



The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter



January 2025

Volume 45 Issue 1

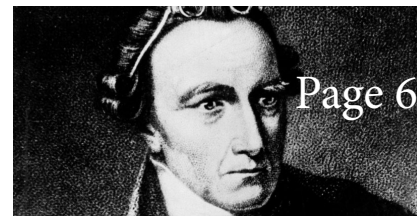


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Contents

VOLUME 45 ISSUE 1



- 2 Joseph Warren's Final Oration: Against Standing Armies and Arbitrary Power
- 4 SAR University
- 4 National Medal of Honor Day
- 6 Patrick Henry's Famous Speech Inspired Americans to Fight for Liberty 250 Years Ago
- 8 This Day in History

IN EVERY ISSUE

- 1 Presidents Message
- 5 Important Dates in History
- 8 Meeting Minutes
- 9 Awards and Events
- 10 Birthday's
- 12 Upcoming Events

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
Vietnam Veteran's Day Ceremony at VFW Post 639.



Photographs provided by: Daniel Piedlow, Margaret Swales,
Editor: Daniel Piedlow



The President's Message

By President J. Howard Fisk

Good day Compatriots,

Please note that the April meeting will be conducted at Phelps Grove Park near the pavilion on the east side of the park. This is west of the Springfield Art Museum and west of National; you can turn west at the Mexican Villa onto Brookside which takes you to the park. We will not meet at Ozarks Tech for any reason on that day. Our next meeting date we will attend a brief meeting there at 9:30 AM, then a public celebration of Patriots Day followed by our Color Guard marching to the nearby Concord Bridge where they will smoke up the sky with a volley fired from a colonial musket. Join us for this milestone event marking the first conflict of the Minutemen versus the British regulars.

On Patriots Day a contingency of our Color Guard will also be at Lexington and Concord with the SAR National Color Guard; as a member of the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR Color Guard you have the opportunity to participate in many Missouri and National events. Our local members have traveled all across America and abroad to participate in significant patriot events that are only available to SAR Color Guard members.

As we are swept out of March by brisk winds and many important ceremonies, I remind everyone that Spring has just begun. Please check the calendar first thing so that you know when everything is happening

and clear your calendar to attend many upcoming events. As members you have an obligation to support these events, even though you may not be able to attend all of them. Come along and help us with ceremonies and remember that you don't have to be in colonial uniform to help, you can carry a wreath, a flag, hand out programs or many other things that make the ceremony important.

I know that we are all proud of the Compatriots who report for duty in a blue blazer and gray slacks to help our Colonial Color Guard execute 60 or more ceremonies each year. On Tuesday I am going to an Eagle Scout ceremony by myself in a blue blazer uniform. This is not unusual, because we have so many requests for service that we have to spread our members over many different ceremony locations. Veterans Day and the 4th of July are dates that we have several ceremonial events in one day and we are fortunate to be able to manage them all.

Friends, I look forward to seeing you on the ground at these events; remember that these events are all available for your participation. If you do not have a colonial uniform, a blue blazer with gray slacks, collared shirt and tie is all that we require. An example is the OMC Color Guard members who will be celebrating Congressional Medal of Honor recipients at the Truman Museum and Library in Independence on April 19th.

Come join the fun and bring your family to enjoy Patriots Day.

J. Howard Fisk, President
Minuteman 2024



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.

Joseph Warren's Final Oration: Against Standing Armies and Arbitrary Power

By: Michael Boldin

"Act worthy of yourselves."

That's how the great patriot and Revolutionary War hero Dr. Joseph Warren urged the people to commemorate the Boston Massacre, which happened today in history – March 5, 1770.

In the face of a standing army occupier – and direct threats to his own life – Warren pressed the people to stand firm for liberty in the face of the mighty British Empire, "until tyranny is trodden under foot."

The Massacre in Boston did a great deal to solidify opposition to arbitrary, centralized power – and permanent standing armies. For many years, it was commemorated as a solemn public holiday in Boston, with speeches from prominent patriots like John Hancock, James Lovell and others.

Joseph Warren delivered the oration in 1772 – and was the only person ever chosen to give the speech a second time, on March 6, 1775. Since March 5 fell on a Sunday that year, the event was held the next day.

Tensions were boiling in '75 – just weeks before Lexington and Concord, and the city was once-again filled with British regulars in the aftermath of the Coercive Acts of the previous year.

It's likely that Samuel Adams tapped Warren to give the speech this year, understanding that if there was trouble, someone of Joseph's experience and resolve would be needed in the pulpit.

They all knew that the British regulars present were going to resent an oration whose purpose was, as Adams wrote to Richard Henry Lee, "to commemorate a massacre perpetuated by soldiers and to show the danger of standing armies."

Nearly 5,000 people packed the event in and around the Old South Meeting House, with as many as 300 British officers in attendance as well. Because of the crowds, Warren had to enter the pulpit by climbing up a ladder and through a window.

And his speech, which was delivered two weeks before Patrick Henry's more famous "Liberty or Death" speech in Virginia, showed that he and the people of Boston would not be intimidated, even with

the British forces in their midst.

"Our country is in danger, but not to be despaired of. Our enemies are numerous and powerful; but we have many friends, determining to be free, and heaven and earth will aid the resolution. On you depend the fortunes of America. You are to decide the important question, on which rest the happiness and liberty of millions yet unborn. Act worthy of yourselves."

But before getting to that message, Warren first started – as he also emphasized in 1772 – with a message of natural rights – and property rights.

"THAT personal freedom is the natural right of every man; and that property or an exclusive right to dispose of what he has honestly acquired by his own labor, necessarily arises therefrom, are truths which common sense has placed beyond the reach of contradiction."

He then went through a brief history of the colony – how the people braved unknown dangers to travel across the ocean to a new land, a dangerous wilderness – "determined to find a place in which they might enjoy their freedom, or perish in the glorious attempt."

It was arbitrary power – later listed as one of the "injuries and usurpations" in the Declaration of Independence – which Warren described as a fate worse than death:

"But savages, and death with torture were far less terrible than slavery: nothing was so much the object of their abhorrence as a tyrant's power: they knew that it was more safe to dwell with man in his most unpolished state, -than in a country where arbitrary power prevails."

Warren then pointed out that the British mostly left the people of the colony alone – until, of course, they realized the great success that was unfolding, and only after settlers had done all of the hard work of establishing it:

"But when, at an infinite expense of toil and blood, this widely extended continent had been cultivated and defended: when the hardy adventurers justly expected that they and their descendants should peaceably have enjoyed the harvest of those fields which they had sown, and the fruit of those vineyards which they had planted; this country was then thought worthy the attention of the British ministry"

It was ultimately a change in policy by the British that caused the conflict – and like so many tyrants throughout history, force was their only way forward:

“When the measures of administration had disgusted the colonies to the highest degree, and the people of Great Britain had, by artifice and falsehood, been irritated against America, an army was sent over to enforce submission to certain acts of the British parliament, which reason scorned to countenance, and which placemen and pensioners were found unable to support.”

He, like the other Sons of Liberty and many other residents of Boston – understood where this would lead, and the unsurprising result was the bloody day on “the FIFTH of MARCH”

“And it is further certain, from a consideration of the nature of mankind, as well as from constant experience, that standing armies always endanger the liberty of the subject. But when the people on the one part, considered the army as sent to enslave them, and the army on the other, were taught to look on the people as in a state of rebellion, it was but just to fear the most disagreeable consequences. Our fears, we have seen, were but too well grounded.”

Even in the face of this, he urged restraint – and peace, “stain not your weapons with the blood of Britons,” because “revenge is far beneath the noble mind.”

Instead, he called on the British to leave – and if they did, that would be the end of the story.

“The storm subsides; a solemn pause ensues; you spare, upon condition they depart. They go; they quit your city; they no more shall give offence. Thus closes the important drama.”

But that didn’t mean Warren was afraid of a fight – even with an opponent far more powerful than any other on earth. And like Patrick Henry in the weeks to follow, Warren knew the choice was liberty or death.

“Our streets are again filled with armed men; our harbour is crowded with ships of war; but these cannot intimidate us; our liberty must be preserved; it is far dearer than life, we hold it even dear as our allegiance; we must defend it against the attacks of friends as well as enemies; we cannot suffer even Britons to ravish it from us.”

For Warren, anything less than taking a stand was an affront to the gift of freedom the people had been

given:

“The man who meanly will submit to wear a shackle, contemns the noblest gift of heaven, and impiously affronts the God that made him free.”

He understood that the British were incredibly powerful, but, he told the people, “let not even this discourage you.”

“I know you want not zeal or fortitude. You will maintain your rights or perish in the generous struggle. However, difficult the combat, you never will decline it when freedom is the prize.”

Warren again called for peace and unity with the British – with a caveat, of course:

“But if these pacific measures are ineffectual, and it appears that the only way to safety, is through fields of blood, I know you will not turn your faces from your foes, but will, undauntedly, press forward, until tyranny is trodden under foot, and you have fixed your adored goddess Liberty, fast by a Brunswick’s side, on the American throne.”

Just weeks later, it was Joseph Warren who sent Paul Revere on his famous midnight ride – along with William Dawes and one other – to warn that the “British are coming...”

The following day, Warren fought alongside the militia, personally leading multiple attacks on British troops as they retreated from Concord to Boston. He was almost killed that day – and supposedly said “I will either see my country free, or shed my last drop of blood to make her so”

Tragically, that is what happened soon after during the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Although he had been appointed a major general by the Massachusetts Provincial Congress just days earlier, Warren insisted on fighting with the volunteers in the fiercest and most dangerous part of the battle. Although the patriots inflicted heavy casualties on the British, they were outnumbered at least two to one and eventually had to retreat.

It was then – when most were out of ammunition – that Warren was recognized by a British officer, and was quickly killed by a musket ball to the head. That scene was immortalized by John Trumbull in his iconic painting, The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker’s Hill.

- Continued on Page 4, Warren -

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Joseph Warren was a man who put his money where his mouth was – like few others in history. Today, we honor him as a true American hero.

<https://tenthamendmentcenter.com/2025/03/05/joseph-warrens-final-oration-against-standing-armies-and-arbitrary-power/>

SAR University

<https://www.sar.org/sar-university/>

Compatriots, there is an exciting opportunity for you to take an online course(s) that is free and tells you about the SAR, like General Training, Officer Training and more.

The link above will allow you to click on the yellow rectangle that says **SAR UNIVERSITY**

From there you can choose your area of interest.

Every Chapter Officer should take the course... they include President, VP, Secretary, Treasurer, Chaplain, Registrar, Historian etc.

Under the **General Training** drop down box you can do your Youth Protection Training course.

You have the option of printing a course completion certificate when you pass each section.

I repeated the test when I didn't score 100%... Going over the test answers is a teaching/learning tool as well.

When you start the subject it gives you the opportunity to register... this is very important and needs to be done for each subject. This will ensure that you get the credit for the training.



National Medal of Honor Day

"Honor, justice, and humanity, forbid us tamely to surrender that freedom which we received from our gallant ancestors, and which our innocent posterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding generations to that wretchedness which inevitably awaits them if we basely entail hereditary bondage on them." — Thomas Jefferson (1775)



In 1787, George Washington and the Constitutional Convention delegates composed this preamble: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

For all Americans, and especially those of us who have sworn "to support and defend" our Constitution, securing the "blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity" is more than just an aspiration. It is our sacred duty.

March 25 is National Medal of Honor Day — the anniversary observance of the first Medal of Honor recipients. It's an opportunity to recognize all of the recipients of our nation's highest military award and recall their extraordinary service and sacrifice on behalf of their brothers in arms and in defense of American Liberty.

On this day in 1863, Private Jacob Parrott was the first of six men to receive the Medal of Honor for their actions as members of Andrews' Raiders, whose valorous acts on April 12, 1862, were immortalized in print and film as "The Great Locomotive Chase." Those actions occurred just south of Chattanooga, Tennessee, the Birthplace of the Medal of Honor

and home of the National Medal of Honor Heritage Center. The Heritage Center is focused on six character-trait pillars of the Medal of Honor — traits that are common to all recipients: Courage, Sacrifice, Patriotism, Citizenship, Integrity, and Commitment.

Since the first medals were awarded, American presidents and military commanders have, in the name of the United States Congress, presented 3,527 Medals of Honor to 3,508 individuals, including 19 double recipients.

In a nation of some 330 million people, only 71 recipients are living today.

Notably, Chattanooga was also the field of service for the only woman who holds a Medal of Honor, Dr. Mary Walker. Other well-known recipients from our area include World War I's Alvin York, whose life story was immortalized in the film "Sergeant York." More recently, the heroic actions of my old neighbor, World War II veteran Desmond Doss, were featured in the movie "Hacksaw Ridge."



I have profiled several Medal of Honor recipients: Pfc. Desmond Doss (Army), Col. Wesley Fox (Marine Corps), Col. Leo Thorsness (Air Force), and Sgt. Sammy Davis (Army).

In 1992, during Ronald Reagan's final public address, he offered these words about honoring our legacy of Liberty: "My fondest hope for each one of you is that you will love your country not for her power or wealth, but for her selflessness and her idealism. May each of you have the heart to conceive, the understanding to direct, and the hand to execute works that will make the world a little better for your having been here. May all of you as Americans never forget your heroic origins, never fail to seek divine guidance, and never lose your natural, God-given optimism."

I'll leave you with these words, which recipient Kyle Carpenter noted are the foundation for his service

and sacrifice: "Greater love has no one than this: to lay down one's life for one's friends." —John 15:12-14

Semper Vigilans Fortis Paratus et Fidelis

Pro Deo et Libertate — 1776



Important Dates in History

Mar 1: Articles of Confederation ratified 1781

Mar 3: The Continental fleet captures New Providence Island in the Bahamas, U.S. Marines first landing on foreign soil 1776

Mar 5: Boston Massacre 1770

Mar 10: Last Naval Battle of the Revolution 1783

Mar 12: Battle of Guilford Courthouse 1781

Mar 16: James Madison's Birthday 1751

Mar 17: British evacuate Boston; British Navy moves to Halifax, Canada 1776

Mar 18: The Declaratory Act 1766

Mar 22: Stamp Act 1765

Mar 23: Patrick Henry's "Liberty or Death" speech 1775

Mar 24: Quartering Act 1765

Mar 30: New England Restraining Act 1775

Mar 31: Boston Port Act, one of the "Intolerable Acts" 1774



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

Patrick Henry's Famous Speech Inspired Americans to Fight for Liberty 250 Years Ago

By Randy DeSoto



Virginian Patrick Henry delivered one of the most consequential speeches in American history on March 23, 1775 — 250 years ago.

The setting for what became known as his “Liberty or Death” speech was St. John’s Church in Richmond, where the members of the House of Burgesses were meeting in exile, having been disbanded by the King of England’s appointed colonial governor, Lord Dunmore, in May 1774 for what he deemed treasonous activities.

The Virginia Convention — made up primarily of former members of the House of Burgesses, including George Washington, Richard Henry Lee, and Thomas Jefferson among 120 in all — had gathered to decide if the colony should follow the lead of Massachusetts and stand up to British tyranny.

On March 20, 1775, Henry offered three resolutions that called for Virginia to make ready for war by raising and training a militia.

Several delegates thought Henry’s resolutions far too rash. They expressed sentiments along the following lines: “We must give the present crisis more time to resolve itself. Our brethren in Parliament are certainly open to reason. We must not act too quickly, or we will only bring disaster on ourselves and ill will towards the colonies for the generations yet to come. What is being spoken of here is nothing less than treason. Surely, peace should be our chief aim.”

Henry had been hearing these same types of arguments for the past decade, yet the king and Parliament appeared less willing than ever to respect the colonists’ rights as equal British citizens.

He had first become embroiled in the controversy between the Mother country and her colonies in May of 1765 — only days after taking his seat as a new member of the House of Burgesses.

Parliament had just passed the Stamp Act (1765), which placed a tax on all official documents like court papers and deeds but also included taxes on everyday items like newspapers and playing cards. If Parliament was going to make these kinds of unilateral, unprecedented decisions, the colonists thought, it did not bode well for their liberty.

On May 29, 1765, Henry offered his Stamp Act Resolves making the case that neither King George III nor the British Parliament had the authority to impose taxes on the colonists. Only they could do so through their own legislative body. The Magna Carta recognized the principle of no taxation without representation.

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Henry reputedly caused quite a stir when he directed the House’s attention to the past fate of tyrants who had failed to hearken to the voice of those they sought to govern. “Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third ...” The Speaker of the House interrupted Henry with shouts of “Treason, treason!” But Henry completed his sentence, “may profit by their example.” He then declared, “If this be treason, make the most of it!”

The House went wild with excitement. Later in the day, Henry withdrew his remarks, apologizing for perhaps being too zealous in the cause of liberty. Nonetheless, the House voted to adopt his Stamp Act Resolves with some modifications. Nine of the 13 colonies later that year met together in a joint Stamp Act Congress, and that body adopted measures similar to those passed in Virginia.

The strong reaction throughout the colonies caused Parliament to repeal the tax only four months after it came into effect; however, when Parliament announced its nullification within the Declaratory Act (1766), that body stated that it retained “full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America ... in all cases whatsoever. [emphasis added]”

This wording left many colonists believing that,

though they may have just won this battle against the unjust exercise of parliamentary authority, they would lose the war if the act's language were accepted.

Events began to come to a head when Parliament passed the Coercive Acts of 1774, which empowered the British Fleet to blockade Boston Harbor and the Redcoat army to occupy the city and impose martial law in response to the Boston Tea Party.

All these events and others had led to the moment of decision for Virginia's exiled representatives who met in Richmond in March 1775.

Henry rose to address the body, after three days of debating the matter, on March 23, saying while he respected the opinions offered, including those advocating for reconciliation with Britain, "This is no time for ceremony. The question before the House is one of awful moment to this country. For my own part, I consider it as nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery; and in proportion to the magnitude of the subject ought to be the freedom of the debate."

"It is only in this way that we can hope to arrive at truth, and fulfill the great responsibility which we hold to God and our country. Should I keep back my opinions at such a time, through fear of giving offense, I should consider myself as guilty of treason towards my country, and of an act of disloyalty toward the Majesty of Heaven, which I revere above all earthly kings," he continued.

Henry noted, "Mr. President, it is natural to man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth, and listen to the song of that siren till she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men, engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty?"

He went on to argue that given all the events that had transpired over the previous 10 years, what would be the basis of the hope that the king and Parliament would suddenly come to their senses and recognize the colonists' rights?

"Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled that force must be called in to win back our love? Let us not deceive ourselves, sir. These are the implements of war and subjugation; the last arguments to which kings resort," Henry said.

"There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish

to be free — if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending ... we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of hosts is all that is left us!" the delegate called out.

"There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged! Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston! The war is inevitable — and let it come! I repeat it, sir, let it come," Henry said.

He referenced the Bible's book of Jeremiah, saying, "Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace — but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle?"

Henry then uttered the words that made him famous, which clearly had been inspired by Joshua's proclamation to the children of Israel in ancient times: "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

There was a moment of reverent awe before anyone could speak. Several delegates then leapt to their feet and yelled, "To arms!" The assembly proceeded to vote to raise an army and make ready for war. The largest and the most populous of the 13 colonies was now in the fight.

Looking back, it was said of that pivotal meeting in Richmond that the tongue, the pen, and the sword of the Revolution were all present: Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington.

Henry would go on to serve as governor of Virginia during the war, while Jefferson would draft the Continental Congress' Declaration of Independence in 1776, and Washington would become commander in chief of the Continental Army, eventually leading the United States to victory over Great Britain.

https://www.westernjournal.com/patrick-henrys-famous-speech-inspired-americans-fight-liberty-250-years-ago/?utm_source=Email&utm_medium=CTBreaking&utm_campaign=wj-breaking&utm_content=conservative-tribune

Meeting Minutes March 15, 2025

Vice President Gerald McCoy opened the meeting

There were 27 members and 8 visitors in attendance

Chaplain Dan Philbrick gave the invocation

Jeanette Nelson was the featured speaker who gave a presentation on the Founding Foodies

Steve Perkins Gave the Registrars report as follows:

115 paid members, 106 having dual memberships, 9-10 interested, 5 in the process; 5 Junior Members with 2 interested

Ben Edmondson gave the Treasures Report as follows:

Checking Beginning Balance: \$5939.91

Revenue for the month:

4300 New Apps: \$85.00

4400 General Fund Donations: 45.90

Expenses for the Month:

5225 Eagle Scout: \$250.00

5250 EdComm Poster Contest: \$300.00

5245 EdComm Brochure Contest: \$300.00

Net Income (Loss): \$130.90

Total Expenses: \$850.00

Net Income(loss) (\$719.10)

Checking Ending Balance: 5220.81

CFO Beginning Balance: \$10398.45

CFO Income: \$28.88

CFO Withdrawals: \$0.00

Steve Perkins made the following motion:

Move that the Ozark Mountain Chapter Adopt a reinstatement fee of \$10.00 for any member who, by non-payment of dues, lapsed membership to SAR.

Justification: Considerable work is involved in the dues collection process in the last 4 months of the calendar year which begins with:

1. Email Communication requesting dues payment in October
 2. Follow up Communications to determine if
 - (a) Prior communication was received
 - (b) Awareness of dues and amount
 3. Postal, email, and phone
- 8

communications to encourage and remind members to pay dues before 12/31.

This will be in addition to any reinstatement fee levied by the state or national society

Only one Reinstatement fee will be charged upon such action, regardless of the number of years that have passed since the lapse in membership.

Comment: By-laws will be amended at a later date, pursuant to approval of this motion, to include a general explanation of dues collection process, and to codify a reinstatement fee if hereby adopted.

Moved By: Steven Perkins

Seconded by: Ken Lawrence

Approved by a unanimous vote of the members present.

Benediction was given by Chaplain Philbrick

Gerald McCoy led the Recessional

This Day In History

March 4, 1789

The new government under the Constitution met for the first time in New York City. This date marks the formal beginning of the U.S. federal government as outlined in the Constitution.

March 6, 1836

After a 13-day siege, the Mexican army defeated Texan defenders at the Alamo. The loss became a rallying cry for Texans, leading to their victory at San Jacinto and the independence of Texas.

March 10, 1876

Alexander Graham Bell made the first successful telephone call to his assistant, Thomas Watson, saying, "Mr. Watson, come here, I want to see you." This invention revolutionized communication worldwide.

March 16, 1802

President Thomas Jefferson signed legislation establishing West Point as a military academy. West Point has since trained many of the nation's military leaders.

Awards and Events



Compatriot 1st Vice-President Gerald McCoy presenting our guest speaker Jeanette Aiston with a Certificate of Appreciation.



Member Veterans Medals

Two Certificates of Patriotism for Compatriot Bryan Hood, NSSAR # 230912.

Compatriot Hood is now a member of both the SAR SW Asia Service Veterans Corps and the SAR Special Operations Service Veterans Corps and is eligible to wear the SAR War Service Medal with the Global War on Terrorism and Kosovo Service Bars.

Certificate of Patriotism for Compatriot Joseph Walker, NSSAR # 231439.

Compatriot Walker is now a SAR Special Operations Service Veterans Corps member and eligible to wear the SAR War Service Medal.

Patriot Grave Marking Ceremony for Thomas Hash

On Saturday March 15th the OMC Color Guard and members participated with the Alexander McNair Chapter of the DAR in remarking the grave of Patriot Thomas Hash at the Taylor Cemetery in Lawrence Co. Missouri. It had been marked previously by the DAR and the SAR but after being neglected for over three decades the DAR members of the Alexander McNair Chapter and others fantastically cleared, restored, and marked this historic cemetery. Maella Blalock, as Regent of the Alexander McNair Chapter, along with other members led this amazing rededication which included a formal event with the posting of the colors, musket salute, prayers, National Anthem, American Creed, and reading of the history of not only the Patriot Thomas Hash and family but also the founders of the Taylor Cemetery. Patriot Thomas Hash's son Philip Hash was also marked for the first time as a Patriot's Son and his history and participation in the

- Continued on Page 10, Patriot -



Awards and Events

- From Page 9, Patriot -

War of 1812 was presented by MOSSAR Surgeon Norm Knowlton. Three Patriot's Daughters and another Patriot's Son are to be marked in the future. The ceremony concluded with a dedication of a permanent plaque marking the Taylor Cemetery. The property upon which this cemetery exists is owned by Brent Wilmoth and he was present and has been very enthusiastic in restoring and preserving this historic place. Other organizations attended including DAR members of the Rachel Donelson Chapter, SAR member from the Sgt. Ariel Nims Chapter, and family ancestors of Patriot Thomas Hash. Those OMC members present included MOSSAR 1st Vice President Ken Lawrence, MOSSAR Color Guard Commander Steve Perkins, MOSSAR Editor and Photographer Dan Piedlow, MOSSAR Surgeon Dr. Norm Knowlton, OMC Past Presidents Gary Gift and Charles McMillan, Musketeers Don Higgerson and Dan Piedlow Jr., and OMC members Joe Walker, his grandson Eli Harris and Bryan Hood.



Birthday's

Dana Fredrick	3-7
Nicholas Inman	3-11
Daniel Cowin	3-12
Patrick Morrow	3-15
Chase Boggs	3-17
Daniel J. Piedlow	3-27
Matthew Lyons	3-29



Compatriot's Daniel Piedlow (L), and Don Higgerson (R) present the checks for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place in the 5th grade Poster Contest at New Covenant Academy on March 25, 2025.

Awards and Events



OMC Color Guard participated in the National Vietnam Veteran's Day ceremony at the VFW Post 639 on March 29, 2025. Colors were presented by Compatriot's (L - R) Steve Perkins, Dan Philbrick, Ken Lawrence, and Daniel Piedlow. Master of Ceremonys was Compatriot Charles McMillan, and speaker was Mike Goforth, Post Commander.



Compatriot Daniel Piedlow (L), presented the checks for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place for the Brochure Contest at Greenwood Lab School on March 28, 2025.



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.



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

Upcoming Events



Tuesday, April 8 at 6:30 PM, the monthly Chapter Development Committee meeting will be held at Steve Perkins home. All are welcome to attend.



Friday, April 11 at 6:30 PM, the Color Guard will be presenting Colors for the DAR State Conference at the Chateau on the Lake Resort, 415 N. State Highway 265, Branson. Color Guard who plan on attending should arrive at 5:30 PM.



Saturday, April 19 at 9:00 AM, the monthly meeting of the Ozark Mountain Chapter will be held at Phelps Grove Park, 950 E. Bennett St., Springfield. All are welcome to attend.



Saturday, April 19 at 11:00 AM, the Ozark Mountain Chapter will be celebrating the 250th anniversary of the Battles of Lexington and Concord at Phelps Grove Park, 950 E. Bennett St., Springfield. All are welcome to attend and participate in the march to the bridge.



Friday and Saturday, April 25 and 26, the annual Missouri Society Sons of the American Revolution will be meeting at the Holiday Inn Earth City, Missouri, 3400 Rider Trail South, St. Louis, MO. If you are planning on attending, the flier and sign-up sheets are on the following pages.



Monday, April 28 at 9:00 PM, an Honor Flight will be returning to the Springfield Airport, and all are encouraged to show up to support our Veterans.

Upcoming Events



Tuesday, April 29 at 3:00 PM, the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR will be presenting History Explorers: The Battles of Lexington and Concord. The event is at the Schweitzer Brentwood Branch Library, 2214 S. Brentwood Blvd., Springfield. All are welcome and encouraged to attend.



Saturday, May 3 at 8:00 AM, the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR will be conducting a Scouting USA Merit Badge Workshop at the Ozark Technical College, 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield.



Saturday, May 3 at 6:00 PM, the Color Guard will be presenting Colors for The Warriors Journey Gala at the Oasis Hotel and Convention Center, 2546 N. Glenstone Ave, Springfield. All Color Guard who will be assisting in the presentation of the Colors should contact Color Guard Commander Steve Perkins.



Tuesday, May 6 at 6:30 PM, the Chapter Executive meeting will be held at Steve Perkins home. All are welcome to attend.



Saturday, May 17 at 9:30 AM, the monthly meeting of the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR will be in the Atrium at Ozark Technical College, 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield. All are welcome to attend.

2025 Missouri Society SAR

April 25th and 26th

Holiday Inn Earth City

BOOK YOUR GROUP RATE of \$134.00 per night!

START DATE: FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 2025

END DATE: SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 2025

LAST DAY TO BOOK: **APRIL 1st, 2024**

Link is [Here!](#)

(ONCE YOU ENTER THE WEBSITE, PUT IN APRIL 25 TO 26 AND THE RATES WILL SHOW!!)

YOUR SPECIAL GROUP RATE:

\$134.00 PER NIGHT

Holiday Inn

3400 Rider Trail South

Earth City, MO 63045

314-291-6800

Lafayette We are Here!

Lafayette We are Here!



The 2025 Convention of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

April 25 — 26th , 2025 sponsored by Fernando de Leyba Chapter

SAR MEMBER NAME & TITLE:

CHAPTER :

ADDRESS :

PHONE:

E-MAIL :

GUEST NAME & TITLE:

Guest may Join or renew Missouri SAR Auxiliary Membership below

EVENT REGISTRATION-----DUE DATE: APRIL 7th, 2025

Conference Registration Fee: Members Only \$45.00 \$ _____

NO Registration Fees for Guests

Auxiliary Annual Dues \$5.00 \$ _____

Friday Dinner-Opening Session \$45.00 X _____ = \$ _____

Roasted Pork Loin _____ OR Chicken Modiga _____

Saturday Breakfast Buffet \$20.00 X _____ = \$ _____

Saturday Awards Luncheon Buffet \$35.00 X _____ = \$ _____

Saturday Evening Banquet/ Installation Ceremony \$60.00 X _____ = \$ _____

Roasted Prime Rib _____ OR Seared Salmon _____

*Dietary restrictions: ___Diabetic___Gluten Free ___Vegan (advise — Compatriot or Guest) _____

Additional State Convention Support--Optional Donation — to help host chapter cover expenses = \$ _____

TOTAL PAYMENT ENCLOSED \$ _____

Make Checks payable to: Fernando de Leyba Chapter

Hotel Reservations must be made by

Mail to: Daniel Evans Secy/Treasurer FDL

April 1st 2025

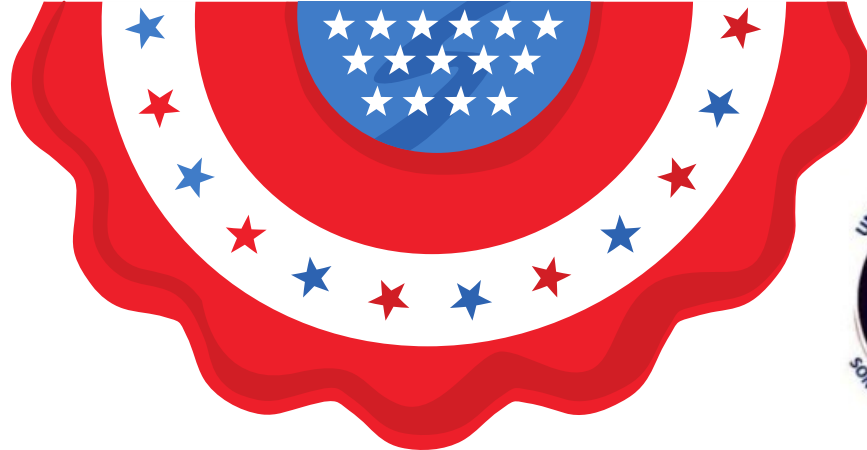
2817 Royallvalley Way, O'Fallon MO 63368-6992

Holiday Inn Riverport, 3400 Rider Trail South

314-406-8466

Earth City, MO 63045 314-291-6800

SEE REGISTRATION FORM



Battle of Fort San Carlos Festival and Grave Marking

**SUNDAY, MAY 25, 2025
STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI**

Plan your stay now in beautiful, historic Ste. Genevieve, the first organized European settlement west of the Mississippi River in present-day Missouri.

Event Schedule

11:30 a.m.

Registration at Guibord-Valle House

Challenge coins & medals available for purchase.

12:30 p.m.

**Militia and Color Guard muster at
Guibord-Valle House**

1 p.m.

Memorial Cemetery Ceremony

Rain location: Ste. Genevieve Catholic Church

**SAR members must
register online to receive
credit. Scan below to visit
the event website:**

**[www.mossar.org/battle-
of-fort-san-carlos/](http://www.mossar.org/battle-of-fort-san-carlos/)**



**Bring your own wreath and receive
a commemorative flag streamer.**

National Color Guard Event - Sons of the American Revolution

Participating Color Guard members must contact State Commander Steve Perkins
to review safety requirements and eligibility for medal qualification: patriotmarcher@fastmail.com



SAVE THE DATE

Saturday

June 14th, 2025



National SAR 250th Commemoration

Birth of the United States Army

and a celebration of

George Washington as Commander-in-Chief

**Special Grave Marking Ceremony for
George and Martha Washington**



250th Ceremony at Mount Vernon

Revolutionary Encampment, Music, Luncheon

National Museum of the U.S. Army Tour

New Revolutionary War 250 Special Exhibit

Gala Dinner Hosted by George Washington

Registration opens the week of April 21