



# The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter



December 2024

Volume 44 Issue 12



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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**  
Springfield  
National  
Cemetery's  
Annual Wreaths  
Across America.



**Photographs provided by:** Daniel Piedlow, Margaret Swales, Dan Piedlow Jr.  
**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."*

What a great time was had by those attending the Children of the American Revolution Dinner at the Knights of Columbus facility. We had 25 people sign up for the dinner.

And I might add the fare was good. Tuscan chicken, wonderful green beans with bacon, garlic potatoes, and a great salad. And the Chef's choice of mini desserts.

Our guest speaker was Elisa Leighton, Senior 1st VP of the C.A.R. She came up with the C.A.R. as a young girl. She has fulfilled her goal and is an attorney now.

She showed great support for our guest of honor, Katie Schaer. Katie is the Junior President, C.A.R. for the State of Missouri. Katie attended with her mother Gina.

The next morning was filled with laying a wreath at the National Cemetery where Katie led the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag.

Then the Membership Meeting was held at the Sweitzer Brentwood Library across from the Cemetery.

Our guests were MOSSAR President Gene Henry and his wife, SAR Auxiliary President Marilyn Henry.

We also heard from Katie Schaer as she told the crowd of 50 people about her C.A.R. Veterans Project. She sold pins to raise funds and awareness about the Veterans.

President Henry assisted me in inducting 10 new members. We shared the long version of the oath, passed out challenge coins and their families pinned on the George Washington rosette. It was an awesome experience as the eyes of new members are open to the possibilities for service in the great Chapter of Ozark Mountain.

Past VPG Dan McMurray presented Gary Gift with the award for Veteran of the Year for the Chapter.

Gary Gift presented the list of the proposed slate of

officers for the 2025-2026 year. This list will be voted on in the January 18 meeting at OTC.

It is hard to believe that it has been a year since I took the oath to become the President of the Ozark Mountain Chapter. I have attempted and accomplished things that were totally out my "wheelhouse". I have learned from these experiences. I have experienced support from seasoned members of the Chapter that answered the call when I asked.

From the day that Past President General David Appleby gave me the Oath until now I have done the best of my ability to do the Mission of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Some things I have helped accomplish during my tenure are notable: We started out the year by establishing a Budget that was put together by Derrol Hutton, Ben Edmonson, John Angst and Jim Clemmons. We also had a Service Committee chaired by Jeff Settle and one member, Dr. Norm Knowlton. Between the three of us we presented awards in all 5 categories before the year was out.

This year was the first year to observe National Vietnam Veterans Day. A short program that included posting the colors and firing muskets was put on at the American Legion Post 639. Hopefully this will be an annual event.

I utilized the Ladies Auxiliary of the Chapter... Margaret Swales provided snacks for the members that attended the Chapter Executive Committee meetings that were held at Commander Perkins residence.

I received the Von Steuben medal from the National Commander Scott Collins at National Leadership Training in Louisville, KY. I had 1165 + points and only needed 500 and 5 years.

We, as a chapter, were fortunate to take 1st place in every category at the annual State Conference held in April. While this is not an individual award it was a great time to be President of the Ozark Mountain Chapter.

This was the first year that we presented an award to the Civil Air Patrol. I gave a bronze good citizenship medal to one of their cadets... The Chaplain, Linda Bollenbach was our speaker at the May meeting.

**- Continued on Page 2, President -**

**- From Page 1, President -**

Linda is responsible for providing a candidate for this award.

I was pleased to get our Chapter to become a life member by donating \$1,000.00 to the National Society Library as Friends of the Library. It was this example of doing the right thing that led the State to do the same thing later this year.

I came up with an idea that Editor Dan Piedlow embraced and made a reality. Create a YouTube channel for our Chapter and upload videos of our Chapter Meetings. We also have another YouTube channel that has compatriot stories only. Every compatriot that so desires can talk about his Patriot and have it recorded for posterity. Jeff Settle is our Historian/Videographer and is crucial to this program.

I had the opportunity to attend several Honor Flights returning from DC.

I played my Revolutionary Style Drum at the National event at Ste. Genevieve, MO where we remember the Battle of San Carlos. The next day we put on the Memorial Day event at the National Cemetery in Springfield. This May (2025) will be our third year being the host of this event. I started it in 2023 when the program was not supported by anyone from the community.

As a member of the National Fife and Drum Corps, I played a drum brought by Brett Osborn, the Color Guardsman of the Year for NSSAR, 2024. He picked me to be his escort for this honored ceremony.

I had the honor of putting together the Veteran's Luncheon Program with guest speaker, Senator Curtis Trent. Curtis is also a Past OMC President. We honored Ben Lafon, a 99-year-old WW2 Veteran.

In addition to the Veteran's Luncheon, I formulated and presented the C.A.R. Dinner at the Knights of Columbus Venue.

I approached the group "The Warrior's Journey". This group supports Veterans in crisis etc. I presented a flag certificate to the CEO/President Kevin Weaver.

I am hopeful we as a Chapter can provide Genealogical training to Veterans in their new facility. They also want us to post colors at their annual event this Spring.

I had the privilege of presenting the Burt Award with Gary Gift to our own Keith Jones.

I played the drum in the Color Guard at the Rededication Ceremony of the World War One Monument at the Springfield Veterans Cemetery. It was neat to see Kavan Stull in a WWI uniform. Hopefully, he will be a future speaker for the Chapter, Keith Jones...

I received the highest award that the D.A.R. can present to the S.A.R. at the Chapter level and that was the Hannah White Garrett medal. Patricia Hass, Regent of the Rachel Donnelson Chapter selected me for our (S.A.R.) support of the D.A.R.

My title after the January 2025 meeting will be Past President, however, even though I won't be an officer or Chairman of any Committee, I plan on being in the present in supporting the Ozark Mountain Chapter/ Sons of the American Revolution.

An interesting sideline... I had both a 1st and 2nd VP starting the year... due to circumstances, they both had to quit... It helps to have a good support staff.

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

## **OMC/SAR Meeting Minutes 21 December 2024**

1. Regular Business Meeting.
2. Ozark Mountain Chapter
3. 21 December 2024, Schweitzer Brentwood Library
4. President Charles McMillan was present. The positions of secretary, 1st VP, and 2nd VP are vacant.
5. Minutes of the previous meeting were approved.
6. The meeting started at 09:30 and ended at 11:15
7. There were 25 members present and 24 guests.

The meeting adjourned at 11:15.



A challenge coin is available for the Boston Tea Party. They are \$15.00 each from Compatriot J. Howard Fisk.

## Remembering Pearl Harbor

“To be prepared for war, is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.” —George Washington (1790)

In October 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared, “I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again and again: Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars.” This was a reiteration of his earlier assertion, “We are keeping out of the wars that are going on in Europe and in Asia. ... Our opponents are seeking to frighten the country by telling people that the present administration is deliberately ... drifting into war. You know better than that.”

Roosevelt campaigned on neutrality in 1940. Roosevelt assured his constituents, “I give ... to the people of this country this most solemn assurance: There is no secret treaty, no secret obligation, no secret commitment, no secret understanding in any shape or form, direct or indirect, with any other government, or any other nation in any part of the world, to involve this nation in any war.”

Unfortunately, Germany’s Führer Adolf Hitler and Japan’s Prime Minister Hideki Tojo didn’t cooperate.

On December 7, 1941, more than 350 Japanese planes attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, killing 2,390 American servicemen and civilians and wounding 1,282. The attack sank or damaged eight battleships, three cruisers, three destroyers, and one minelayer, and destroyed 188 aircraft. It took four years and the full military-industrial capability of the United States to defeat Japan.

There was no more devastating surprise attack on the United States until 9/11.

After the attack, Roosevelt stated: “December 7, 1941 — a date which will live in infamy — the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan. ... Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us. No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might, will win through to absolute victory. ... With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounded determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph — so help us God.”

Historian Victor Davis Hanson writes, “After Pearl

Harbor, the United States went into a rearmament frenzy the likes of which had never been seen in history. America produced more airplanes and ships than all World War II powers combined. The U.S. military grew to 12 million soldiers. American military leadership in the Pacific — led by Admirals William Halsey Jr., Chester Nimitz and Raymond Spruance, along with Generals Curtis LeMay and Douglas MacArthur — proved far more skilled than their Japanese counterparts. And the American soldier, sailor, airman and Marine, after a bruising learning experience in early 1942, proved every bit as ferocious as veteran Japanese fighters.”

It is with honor and respect for those who died or suffered terrible injuries that Sunday morning that we should never again fall into the slumber that allowed such a tragedy as Pearl Harbor — or the attack on Sept. 11, 2001.

Semper Vigilans Fortis Paratus et Fidelis

Pro Deo et Libertate — 1776

<https://patriotpost.us/references/84702-remembering-pearl-harbor>



- Continued on Page 4, Pearl Harbor -

## Before Boston: The Tea Revolt That Began in Philadelphia

by Mike Maharrey

The Boston Tea Party is arguably the best-known event leading up to the war for independence, but a number of leading Revolutionaries, including Benjamin Rush and John Adams, held that it actually started in Philadelphia.

Resolutions adopted during a Philadelphia town meeting on Oct. 16, 1773, set the stage for the Boston Tea Party in December and another lesser-known tea party in the City of Brotherly Love just weeks later.

### TAX ON TEA

On May 10, 1773, Parliament passed the Tea Act. The law actually lowered the price of tea from the East India Tea Company because it undercut prices charged for smuggled tea. Lord North, who initiated the legislation, thought the colonists would be happy to pay less for Company tea.

But there was a caveat.

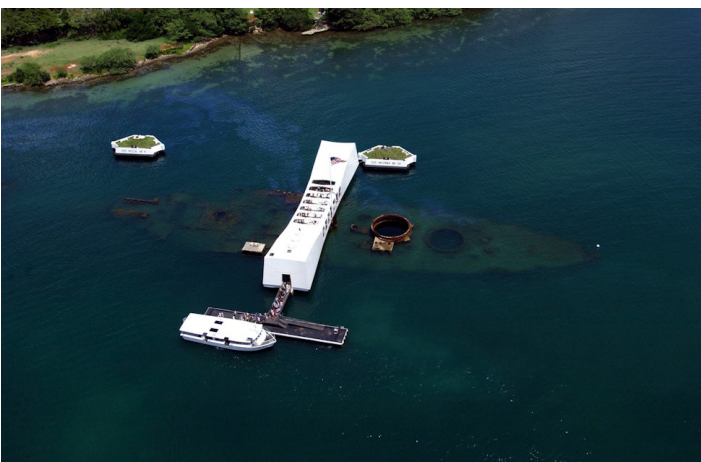
After significant resistance, the widely-hated and opposed Townshend Acts of 1767-68 were mostly repealed by 1770. However, an import duty on tea was retained in order to reaffirm that Parliament continued to hold authority to tax the colonies, per the Declaratory Act of 1766, which claimed power over the colonies "in all cases whatsoever."

The colonists were well aware of the situation, and despite the lower prices, they vehemently opposed the Tea Act because of this assertion of parliamentary power.

Benjamin Franklin summed up colonial grievances in a letter to Thomas Cushing.

"It was thought at the Beginning of the Session, that the American Duty on Tea would be taken off. But now the Scheme is, to take off as much Duty here as will make Tea cheaper in America than Foreigners can supply us; and continue the Duty there to keep up the Exercise of the Right. They have no Idea that any People can act from any Principle but that of Interest; and they believe that 3d. in a Pound of Tea, of which one does not drink perhaps 10 lb in a Year, is sufficient to overcome all the Patriotism of an American!"  
[Emphasis added]

In a letter to Franklin later that year, Cushing agreed.



“I cannot well Conceive of any one measure that would tend more Effectually to unite the Colonies than the present Act empowering the East india Company to Export their Tea to America.”

Franklin emphasized the fundamental dispute between Britain and her colonies. By granting an exclusive tax break to the East India Company, but still maintaining part of the Townshend duties, Parliament was able to “keep up the exercise” of its claimed authority under the Declaratory Act.

## RESPONSE

News of the Tea Act reached the colonies in October 1773, along with reports that shipments of tea were en route.

On October 11, Thomas Mifflin, writing under the pen name Scaevola, published a widely distributed pamphlet titled “By Uniting We Stand – By Dividing We Fall.” Scaevola was a prominent Roman jurist and one of the originators of civil law. For a number of years, he was “Tribune of the Plebs,” the first office of the Roman state that was open to commoners, and considered the most important check on the power of the Roman Senate and magistrates.

Mifflin addressed the letter to East India Company agents in Philadelphia, “You are marked out as political Bombardiers to demolish the fair structure of American liberty.”

He also warned that “the eyes of ALL” were fixed on them, and in comparing the Tea Act to the hated Stamp Act, argued that it didn’t differ “in one single point.”

“If there be any difference . . . the Stamp Act was sensibly felt by all ranks of people; but the Tea Act [is] more insidious in its operation . . . Under the first, no man could transfer his property; . . . even read a newspaper without seeing and feeling the detestable imposition . . . under the Tea Law, the duty is afterwards laid on the article, and becomes so blended with the price of it, that, although every man who purchases tea imported from Britain must pay the duty; yet, every man does not know it, and may therefore not object to it.”

The pamphlet was later printed by newspapers, including the Boston Gazette, and Country Journal on Oct. 25, 1773.

Five days later, a town meeting convened in the Philadelphia State House (known today as

Independence Hall). Led by well-known patriot leaders including Dr. Benjamin Rush, Colonel William Bradford, Thomas Mifflin, Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, and other local leaders and members of the Philadelphia Sons of Liberty, the meeting adopted eight resolutions protesting the Tea Act.

The resolutions first asserted support for natural rights and property rights: “that the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our consent; that the claim of Parliament to tax America is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure.”

From there, the resolutions went on to take the position that such taxation without consent, “has a direct tendency to render assemblies useless and to introduce arbitrary government and slavery.”

The resolutions called the Tea Act “an open attempt to enforce this ministerial plan and a violent attack upon the liberties of America,” asserted, “it is the duty of every American to oppose this attempt,” and that opposition to it “is absolutely necessary to preserve even the shadow of liberty.”

The resolutions effectively called for action to stop East India Tea from being unloaded in the colonies.

“Whoever shall, directly or indirectly, countenance this attempt or in any wise aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the tea sent or to be sent out by the East India Company while it remains subject to the payment of a duty here, is an enemy to his country.”

The principles and strategy employed by the Philadelphia committee were essentially the same as those taken by Patrick Henry in his resolutions against the Stamp Act.

The resolutions also called for those appointed by the company to receive and sell tea “from a regard to their own characters and the peace and good order of the city and province, immediately to resign their appointment.”

Benjamin Franklin’s Pennsylvania Gazette promptly published the resolutions, marking the first public protest against the Tea Act in any of the Colonies.

## RIPPLE EFFECT

- Continued on Page 6, Before Boston -

- From Page 5, Before Boston -

News of the resolutions soon spread to other colonies.

On October 21, the Committee of Correspondence of Massachusetts sent a letter to other committees of correspondence urging other colonies to take action against the Tea Act.

“We cannot close without mentioning a fresh Instance of the temper & Design of the British Ministry; and that is in allowing the East India Company, with a View of pacifying them, to ship their Teas to America. It is easy to see how aptly this Scheme will serve both to destroy the Trade of the Colonies & increase the revenue. How necessary then is it that Each Colony should take effectual methods to prevent this measure from having its designd Effects.”

On November 5, a town meeting in Boston at Faneuil Hall adopted the Philadelphia resolutions as their own. It declared, “The sense of this town cannot be better expressed than in the words of certain judicious resolves, lately entered into by our worthy brethren, the citizens of Philadelphia.”

Boston wasn’t the only city to affirm the Philadelphia resolutions.

On December 7, the Citizens of Plymouth, Massachusetts, adopted resolutions declaring it their duty to “not only oppose this step as dangerous to the liberty and commerce of this country, but also to aid and support our brethren in their opposition to this, and every other violation of our rights.”

“The dangerous nature and tendency of importing teas here by any person or persons, especially by the India Company, as proposed, subject to a tax upon us without our consent are extremely well expressed by the late judicious resolves of the worthy citizens of Philadelphia.”

### **ACTION**

In a letter dated December 10, Thomas Cushing informed Benjamin Franklin that there was growing sentiment to resist the Tea Act. He pointed out that the law “has greatly alarmed the People here who have had several Meetings upon the Occasion,” and that “they insist upon the Consignee’s sending back the Tea and have determined it shall never be landed or pay any duty here.”

Six days later, members of the Sons of Liberty boarded

three British ships in Boston Harbor and dumped 342 chests of tea into the water.

Just weeks later, a protest in Philadelphia was less violent but arguably more effective.

On Christmas day 1773, the British tea ship Polly commanded by Captain Ayres sailed up the Delaware River toward Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The ship carried a cargo of 697 chests of tea consigned to the Philadelphia Quaker firm of James & Drinker.

On November 27, a letter sent to the Delaware Pilots, who guided oceangoing vessels in and out of the harbor, warned they would receive harsh treatment if they tried to bring in the Polly:

“WE took the Pleasure, some Days since, of kindly admonishing you to do your Duty; if perchance you should meet with the ( Tea, ) Ship Polly, Captain Ayres; a Three Decker which is hourly expected. ... ALL agree, that Tar and Feathers will be his Portion, who pilots her into this Harbour. And we will answer for ourselves, that, whoever is committed to us, as an Offender against the Rights of America, will experience the utmost Exertion of our Abilities; as THE COMMITTEE FOR TARRING AND FEATHERING.”

When the ship got close, it was intercepted nearby in Chester, Pennsylvania, and Captain Ayers was escorted to Philadelphia by several city leaders. On Dec. 27, over 6,000 people met at Independence Hall to discuss how to proceed. At the time, it was the largest gathering held in the colonies.

The meeting decided to order the ship to return to England without unloading its cargo and passed resolutions stating “the tea... shall not be landed” and “Capt. Ayres shall carry back the tea immediately.”

Ayres agreed, probably influenced by a broadside published by the “Committee on Tarring and Feathering.”

“What think you Captain, of a Halter around your Neck—ten Gallons of liquid Tar decanted on your Pate—with the Feathers of a dozen wild Geese laid over that to enliven your Appearance?

Only think seriously of this—and fly to the Place from whence you came—fly without Hesitation—without the Formality of a Protest—and above all, Captain Ayres let us advise you to fly without the wild Geese Feathers.”

The resolutions of December 27 also expressed full support for the actions resisting the landing of tea in



Boston and elsewhere.

“This assembly highly approve of the conduct and spirit of the people of New York, Charles-Town, and Boston, and return their hearty thanks to the people of Boston for their resolution in destroying the Tea rather than suffering it to be landed.”

### AFTERMATH

The British responded to the Boston Tea Party by passing the “Coercive Acts” to punish the colonies – particularly Massachusetts. These included the Boston Port Act closing the Boston Port, the Massachusetts Government Act stripping virtually all authority from the colonial government, the Administration of Justice Act stripping authority from local courts and authorizing trials to be held in Great Britain instead of Massachusetts, and the Quartering Act allowing British troops to take over private buildings.

Rather than causing division and isolating Massachusetts, Britain’s heavy hand further united the colonies. Committees of correspondence began coordinating organized resistance throughout the colonies leading to the First Continental Congress and ultimately the Declaration of Independence.

Years later in an 1809 conversation, Benjamin Rush and John Adams credited the Philadelphia resolutions for sparking the movement toward independence, saying “the active business of the American Revolution began in Philadelphia.”

“The flame kindred on that day soon extended to Boston & gradually spread throughout the whole Continent. It was the first throe of that Convulsion which delivered great Britain of the United states.”

As the British clamped down on the colonies in the wake of the tea parties, Benjamin Franklin seemed to understand the gravity of the moment. In a public letter published by a London newspaper, Benjamin Franklin protested the measures, asserting that Parliament “appear to be no better acquainted with their History or Constitution than they are with the Inhabitants of the Moon.”

Franklin went on to warn, “You may reduce their Cities to Ashes; but the Flame of Liberty in North America shall not be extinguished. Cruelty and Oppression and Revenge shall only serve as Oil to increase the Fire. A great Country of hardy Peasants is not to be subdued. In the Grave which we dig for the Inhabitants of Boston, Confidence and Friendship

shall expire, Commerce and Peace shall rest together.”

<https://tenthamendmentcenter.com/2024/10/16/before-boston-the-tea-revolt-that-began-in-philadelphia/>

## Important Dates in History

- Dec 4: Washington bids farewell to his officers in New York City 1783
- Dec 5–7: Americans repulse British at Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania 1777
- Dec 11: Virginia and NC patriots rout Loyalist troops and burn Norfolk 1775
- Dec 13: U.S. National Guard created 1636
- Dec 14: British leave Charleston, SC 1782
- Dec 14: George Washington dies at Mt. Vernon 1799
- Dec 15: Last State Signed the Bill of Rights 1791
- Dec 16: Boston Tea Party 1773
- Dec 19: Washington and his army winter in Valley Forge 1777
- Dec 20: U.S. Space Force created 2019
- Dec 22: Colonel Thomson with rangers and militia capture Loyalists at Great Canebrake, SC 1775
- Dec 22: Continental Navy Created 1775
- Dec 23: Washington Resigns as Commander in Annapolis, MD 1783
- Dec 26: Battle of Trenton 1776
- Dec 29: The British occupy Savannah 1778
- Dec 30–31: American forces under Benedict Arnold fail to seize Quebec 1775

## Birthday’s

Lee Viorel	12-8
Harrison Philbrick	12-15
John Angst	12-17
Colby Jones	12-19
Steven Rinker	12-20
Ronald Hicks	12-21
Ricky Pirch	12-21
Caden Frederick	12-23
Jimmie Burks	12-25
John Allen	12-28
Matthew Brunner	12-28
Fredric McKinney	12-29
Jeremy Burks	12-30

## Profiles of Valor: Farewell Col Bud Anderson (USAF)



Blue skies and tailwinds to the last member of the World War II Triple Ace Club.

by Mark Alexander

The nose art “Old Crow” on iconic P-51 Mustangs flying at air shows today is immediately recognizable by aviation enthusiasts and historians as the name then-Capt Clarence “Bud” Anderson gave to all the planes he flew during his 30-year military career. In the European Theater during World War II, that would include his P-39 with the 363rd Fighter Squadron, three P-51Bs for combat tours with the 357th Fighter Group, and his 357th Fighter Group P-51D. In Vietnam, Bud flew combat missions in his “Old Crow II” F-105D as commander of the 355th TFW at Takhli Royal Thai AFB, Thailand.

Bud was a farm boy raised in New Castle, California, by teetotaling parents, so in some circles, he said “Old Crow” referenced “the smartest bird in the sky,” but all who knew him understood it was the brand of the cheapest Kentucky straight bourbon whiskey available at the time, his favorite.

When Bud was seven, his father arranged his first ride — it was in an open-cockpit Stearman PT-17 biplane. He was hooked. He learned to fly in 1941, his first year in college. But prompted by the attack on Pearl Harbor, in January 1942, he enlisted with the U.S. Army Air Forces, earning his wings in September.

Ahead of D-Day, he deployed to Europe, where he would serve two tours, primarily escorting and defending heavy bombers against the Nazi Luftwaffe. He flew his first mission in February of ‘44 and earned his first confirmed kill on March 8, a Messerschmitt Bf 109 that was attacking an ailing B-17 Flying Fortress. He recalled: “We were heading home, three or four guys, with [1st Lt. John England] along with us. We saw a Boeing B-17 below us, smoking, so we were

headed over there when three Messerschmitt 109s came up. They didn’t even see us. We cut them off at the pass, and I saw one and said, ‘This one’s mine.’ I wanted one bad.”

As the two engaged in concentric circles, Bud says: “It’s hard to get a shot in at 90 degrees. I was pulling a lot of Gs. I fired blind, and when he next came in view, black smoke was coming out — I got him in the coolant system. He went up and bailed out.” Bud’s wingman declared: “Best shooting I’ve ever seen in my life! He hit that son of a b\*\*\*h out there at over 40 degrees!”

His second Bf 109 kill was a month later, along with a Heinkel He 111 heavy bomber. His fifth shoot-down was another Bf 109 over Frankfurt on May 12, making Bud an Ace. In the next two weeks, he took down three more enemy aircraft and, in June, shot down three Focke-Wulf Fw 190s, confirming him as a Double Ace. He scored his 12th kill in July and then took some much-needed R&R. Returning to the 357th in November, over the next 45 days, he shot down four more Fw 190s, becoming a Triple Ace plus one.

Notably, he became close friends with renowned fighter and test pilot Chuck Yeager, who also flew P-51s with the 357th. As he and Chuck were joy-flying over Switzerland in January 1945, he lamented missing out on a big day in the sky: “When I learned that while we were joyriding over the Alps, the rest of the 357th had scored a one-day record of 56.5 shoot-downs, I got sick!”

Yeager would write later, “On the ground, he was the nicest person you’d ever know, but in the sky, those damned Germans must’ve thought they were up against Frankenstein or the Wolfman; [Bud] would hammer them into the ground, dive with them into the damned grave, if necessary, to destroy them.” He added, “Bud was the best fighter pilot I’ve ever seen.”

Bud flew a total of 116 combat missions totaling 480 hours without ever taking a hit. But of the 28 pilots who deployed with him in Europe, half were either killed or became POWs by the end of the war. He lamented: “You come home and there’s an empty bunk over there at night. Each guy had to figure out how to cope with that. Some guys just could pull the shade down and ignore it. Some people would not make friends — close friends — because of it.”

He was promoted to Major at the end of his second tour, and the 357th FG was credited with 609 enemy

aircraft kills, producing 42 Aces — more than any other fighter group, with Bud Anderson leading the pack. Bud talks about his combat missions here: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9nl\\_vUtgyA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9nl_vUtgyA)

For the record, 1,283 American pilots became fighter Aces during World War II. That would include famed Medal of Honor recipient Marine Maj Joe Foss. He matched the 26 kill record held by America's top World War I ace, Eddie Rickenbacker, who was an inspiration for Bud Anderson. Foss became America's first "ace-of-aces" in World War II.

After World War II, Bud married his sweetheart Eleanor Cosby, and they were together for 70 years until her death in 2015.

He served with many Air Force commands, including command of an F-86 squadron during the Korean War, concluding his combat tour in Vietnam commanding the 355th TFW. He retired in 1972 as a Colonel and logged more than 7,500 hours in more than 100 types of aircraft over the course of his career. He then had a second career as a manager with the McDonnell Aircraft Company's Flight Test Facility at Edwards AFB until 1998.

Among his military decorations are the Legion of Merit (2), Distinguished Flying Cross (5), Bronze Star Medal, and Air Medal (16). His first Distinguished Flying Cross citation notes: "For extraordinary achievement and heroism in aerial combat and the destruction of three enemy airplanes over enemy occupied Continental Europe. The skillful and zealous manner in which Captain Anderson has sought out the enemy and destroyed him, his devotion to duty and courage under all conditions serve as an inspiration to his fellow flyers. His actions on all these occasions reflect the highest credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States."

In 2022, on his 100th birthday, Bud Anderson was promoted to the honorary rank of Brigadier General by Air Force Chief of Staff Gen Charles Brown.

This week, Bud took off for the last time, after 102 years of life. He is remembered fondly by all who knew him for his infectious enthusiasm, determination, and optimism.

An inscribed copy of his 1990 memoir, *To Fly and Fight: Memoirs of a Triple Ace*, sits next to me as a source for this tribute. When contemplating the heroic service of such men, it is always a blessing to have an abundance of their own words.

Bud Anderson: Your example of valor — a humble American Patriot defending Liberty for all above and beyond the call of duty, and in disregard for the peril to your own life — is eternal. Blue skies and tailwinds, sir, ceiling and visibility unlimited! We are humbled by your service, and lifting up your family in prayer.

This upcoming Memorial Day, as Ronald Reagan noted in a Memorial Day address four decades ago, "Let us pledge that their lives, their sacrifices, their valor shall be justified and remembered for as long as God gives life to this nation."

"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/107085?mailing\\_id=8361&subscription\\_uuid=b6666ccb-7d37-4607-b40f-88d0603e9482&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=pp\\_email.8361&utm\\_campaign=snapshot&utm\\_content=body](https://patriotpost.us/alexander/107085?mailing_id=8361&subscription_uuid=b6666ccb-7d37-4607-b40f-88d0603e9482&utm_medium=email&utm_source=pp_email.8361&utm_campaign=snapshot&utm_content=body)



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.



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.

**National Society**  
of the  
**Sons of the American Revolution**



**PROCLAMATION**  
**2024 Wreaths Across America**

**WHEREAS**, the organization Wreaths Across America coordinates wreath-laying ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery, as well as at more than 4,600 additional locations in all 50 states, at sea and abroad; and,

**WHEREAS**, the mission of Wreaths Across America is to remember the fallen, honor those who serve and teach our children the value of freedom; and

**WHEREAS**, Wreaths Across America has chosen “**LIVE WITH PURPOSE**” as its 2024 theme to encourage youth to get involved in their own communities to serve in even small ways that can make a big impact; and,

**WHEREAS**, one of the patriotic, historical, and education purposes of the Sons of the American Revolution is “to perpetuate the memory of those individuals who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people;” and,

**WHEREAS**, the Sons of the American Revolution seeks to foster cooperative arrangements with patriotic organizations such as Wreaths Across America in pursuit of our common goals to honor, respect, and support veterans, and to inspire our communities to “a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers;” and,

**WHEREAS**, Saturday, December 14, 2024, has been designated by the Wreaths Across America organization as the date for these wreath laying ceremonies to occur;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, I, Darryl S. Addington, President General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, encourage all Compatriots to join with Wreaths Across America and other patriotic, community, and veteran's organizations, on Saturday, December 14, 2024 to participate in wreath-laying ceremonies and activities in their communities and to help youth **LIVE WITH PURPOSE**.



Darryl S. Addington  
President General, 2024-2025

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution this tenth day of December, two thousand twenty-four and the two hundred and forty-ninth year of the signing of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America.

# Ozark Mountain Chapter Sons of The American Revolution Slate of Officers 2025

Past President	Charles McMillan
President	J. Howard Fisk
1 <sup>st</sup> Vice President	Gerald McCoy
2 <sup>nd</sup> Vice President	Keith Jones
Treasurer	Ben Edmondson
Secretary	Don King
Historian	Jeff Settle
Genealogist	Steve Perkins
Registrar	Steve Perkins
Sargeant at Arms	Dan Piedlow
Chancellor	Gary Bishop
Chaplain	Dan Philbrick
Editor	Dan Piedlow

Presented to the Ozark Mountain Chapter at the regular chapter meeting on December 21, 2024.

By: Gary Gift

# Awards and Events

An uncommonly warm day, this past December 7, was welcomed by the Ozark Mountain chapter-MOSSAR where, at 12:45 p.m., they held its annual remembrance ceremony at the Pearl Harbor Memorial in the Springfield National Cemetery. A day in 1941 which shall be remembered forever in a country that loves its freedom, and enjoys the liberties preserved by all veterans, regardless of where, when, and how served. It is a simple ceremony, attended only by the chapter members, and concluded with the ringing of the End of Watch bell, Recessional, and Benediction. As the ceremony narration stated, from the docks of Pearl Harbor to the beaches of Normandy, far around the world, brave patriots have served their country and defended the values that sustained and preserved more than most will ever know.

135th Army National Guard Bear Brass Band...

For the last two years this band has graced us with their playing at our Memorial Day event that the Ozark Mountain Chapter has hosted.

OMC President Charles McMillan wanted to present them with a Sons of the American Revolution Certificate of Appreciation.

On December 15th, Col. John Hathcock (ret) and President McMillan presented 10 certificates to the band members at their annual Christmas dinner.

It was nice to hear the whole band play before the dinner and our presentations.

Sgt. Michael Rice has forwarded my request for them to play on the 26th of May 2025 Memorial Day Event. Mark your calendar now and support your Chapter and the 135th Brass Band.



# Awards and Events

## Wreaths Across America

The Ozark Mountain Chapter (MOSSAR) joined the Taneycomo DAR chapter Saturday, December 14, at Snapp Cemetery near Forsyth Missouri, to lay wreaths and honor the United States military service branches. This is a small rural cemetery, yet has a surprisingly large number of veterans buried within. Chapter Color Guard provided a musket salute at the conclusion of the ceremony. Steve Perkins, State Color Guard Commander, read a proclamation that blended SAR and DAR sentiments about remembering our veterans, and to encourage today's youth to Live With Purpose.



Photos by Dan Piedlow L-R: Dan Piedlow Jr, Dan McMurray, Ken Lawrence, Don Higginson, Steve Perkins.



Musket volley by Piedlow & Higginson to firing commands by Steve Perkins.



Wreaths laid for service branches, POW-MIA, et al., by JROTC & OMC CG.

## Children of the American Revolution Dinner 2024

It was the Chapter's honor to host the Junior President of the C.A.R. this year. It is a tradition established several years ago and hopefully will continue in the future.

Our future (DAR and SAR) depends on our youth being interested in America's History. Interested enough that they want to preserve it by taking on leadership roles within an organization such as C.A.R.

This year's President, Katie Schaer, resides in Parkville, MO. Katie and her mother, Gina, made the trip to be our guest of honor at the dinner and to be our speaker at the General Membership meeting on the 21st of December.

This is the second year I have been the master of ceremonies for this event and the first year I requested the Rachel Donelson D.A.R. Chapter present a skit for our enjoyment. This year, I asked for a Speaker from the C.A.R., and Elisa Leighton, 1st Senior VP, and attorney, spoke on how D.A.R. and C.A.R. are interwoven and work so well together.

I presented Elisa with a Certificate of Appreciation from the Chapter. We learned a lot from her presentation.



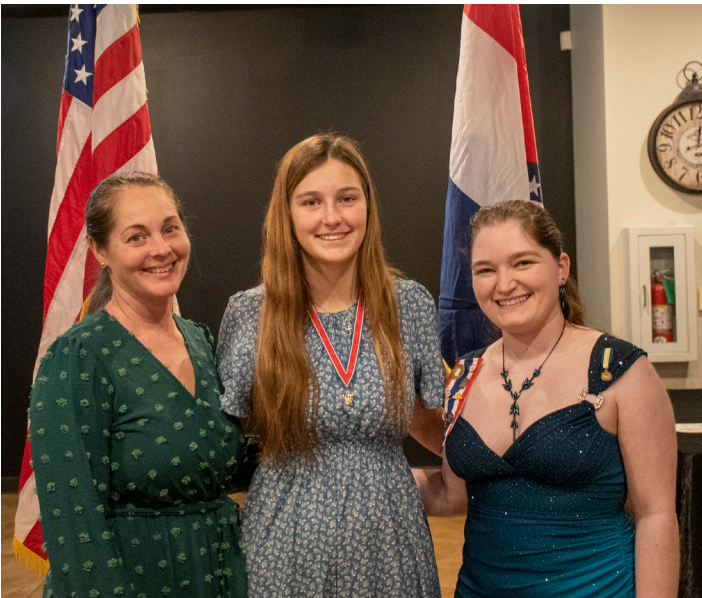
# Awards and Events



OMC President Charles McMillan presenting a Certificate of Appreciation to CAR Senior 1st VP Elisa Lighton at the CAR Dinner on December 20.



Participants at the OMC Wreaths Across America at the Springfield National Cemetery. (L-R) MOSSAR First Lady Marilyn Henry, MOSSAR President Gene Henry, OMC Compatriots Samuel Freeman, Steve Perkins, Ben Edmondson, Ken Lawrence, and CAR Senior 1st VP Elisa Lighton.



Gina Schaer, CAR Junior President Katie Schaer, and CAR Senior 1st VP Elisa Lighton at the CAR Dinner on December 20.



MOSSAR First Lady (and MOSSAR Auxiliary President) Marilyn Henry, and MOSSAR President Gene Henry.



# Awards and Events

The following pictures are from the monthly meeting that was held on December 21st.



CAR Jr. President Katie Schaer was the guest speaker. Her talk was on her veterans project, "Housing for Heros."



OMC President Charles McMillan (R) presenting a Certificate of Appreciation to CAR Jr. President Katie Schaer.



Compatriots who were inducted into the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR during the December meeting.



New Compatriots (L-R) Ronald Hicks, and John Hicks.

# Awards and Events



New Compatriot Jackie Robinson and family.



New Compatriot Bryan Hood.



New Compatriots Joseph Walker (L), and Eli Harris (R), with family.



New Compatriot Ryan Wallace.



New Compatriot Gerald Hill being presented with his document by OMC Compatriot Gerald McCoy.



# Awards and Events



New Compatriot Kyle Wyatt.



Compatriot Dan McMurray presenting Compatriot Gary Gift with the Outstanding Veteran Compatriot Medal and Certificate.



OMC President Charles McMillan (R) presenting MOSSAR President Gene Henry with an Honorary Membership Certificate into the Ozark Mountain Chapter.



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.

## This Day In History December 25, 336 AD

The first documented celebration of Christmas took place in Rome. Though Christianity had not yet become the dominant religion, this event marked a significant shift toward its acceptance and spread throughout the Roman Empire. The date of December 25 was eventually adopted worldwide as the day to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ.

# Upcoming Events



Tuesday, January 7, at 6:30 P.M., the Ozark Mountain Chapter monthly Chapter Executive Committee meeting will be held at Steve Perkins home. All members are welcome to attend.



Saturday, January 18, at 9:30 A.M., the Ozark Mountain Chapter monthly meeting will be at Ozark Technical College, in the Artium, at 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield. All are welcome to attend.



Saturday, January 25, at 10:00 A.M., the quarterly meeting of the officers of Missouri Society SAR will be held at 700 Southwest Blvd., Jefferson City, MO 65109



Wednesday, January 29, at 6:30 P.M., the OMC will be presenting the next installment of History Explorers at the Brentwood Schweitzer Branch Library, 2214 S. Brentwood Blvd., Springfield. All are welcome to attend and learn a little more about history.



Tuesday, February 4, at 6:30 P.M., the Ozark Mountain Chapter monthly Chapter Executive Committee meeting will be held at Steve Perkins home. All members are welcome to attend.