



Texas Society
Sons of the American Revolution
Chisholm Trail News



Major K.M. Van Zandt Chapter
Fort Worth, Texas
September 1, 2019

NEXT MEETING: September 21, 2019 **TIME:** 8:30 am **LOCATION:** Woodhaven Country Club

A monthly publication of Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter, Ron Turner, Editor

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK:

Greetings Compatriots,

September is a very noteworthy month to America.

The first memory in our recent past is of 9/11 and the Attack on America - Worst Terrorist Attack in US History when militant Islamists commandeered four US Airliners and crashed them into Symbols of our Freedom and excellence in the world economy. May we never forget those innocents whose lives were snuffed out by hatred and a misguided dedication to a false deity.

WWII began in September 1939 when Hitler's Third Reich invaded Poland and it ended six years later, aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay when the leaders of Imperial Japan signed the official Surrender documents.

September is also an important month in early American History. The First Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia with 56 delegates. The United States came into existence as the Continental Congress changed the name of the new American nation from the United Colonies. At the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia after the War had ended, delegates from twelve states voted unanimously to approve the newly proposed U.S. Constitution. The proposed 12 Amendments to the Constitution, ten of which comprise the Bill of Rights, were ratified in September 1789. And, Francis Scott Key was inspired to write the verses which later became our National Anthem. At dawn, Key saw 'Old Glory' still flying over Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor, during the British attack in the War of 1812-1814.

Maybe you have been puzzled by the use of double dates in some of your genealogical research. It was in September that the Julian Calendar was replaced by the Gregorian Calendar which were 10 days apart.

On another note, remember that next year's dues are included in all Applications approved after September 1, so this is an excellent time to get your sons, brothers, uncles, nephews, father or friend to join, and save \$61.00.

Hoping to see you at our meeting on September 21st.

Gerry

CHAPTER OFFICERS
2018-2019

- President
Gerald A. "Gerry" Gieger
- Vice-President
(vacant)
- Secretary
Ronald J. "Ron" Turner
- Treasurer
L. Vaughn Oliver
- Registrar (Acting)
Ronald J. "Ron" Turner
- Chaplain
Roger L. Tate
- Sergeant-at-Arms/Color Guard Commander
Robert G. "Bobby" Gresham



The Battle of the Capes

Off the coast of Virginia, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, one of the most critical naval battles in United States history took place on September 5, 1781. The battle is also known as the Battle of the Virginia Capes or simply the Battle of the Capes. It only lasted two and half hours and did not involve any Americans, but this battle was one of the decisive factors that assured the United States would win independence from Great Britain.

A French fleet, commanded by Admiral Francois Joseph Paul, Marquis de Grasse Tilly, arrived in the West Indies in April 1781. He was under orders to sail his fleet north to assist the French and the American armies. General George Washington hoped to use De Grasse's fleet and French General Comte de Rochambeau's army to assist the American army in an attack on the British at New York City. General Washington's preference was for De Grasse to bring his fleet to New York City; however, General Rochambeau's preference was for De Grasse to come to the Chesapeake Bay to assist General Lafayette's American army opposing British General Cornwallis and his army that had recently moved into Virginia.

De Grasse decided to bring his fleet to the Chesapeake Bay because of the shorter sailing distance and it was more navigable than the New York harbor. In Santo Domingo, De Grasse loaded 3,000 French troops aboard his ships. He also raised 1.2 million livres (worth approximately 6 million US dollars today) in Havana. On August 5, De Grasse set sail for the Chesapeake Bay with his fleet of 37 ships, including 28 ships-of-the-line (large battleships), 7 frigates and 2 cutters.

When General Washington received news on August 14 that De Grasse was sailing to the Chesapeake Bay instead of New York, he quickly changed his plan. On August 18, he began moving the American and French armies to Yorktown, Virginia, to surround Cornwallis's army that had just two weeks earlier begun setting up a British naval base at Yorktown. However, the success of Washington's daring plan depended on De Grasse's fleet controlling the Chesapeake Bay.

When British Admiral Rodney learned the French fleet was sailing north, he sent Admiral Hood with a fleet of 14 ships-of-the-line to intercept De Grasse's fleet. Admiral Hood left the West Indies several days after De Grasse's fleet but took a direct route to the Chesapeake Bay and passed the French fleet without spotting them. Hood arrived on August 25. Since he didn't see any French ships, he raced his fleet to New York City. Four days later, De Grasse's fleet arrived at the Bay, anchored and began off loading French troops near Jamestown to join the army of General Lafayette at Williamsburg, just 12 miles from Yorktown.

When British Admiral Thomas Graves, Commander-in-Chief of the North American fleet, learned that De Grasse's fleet and another French fleet of eight ships-of-the-line under the command of Admiral Louis Jacques Comte de Barras were on the move, he combined his fleet with that of Admiral Hood and with Admiral Graves in command, left New York on August 31 with 19 ships-of-the-line. This British fleet reached the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay on September 5, 1781, and soon received word from a scouting frigate of a large French fleet in the bay. Admiral Graves directed his ships-of-the-line to begin the slow process of moving into battle formation.

Admiral De Grasse continued offloading supplies from his ships, unaware of the approach of the British fleet. Many of his ships' officers were ashore. When the British fleet was first spotted, the French believed it was De Barras arriving, but as the British fleet sailed closer, the French realized it was a large British fleet. Admiral De Grasse chaotically rushed his fleet out of the bay. Admiral Graves failed to take advantage of attacking the French while they were in such a vulnerable position. This failure gave Admiral De Grasse time to organize his fleet into a line of battle.



Both fleets slowly maneuvered to engage each other. The wind direction and confusing flag signals sent by Admiral Graves prevented the back half of the British battle line from getting close enough to fire on the French ships. Late in the afternoon, the action finally began with a deadly volley of cannon fire from the leading ships of both fleets. The battle lasted over two hours. The British fleet suffered six ships damaged and 90 sailors killed and 246 wounded. The French fared much better with 209 casualties and only 2 ships damaged.

When the sun set, the two fleets disengaged to evaluate their conditions and to repair damage. Admiral De Grasse waited to see what Admiral Graves would do. The fleets drifted south within view of each other for several days without further engagement. On September 9, Admiral De Grasse slipped out of the sight of the British and sailed back to the Chesapeake Bay, arriving there the next day. Admiral De Barras' fleet had arrived in the bay during the battle and now the French had 36 ships-of-the-line.

The British fleet turned towards the Chesapeake Bay and arrived outside the bay on September 13. Admiral Graves realized his fleet was in no condition to take on so many French ships. He sailed his fleet to New York where he raced to repair the fleet in order to get troop reinforcements to General Cornwallis at Yorktown. Contrary winds, difficulties in securing replacement parts, and slow repairs delayed the departure of the fleet until October 19, too late to be of any help to the British army. That same day, General Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

The success of the French fleet in gaining control of the Chesapeake Bay prevented Cornwallis from receiving reinforcements and helped ensure that General Washington could use the bay to transport troops and supplies to Yorktown. Without Admiral De Grasse's fleet gaining control of the Chesapeake Bay from the British, victory by the American and French armies at Yorktown would have been impossible. Without the French victory at the Battle of the Capes, American independence from Great Britain might never have been achieved.

~ excerpted from The National Park Service (nps.gov)





President Gerry Gieger awarded the SAR Emergency Medical Services Commendation Medal to Pamela Oldham at the August chapter meeting. Pam is a 911 Dispatcher with MedStar Mobile Healthcare. Secretary Turner assisted by reading her nomination to the members.

President Gieger awarded the Chapter Distinguished Service Award to Secretary Ron Turner for his devotion to the chapter and taking on multiple leadership roles as Chapter Secretary, Webmaster, Newsletter Editor, and Acting Registrar.



President Gieger administered the oath to new Compatriots Tommie Harvey (R) and his son Damon Harvey (L). Secretary/Acting Registrar Ron Turner pinned the SAR Rosette on Tommie and Damon's shirt collars.

August Program



Andrew Walker, Children of the American Revolution National Historian, provided a short history of C.A.R. and talked on activities and projects of the C.A.R. Andrew entertained questions following his presentation. New member applications for Andrew and his father Anthony are at the National Registrars office awaiting approval.



Presidential Chapter Visit

David Temple, President of the Texas Society SAR, has confirmed that he will attend our chapter meeting on January 18, 2020. He will swear in the new slate of chapter officers who will serve for 2020 & 2021. He will also speak to the chapter. This is the first visit to the chapter by our state president in quite a few years. Please plan to attend this important event.

Tarrant County Vietnam War Era Memorial

The Vietnam War Era is defined as the time from February 28, 1961 to May 7, 1975.

At least 204 Tarrant County residents died as a result of that conflict, yet there is no physical memorial in Tarrant County to honor those people and the sacrifices and loss to their families and loved ones.

A coalition of Tarrant County and national veterans, patriotic groups, and the Fort Worth Parks Department have come together to change this. They are proposing that a memorial be designed, built, and installed at Veteran's Memorial Park in Fort Worth in September of 2020 to coincide with the National Medal of Honor Society's annual conference in Fort Worth that month.

The design will be determined through a contest, open to elementary, middle, and high school students in North Texas.

At a minimum, all service people shown on the memorial will be listed by name, the branch of service, date of death, and hometown.



Importance of Supplemental Lineage Applications

Members having more than one qualifying ancestor may file supplemental applications. Since one of the SAR's objectives is to acquire and preserve the records of the individual service of patriots of the war, all members having more than one qualifying ancestor are strongly urged to prepare and file supplemental applications.

The supplemental ancestor process is very similar to your original membership application. The cost for processing a supplemental application currently is \$98, which includes National, State, and Chapter fees.

Support Chapter Programs—Purchase Chapter Lapel Pins

Chapter Secretary Ron Turner is selling lapel/hat pins of the chapter logo to support chapter funds. Proceeds raised will be split evenly between the Goodman Youth Fund and the Pray TCU Fund. Ron is donating the pins for the campaign so 100% of the proceeds will go towards the two funds.

The hard enamel lapel/hat pins are made of raised black nickel metal with a white background and brown longhorn steer silhouette. They measure 1.25" wide by .75" high. **The cost is \$5 per pin.** Buy pins for yourself or to trade and give away to family and friends.

Ron will have pins available at chapter meetings or you can contact him at rjturner0815@gmail.com to arrange to purchase pins.



THIS MONTH DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR (1781-1783):

In September of 1781, a French fleet consisting of 29 warships, commanded by Admiral Francois de Grasse, defeats a British squadron composed of 33 warships under the command of Admiral Thomas Graves at the Battle of the Capes, fought in waters off Yorktown, Virginia. The British are forced to retreat, leaving the French in control of the Chesapeake and trapping the British army on the Yorktown Peninsula. .

In order to create a diversion to draw strength from the allied army marching toward Yorktown, British soldiers, commanded by the traitor Benedict Arnold, launch a raid on New London, Connecticut. Here, the Continentals have a large amount of military supplies guarded by only 24 soldiers commanded by Captain Adam Sharpely at Fort Griswold. Loyalists aid Arnold in his assault. Sharpely is forced to retreat and the town is burned by Arnold causing \$500,000 in damage. Patriot losses are approximately 240 killed and wounded to about 200 for the British. Numerous Americans are reported to have been bayoneted after their surrender. This is the last major action in the North and produces further Patriot outrage against the blighted reputation of the turncoat Arnold.

After receiving reinforcements, Nathanael Greene resumes offensive action against Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Stewart at Eutaw Springs, located on the banks of the Santee River in South Carolina. Greene commands approximately 2,200 men compared to the less than 2,000 effectives possessed by Stewart. Once again the Patriots fail to display sufficient acumen in combat, losing over 500 men killed or wounded. The British losses are even greater with almost 700 killed, wounded, or missing. This action forces the British to withdraw to Charleston in one of the hardest fought battles and last major engagement of the war in the South. American control of the southern section of the country is virtually assured.

A combined French and Continental army led by George Washington begins the siege of British troops at Yorktown. Cornwallis and his 9,000 men are surrounded by a combined army composed of 17,000 Continental and French soldiers. British supplies dwindle as the French and American artillery continuously fires, day and night, upon the British fortifications.

In September of 1782, Preliminary peace is concluded in Paris, France. Peace negotiations commenced in 1780 but continue on until September 1782. There are nine articles, the most important of which recognizes the independence of the 13 colonies, along with free navigation of the Mississippi River, fishing rights off the Grand Banks, and the removal of British troops from American soil. It takes until January 14, 1784, for Congress to ratify this preliminary peace agreement.

A force of 40 Loyalists and 250 Indians besieges a group of Americans at Ft. Henry (Wheeling), West Virginia. According to some sources, when the Patriots begin to run short of powder, Elizabeth Zane races outside the fort to fetch a keg of powder from a nearby cabin. She returns safely before the surprised Indians can react.

In September of 1783, the Paris Peace Treaty is signed in France, formally ending the war and recognizing United States independence. John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay represent the United States in signing the treaty. The treaty comprises nine articles that set national borders, establish fishing rights, enable payments between Britain and America, restore the rights and property of Loyalists, allow use of the Mississippi River by both British and Americans, and enable evacuation of British forces.



Upcoming Monthly Presentations

Your chapter officers have worked diligently to develop interesting presentations for chapter meetings for the remainder of 2019 and into 2020. You can look forward to the following programs:

September	The Importance of Capturing Chapter Data New Member Induction (Heide)	John Anderson President Gerry Gieger
October	Fire Safety Commendation Medal award presentation New Member Induction (Avers) Black Powder Firearms	Bobby Gresham President Gerry Gieger Jim Young
November	Election of Officers for 2020-2021 Veterans Recognition (TBD)	
January 2020	Presidential Visit to Chapter Law Enforcement Commendation Medal presentation Installation of Officers for 2020-2021	David Temple, Texas SAR President Mike Connelley David Temple, Texas SAR President
February 2020	Emergency Medical Services Commendation Medal presentation	Ron Turner



September 2	Charles Lee Fogerson Malcolm Scott Rees
September 12	Thomas Vance Wilson
September 15	Warren C. Russell
September 17	Mark Gerald Balliet
September 21	Lawrence Michael Connelley Gavin Michael Sanders
September 24	Terry Wayne Wright
September 25	Charles Keith Webster
September 27	Robert Ralph Truitt, Sr. Luther Vaughn Oliver
September 29	Arthur Maxwell Thomas, III
September 30	Gerald Allen Gieger

FLY YOUR FLAG

Any day you wish, but especially

George Washington's Birthday, 2/22/2019 (observed 2/18/2019)

Patriots' Day (Battle of Lexington & Concord, MA) (Third Monday in April), Monday, 4/15/2019

Armed Forces Day (3rd Saturday in May), 5/18/2019

Memorial Day (last Monday in May and half staff until noon) 5/27/2019

Flag Day, 6/14

Independence Day, 7/4

Labor Day, 9/2/2019

Patriot Day (Terrorists' Attack 2001), 9/11

Constitution Day, 9/17

Columbus Day (2nd Monday in October), 10/14/2019

Veterans Day, 11/11

and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States



SIGNIFICANT DAYS AND OBSERVANCES FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

September 2 Labor Day

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, 2001.

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 29 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

2019

September 19-21	NSSAR Fall Leadership Conference (CG-N)
September 21	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
October 4-6	Texas SAR 2019 Fall Board of Managers Meeting, Hilton Arlington (CG-S)
October 19	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
November 10	MOWW Massing of the Colors, Trimble Tech High School, Fort Worth (CG-N)
November 11	Fort Worth Veterans Day Parade (CG-N)
November 16	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth Election of Chapter Officers for 2020-2021

2020

January 18	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth SAR Texas Society Presidential Visit, David Temple Installation of Officers for 2020-2021 Law Enforcement Commendation Award Presentation
February 15	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth Emergency Medical Services Commendation Award Presentation
March 21	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
March 26-29	125th Texas SAR Annual Convention, The Woodlands (CG-N)
April 18	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth
May 16	Chapter Meeting, Woodhaven Country Club, Fort Worth

(CG) = Color Guard event, **(C)** = Chapter, **(S)** = State, **(N)** = National

Recognizing and Honoring our SAR Veterans for Service in the United States Armed Forces

The SAR has two medals that may be given/purchased in conjunction with military service: the **War Service Medal** and the **Military Service Medal**.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO MEDALS?



SAR War Service Medal Set

The certificate accompanying the War Service Medal states that the member has been awarded the War Service Medal *in grateful recognition for service in the Armed Forces during an armed conflict*. The certificate accompanying the Military Service Medal states that the member has been awarded the Military Service Medal *in grateful recognition for service in the United States Armed Forces*.

Both medals are rated the same precedence because as a veteran, one mostly had no choice as to where he would be assigned. Many could potentially have been placed in harm's way but were not. Those who were probably received a campaign medal. Depending on your documentation and the campaign medal received, that might makes the SAR member eligible for the SAR War Service Medal.



SAR Military Service Medal Set

HOW DOES AN SAR MEMBER WHO IS A VETERAN OBTAIN A CERTIFICATE AND AUTHORIZATION TO PURCHASE A MEDAL THROUGH THE SAR VETERANS RECOGNITION COMMITTEE?

The goal of the SAR VRC is to provide recognition to SAR veterans by awarding **Certificates of Patriotism**. These are **NOT** the certificates that accompany the two medals mentioned above. Requests for Certificates of Patriotism, when approved, allow enrollment in various **SAR Veterans Corps** approved by President Generals.

There are six different **SAR Veterans Corps**: World War II; Korean Service; Vietnam War; Southwest Asia; Special Operations; and the Military Service. Within all but the World War II Veterans Corp there are a varying number of Certificates of Patriotism depending on the Operation or Expedition in which the Veteran participated. The listing of the number of Certificates is expanded if there is also a Purple Heart or the second certificate issued, in which case an Oakleaf Cluster designation is used. The Certificates are signed by the current President General and who the Veterans Corps and the Certificate Number with that Corp. The VRC also attempts to include a picture of the Military Award that proved the eligibility of the Certificate and the Veterans Corps.

The VRC tailors the Certificates of Patriotism to the SAR Veteran being recognized and the wording on each Certificate is designed around the SAR Veterans Corps of which the Veteran will be a member. As an example; an SAR member who will be part of the Southwest Asia Veterans Corps might have a Certificate that states — “and is honored with this Certificate of Patriotism for standing ready to defend the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic. As a Veteran, he is authorized by the SAR to wear the War Service Medal with Iraq Bar in grateful recognition for his service to country during Operation Iraqi Freedom.” On the Certificate is a picture of his Iraq Campaign Medal and the SAR War Service Medal. Another example is that of an SAR member who will be part of the Vietnam War Veterans Corps. The Certificate may state — “and is honored with this Certificate of Patriotism for standing ready to defend the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic. As a Veteran, he is authorized by the SAR to wear the War Service Medal with Vietnam Bar in grateful recognition for his service to country during the Vietnam War.” On the Certificate are pictures of the Vietnam Service Medal and the SAR War Service Medal.

HOW DOES A VETERAN START THE PROCESS TO GET A CERTIFICATE OF PATRIOTISM THROUGH THE VETERANS RECOGNITION COMMITTEE?

The SAR Veteran, with the assistance of Maj. K.M. Van Zandt Chapter's respective designee (Mike Connelley), must complete and submit the "NSSAR Veterans Multi-Corps Recognition Form (VRC Recognition Form)," found on the NSSAR website.

1. The SAR Member has to log in to <https://www.sar.org/>
2. Place your mouse on the "Members" tab at the top of the "Home" page.
3. This opens a pull down menu where you can click on "SAR Committees".
4. With the SAR Committees page open, please scroll down to close to the bottom of the page where you will find: **Veterans Recognition Committee**. Click on that.
5. That will open the Veterans Recognition Committee page.
6. On this page, the SAR Member can obtain the latest **The Veterans Multi-Corps Recognition Form**. Use a browser other than MS Edge—it does not work with PDF fillable forms.
7. Ensure you have the most recent version of Adobe Reader as often outdated versions of this free software will not work.
8. Save the form to your computer.

The SAR Veteran must complete and submit the "NSSAR Veterans Multi-Corps Recognition Form."

COMPLETING THE VETERANS RECOGNITION FORM

1. Please read the first two pages of instruction before starting the form.
2. Please understand that this form was NOT designed to be printed.
3. Every field/box for data entry has instructions. When you place your mouse over most of the "text" data entry fields, a feature called a "tooltip" will display as a window/popup to give you additional instructions concerning what should be entered in that field.
4. This PDF fillable form requires that you have the latest version of Adobe Reader. These are free downloads from <http://get.adobe.com/reader/>.
5. Once this form is completed and saved on your computer, use "Click to Email" to facilitate the sending of your Recognition Form and a copy of the REDACTED DD-214 and/or other Proof of Service, to the NSSAR Veterans Recognition Chairman. Please email the documents as requested at the bottom of page 3—the Form Page. Please use the "Click to Email" button or send as an email attachment manually to VetCorps@sar.org.
6. This makes the form much easier to read and makes for a better record for NSSAR in that when the VRC completes a monthly Batch of Certificates, all documents are sent to NSSAR for a permanent record of our SAR members. With the "Original Form", the VRC and also do "Copy & Paste" to make sure the Certificate has the correct Compatriots Name as listed on the Recognition Form. The VRC is never more embarrassed as when we print a GREAT Certificate to find out later that our FAT fingers misspelled our Compatriots NAME.

Please include Compatriot Mike Connelley <mikefbi6588@gmail.com> when you submit the form and proof documents to the Veterans Recognition Committee. Also, for any questions, please contact Mike Connelley.

You can find complete instructions for applying on the chapter website at:

<https://www.txssar.org/KMVanZandt/docs/SARVetCorps-041319.pdf>

If you are a Veteran and have not yet applied for SAR Veteran Corps recognition, we strongly encourage you to do so.

From the National Registrar's Application Status Report:

Approved Applications for 2019 [\[approved and registered since the last newsletter\]](#)

Dec 14, 2018, **Scottie Linn Clark**, 209892, 13790, Olney, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Stephen Bell Bassford, 1755-1814
 Feb 15, 2019, **Troy Jeffery Kennedy**, 210695, 13902, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, William Johnson, 1753-1827
 Feb 15, 2019, **William Lowell Meaders**, 210705, 13912, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John Boone, 1727-1803
 Feb 15, 2019, **Brian William Meaders**, 210706, 13913, Keller, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John Boone, 1727-1803
 Feb 15, 2019, **Mitchell Dane Meaders**, 210707, 13914, Keller, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John Boone, 1727-1803
 Jun 14, 2019, **Thomas James Avers**, 211909, 14011, Grapevine, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John Hughes, 1747-1830
 Jun 14, 2019, **William Lawrence Bannister III**, 211911, 14013, Benbrook, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, James Brown, 1738-1788
 Jun 14, 2019, **Lloyd Stephen Barnes**, 211910, 14012, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, James Hunt, 1765-1851
 Jun 21, 2019, **Damon Dion Harvey**, 211976, 14018, Everman, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Thomas Jones, ca1762-1842
 Jun 21, 2019, **Tommie Rosnald Harvey**, 211975, 14017, Everman, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Thomas Jones, ca1762-1842
 Jul 12, 2019, **Wayne Alma Heide**, 212237, 14050, Fort Worth, TX ACTIVE/NEW, Thomas Miles, 1745-1806
 Jul 19, 2019, **Robert Leslie Goode, Jr.**, 212312, 14063, North Richland Hills, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Jacob Minor, 1761-1836
 Jul 19, 2019, **Robert Leslie Goode, III**, 212313, 14064, Azle, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Jacob Minor, 1761-1836
 Jul 19, 2019, **Daniel Patrick Goode**, 212314, 14065, New York, NY, ACTIVE/NEW, Jacob Minor, 1761-1836
 Aug. 22, 2019, **Donald Gordon Woodworth, 212824, 0, Benbrook, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Daniel Kellogg, 1758-1830**
 Aug. 22, 2019, **Kedron Jacob Woodworth, 212825, 0, Benbrook, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Daniel Kellogg, 1758-1830**
 Aug. 30, 2019, **Robert Dale Arthur, 212831, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John Arthur, 1756-1848**
 Aug. 30, 2019, **Joseph Paul DeWoody, 212833, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, William McGuire, 1748-1834**
 Aug. 30, 2019, **Edward Oran Standley, 212832, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John Jacob Fast, 1758-1827**

Chapter Registrar's Report (as of Thursday, September 1st):

Applications in progress

(National—12, State—0, Chapter—0, In Development—42)

[at national 23 Aug] **Darrel Ray Dunlop**, 156783, 8893, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL #13, John Gardner,
 [at national 14 Aug] **Dylan Edward Sanders**, 0, 0, Goldthwaite, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John Miller, 1750-1808
 [at national 14 Aug] **Gavin Michael Sanders**, 0, 0, Goldthwaite, TX, JUNIOR/NEW, John Miller, 1750-1808
 [at national 12 Jun] **Ronald Joe Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL #6, William McElwee (Jr), 1761-aft 1846
 [at national 12 Jun] **Ronald Joe Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL #8, Levin Savage, 1750-1837
 [at national 23 Aug] **Ronald Joe Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL #10, Sampson Bobo, 1737-1804
 [at national 14 Aug] **Jameson Garrett Wright**, 0, 0, Highland Village, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John Miller, 1750-1808
 [at national 14 Aug] **Terry Wayne Wright**, 0, 0, Highland Village, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John Miller, 1750-1808
 [at national 23 Aug] **Joe Mallory Clark**, 0, 0, Mineola, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Stephen Bell Bassford, 1765-1814
 [at national 23 Aug] **Larry Vaughn Mick**, 0, 0, North Richland Hills, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Mary Boone Bryan, 1736-1819
 [at national 23 Aug] **Michael Anthony Walker**, 0, 0, Flower Mound, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Shadrach Hubbell, 1740-1796
 [at national 23 Aug] **Andrew Kent Walker**, 0, 0, Flower Mound, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Shadrach Hubbell, 1740-1796

Chapter Registrar's Report (continued)

Applications in development

- [in development] **Matthew Achorn**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, ACTIVE/NEW, Jacob Ludwig, ca1730-1826
- [in development] **Timothy Mark Baker**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Darius Houghton, 1754-1830
- [in development] **Kevin Bast**, 0, 0, (city), ACTIVE/NEW.
- [in development] **Carla Bruno** (for brother, dad, uncle), 0, 0, Weatherford, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Alexander Marr Chandler**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Judson Donald Clark**, 0, 0, Chico, TX, ACTIVE/NEW
- [in development] **Robert Coleman**, 0, 0, Keller, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **John Cook**, 0, 0, ACTIVE/NEW
- [in development] **Charles DeLapp**, 0, 0, Aledo, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Chad Dillard**, 0, 0, Weatherford, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Michael Earnhardt**, 0, 0, Azle, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Elnathan Hurd, 1755-1846
- [in development] **Christopher Justin Goulet**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Jacob George Klock, 1738-1814
- [in development] **Joshua Christopher Goulet**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, JUNIOR/NEW, Jacob George Klock, 1738-1814
- [in development] **Glen Richard Grindley**, 0, 0, North Richland Hills, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Mark Hause**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Robert Hendricks**, 0, 0, Benbrook, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Kenneth C. Housden**, 0, 0, Willow Park, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **David Paul Johnson**, 0, 0, Irving, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Hugh Whiteside, 1738-1802
- [in development] **Amy Kreis** (for father-in-law), 0, 0, (city), TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Seth Harrison Frembling**, 0, 0, McKinney, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Daniel Applegate, 1768-1826
- [in development] **Carl David McAfee, Jr.**, 0, 0, Weatherford, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **David McLaughlin**, 0, 0, Bedford, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Coleman Crockett Meadows**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, William Howle, 1755-1844
- [in development] **Paul Ervin Noe, Jr.**, 0, 0, (city), TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Peter Noe, 1720-1787
- [in development] **Mark Parkison**, 0, 0, Weatherford, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Daniel Parkinson, 1754-1838
- [in development] **Don Paul Payton**, 0, 0, Weatherford, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Henry Meacham, Sr., abt 1755-bef 1837
- [in development] **Ivan Pieratt**, 0, 0, North Richland Hills, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Valentine Pieratt
- [in development] **Drake Rogers**, 0, 0, Weatherford, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, William Achilles Rogers, 1762-1854
- [in development] **Donald Gordon Scott**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Scott D. Simpson**, 0, 0, Weatherford, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, James Felix McGuire,
- [in development] **Bill Stipp**, 0, 0, Burleson, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Ronald Joe Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL #7, William McElwee, abt 1718-1807
- [in development] **Ronald Joe Turner**, 198382, 12354, Euless, TX, SUPPLEMENTAL #9, John Calvin McElwee, 1765-1843
- [in development] **Charles L. Vanover**, 0, 0, Keller, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Alexander McEwen, 1750-1795
- [in development] **Douglas T. Walters**, 0, 0, Weatherford, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **James Trey Ware**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **James Ralph Webster**, 0, 0, North Richland Hills, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, Darius Benjamin, 1758-1850
- [in development] **Phillip Gerald Williams**, 0, 0, North Richland Hills, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Cameron Wright**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW,
- [in development] **Dustyn J. Zimmermann II**, 0, 0, Fort Worth, TX, ACTIVE/NEW, John Michael Wallick, 1740-1823

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 August 31, 2019, are:

Active / Current Member.....	95
NSSAR Life.....	4
TXSSAR Perpetual	10
Active / New Member	18
Active / Reinstated.....	3
Deceased.....	4
Dual w/Other Primary State.....	3
Emeritus (50+ years)	0
Junior SAR Member	2
Non-Paid Junior Member.....	3
Not Paid (Current Year).....	12
Reinstated / Transferred In.....	2
Transferred In.....	0
Memorial.....	0

Our membership currently is **123**.



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>.