



# The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter

November 2024

Issue 11





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VOLUME 44 ISSUE 6



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## MEMBERS

Please notify chapter registrar Steve Perkins Patriotmarcher @ fastmail .com of any recent or anticipated change to contact information: address, phone, e-mail



The Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR Challenge Coins are for sale. These coins are \$5.00 each from Compatriot J. Howard Fisk.

**On the Cover**  
Two Doughboys at the rededication of the World War 1 monument at the Springfield Veterans Cemetery.



**Photographs provided by:** Daniel Piedlow, Margaret Swales, Norman Knowlton, Jeff Settler

**Editor:** Daniel Piedlow



## The President's Message

By President Charles McMillan

*"Preserve History, Provide Youth Education and awareness of our patriot ancestors and founding fathers and inspire patriotism in our community."*

November is our Veteran's Luncheon month each year.

There were 32 people in attendance this year. Our speaker Senator Curtis Trent did an educational presentation on the Battle of New Orleans.

We also heard from our honored WW2 guest, Ben Lafon. He is a 99-year-old veteran who said he has given his life to the Lord. He was a tail gunner on a B24 during the war. He attended with his son, Bob Lafon.

In our December meeting we will be presented with a list of candidates for office for the coming year. These candidates will be voted on and inducted in the January 2025 General Membership Meeting.

If you are interested in serving... throw your hat into the ring.

We are looking forward to the December 7th meeting at the National Cemetery to honor those who gave their all at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

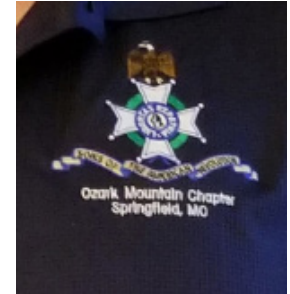
I am looking forward to hosting the C.A.R. junior President, Katie Schaer, at the dinner at the Knights of Columbus on December 21. More information to come.

I have collaborated with my Services Committee Chair, Jeff Settle to create a You Tube channel for one specific use... only. A platform for Compatriots to tell their story. I was the Guinea pig and went first. Please look and think about volunteering for a chance to tell your story. You can use this url to find the channel <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AuwMNBawYSg&t=2s>

I want to capture for historical posterity, the stories of you and your journey in the Son's of the American Revolution.

You meet with Jeff Settle at the Library Center in a private room and record. Jeff does a great job editing.. I stopped speaking a couple of times because I couldn't decide what I wanted to say...there was a long pause.. but Jeff took care of it... just be yourself.

Be kind to someone today.. you don't know what they are going thru.



Remember, you can order your Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR shirts from Missouri Embroidery. Their phone number is: (417) 889-2221 and their address is: 1307 S. Glenstone Ave.

## Important Dates in History

Nov 9: Pilgrims find land at Cape Cod, MA 1620

Nov 10: U.S. Marine Corps founded 1775

Nov 13: Americans take Montreal, Canada 1775

Nov 16: The Hessians capture Fort Washington, NY 1776

Nov 16: British capture Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania 1777

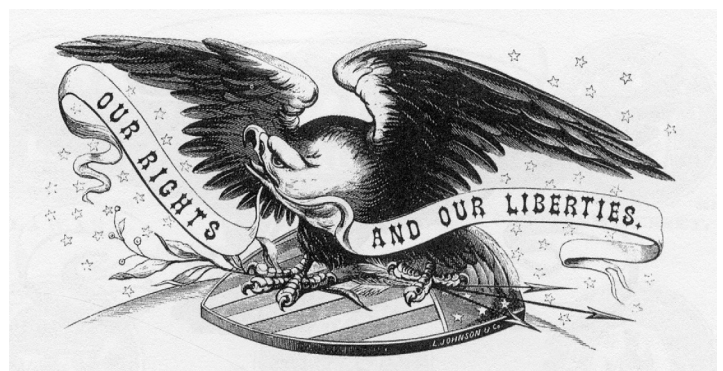
Nov 19-21: First Siege of Ninety Six, SC 1775

Nov 20: Lord Cornwallis captures Fort Lee from Nathanael Greene 1776

Nov 21: Mayflower Compact Signed 1620

Nov 25: British Evacuate New York City 1783

Nov 30: British and Americans sign preliminary Articles of Peace 1782





# Profiles of Valor: With Gratitude for the Patriot Veterans Among Us



## Strive to be, First and Foremost, an American Citizen Worthy of their Sacrifice.

by Mark Alexander

We set aside Veterans Day to honor the high price of sacrifice paid by generations of Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen making up the ranks of more than 41 million Veterans who have served our nation since the American Revolution. They have valiantly carried forward the banner of Liberty since the first shots were fired at Lexington and Concord in April 1775.

But Veterans Day is distinguished from Memorial Day — the latter being set aside to honor uniformed American Patriots who have departed this life.

Veterans Day is primarily to honor and celebrate the millions of American Veterans in our midst — those we can thank in person for their service and sacrifice — and to thank the spouses and families who supported them through their service to our nation. Among them would be my own son, who completed his time as a Marine Infantry Officer and is now earning a graduate degree at the University of Virginia. I envy the fact that he and his family awaken every day in the cradle of American Liberty, surrounded by the historical legacy of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and George Washington.

However, for me, when contemplating the generations of Veterans who have honored their sacred oaths “to support and defend” the American Liberty “endowed by [our] Creator” — the unalienable rights of all people as affirmed in our Declaration of Independence and enshrined in our Republic’s Constitution — it is difficult to keep my gratitude in the present.

My life has been shaped by many distinguished Veterans, the most influential among them my father. Like him, many of them are no longer among us.

For context, General Douglas MacArthur offered this assessment of our Patriot Veterans in his notable May 1962 address to West Point cadets:

The soldier, above all other men, is required to practice the greatest act of religious training — sacrifice. In battle and in the face of danger and death, he discloses those Divine attributes which his Maker gave when He created man in His own image. ... No physical courage and no brute instinct can take the place of Divine help, which alone can sustain him. However horrible the incidents of war may be, the soldier who is called upon to offer and to give his life for his country is the noblest development of mankind. ... My estimate of him was formed on the battlefields many, many years ago and has never changed. I regarded him then, as I regard him now, as one of the world’s noblest figures; not only as one of the finest military characters but also as one of the most stainless. His name and fame are the birthright of every American citizen. In his youth and strength, his love and loyalty, he gave all that mortality can give. He needs no eulogy from me or from any other man. He has written his own history and written it in red on his enemy’s breast. But when I think of his patience under adversity, of his courage under fire, and of his modesty in victory, I am filled with an emotion of admiration I cannot put into words. He belongs to history as furnishing one of the greatest examples of successful patriotism. He belongs to posterity as the instructor of future generations in the principles of liberty and freedom. He belongs to the present, to us, by his virtues and by his achievements. ... Duty, honor, country: Those three hallowed words reverently dictate what you ought to be, what you can be, what you will be. They are your rallying point to build courage when courage seems to fail, to regain faith when there seems to be little cause for faith, to create hope when hope becomes forlorn.

Of such noble sacrifice, 19th-century philosopher John Stuart Mill, in his essay “The Contest In America,” wrote: “War is an ugly thing, but not the ugliest of things; the decayed and degraded state of moral and patriotic feeling which thinks nothing worth a war, is worse. A man who has nothing which he cares more about than he does about his personal



safety is a miserable creature who has no chance at being free, unless made and kept so by the exertions of better men than himself.”

Today, too many Americans have no connection with or sense of our Veterans’ service and sacrifice and thus take for granted that their personal Freedom is made and kept by the exertions of better men and women than themselves.

When thanking the Veterans you know, embrace this observation from Army Veteran Charles Province:

It is the Soldier, not the minister, who has given us freedom of religion. It is the Soldier, not the reporter, who has given us freedom of the press. It is the Soldier, not the poet, who has given us freedom of speech. It is the Soldier, not the campus organizer, who has given us freedom to protest. It is the Soldier, not the lawyer, who has given us the right to a fair trial. It is the Soldier, not the politician, who has given us the right to vote. It is the Soldier who salutes the flag, who serves beneath the flag, and whose coffin is draped by the flag, who allows the protester to burn the flag.

At one point in their lives, every Veteran wrote a blank check made payable to “The People of the United States of America” for an amount up to and including their life.

To genuinely demonstrate our gratitude to our Veterans, here is my suggestion: Strive to be, first and foremost, an American citizen worthy of their sacrifice.

On this Veterans Day, and every day of the year, may God bless our men and women in uniform, who have stood in harm’s way, and may God bless the spouses and families who have supported them. For their steadfast devotion to duty, honor, and country, we, the American people, offer them our humble gratitude and heartfelt thanks. And anytime we recognize the service and sacrifice of an active-duty military member or a Veteran, remember there is a mother who should be recognized, too. It is very difficult for a mom to send off a child she brought into the world to face those who want to take him or her out.

To all our Patriot Veterans: Your example of valor — humble American Patriots defending Liberty for all above and beyond the call of duty and in disregard for

the peril to your own lives — is eternal.

“Greater love has no one than this, to lay down one’s life for his friends.” (John 15:13)

Semper Vigilans Fortis Paratus et Fidelis

Pro Deo et Libertate — 1776

[https://patriotpost.us/alexander/111814?mailing\\_id=8779&subscription\\_uid=b6666ccb-7d37-4607-b40f-88d0603e9482&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=pp.email.8779&utm\\_campaign=snapshot&utm\\_content=body](https://patriotpost.us/alexander/111814?mailing_id=8779&subscription_uid=b6666ccb-7d37-4607-b40f-88d0603e9482&utm_medium=email&utm_source=pp.email.8779&utm_campaign=snapshot&utm_content=body)

## John Hancock’s Politics and Personality in Ten Quotes

by Brooke Barbier

Nearly every American knows the name of John Hancock, but often for little more than his signature on the Declaration of Independence. Hancock was one of the most popular men in eighteenth-century North America, winning people over with his style, personability, and generosity. These ten quotations offer a fuller picture of the character, political temper, and personality of the man behind the pen and help expand our understanding of the leadership of the American Revolution.



Portrait of John Hancock by Charles Willson Peale, 1776. (Courtesy RISD Museum)

1. “Come in Revere, we’re not afraid of you.” —John Hancock to Paul Revere, April 19, 1775[1]

This breezy line from Hancock came at a pivotal moment in US history, when Hancock felt calm despite the peril swirling around him. Hancock and Samuel Adams were staying in Lexington, Massachusetts, in April 1775 because Boston, with its occupying soldiers, had become too dangerous. The countryside wasn’t a safe haven either, however. Rumors spread that the redcoats were marching to Lexington to seize Hancock and Adams.

On April 18, Paul Revere set off on his famous

- Continued on Page 4, Hancock -



midnight ride to warn the two rebel leaders that they were in danger. He arrived at the Hancock-Clarke House and demanded that the men guarding it let him in. He was asked to quiet down, which enraged Revere, who told them, "The regulars are coming out!" Hancock was awakened by the noise, peered out a window, and saw Revere. He told him to come into the house and share his news.

After Revere shared that British soldiers were on the march, Hancock sent a warning to Concord and then readied himself to personally take on the redcoats by polishing his sword. It took a lot of coaxing before he eventually agreed to flee to a nearby town, just before the deadly confrontation on Lexington Green.

2. "to Appear in Character I am Obliged to be pretty Expensive."—John Hancock to Thomas Hancock, August 22, 1761[2]

Despite fashion often being derided as insignificant or simply a feminine whimsey, Hancock knew that clothes can make the man. While on his first trip overseas, Hancock spent a lot of money in London on the trendiest styles and justified the expense to his uncle, who was paying the bill, writing that he did it to "appear in character." Suitable clothing gave the inexperienced twenty-three-year-old a more confident air. If he dressed like a successful merchant, then he would feel like one, and others would think he was one too. He frequently used clothing and accessories—including a powdered wig, gilded jackets, and rich fabrics—to communicate how he felt about himself and project power and status. Despite wearing such obvious signs of wealth, he had a gift for connecting with all orders of people, and this made him one of the most popular men in Massachusetts.

3. "I hope the same Spirit will prevail throughout the whole Continent." and "The Injury that has been Done the Lieut. Govr. was quite a different Affair & was not done by this Town, & is what I abhor & Detest as much as any man breathing . . . but an opposition to the Stamp Act is highly commendable."—John Hancock to Jonathan Barnard, August 22, 1765, and January 25, 1766[3]

These two quotations about the Stamp Act riots in Boston in August 1765 are best examined together because they explain Hancock's mixed feelings about the protests. When a mob destroyed parts of stamp

tax collector Andrew Oliver's home and warehouse and forced him to resign shortly after, Hancock was pleased and hoped that others throughout North America would follow Boston's lead. And they did. Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland similarly intimidated their tax collectors and got them to stand down.

But when a mob of Bostonians went after Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson's house two weeks after the attack on Oliver, Hancock condemned it. He wanted to create further distance from it, claiming it wasn't done by his fellow townspeople. The second mob had violated the careful orchestration of group violence in eighteenth-century America, which allowed people to protest government policies they disagreed with. When the group got their way, as they had when Oliver resigned, they were to stop their disorder.

Hancock wanted people to oppose the Stamp Act but loathed the unnecessary violence against Hutchinson, with good reason. A mob indiscriminately targeting a man of privilege like Hutchinson could easily turn on him, the wealthiest man in Boston. As a result, Hancock worked hard to earn the trust of the lower orders, which paid dividends a few years later when he got in trouble with the customs board.

4. "I do not stand at any price, let it be good, I like a Rich Wine."—John Hancock to partners in London, July 23, 1765[4]

As an affluent man, John Hancock could afford a luxury that most could not: madeira, a fortified wine made on the North Atlantic island of the same name. He was exacting when placing this particular order, specifying several times in the same letter that he wanted the highest quality. It had a steep price tag because it was imported and subject to higher taxes, but cost was not an issue for Hancock—except when it came to paying taxes on the wine. Hancock's desire to avoid them led to one of the most memorable mobs of the American Revolution.

In May 1768, one of Hancock's ships docked in Boston, and the captain claimed to customs commissioners that there were twenty-five casks of madeira on board. The ship could hold at least double that, but the bureaucrats accepted the suspiciously low number. Other officials were sure that Hancock had smuggled in more madeira, so a month later, they



used a technicality to seize Liberty, one of Hancock's ships, and its cargo, branding the vessel with the king's mark and tying it to a British warship.

Over the previous few years, Hancock had courted the favor of men from the lower orders with alcohol-filled hospitality, and those efforts were rewarded when Liberty was taken. A mob gathered at the waterfront, savagely attacked the customs officials, and then dragged one of their pleasure boats out of the harbor, hauled it through town, and dropped it on Boston Common, the town's public park. There, they set it on fire. This stunning event solidified Hancock's reputation as an influential town leader, inspiring all orders of men while enraging crown officials.

5. "I am almost prevail'd on to think my letters to my Aunt & you are not read, for I cannot obtain a reply, I have ask'd [a] million questions & not an answer to one . . . I Really Take it extreme unkind . . . I want long Letters."—John Hancock to Dorothy Quincy, June 10, 1775[5]

Hancock pleaded with his fiancée, Dorothy "Dolly" Quincy, to write him letters, but she never seemed to care much for Hancock, even after they were married. Her epistolary neglect was especially difficult for a man prone to feeling loss acutely. When Hancock was seven years old, his father died suddenly, and despite being adopted by his wealthy uncle and aunt, he searched for connection and love throughout his life.

He didn't only nag his wife; he frequently chided friends and loved ones about not writing to him. He sent gifts, promised warm receptions, told them about his life in letters, and asked many questions about theirs. He expended a great deal of energy to gain people's affection, with mixed success. He was popular and beloved in Massachusetts with the masses, but it was not enough. He wanted to feel he belonged with those closest to him.

6. "I am Glad, as it will afford you some Relaxation from Business wch is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health that best of Blessings."—John Hancock to George Hayley, February 21, 1769[6]

Hancock's business partner in London, George Hayley, hired an employee, and Hancock hoped it might help Hayley step away from his business and relax. Hancock had experienced firsthand the toll stress can take on one's health. Throughout his life, Hancock's body failed him when matters were demanding

or particularly serious. He was rarely physically well to begin with and often suffered from painful fits of gout, which swelled his legs and hands and sometimes prevented him from walking or holding a quill.

Political pressure made this condition worse, and, unfortunately for his delicate disposition, there were plenty of times in the United States in the 1770s and 1780s to feel uncertainty and anxiety. Both supporters and critics accused Hancock of using his poor health to avoid messy political fights, which seemed to be true at times. His body did not handle contention well, and he ultimately died young, at fifty-seven, a body sacrificed to the turmoil of the late eighteenth century.

7. "I am persuaded you will join with me in the sentiment that this unhappy occurrence cannot be considered as a certain mark of the indisposition to good order & government."—John Hancock to the General Council, October 18, 1787[7]

Hancock's political moderation calmed his home state after an uprising in 1786 and 1787. Farmers in western Massachusetts had forcibly closed courts in protest of the state's devastating taxes and to prevent debtors from being imprisoned. Governor James Bowdoin assembled an extralegal body of men to crush what had become known as Shays's Rebellion and then took extraordinary measures to punish the participants, including suspending their voting rights and sentencing many to death. In the 1787 Massachusetts gubernatorial election, Bowdoin became the first incumbent governor of the state to be voted out of office, and Hancock was elected by an overwhelming margin of three to one.

For most of his political life, Hancock had sought a moderate path, which was exactly what the state needed at the time. He pardoned almost all of the rebels and worked to restore peace and trust among inhabitants of the countryside. He told his legislature that the rebellion should not brand the participants as being forever incapable of living under the new government. The state was fragile—having only adopted its constitution in 1780—and Hancock's temperance provided stability. Thereafter, voters rewarded him with the governorship every year until he died in 1793.

- Continued on Page 6, Hancock -



- From Page 6, Hancock -

8. “We must all rise or fall together.”—John Hancock to the US Constitution Ratification Convention of Massachusetts, February 6, 1788[8]

In 1788, Hancock was governor of Massachusetts and president of the state’s constitutional convention when he proclaimed these words in one of the most important speeches of his life. The proposed national constitution had been sent to the states for ratification, and as the Massachusetts convention began, five states had already approved it. The new government framework was more than halfway to securing the necessary votes for approval.

While Americans think of the Constitution as an inevitable part of the country’s fabric today, it faced considerable pushback from states concerned about an overreaching federal government. Massachusetts was considered a swing state for ratification. Because of its strong revolutionary credentials, other states might be inclined to follow its lead. New Hampshire was waiting to see which way their neighbor went, and George Washington was worried their decision could also sway Virginia and New York.

Hancock himself was skeptical about the new Constitution, and as the most powerful political figure in Massachusetts, he would no doubt influence some with his perspective. Just before the vote was taken, Hancock gave a speech supporting the Constitution but asked everyone to recognize that it was a divided issue. As such, no one should rejoice that half of the population would be disappointed with the outcome. He hoped everyone would be conciliatory and eventually unite together. This was a sentiment rarely heard from leaders during such a contentious time, and it showed Hancock’s power. The Constitution narrowly passed in Massachusetts.

9. “In short no Person could possibly be more Notic’d than myself.”—John Hancock to Dorothy Quincy, May 7, 1775[9]

On his way to Philadelphia for the Second Continental Congress, Hancock traveled with delegates from Massachusetts and Connecticut who were greeted on the roads and enthusiastically cheered. In one instance, a crowd offered to act as horses and pull Hancock’s carriage for the final stretch into town. Hancock was thrilled and proudly wrote to his wife about the attention that the delegation received. He

also declared that he was the most noticed of all.

Rivals frequently charged Hancock with vanity, a claim historians often repeat today. It is true that Hancock loved attention and appreciation. It was a deep need of his to feel both. But even the dour Adams cousins, John and Samuel, who accompanied Hancock, recognized that they were receiving a flattering reception during their trip. The Massachusetts delegates’ reputations as leaders of the resistance had preceded them, and it set up their future influence in the Second Continental Congress.

10. “The important Consequences to the American States from this Declaration of Independence, considered as the Ground & Foundation of a future Government, will naturally suggest the Propriety of proclaiming it in such a Manner, that the People may be universally informed of it.”—John Hancock to Certain States, July 6, 1776[10]

In the months leading up to July 1776, Hancock had been reluctant to separate from the British Empire. He and his uncle had made a sizeable fortune under crown rule, and he and other wealthy delegates questioned whether the colonies would really be better off on their own. The Massachusetts delegation of John and Samuel Adams and Elbridge Gerry, however, had been pushing for independence and eventually rallied enough delegates to support it, including many moderates. As president of the Second Continental Congress, Hancock went along and authorized it with his confident signature.

He wrote to “certain states” and enclosed the Declaration of Independence, asking that its recipients spread the word. Notably, he acknowledged that the document might be the basis of a future government—presciently recognizing that the words hold an enduring promise for Americans. The Declaration’s assurance that all men are created equal was unfulfilled for many for centuries, but the ideal forms a foundation Americans still look to—and demand—today.

- Continued on Page 14, Hancock -



## Nancy Hart Patriot Spy and Frontierswoman 1735 - 1830

Born around 1735 on either the Pennsylvania or the North Carolina frontier, Ann Morgan Hart, better known as Nancy, played an important role in the American Revolution as a notorious female rebel and spy. A cousin to American General Daniel Morgan, Hart was a stalwart Patriot, who employed her own heroic means of supporting the American cause for Independence.

When she was in her thirties, Nancy married Benjamin Hart, a prominent North Carolinian, and the couple had eight children. Sometime in the 1770s, the family moved to South Carolina and then into the Broad River Valley region of Georgia, where Nancy became accustomed to the frontier lifestyle. Standing six feet tall, the red-headed and muscular Hart made an imposing figure for those who dared to cross her. Her fearlessness prompted Cherokee neighbors to call her "Wahatche," which meant "war woman." This nickname would prove appropriate as the Revolution moved into the Georgia backcountry, and Hart became a staunch defender of the Patriot cause. Though Hart was illiterate, she was well-versed in the skills needed for surviving on the frontier. Hart's husband fought in a band of the Georgia militia, and while he was away, Hart's abilities as an herbalist, hunter, and markswoman proved imperative to protecting her family and community.

As the Revolution moved into the Southern colonies, Nancy played an important role fighting against Tories in the Georgia backcountry. Hart succeeded in outsmarting British opponents on multiple occasions, frequently disguising herself as a "crazy man" and wandering through British camps to procure information for the Patriots. When one of Hart's children discovered a British soldier spying on the Hart home, Nancy doused the man with boiling water that she was using to make soap before tying him up and turning him over to Patriot forces. Some accounts hold that in addition to her more covert operations, Hart was also present for the Battle of Kettle Creek, which took place in Georgia on February 14, 1779. Though Hart gained recognition after the war for a variety of exploits, one of the most popular stories involved her capture of several British soldiers. According to local legend, six British soldiers entered the Hart home to question Nancy about assisting a Patriot in escaping from the Redcoats. The soldiers

then demanded that Nancy feed them, and displaying unusual hospitality, Nancy agreed to host them, providing a fair share of food and drink. With help from her 12-year old daughter, Sukey, Hart succeeded in discreetly removing several of the soldiers' muskets from the stack they had formed in the corner of the room. Hart had passed two of the firearms to Sukey through a gap in the wall before the soldiers noticed. Hart instructed the soldiers to remain where they were, and when one of them rose to approach her, she shot him dead and wounded one of the others before taking the remaining four men hostage. Sukey ran to inform Benjamin, who returned to the cabin. After debating whether to shoot the remaining men or hang them, the Harts and their neighbors decided to hang the soldiers from a nearby tree. The story became a local legend after the war, and variations of the tale have continued to circulate since then. In 1912, a railroad company's archaeological excavation of the land near the Hart's cabin unearthed six skeletons, suggesting that some version of the myth was true.

After the death of her husband, Hart moved with one of her sons to Henderson County, Kentucky, where she became a devout Methodist and lived past the age of ninety.

In the decades after the Revolution, many of Hart's adventures became the stuff of legend and inspiration. During the Civil War, a band of Georgia women formed a militia unit named in honor of Nancy Hart, illustrating how the legacy of Hart's heroism has lived on. Today, the state of Georgia has memorialized Hart in several ways, including one of the state's counties, a state park, a lake, and a highway. In the 1930s, the Daughters of the American Revolution reconstructed the Hart's cabin, which had been washed away in a flood many years before, in order to commemorate one of Georgia's most famous female Patriots. Nancy Hart, like many American frontierswomen, played an important role not only in defending her family and community during the War for Independence but also in shaping the memory of the American Revolution in ways that still resonate today.





# OMC Annual Veterans Luncheon 2024

By Charles McMillan

Thirty-two people signed up for this year's luncheon. Your President was the Master of Ceremonies and it was fun to orchestrate this function.

Colors were under the direction of the District Commander, Ken Lawrence. Joining him was State Commander Steven Perkins and Chaplain Dan Philbrick.

We received greetings from Vice Regent Lisa George (Rachel Donelson DAR) and President of the 1812 Society, Gary Gift.

Our Keynote Speaker was an OMC Past President and State Senator Curtis Trent. He gave a very interesting look at the Battle of New Orleans.

Our Military Veteran who we hosted this year was Sgt. Ben Lafon, a Tail gunner in a B24 during WW2. He was accompanied by his son Bob Lafon. I presented a framed Silver Good Citizenship medal which is an award presented at the State level. Thanks to our President Eugene Henry.

We tried a new venue this year, Simply Delicious catered the plated meal in the Diamond Room at the Knights of Columbus.

The reviews I have had so far indicate they were very pleased at the good food and pricing.

The CAR dinner will be in a room at the Knights of Columbus on December 20, 2024. Information will be forthcoming.

We had a table where Dan McMurray and myself had military articles on display. Dan had Colonel Will Carr's Dress uniform with ribbons and his Cap with the familiar lightning bolt pattern on top.

I was pleased to see Delores "Dee" Carr and Rosemary Sentman join us for this event.

**Meeting Notes: The official meeting for November was the Veterans Luncheon, therefore, there are no meeting notes.**

# Awards and Events

Fire Safety Commendation

5 November 2024

Brittany Miller is the epitome of the Fire Department's mission. Since joining the department, she has excelled in various roles, from recruiting and mentoring to community engagement. As a PFT, she surpasses her official duties, working as a company officer and advocating for her coworkers to contribute significantly to the department.

While on modified duty, Brittney made substantial contributions by proofreading study materials for promotional testing and aiding in the revisions of the 700 series operating guidelines.

Brittney also created workout programs for her female colleagues, encouraging healthier lifestyles both at work and in their personal lives. Her dedication extends to the burn camp, where she builds relationships and enhances the camp experience for the kids by using her own time and resources, even securing donations. She is deserving of this Commendation.





# Awards and Events

Saturday, November 9, 2024, the Ozark Mountain Chapter – Missouri SAR, were honored to join Troop 239G of Springfield, to present two Eagle Scout certificates. The Honor Court was held at a south side Springfield Church at 10:00 a.m., and new Eagle Scouts MacKenzie Beth Jones and Lilith Hansen were honored for their achievement. Guardsman Gary Gift read a congratulatory letter to the new Eagle Scouts, and later, chapter member State Senator Curtis Trent delivered proclamations to the two Scouts. Other chapter color guard included Dan Piedlow (photographer), Ken Lawrence, Howard Fisk, Charles McMillan, and Steve Perkins. MacKenzie is the daughter of chapter member and Scout Troop Leader Keith Jones. Also in attendance was chapter member Colby Jones.



## Birthday's

Donald Cosper	11-2
Oliver Sappington	11-3
Edward Gwin	11-6
John Crandell	11-8
Jon Lorenzino	11-8
Chrisman Brayman	11-14
Caleb Jones	11-14
Justin Baty	11-15
Brian Felt	11-15
James Robinette	11-19
Eric Griessel	11-20
Kenton Miller	11-27
Donald Lucietta	11-28
Kavin Stull	11-28
Joshua Crocker	11-29



OMC members with Taneycomo DAR at the Veterans Day Parade in Branson. OMC members are: Steve Perkins, Dan Piedlow, Don Higgeson and Ken Lawrence.



Ken Lawrence, Steve Perkins, and Don Higgeson on the back of Dan Piedlow's truck, ready for the parade.



# Awards and Events



OMC members at OTC for the Outstanding Veteran Student award. OMC members are (L-R) Charles McMillan, Oliver Sappington, George Swales, Dan Philbrick, Norm Knowlton, and J. Howard Fisk.



OMC members at the Rededication Ceremony of the World War One Monument on November 12th at the Springfield Veterans Cemetery. Members are (L-R): J. Howard Fisk, Dan Philbrick, Ken Lawrence, Kavan Stull (in WWI uniform), Don Higgerson, Steve Perkins, Dan Piedlow, Gary Gift, and Norman Knowlton.



John Larson (center), receiving his Outstanding Student Veteran Award from Compatriot J. Howard Fisk (R), and OTC Chancellor Hal Higdon (L).



A view of the Rededication Ceremony event.



**Lexington and Concord Challenge Coins are available for purchase for \$15.00 from Compatriot J. Howard Fisk. He has only 10, then you will have to purchase them from the National website: [www.sar.org](http://www.sar.org)**



# Awards and Events



OMC members Dan Philbrick, Ken Lawrence, and Steve Perkins presenting Colors at the beginning of the Veterans Luncheon on November 16.



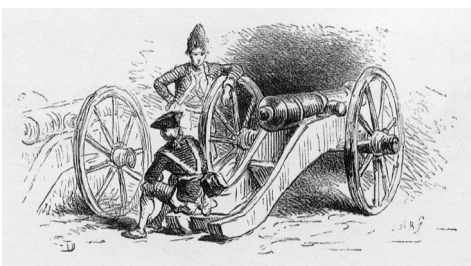
OMC President Charles McMillan presenting WWII veteran Ben Lafon the Silver Good Citizenship Award.



OMC Past-President Curtis Trent was the guest speaker.



Veteran of Honor Ben Lafon, who was a tail gunner on a B-24 in WWII.



OMC President Charles McMillan presenting Curtis Trent with a Certificate of Appreciation.



# Awards and Events



Display of military artifacts at the Veterans Lunch.



Compatriot Dan Philbrick ringing the bell 14 times. One for each Colony and the 14th for George Washington.



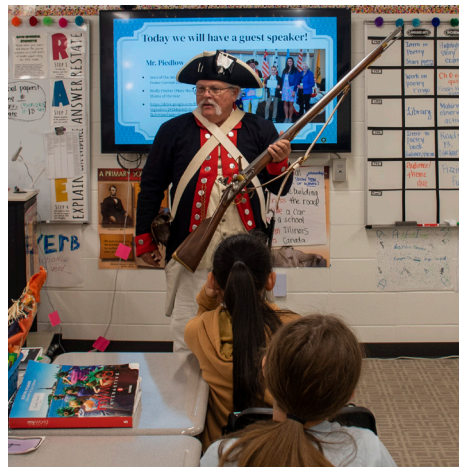
Compatriot Dan Philbrick giving the meaning of the Missing Man Table.



Compatriots Curtis Trent, J. Howard Fisk, George Swales, and Gary Gift.



The Missouri 200th Anniversary SAR Medals are for sale. They are \$30.00 if you get them from Compatriot J. Howard Fisk and \$35.00 if he has to mail it to you.



Compatriot Daniel Piedlow speaking to the 5th Grade class at New Covenant Academy on November 21.

# Upcoming Events



December 7, at 1230 P.M., the OMC will be having their Pearl Harbor Remembrance Ceremony at the Springfield National Cemetery, 1702 E. Seminole St., Springfield. All are welcome to attend.



December 10, at 6:30 P.M., the Chapter Executive Committee meeting will be at Steve Perkin's home. All are welcome to attend. Please email if you need Steve's address.



December 14, at 11:00 A.M., a Wreaths Across America event will be at the Snapp Cemetery, 226 Baker Ave., Forsyth, MO. Taneycomo Chapter DAR is hosting this event. All are welcome to attend this event.



December 15, at 11:00 A.M., the OMC will be presenting Certificates of Appreciation to the 135th Army Band members for their support of the OMC/SAR Memorial Day Event. The event is located at the National Guard Armory, 1400 N. Freemont Ave, Springfield.



December 20, at 6:00 P.M., the OMC will be having their annual CAR Dinner at the Knights of Columbus, 2340 Grand St., Springfield. The flier for the event is on Page 15, or you can pay online at our website: [www.ozarkmountainsar.com](http://www.ozarkmountainsar.com).



December 21, at 8:00 A.M., the OMC will be having their Wreaths Across America Ceremony at the Springfield National Cemetery, 1702 E. Seminole St., Springfield. All are welcome to attend.



December 21, at 9:30 A.M., the OMC will be having thie monthly meeting at the Schweitzer Brentwood Branch Library, 2214 S. Brentwood Blvd., Springfield. We will hear from CAR about their fundraising program and MOSSAR State President Gene Henry about what they are working on at the state level.



[1]Elias Phinney, History of the Battle at Lexington, on the Morning of the 19th April, 1775 (Boston: Phelps and Farnham, 1825), 16–17.

[2]John Hancock to Thomas Hancock, January 14, 1761, Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society (MHS-P)43 (October 1909-June 1910): 196.

[3]John Hancock to Jonathan Barnard, August 22, 1765; January 25, 1766, Hancock Letterbook (business), Hancock Family Papers (HFP), Baker Library Special Collections (BLSC); Pauline Maier, From Resistance to Revolution: Colonial Radicals and the Development of American Opposition to Britain, 1765–1776 (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1991), 62–64.

[4]John Hancock to Hill, Lamar, and Bissett, July 23, 1765, Hancock Letterbook (business), HFP, BLSC; G. G. Wolkins, “The Seizure of John Hancock’s Sloop ‘Liberty,’” MHS-P55 (Boston, 1923): 240.

[5]John Hancock to Dorothy Quincy, June 10, 1775, Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774–1789, ed. Paul H. Smith, et al., vol. 1 (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 1976–2000), 472.

[6]John Hancock to George Hayley, February 21, 1769, Hancock Letterbook (business), HFP, BLSC.

[7]John Hancock Speech, October 18, 1787, Paul D. Brandes, John Hancock’s Life and Speeches: A Personalized Vision of the American Revolution, 1763–1793 (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1996), 301; Woody Holton, Unruly Americans and the Origins of the Constitution (New York: Hill and Wang, 2007), 76; Leonard L. Richards, Shays’s Rebellion: The American Revolution’s Final Battle (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002), 119.

[8]John Hancock Speech, February 6, 1788, Brandes, John Hancock’s Life, 328; Pauline Maier, Ratification: The People Debate the Constitution, 1787–1788 (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2010), 166; “From George Washington to James Madison, 5 February 1788,” founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/04-06-02-0074; “From George Washington to Benjamin Lincoln, 31 January 1788,” founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/04-06-02-0059.

[9]John Hancock to Dorothy Quincy, May 7, 1775, HFP,

Massachusetts Historical Society.

[10]John Hancock to Certain States, July 6, 1776. Letters of Delegates to Congress, May 16, 1776 to August 15, 1776, ed. Paul H. Smith, et al., vol. 4 (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 1979), 396; Jack Rakove, Revolutionaries: A New History of the Invention of America (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2009), 73-75.

<https://allthingsliberty.com/2023/10/john-hancocks-politics-and-personality-in-ten-quotes/>



**Lexington and Concord Medals are available for purchase for \$35.00 from Compatriot J. Howard Fisk. He has only 10, then you will have to purchase them from the National website: [www.sar.org](http://www.sar.org)**



New Medal now available! A medal for the Battle of Fort San Carlos is now available from Compatriot J Howard Fisk. They cost \$35.00 and you must participate in the events in Ste. Genevieve.

# **Ozark Mountain Chapter Sons of the American Revolution**

## **Annual CAR Dinner**

**Knights of Columbus  
2340 W. Grand St.  
Springfield, MO  
December 20, 2024**

**Welcome 5:00 p.m.    Dinner 5:30 p.m.**

**Speaker: Elisa Layton, Senior 1<sup>st</sup> VP MO C.A.R.**

----- Cut here and send with check. -----

## **Knights of Columbus C.A.R. Dinner**

- House Salad, Field greens, chopped romaine, shredded parmesan cheese, cucumbers, cherry tomatoes, shredded carrots, with ranch and Italian dressing on the side
- Tuscan Chicken – Parmesan crusted chicken with garlic cream sauce, sun dried tomatoes, green onions, and balsamic reduction
- Aged White Cheddar Mashed Potato – Creamy mashed potatoes infused with white cheddar cheese.
- Smothered Green Beans – Green beans and bacon baked in a sweet and savory sauce
- Hawaiian Dinner Roll – with butter pat
- Chefs Choice Holiday Themed mini desserts
- Water, Unsweetened Tea and Coffee for drinks.    Sugar is available

**\$28.00 per person if received by December 16th / \$30.00 after 16th - no promise of late seating.  
Make check payable to OMCSAR, and mail: OMC SAR, PO Box 11014, Springfield, MO  
65808**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Guest: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_





*Give Thanks*

