



The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter

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Issue 9



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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

Compatriot Dan Philbrick at the DAR Patriot Grandson Grave Marking. See page #? for more.



Photographs provided by: Daniel Piedlow, Margaret Swales, Norman Knowlton, Dan Piedlow, Jr., Jeff Settle
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."

Dr. Norman Knowlton did the duties of Chaplain today. We appreciate members stepping up to the plate when necessary.

Gary Gift, 1812 Chapter President presented the program on the 1st Continental Congress. Gary is a past OMC/SAR President and we enjoyed his presentation.

New member, Oliver Sappington, was inducted today. He was accompanied by his wife and one of his daughters and grandson. Welcome to your Chapter. Compatriot Keith Jones received the Burt award for volunteering in the Boy Scouts.

Be advised you can make your dues payment online at the OMC/SAR website.

<https://ozarkmountainsar.com>

State President Gene Henry will attend the C.A.R. dinner on the 20th of December and then our membership meeting at the Brentwood Library.



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.

Important Dates in History

Oct 1: British Troops arrive in Boston 1768

Oct 4: Americans driven off at the Battle of Germantown 1777

Oct 7-25: The Stamp Act Congress 1765

Oct 7: Burgoyne loses second battle of Freeman's Farm, NY (at Bemis Heights) 1777

Oct 7: Battle of Kings Mountain 1780

Oct 9: American attempt to recapture Savannah, GA fails 1779

Oct 9: Battle of Yorktown 1781

Oct 10: Point Pleasant Battle (first battle of war) 1774

Oct 11: Benedict Arnold defeated at the Battle of Valcour Island (Lake Champlain) 1776

Oct 13: The U.S. Navy is established 1775

Oct 13: The White House cornerstone was laid 1792

Oct 14: Washington names Nathanael Greene commander of the Southern Army 1780

Oct 17: Burgoyne surrenders to American General Gates at Saratoga, NY 1777

Oct 19: Articles of Capitulation Signed ending war 1781

Oct 20: The Association (prohibition of trade with Great Britain) 1774

Oct 22: Hessian attack on Fort Mercer, NJ repulsed 1777

Oct 24: Galloway's Plan rejected 1774

Oct 28: The Americans retreat from White Plains, New York. British 1776

Oct 30: John Adams Birthday 1735

Birthday's

John Hathcock	10-5
Stephen Brake	10-6
Derrol Hutton	10-7
Guy Mikesell	10-12
Timothy Smith	10-13
William Bishop	10-18
Nicholas Brake	10-18
James Robinette	10-19
Ben Edmondson	10-22
John Charles	10-29
John Jehle	10-29
Jerrold Zimmer	10-29

Profiles of Valor: Eddie Rickenbacker

Know the difference between cowardice and common sense.



Mark Alexander

Rank Abbreviations: <https://www.defense.gov/Resources/Insignia/>

Often, with a Medal of Honor recipient, it is difficult to know where to start when profiling their service record. That would be true of Army Air Corps CPT Edward Rickenbacker, a name every Air Force veteran will recognize.

I have mentioned Rickenbacker previously in a profile of Marine fighter pilot MAJ Joe Foss, one of the 1,283 American pilots who became World War II fighter aces, meaning they had five or more confirmed enemy aircraft kills to their credit. Foss had 26 confirmed kills, putting him on the top 10 “ace of aces” list after he matched the 26-kill record held by Rickenbacker, who was America’s top World War I ace. That record was also matched by another famed Marine fighter pilot, LtCol Gregory “Pappy” Boyington.

Eddie Rickenbacker was a native of Columbus, Ohio, the third of eight children born to Swiss immigrants Lizzie and Wilhelm. His father worked for breweries until starting his own construction business, while his mother took in laundry to make ends meet. Like most young people of his era, Eddie worked after-school jobs when not caring on his family’s small farm, where they raised most of their food.

His childhood was littered with near-death escapades, like running into a burning school to retrieve his jacket and the building almost collapsing on him. He would come to believe that God had saved him from many brushes with death and that he would serve a higher purpose.

His father died when he was only 13, which thrust him into ever-greater responsibilities early in life. He dropped out of seventh grade, lied about his age to avoid child labor laws, and took a variety of jobs,

including one with an automobile manufacturer. After taking a correspondence course in engineering, the company’s chief engineer, Lee Frayer, stewarded his knowledge, giving him more responsibility. Frayer took Eddie to a Vanderbilt Cup race as his riding mechanic, which sparked his interest in racing. A year later, working for Harvey Firestone, he competed in several races until returning with Frayer as a relief driver in the first Indianapolis 500. Over the next decade, he would make a name for himself as a daredevil driver. He would finish the last American racing season before World War I with the Duesenberg team in sixth place on the American Automobile Association’s list of competitors. He earned the nickname “Fast Eddie.”

While in England gearing up to race for the Sunbeam team, he became interested in aviation, watching the Royal Flying Corps. He knew his destiny would be aviation if the U.S. were drawn into the war. In June 1917, he enlisted in the Army in order to serve in France, where he became a driver for senior military officers, including Gen. John J. Pershing. With the assistance of one of those officers, CPT James Miller, he gained entrance to a French flight school, and after five weeks and 25 flight hours, he earned his wings. This was the early era of military aviation when pilots would sometimes shoot at enemy pilots with pistols from their cockpits. It was flying wooden and paper airplanes while being targeted with twin machine guns.

In April 1918, Rickenbacker was credited with his first kill. In his first month, he chalked up six kills, but the sixth was almost his last as he was beset with ear infections that grounded him. He recovered in three months, just ahead of the St. Mihiel offensive. Now flying the Spad XIII, he would score two more kills against German pilots who were flying the Fokker D-VII. Having demonstrated his exceptional dog-fighting skills, he was chosen to lead the 94th Squadron and would turn his pilots into feared fighters using tactics he developed.

At the time, a war correspondent likened him to a football coach, “boning up for the season ahead” with “conferences on methods, blackboard talks, and ideas for air battle tactics.”

His timeless principles of engagement were: Never attack unless there is at least a 50-50 chance of success, always break off an engagement that seems hopeless, and know the difference between cowardice and common sense. However, he

continued to fly as he had driven years earlier, aggressively but now with a dash of caution. He was credited with 15 more kills in the last six weeks before the Armistice, becoming the record holder. His 94th Squadron had the highest number of kills of all the American squadrons.

Upon learning of the Armistice, he took to the air over “no man’s land” to observe the ceasefire at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, 1918. He wrote of his experience flying between the trenches that day: “I was the only audience for the greatest show ever presented. On both sides of no man’s land, the trenches erupted. Brown-uniformed men poured out of the American trenches, gray-green uniforms out of the German. From my observer’s seat overhead, I watched them throw their helmets in the air, discard their guns, wave their hands.” (In 1954, Congress designated Armistice Day to be observed as Veterans Day.)

Rickenbacker flew more patrols and accumulated more hours of flight than anyone in the air service, more than 300 combat hours, before being promoted to Captain. At that time, there was little prospect of logging 300 combat hours and making it back alive, not just because of enemy fire but because of any of the other things that could fail on these fragile aircraft, leading to a fatal crash. He was awarded a record eight Distinguished Service Crosses, the Army’s second highest award. In 1930, one of those awards was upgraded to a Medal of Honor.

Details of his World War I record of 26 kills can be found in his aptly-named book, *Fighting the Flying Circus*.

Writing about his effort to return home at night after one engagement, he wrote: “Three-quarters of an hour of gasoline remained ... and no compass. Then I thought of the north star! Glory be! There she shines! I had been going west instead of south... Keeping the star behind my rudder I flew south for fifteen minutes, then ... found myself above ... the River Meuse ... picked up our faithful searchlight and ten minutes later I landed. As I walked across the field to my bed I looked up ... and repeated most fervently, ‘Thank God!’”

He also wrote in great detail about one of his fellow pilots, Lt. Quentin Roosevelt, the son of another Medal of Honor recipient President Theodore Roosevelt: “Quentin flew about alone for a while, then discovering, as he supposed, his own formation ahead of him he overtook them, dropped in behind...

To his horror he discovered that he had been following an enemy patrol all the time! Every machine ahead of him wore a huge black maltese cross on its wings and tail! ... Quentin fired one long burst... The aeroplane immediately preceding him dropped at once and within a second or two burst into flames. Quentin put down his nose and streaked it for home before the astonished Huns had time to notice what had happened.”

He was shot down in a dogfight on July 14, 1918, and as Rickenbacker wrote, “Quentin’s death was a sad blow to the whole group.”

Eddie’s Medal of Honor citation notes plainly: “For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy near Billy, France, 25 September 1918. While on a voluntary patrol over the lines, 1st Lt. Rickenbacker attacked seven enemy planes (five type Fokker, protecting two type Halberstadt). Disregarding the odds against him, he dived on them and shot down one of the Fokkers out of control. He then attacked one of the Halberstadts and sent it down also.”

After returning stateside to a hero’s welcome, Rickenbacker owned a small car company, launched Florida Airways, owned the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, became an aviation executive with General Motors’s post-war aircraft production with Fokker Aircraft Corporation of America (the company whose fighters he downed in battle), and merged Eastern Air Transport with Florida Airways, forming Eastern Air Lines — eventually becoming its owner.

In October 1942, U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson sent Rickenbacker on a tour of air bases in the Pacific Theater of Operations, carrying a secret message from President Roosevelt to Gen. Douglas MacArthur. In route to one of those bases, due to faulty navigation by the pilot of his B-17D Flying Fortress, the plane ran out of fuel and was forced to ditch in the South Pacific.

For a harrowing 24 days, Rickenbacker, his friend, Army Captain Hans Adamson, and six crewmen drifted for thousands of miles at sea, surviving in two tiny life rafts. Their emergency rations were exhausted in three days, but on the eighth day, Eddie grabbed a seagull as it was about to land on his head, and that became bait for fish hooks and their survival. Some of the men would perish as the search for their plane was abandoned after 14 days. The rafts split

- C continued on Page 4, Eddie -

- From Page 3, Eddie -

up, and of the ordeal and the survivors in his raft, Rickenbacker wrote, *Seven Came Through*. Eddie survived four more decades, dying on July 23, 1973 (aged 82). His memorial service was held at the Key Biscayne Presbyterian Church, and the eulogy was delivered by LtGen Jimmy Doolittle. At the time of his death, he was the last United States Army Air Service Medal of Honor recipient.

CPT Eddie Rickenbacker: Your example of valor — a humble American Patriot defending your fellow warriors and Liberty for all — above and beyond the call of duty, and in disregard for the peril to your own life, 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/105279?mailing_id=8198&subscription_uuid=b6666ccb-7d37-4607-b40f-88d0603e9482&utm_medium=email&utm_source=pp_email.8198&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.



Constitutions and the Rule of Law: Ten Voices from America’s Founding Period



by Jett Conner

The idea that no one is above the law is a long-held and repeated precept of American constitutionalism. Its roots go back to the philosophical and historical foundations of western political thought. Holding a prominent place in this history is the thirteenth-century English Magna Carta. Although it does not explicitly use the phrase, the document—a 1297 copy of which is on display in the Rotunda for the Charters of Freedom at the National Archives Museum in Washington, D.C.—is often cited for codifying limits to a king’s exercise of powers. As the following ten quotes show, Americans were keenly aware of the principle and the necessity of enshrining it in republican charters. Original spelling and grammar as cited has been retained.

1. John Adams

There is no good government but what is Republican . . . the very definition of a Republic, is an Empire of Laws, and not of men.”[1]

2. George Mason

All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.[2]

3. James Madison

If men were angels, no government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself. A dependence on the people is no doubt the primary control of the government; but experience has taught the necessity of auxiliary precautions.[3]

4. Benjamin Franklin

I agree to this Constitution with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general Government necessary for us, and there is no form of Government

but what may be a blessing to the people if well administered, and believe farther that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years, and can only end in Despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic Government, being incapable of any other. I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain, may be able to make a better Constitution.[4]

5. Thomas Paine

But where, say some, is the king of America? I'll tell you, friend, he reigns above, and doth not make havoc of mankind like the royal brute of Great Britain. Yet that we may not appear to be defective even in earthly honors, let a day be solemnly set apart for proclaiming the charter; let it be brought forth placed on the divine law, the Word of God; let a crown be placed thereon, by which the world may know, that so far as we approve of monarchy, that in America the law is king.[5]

6. Abigail Adams

I long to hear that you have declared an independency – and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could. If perticular care and attention is not paid to the Laidies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.[6]

7. Alexander Hamilton

A constitution is in fact, and must be, regarded by the judges as a fundamental law. It therefore belongs to them to ascertain its meaning as well as the meaning of any particular act proceeding from the legislative body. If there should happen to be an irreconcilable variance between the two, that which has the superior obligation and validity ought of course to be preferred; or, in other words, the constitution ought to be preferred to the statute, the intention of the people to the intention of their agents.[7]

8. William Lenoir (Antifederalist)

The president may be as good a man as any in existence, but he is but a man. He may be corrupt. He has an opportunity of forming plans dangerous to the community at large. I shall not enter into the minutiae of this system [the Constitution], but I conceive that whatever may have been the intention of its framers,

that it leads to the most dangerous aristocracy.[8]

9. Thomas Jefferson

The executive in our governments is not the sole, it is scarcely the principal object of my jealousy. The tyranny of the legislatures is the most formidable dread at present, and will be for long years. That of the executive will come in it's turn, but it will be at a remote period. I know there are some among us who would now establish a monarchy. But they are inconsiderable in number and weight of character. The rising race are all republicans. We were educated in royalism: no wonder if some of us retain that idolatry still. Our young people are educated in republicanism. An apostacy from that to royalism is unprecedented and impossible. I am much pleased with the prospect that a declaration of rights [Bill of Rights] will be added [to the Constitution]: and hope it will be done in that way which will not endanger the whole frame of the government, or any essential part of it.[9]

10. George Washington

The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government. All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency.[10]

[1] Jett B. Conner, John Adams vs Thomas Paine: Rival Plans for the Early Republic (Yardley, PA: Westholme), 32.

[2] George Mason, Virginia Declaration of Rights, Article 7, 1776, constitutioncenter.org/education/classroom-resource-library/classroom/5.3-primary-source-and-activity-guide-virginia-declaration-of-rights-and-the-bill-of-rights.

[3] Garry Wills, ed., The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay

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(New York: Bantam Books, 1982), 262.

[4] Rob Crotty, "What Franklin Thought of the Constitution," prologue.blogs.archives.gov/2010/09/17/what-franklin-thought-of-the-constitution/.

[5] Thomas Paine, *The Complete Writings of Thomas Paine*, 2 vols., ed. Philip S. Foner (New York: Citadel Press, 1969), 1:29.

[6] Abigail Adams to John Adams, March 31 – April 5, 1776, *Adams Family Papers: An Electronic Archive*, Massachusetts Historical Society, www.masshist.org/digitaladams/.

[7] Wills, *The Federalist Papers*, 395.

[8] Alpheus Thomas Mason and Gordon E. Baker, *Free Government in the Making*, 4th ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 244.

[9] *Ibid.*, 290.

[10] George Washington, "Farewell Address, 1796," constitutioncenter.org/the-constitution/historic-document-library/detail/george-washington-farewell-address-1796.



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.

1. Regular Business Meeting.
2. Ozark Mountain Chapter
3. 21 Sept 2024, Ozark Technical College Commons
4. President Charles McMillan was present. The position of secretary, 1st VP, and 2nd VP are vacant.
5. Minutes of the previous meeting were approved.
6. The meeting started at 09:31 and ended at 10:45
7. There were 15 members present and 5 guests.

The meeting adjourned at 10:45.

Patriot John Phariss Grave Marking

Oct. 5, 2024

Color Guard from the SW MOSSAR District assisted the DAR Elk Horn Prairie Chapter in recognition of

a grandson of patriot Samuel Phariss. The setting was a recently refurbished lost cemetery in the woods atop a hill at the farm land



first settled and occupied by John Phariss. It took nearly a full year of volunteers including descendants of the first Phariss settlers, to restore the cemetery, reset leaning stones, and make this a truly peaceful place.

The ceremony began with a lunch under a large tent with about 100 guests, presentations by historians, the National Anthem, and a proclamation. This was followed by the unveiling of the historic cemetery marker placed by the DAR. The Color Guard fired a single volley at the time, then made the short journey up a 45 degree incline and down the utility right-of-way road about 300 yards to the cemetery, where the stone for John Phariss was unveiled marked with an SAR medallion denoting him as a grandchild of a patriot. A double musket volley



was fired at the conclusion of the commemoration ceremony. Participating guardsmen were Kavan Stull (SAN), and from OMC Dan Piedlow and Dan Piedlow Jr, Dan Philbrick, and Steve Perkins. The DAR program was splendidly organized by the DAR, and it was an honor to join the State DAR Regent Lisa Parks, and many members of nearby DAR chapters. Photos by Dan Piedlow.



Above: Piedlow Jr, Philbrick, Stull, Perkins.
DAR: Sandy Mason, Lisa Perkins, Noralee Phariss Faulkner.

“The Warrior’s Journey”

Compatriot/President Charles McMillan had the honor of presenting a flag certificate to Kevin Weaver, CEO/President of The Warrior’s Journey (TWJ).

You ask, “What is the Warrior’s Journey?”

It is an organization that “works to raise awareness and create preventative resources to help educate and prepare our warriors for their time in the military and beyond”

The military imposes a unique set of challenges that many people don’t recognize. These “invisible wounds” often lead to isolation, addiction, and tragically, suicide. TWJ has assembled a team of veterans to provide real-time crisis intervention. Their individualized, confidential approach focuses on navigating the available help and resources provided



by their 70-plus partner organizations. Their work is an indispensable lifeline for those who have sacrificed so much.

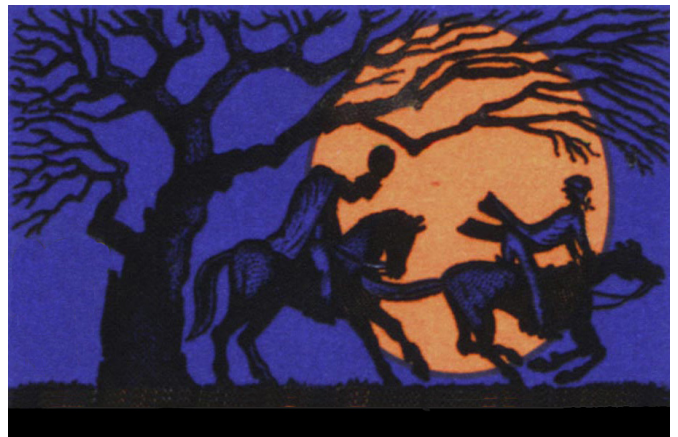
I hope to have the Ozark Mountain Chapter/ SAR partner with Kevin Weaver and TWJ to aid Veterans in researching their ancestral lineage through a genealogy “workshop.” They are in the process of adding a room that would provide space for this class. Keep this opportunity in mind and tell me you want to help when the time comes.

Also, on 03 May 2025, the OMC/SAR Color Guard members (at least 4) need to be available to post the colors at their “Gala”. More information about that will be shared in a timely manner. Mark your calendar now.

The Warrior’s Journey is physically located at 3555 N. Glenstone Ave, Springfield, MO 65803

Their phone number is 417-567-4800. You can call them for more information.

Some Spooky Stories from the Revolutionary and Founding Eras



by Editors

We asked our contributors for their favorite spooky stories from the 1765-1805 era. Here are the responses:

Robert S. Davis

Colonel John Dooly of Georgia was assassinated, killed, or murdered in his home while a prisoner of war on parole. That event has spurred numerous legends and stories. Was he killed in retaliation for Elijah Clark’s attack on the Tory garrison in Augusta? Was his death out of revenge for something he did earlier or even before the war? Was he a sick old man? Dooly was Georgia’s first recognized folk hero.

- C ontinued on Page 8, Spooky -

See "A Frontier for Pioneer Revolutionaries: John Dooly and the Beginnings of Popular Democracy in Original Wilkes County," *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 90 (Fall 2006): 315-349.

Kelsey DeFord

After the French ceded part of Louisiana to the Spanish, Creoles revolted against the new Spanish government in 1768. It did not end well for the rebels; most were captured, jailed, or executed. Some of the leaders had their heads cut off and placed onto pikes. Branded as traitors, the reigning colonial government denied them a burial. Legend says that Catholic priest Pere Dagobert de Longuory took the bodies and heads (against the Spanish government's orders and guard) in the dead of night back to the cemetery to be buried. The cemetery still stands today; there are reported sightings of Dagobert singing "Kyrie" around the cathedral.

Jude M. Pfister

While there are plenty of ghost or supernatural stories emanating from every nook and cranny of the American founding period, I suggest one of the earliest scary and spooky stories to be published by an American novelist. The multi-talented Charles Brockden Brown (1771-1810) of Philadelphia, was an editor, historian, journal publisher, and novelist. Between 1798-1800 Brown produced several novels that earned him the title of "America's first novelist." While this is debatable, there is no denying his brand of American Gothic/horror/terror, etc. In rapid succession he published *Wieland*, *Ormond*, *Edgar Huntly*, and *Arthur Mervyn*. These novels explore deep dark topics of the human psyche and its power over the physical world, including spontaneous combustion, murder, vows to supernatural voices, and suicide, among other topics. Deep forests and dark houses are a favorite setting for Brown. His work inspired much better-known nineteenth century writers such as Cooper, Hawthorne, of course Poe, Longfellow, and Melville. While little remembered today, the Library of America has a volume of Brown which captures his most compelling writing. Or grab an inexpensive reprint of *Wieland* (his most widely reprinted novel), read it by candlelight, and ignore the shadows outside your windows.

Victor J. DiSanto, Nichole Louise

The Legend of Sleepy Hollow was written in 1820,

but the characters were inspired by participants in the capture of John André during the American Revolution. Like André captor John Paulding, Abraham Van Brunt, aka Brahm Bones, deceived his opponent by wearing a Hessian coat. Like Paulding, Van Brunt was of Dutch ancestry and the strongest, toughest man in Tarrytown. Like John André, Ichabod Crane was an educated man. Revolutionary Westchester 250 historian Erik Weizenberg has brilliantly detailed the parallels between Crane and André and how Washington Irving used Paulding as the model for Van Brunt, in his essay "The Revolutionary War Lives On," in Andrew Burstein and Nancy Isenberg, eds, *Rip Van Winkle's Republic* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2022), 154-174.

Sandra McNamara

The Doan gang has finally become acknowledged in many ways these past eight years or so. Well, an uncle of mine, Wells Wade from Elizabethtown, New Jersey, printed counterfeit money during the Revolutionary War. Also from Elizabethtown was Jacob Brookfield and his wife Abigail Sayre. It was told fifteen years or more back that his son Jacob Brookfield donated the land for Dean's Ridge Cemetery in Crowland, now Welland, Ontario. Several relations are buried there including, Brookfield, Glover, Buchner and Doan. Guess who is acknowledged as being buried there, but grave unmarked? Wells Wade. His wife? Mary Brookfield, sister of Jacob. Is the Doan missing treasure buried there? Maybe?

Brady J. Crytzer

My favorite story for the Halloween season is the story of "The Wizard Clip." In 1794, a German Lutheran farmer named Adam Livingston received a sickly guest into his home in Middleway, Virginia. After collapsing, the dying traveler asked for a catholic priest to issue his last rites; Livingston refused. In the months that followed, Livingston's family claimed to be tormented by a malevolent spirit. Pottery was broken, strange noises were heard in the middle of the night, and the family was tortured by the incessant sound of clipping shears. Upon later investigation, every bit of clothing, fabric, and linen in the home had been sliced to pieces. In a desperate effort, Livingston called upon a German hex magic practitioner to cleanse the house, but the haunting persisted.

According to Livingston, he later had a dream of a Catholic priest draped in a black robe, and heard a disembodied voice declare "This is the man who

can relieve you.” After some searching, Livingston contacted Father Dimitri Augustine Gallitzin, a former Russian prince turned frontier priest in central Pennsylvania. Known as the “Apostle of the Alleghenies,” Gallitzin performed a blessing on the home, and the hauntings immediately ceased. Gallitzin relayed this story, known as “The Wizard Clip,” to Bishop John Carroll of Baltimore.

Tim Abbott

The scariest stories are always of the sea. A ferocious blizzard struck coastal New England on December 26 and 27, 1778. It left drifts fifteen feet high in Rhode Island and froze nine Hessians from the occupying garrison at Newport at their posts. An ox team and driver were found frozen upright on Boston Neck, and most of the sheep on Nantucket were either buried in the snow or driven into the sea by the storm. “Nabby” Adams wrote: “the Brig General Annould belonging to Col. Sears and Company wrect and seventy Men frose to death there never was so mallonclery an event took place in this harbour before.”

Captain James McGee of the ill-fated privateer General Arnold and his crew of one hundred and twenty sought shelter outside Plymouth harbor. The anchor parted and the brigantine grounded. The crew cut away masts and rigging to lighten the vessel but the hold flooded and the crew clustered on the freezing quarter deck. Their cries of distress were heard ashore but the storm and ice prevented their rescue until late the following day, when most had perished and the survivors were badly frostbitten. The people of Plymouth ended up thawing some of the bodies in a local stream before they could be buried.

Woody Holton

As Thomas Kidd points out in his book, *The Great Awakening*, page 288: The Americans who invaded Canada under Benedict Arnold in the fall of 1775 paused in Newburyport, Massachusetts long enough to open Rev. George Whitefield’s tomb (he died there five years earlier) and cut swatches from his robe for good luck.

Don N. Hagist

After participating in some of the war’s most difficult campaigns including the trek through the Carolinas and the capitulation at Yorktown, Britain’s 33rd Regiment of Foot was posted in Nova Scotia in 1783. Two years later, in the early night of October 15, 1785, Lt. George Wynyard, a veteran of the Carolina campaign, sat up late with fellow officer Capt. John Cope Sherbrooke in a barrack room in Sydney on

Cape Breton Island. Suddenly, someone appeared in the room, a tall young man, pale and emaciated, surprising Sherbrooke and terrifying Wynyard. The mysterious visitor walked silently past, casting an affectionate but melancholy eye towards Wynyard, and entered the next room, a chamber with no other exit. Wynyard grasped Sherbrooke’s arm, drew a breath, and muttered, barely audible, “My brother.” Knowing Wynyard’s brother to be in another part of the world, Sherbrooke took Wynyard into the next room to find no trace of the ashen guest, even though there was not a window or door for escape.

Time passed, and they seldom spoke of the strange event at their remote post. But the following spring a letter arrived for Sherbrooke, directing him to gently break the news that Wynyard’s brother had died – on the very day and hour the apparition appeared in their room.

The strange story was often told by Wynyard and Sherbrooke, and was related in numerous publications in the nineteenth century, notably *Accredited Ghost Stories* by T. M. Jarvis (London: J. Andrews, 1823).

Salina B. Baker

General Anthony Wayne died on his way home from a successful campaign on the western frontier in 1795 and 1796. He was buried at an army post in Erie, Pennsylvania. His death is often attributed to chronic gout, but it is possible that he was poisoned. Thirteen years after his death, his son Isaac attempted to bring his father’s remains home to Chester County on the other side of the state. Isaac Wayne successfully exhumed the casket, but found it too unwieldy to transport. Instead, he rendered the flesh off of the bones, then apparently divvied the bones into several parcels for easy transport.

Somehow, according to legend, some of the bones were lost in transit, so not all of the general’s remains were interred in the family plot. There is a story that his spirit still rides between Erie and Chester, searching for the missing bones. That may or may not be true, but the pot used to render his body, and fragments of his coffin, can be seen at the Hagen History Center in Erie.

<https://allthingsliberty.com/2024/10/happy-halloween-jar-readers-some-spooky-stories-from-the-revolutionary-and-founding-eras/>

Awards and Events



Patriot Grandson John Phariss Grave Marking in Verona, MO on October 5.



Yakov Smirnoff was the guest speaker the the Naturalization Ceremony held at Hammons Hall on October 16.



A view of the Naturalization Ceremony from the balcony.



Above: Yakov Smirnoff and his wife (who was naturalized that day) with OMC members Steve Perkins, Norman Knowlton, and Dan Piedlow. Right: Judge Harpoll poses with OMC members Steve Perkins, Charles McMillan, and Dan Piedlow.



Awards and Events

Patriot Grave Marking – Capt. William Alexander

Spirit of St. Louis hosted a first-time grave marking for Capt. William Alexander, at Farmington, Missouri, October 19.

VPG James Osborn brought greetings on behalf of PG Darryl Addington. A Resolution was presented by Reps White (Dist 116) & Henderson.

William Alexander was born in Lincoln County NC. He served in the 4th North Carolina Regiment which saw action at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and the siege of Charleston. The patriot moved to



Jefferson County in 1817. For his war service, in 1821 the Missouri assembly

conveyed land to him in Farmington. He owned 700 acres, which included the location of the family cemetery in the city of Farmington. The descendant Buckley Family received the proclamation, same to be on permanent display at the library. Guest speaker

and veteran Dr. Ryan Johnston, presented a historical review of the patriot's service, and his contribution



to St. Francois County. Local Scout Troop 247 placed the wreath and unveiled the SAR marker at the gravestone. The event concluded with a Color Guard musket salute. The Sarah Barton Murphy DAR Chapter hosted refreshments for attendees. The DAR honored and marked the grave site June 9, 1916. Over the past

century the small cemetery fell into disrepair, several stones broken or fallen over. Dr. Johnston undertook a restoration project using grant money to repair, reset, and clean stones.



Compatriot Gary Gift speaking on the First Continental Congress at the October 19th meeting.



Compatriot Len Slovenski placing the member rosette onto new member, Oliver Sappington. President Charles McMillan inducted Oliver.

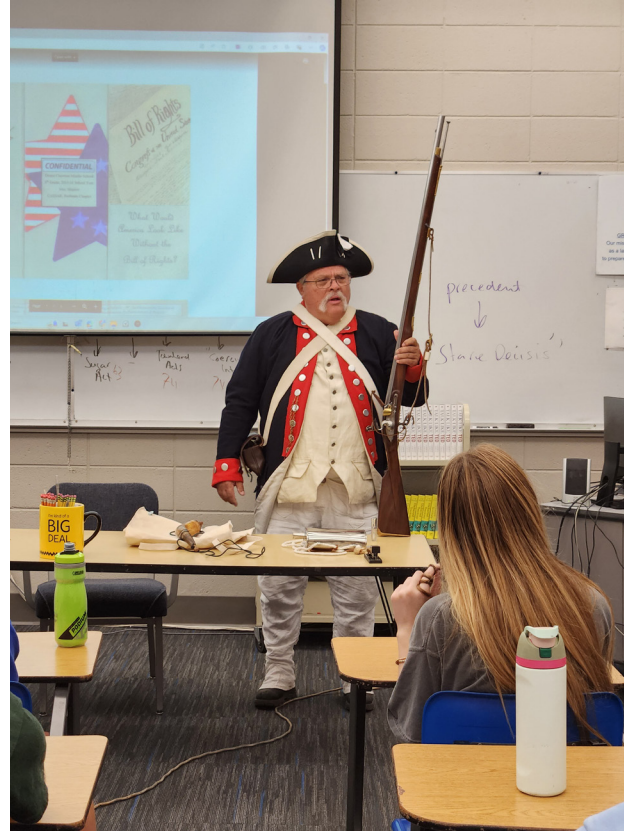


Compatriot Keith Jones receiving the Burt Award for his volunteer work with the Boy Scouts.

Awards and Events



On October 16th, Compatriot Norman Knowlton attended the Honor Flight return of our veterans at the Springfield Airport.



On October 22nd, Compatriot Daniel Piedlow was at the Greenwood Laboratory School's 8th Grade class informing the students about the Brochure Contest.



Compatriot J. Howard Fisk speaking on the First Continental Congress at the latest History Explorers event on October 29. The video can be accessed on our website: <https://ozarkmountainsar.com/videos>



On October 23rd, Compatriot Norman Knowlton presented Nicholas Perkins with the EMS Medal and Certificate. Photo by Compatriot Jeff Settle.



Upcoming Events



Saturday, November 9, at 9:45 A.M., there is an Eagle Scout Ceremony at the Mormon Church located at 4450 S. Farm Rd. 141, Springfield. This is a Color Guard event, but ALL are invited to attend. The Eagle Scout is the daughter of Compatriot Keith Jones.



Monday, November 11, at 10:00 A.M., the OMC Color Guard will be participating in the Branson Veterans Day Parade next to the Branson Landing. All are welcome to watch the parade. Color Guard members must be at the parade route at 9:00 A.M.



Monday, November 11, at 11:00 A.M., the chapter will be celebrating Veterans Day at Ozarks Technical College with a medal and certificate to the outstanding veteran student at OTC.



Tuesday, November 12, at 2:00 P.M., the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR is hosting a Rededication Ceremony for the World War I Monument at the Missouri Veterans Cemetery located at 5201 S. Southwood Rd., Springfield. All are invited to attend. There will be representatives from many veterans groups, the news media local officials. This rededication is 100 years to the day from when it was originally dedicated.



Saturday, November 16, at 11:00 A.M., the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR is hosting its 43rd Annual Veterans Luncheon at the Knights of Columbus, 2340 Grand St., Springfield. If you have not yet sent in your reservation, the form is on Page 15.



Saturday, December 7, at 12:24 P.M., the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR will be at the Springfield National Cemetery for Pearl Harbor Remembrance. The cemetery is located at 1702 E. Seminole St., Springfield. All are welcome to attend.



Tuesday, December 10, at 6:30 P.M., the Chapter Executive Committee meeting will be at Compatriot Steve Perkins home. All members are welcome to attend.

No turning back now.



250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

Our Mission

The Sons of the American Revolution honors our patriot ancestors by promoting patriotism, serving our communities, and educating and inspiring future generations about the founding principles of our country.

Won't You Join Us?

This country was founded by brave men and women who were willing to sacrifice everything in order to create the country we love today.

Do you have what it takes to carry on that legacy?

Where does your American story begin?

Let us help you find out.

Connect with us online

www.sar.org



Image: The Battle of Lexington, 19 April, 1775
Oil on canvas by William Barnes Wollen (1857-1936), 1910
National Army Museum collection



Ozark Mountain Chapter Sons of the American Revolution

43rd ANNUAL VETERANS' LUNCHEON

**Knights of Columbus
2340 W. Grand St.
Springfield, MO
November 16, 2024**

Welcome 11:00 AM Lunch 12:00 PM

Speaker: Curtis Trent, Past OMC/SAR President

**Honored WWII Veteran
Ben Lafon, Tail Gunner on the B24**

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

Knights of Columbus Patriot Lunch

- House Salad, Field greens, chopped romaine, shredded parmesan cheese, cucumbers, cherry tomatoes, shredded carrots, with ranch and Italian dressing on the side
- Beef Tenderloin served with horseradish cream sauce
- Double Baked Potato Casserole – Blended with sour cream and cheddar, topped with cheddar, bacon, and green onion
- Smothered Green beans
- Yeast roll – with butter pat
- The Plated Dessert will be Chefs Choice
- Unsweetened Tea and Coffee for drinks. Sugar is available

**\$32.00 per person if received by November 1st / \$35.00 after 1st - 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: _____



Painting of George Washington by Charles Wilson Peale in 1772. Washington is wearing his officer's uniform of the Virginia Regiment. The laced regimental coat is blue wool faced in red. The waistcoat and breeches are red. Washington also wears a sash and gorget in significance of his rank.