutional principles, our country can return to greatness again.

VIETNAM WAR VETERANS RECOGNIZED

One of the featured events of this Gala was to honor members and their families who served during the Vietnam War Era. Compatriot Frank Rohrbough served as the Event Coordinator.

As a matter of background, Compatriot Rohrbough gave a brief introduction noting that the Commemorative Program was signed into law by President George Bush (NDAA FY 2008) “On May 28, 2012, President Barrack Obama inaugurated the “Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Vietnam War” and called upon Federal, State and local officials to honor our Vietnam veterans, our fallen, our wounded, those unaccounted for, our former prisoners of war, their families and all who served with appropriate programs, ceremonies and activities.” President General Joe Dooley, National Society of SAR announced its Partnership in the Program at the 124th Congress in Greenville, SC in July 2014. We conducted our Chapter's first event celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Vietnam War Commemoration Program at our Gala in October 2014.

As part of our Gala this year, President Hancock recognized seven veterans, (one army and six Air Force). Further, he recognized eleven family members that were in a supporting role (one Army and ten Air Force). To date, our Chapter has now recognized 35 veterans and their family members.

(Photo at Bottom Left) Veteran Colonel Bob Hancock was an Air Force Pilot combat veteran in Southeast Asia and his wife Prissy, a supporting spouse. **(Photo at Bottom Right)** Veteran Colonel Frank Rohrbough and wife Diane, a supporting spouse. **(More on Pg 4)**



SPECIAL AWARDS PRESENTED

President Hancock presented a Basket of Alsatian Baked Goods to Professor Addicott for being our Speaker and for his wonderful presentation on America's Exceptionalism and what our leadership has meant to the world, especially during the 20th Century through Operation Iraqi Freedom. **(Photo Right)**



(Shown at Left) President Hancock then presented SAR's newest Service Award, the **Roger Sherman Medal** and Certificate, to Compatriot Max Strozier for his years of long service as our Chapter Webmaster. Maintaining our Chapter Webpage is a vital communication tool to keep our member's informed of our Chapter events and upcoming activities.

(Shown at Right) Vice-President-

General, SCD, Stephen Rohrbough presented Chaplain-General James Taylor a "Certificate of Appreciation" for accepting a short notice call to assist in the Program at the SCD Annual Meeting in Little Rock, AR on August 28-29th. The South Central District (SCD) includes the State Societies of Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas.



VIETNAM WAR VETERANS RECOGNIZED (CONT'D)



Other veterans and spouses were recognized for their service in SEA Theater or in support of the Vietnam War effort as part of the Commemoration Program. **(Photo Left)** President Hancock recognized Veteran Jay Johnson, Combat Zone, US Army; **(Photos Bottom Row Left to Right)** Veteran Jim Massingill, USAF, and supporting spouse Judy; Veteran Dave Brooks, USAF and supporting spouse Amelia; and Veteran Bud Davenport, Combat Zone, USAF, and supporting spouse Ginger. Others attending but not shown included: Marie Rohrbough supporting spouse of Veteran Stephen Rohrbough, Combat Zone, USAF; Veteran Ruby Gratch, USAF; Veteran Bob Watson, Combat Zone, USAF; Cindy Watson,



daughter of Grady Cunningham, USAF; Don Barton, USAF and spouse Janice; Veteran Kevin Kante, Combat Zone, USAF, and spouse Jean; Corrine Staacke, Sister of Fred Staacke, USAF, and Sister of Jack Cowan, USA; Francis Weller, spouse of Veteran Charles Weller, USAF.



GALA EVENT (CONT'D)

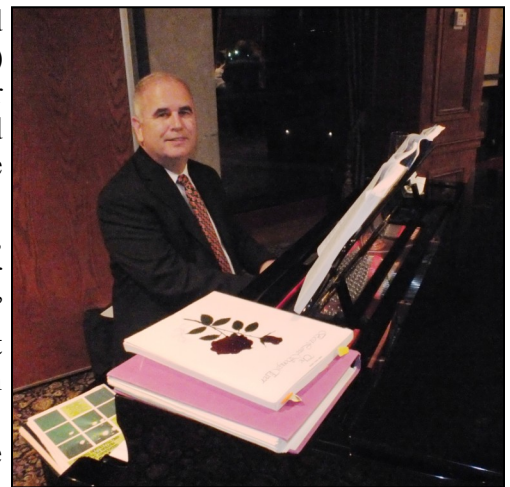


To raise some funds for our Chapter Youth Awards Programs, the Chapter raffled off the Basket of Fine Wines and Chocolates. Tickets were sold before and during the Gala Event. **(Photo at Left)** The winners of the drawing were Former President-General Ed Butler and Lady Robin.

Compatriot Paul Reynolds donated the framed Print of “George Washington Praying at Valley Forge” and put it up for auction. The winning bid was from Chaplain-General James Taylor and Lady Pat for \$400. **(Photo at Right)** Compatriot Jay Higginson, a Former Chapter President and accomplished pianist, provided music throughout the evening. We enjoyed your music greatly. **Thank you Jay!**

We appreciate the efforts of the Event Planning Team, especially, Compatriots Tom Small, Jim Massingill and George Harcourt for making this fund-raising event worthwhile. A special “Thank You” goes to those members who purchased tickets for the Wine Basket Raffle. All monies raised contributed greatly to our Chapter Youth Awards Programs for next year.

Of special note, we are forever grateful to Prissy Hancock for the beautiful table arrangements she prepared and placed on tables.



REFLECTION OF A FOUNDING FATHER

At the conclusion of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia on September 17, 1787 Founding Father Benjamin Franklin was asked, “What have you wrought?” He answered — “a Republic, if you can keep it.”

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND COMING EVENTS

Next Chapter Executive Committee Meetings: Napa Flats located at 1301 N Loop 1604 W, 2nd Thursday of the month (Nov 12th), 11:30A.M.
Operation Ancestry Research: November 2nd and 16th (Mondays), **December**, Wounded Warrior Family Support Ctr., Ft. Sam Houston, TX; Session starts at 1 P.M. **(All Members are invited to participate.)**(Peter Baron)
Lytle History Fair, November 7th,

10 AM to 4 PM, 19325, Library, FM Rd. 2790 Lytle, TX 78052 (Peter Baron)
Joint DAR/SAR Holiday Luncheon: San Antonio Country Club, Saturday, December 6, 2014 at 11:30 AM. (Must Make Reservations NLT Nov 28th)
Put Up Christmas Decorations at the VA Medical Center: Tuesday, December 1st at 8:30 to 11:00 AM (Decorate Recreation Center)

George Washington Parade in Laredo, TX: Saturday, February 20, 2016 at 9:00 AM (All Participants must sign a Release Form and send it to Tom Green (TBGreen3@gmail.com) NLT December 31st). Form to be sent soon. For more information about SAR and our activities, go to **SASAR Chapter Website:**

<http://www.sarsat.org>

PENNSYLVANIA "MILITIA" IN COLONIAL AMERICA BY COMPATRIOT PETER T. BARON

Pennsylvania is a different picture in relation to the use of militia to defend the Colony. We think of a Militia as an early form of National Guard, a force, available to be called up by the Governor or governing official, to defend the interests of that particular Colony. Traditionally that meant: Every citizen between the age of 16 and 60, was required to render service to the community by attending drill and participation in military exercises and that the community was required to furnish arms, uniforms, and provisions to the militia, as well as provide a magazine and maintain local forts. That is how it worked in most Colonies, but not in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania's Constitution was strongly rooted in her Quaker beliefs and did not allow for conscription of service. During the 7 years war, also known as the French and Indian war, Pennsylvania had to deal with the threat of it's own defense without a Militia. The Seven Years War officially began in 1756, when it shifted across the Atlantic to Europe and ended in 1763. We must remember that the Commonwealth was over 75 years old (est. 1681) in that time the demographics had changed significantly from a Quaker Colony. By the early 1750's the Commonwealth was made up of 33% English, 30% German, 30% Scots-Irish and the remaining were Swedes, Dutch, Finns, Africans, etc. That made the Commonwealth over 40% non-British. However, the German settlers agreed with the idea of non-conscription. Throughout the early French and Indian war the Primary fighting force in western Pennsylvania was Virginia Militia.

The Quaker controlled Assembly continued to delay the use of force and preferred to offer funds to the Crown. Quakers still saw the Commonwealth as "the Holy Experiment". As a religion, Quakers renounced the use of force, so much as to believe that Christian Pacifism was a fundamental principle. As a people they can be seen as deeply religious and with the utmost concern for a genuine commitment to a spiritual vision. This allowed the Quakers to understand the need for force, but not to act in force. In early 1755 the Assembly voted £20,000 to be given to the King for defense of the Commonwealth and the building of a magazine. Finally, after multiple Indian attacks in Central Pennsylvania, on 25 Nov 1755 the Pennsylvania Assembly voted in the first "Militia Act", known as Franklin's Act. It stated military service was voluntary, those who objected to military service could not be forced into service. No militiaman could be kept from his home for more than 3 days and none could be kept in service longer than 3 weeks. Various Veto's, corrections, and reissued acts saw the Commonwealth through the Conflict. With the official end of the war came a reversion to old ideas. The period between the French and Indian war and the Revolutionary war saw no active or available Militia in the Commonwealth. As a matter of defense, both Connecticut and Virginia Militia's acted on Pennsylvania's frontier.

What solution did the Quaker Experiment allow?

I give you the Defensive Association Act of 1747. The Quaker Controlled Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania saw it fit to allow the Defense of the Commonwealth to fall on the individual communities. If your community had an Indian problem; a group of local men would group together in a defensive association and address that problem. There was no conscription, no obligatory travel, only a collective desire to defend one's property and community. This manner of defense was VERY Effective. It allowed local communities to control their own surroundings. It worked well against unorganized Indians. It prevented the Quakers from having to fight to defend anyone else's property or Colony. It did not form the foundation to act as a coordinated unit to defend against a large force or during a period of prolonged war.

Most associations were made up of the community leaders and saw activity only when the need arose. Few maintained any form of drill or continuing exercise. In contrast, along the coast, and specifically in Philadelphia, these associator units saw continued service from 1747 until being integrated into the Continental Army. As a result, they were some of the most trained Artillerists and Cavalry troops during the early war years. As in the French and Indian war, during the origination of the conflict leading up to the American Revolution, the Pennsylvania Assembly moved slowly in progressing toward authorizing a Militia. That does not mean Pennsylvanian's did not serve, quite the contrary.

PENNSYLVANIA "MILITIA" IN COLONIAL AMERICA (CONT'D)

Changes in ideals from the inhabitants of the Commonwealth made a more willing shift to the service of the Colonies. In June of 1775 the Assembly ordered the formation of 53 Associator units. They advised each county to supply them with Firelocks with Bayonets, Cartridge Boxes with 23 rounds each, a Knapsack and attempt to have all of the Firelocks the same caliber. Most counties could not outfit the Associator's, as a result, members came from a higher socioeconomic class. It generally cost £10-£12 to purchase the required equipment. Also, working men were unable to devote the necessary time to drill or exercise.

Associators were still held to the regulations of non-conscription and home defense. Individual Associations went to the defense of Boston, but had no obligation to remain, and no command structure outside of their own. As Congress moved deeper into war, it began needing the support of the individual Colonies to provide troops. Colonies with Militia could send elements of the Colonial Militia and satisfy the need. Pennsylvania did not have that option, nor want to send units to other Colonies when a threat existed against the Commonwealth. As a result, the Assembly approved "**FLYING CAMPS**". Flying Camps were groups of associators that agreed to act in the service of the Commonwealth when called up. Pennsylvania was responsible for 6000 soldiers, available for call up to support the Continental Army. Each soldier was required to serve 60 days, the Association that sent the original soldier was then required to send his replacement. As convoluted as it sounds, the first call up of the Flying Camp occurred just before Saratoga. It was successful and provided General Washington with a large force of available men at short notice.

The Assembly continued to stall the institution of a true Militia. In Nov 1776 the Assembly standardized the administration of Associator Companies. It was not until 17 March 1777 that "An Act for the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" was passed. It obligated service for all white males between the ages of 18 and 53, able to bear arms. It was revised in June to add a penalty for not serving and again in Dec to give the Governor the ability to call up the Militia. It still limited the call up to 60 days and initiated a "class" system. This was a system that numbers militia members in an individual county from 1 to 8. If a call up occurred; all of the ONE's would go. The second call up all of the TWO's would go, etc. It also stipulated that one "class" could not be called up again until all classes had served. The intention was to preserve a Home Defense fighting force; to allow an individual community to continue to farm and survive. Any Community would only lose 1/8th of it's workforce or defense. In effect it greatly hindered the Militia. Units that trained together, did not serve together. After "Call Up" the Militia was a hodgepodge of individuals from various counties, using various weapons, and varied commands.

With all of the obstacles, the Commonwealth survived. Not only did it survive, but Pennsylvania played a very active role in many aspects of the War in the North. It provided the Continental Capitol, A major seagoing port, Valley Forge, Washington's Crossing, and the major battles of Philadelphia, Brandywine & Germantown. Pennsylvania was instrumental in the establishment of "RANGING Companies". Ranging Companies were associator units that agreed to serve for the Campaign; such as to put down a specific Indian threat or to attack a specific outpost. The Concept was adopted by the Continental Army and is the foundation to today's US Army Rangers.

Thompsons Rifle Battalion, an Associator Company, became the 1st Continental Regiment. Proctor's Artillery Company, the Philadelphia based Associator Company, became Proctor's Continental Artillery or the 4th Continental Artillery. Philadelphia City Troop of Light Horse (aka the Pennsylvania Hussar Company) served continuously with the Continental Army without ever requesting pay of Congress. Associators served in New York, New Jersey and Canada; Often exceeding their terms of enlistment. It is believed over 120,000 Pennsylvanians served in the Revolution and about 60,000 of those were actual Militia.

I end my talk with an influence of the Germans in Pennsylvania. The large German population accepted the ideals of the founding Quakers. They were Patriotic and lived in communities that held strong ethnic bonds, isolation meant safety. They brought artisans and skilled labor to the frontier. The German Community gave such significant Leaders as General Muhlenberg (Sterling's Division) and General Lutz (Berks County Militia). The use of Rifles and the love of County was influential in the establishment of the United States.

MEMRIAL RESOLUTION RESPECTING COMPATRIOT HERBERT A. ROSS

WHEREAS, The hand of death on 5 September 2015 entered our ranks and removed from our midst, COMPATRIOT HERBERT A. ROSS, our venerable and esteemed brother in arms, and

WHEREAS, COMPATRIOT ROSS was born on 11 September 1918 in Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts. He was the son of William Francis Ross and Anne T. Kane, whose ancestors were influential in the founding of the American Colonies. During much of his lifetime COMPATRIOT ROSS served as an engineer in the Petroleum industry. At the time of his death he resided in Marble Falls, Burnet, Texas. A memorial service was held for him on 19 September 2015 at Clements-Wilcox Funeral Home in Marble Falls, Burnet County, Texas, his earthly remains were placed at rest in the Marble Falls City Cemetery, Burnet County, Texas, and

WHEREAS, by virtue of the proven patriotic service during the Revolutionary War of his ancestor Private Graham Hurd of Woodbury, Litchfield, Connecticut whose widow received a Pension for his service, and

WHEREAS, COMPATRIOT ROSS successfully proved his direct lineage from the above Patriot, and was admitted to membership in the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution on 15 August 2008 as member number 172314 and simultaneously was granted membership in the Texas Society, Sons of the American Revolution, member number 10250, and

WHEREAS, COMPATRIOT ROSS was an active member of the San Antonio Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and contributed to the chapter's continued success, and

WHEREAS, COMPATRIOT ROSS answered the call to service by entering the Army Air Corps in April 1944 and was recognized with two Meritorious Service Medals. He left military service in November 1945 and continued his education receiving a Bachelors of Science in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Kansas. He moved to Houston and was employed by Schlumberger Oil Well Services for 31 years ultimately becoming the Manager of Engineering Records Division. He retired in 1982, and

WHEREAS, COMPATRIOT ROSS was a man of GOD, having served the Lord as a Roman Catholic, and

WHEREAS, COMPATRIOT ROSS left surviving him his loving and devoted family: His wife Ruby Williams Frasier Ross, his Children: Herbert Francis Ross and Diane Marie Ross Rohrbough, his 5 grandchildren and his 14 great-grandchildren to whom we express our deepest sympathy on their respective loss, and

WHEREAS, upon his death, our country and state lost a loyal citizen and Patriot whose devotion never faltered. He was one of the most zealous and faithful defenders of the principles for which our patriotic ancestors fought in the battle against the British for American Independence. In his quiet and unassuming way he did much to promote the progress and development of his country and the happiness of those around him. He was a good, quiet and modest person and enjoyed the respect, esteem and admiration of all who knew him.

HERBERT A. ROSS MEMORIAL RESOLUTION (Cont'd)

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the San Antonio Chapter, Texas Society, Sons of the American Revolution as follows:

FIRST: That this chapter has lost a loyal and devoted member. To his family and friends we express our thanks for sharing his life with us and extend our profound condolences at his passing from our ranks.

SECOND: That this country and state have lost an honorable, upright and honest citizen, who was always ready to spend his life and give his service for that which he believed to be right and for the best interests of his country and state. To that end we dedicate ourselves anew to the continuance of the service to the country which his lifetime so well performed. We further Resolve that we are pledged again to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in Securing for mankind the blessings of Liberty.

THIRD: That for the purposes of perpetuating the memory of his life and fidelity to the purposes of the Sons of the American Revolution, and his steady devotion to duty, duplicate copies of this Resolution shall be entered into the minutes of this chapter, which he loved so well, and delivered to his family. The Resolution will also be read to chapter members attending a regular monthly meeting and will be displayed on the chapter Internet web page. The Resolution may also be submitted to the Texas Society for publication in a future edition of The Texas Patriot, its magazine.

FOURTH: That a duplicate of this Resolution shall be bound together with other similar Memorial Resolutions of the San Antonio Chapter, Texas Society, Sons of the American Revolution into a minimum of three books. Copies of this book will be donated to:

1. The San Antonio, Texas Public Library
2. The National Library of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution in Louisville, Kentucky.
3. Chapter Genealogist, San Antonio Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

FIFTH: As a token of our love and respect for our Compatriot, we have purchased a suitable book on the American Revolution or about one of its many patriots. That book will be donated to a local Public School Library in San Antonio with an inscription referencing COMPATRIOT HERBERT A. ROSS.

THIS MEMORIAL RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SAN ANTONIO CHAPTER, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT ITS MEETING IN SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

THIS THE 10TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2015.