



The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter



March 2026

Volume 46 Issue 3



www.ozarkmountainsar.com

<https://america250sar.org>

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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 Challenge Coin is available for purchase from Ben Edmondson for \$10.00

On the Cover
Compatriot's at the Greene County Courthouse for the DAR's "American Revolution Experience" Traveling Exhibit.



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



The President's Message

By President Steven Perkins

Greetings members,

The SAR is full-throttle into the 250th celebrations and ceremonies marking the declaration. 2026 will be the prominent year of that glorious move to become independent. There are many resources one can find that describe from a scholarly perspective why that significant move had to occur. Our founders were brilliant men well-schooled on the successes and failures of other world governments. Ultimately their wisdom was built into the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Though some will debate and argue this point: Presidents began violating the Constitution by the time #3 was elected. Violations happen every day when federal laws affect a person's right to "secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity..." All one need do is find independent information that reveals all expenditures by the federal government and consider the question of whether they promote the general welfare of this country's citizenry. Paraphrased from Ashe in America: Violations of the Constitution occur under the bright lights of a Congressional Floor Vote.

On July 8, at 5:00 p.m., across the entire United States, members of SAR will publicly read The Declaration of Independence. This will be at the Springfield National Cemetery, and held in conjunction with the annual ice cream social sponsored by the Greene County Archives. You should be there!

On May 25 at the same location, at 11:00 a.m., OMC is the host of the Memorial Day ceremony. Charles McMillan will be the master of ceremonies, and Cris Brayman will be the guest speaker. A parade of flags will kick off the ceremony. You should be there!

On the weekend of May 30 & 31, the commemoration of the Battle of Ft. San Carlos will take place at Ste. Genevieve. This is an expanded weekend that includes multiple events to highlight the richness of French settlement of the oldest continuous settlement west of the Mississippi River. Look for additional information in this newsletter.

Please consider participating or attending some of these activities this spring.

Respectfully, in patriotism

Steve Perkins

Important Dates in History

Mar 1, 1781: Articles of Confederation ratified

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

Mar 5, 1770: Boston Massacre

Mar 10, 1783: Last Naval Battle of the Revolution

Mar 12, 1781: Battle of Guilford Courthouse

Mar 16, 1751: James Madison's Birthday

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

Mar 18, 1766: The Declaratory Act

Mar 22, 1765: Stamp Act

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

Mar 24, 1765: Quartering Act

Mar 30, 1775: New England Restraining Act

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

Editor Request:

Please help me. When you submit an article for the newsletter, please make sure it is a Word document. This makes it easier to insert them into the newsletter. Please include the date of the event and the location where it took place. Also, pictures should be in the original format, not cropped or reduced in size (megabytes). If pictures are included in the Word document, include them as an attachment. I can convert almost all picture formats, but the best ones for me are .jpeg, .png, or RAW.

**Thank you for your attention to this matter.
Daniel Piedlow OMCSAR Editor**

This Day in History

March 1, 1872

Yellowstone became the first national park in the United States and the world, signed into law by President Ulysses S. Grant. This event marked the beginning of the U.S. national park system, preserving over 2 million acres of land in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho.

March 2, 1836

Texas Declares Independence from Mexico: The Texas Declaration of Independence was adopted at Washington-on-the-Brazos, declaring Texas a republic. This action led to the Texas Revolution and eventual independence after the Battle of San Jacinto.

March 3, 1931

President Herbert Hoover signed a congressional resolution making "The Star-Spangled Banner" the official national anthem of the United States. Written by Francis Scott Key in 1814, the song reflects the resilience of the American spirit.

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 5, 1770

British soldiers opened fire on American colonists in Boston, killing five people. This event increased tensions between Britain and the colonies, eventually leading to the American Revolution.

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 9, 1862

The USS Monitor and the CSS Virginia fought the first battle between ironclad warships during the Civil War. This historic naval battle marked a shift from wooden to iron-armored ships, changing naval warfare forever.

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 11, 1942

General Douglas MacArthur famously vowed, "I shall return," as he evacuated the Philippines during World War II. His promise was fulfilled when he returned in 1944 to help liberate the islands from Japanese occupation.

March 14, 1794

Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin revolutionized the cotton industry in the South. This invention greatly increased the demand for enslaved labor, impacting American society and the economy.

March 15, 1767

The seventh president of the United States, Andrew Jackson, was born in the Waxhaws region between North and South Carolina. Known as a populist, Jackson's legacy includes both his advocacy for the "common man" and the controversial Indian Removal Act.

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.

March 17, 1776

During the American Revolution, British forces withdrew from Boston following a siege by George Washington's army. This was a significant early victory for the colonial forces.

March 20, 1854

Opposed to the expansion of slavery, anti-slavery activists met in Ripon, Wisconsin, to form the Republican Party. The party quickly rose to prominence, with Abraham Lincoln becoming the first Republican president in 1860.

March 23, 1775

Patrick Henry delivered his famous "Give me liberty, or give me death!" speech in Richmond, Virginia, urging the colonies to prepare for war with Britain. His words became a rallying cry for independence.

March 25, 1911

A deadly fire broke out at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory in New York City, killing 146 workers, mostly young immigrant women. The tragedy led to major reforms in labor laws and workplace safety standards.

March 27, 1836

During the Texas Revolution, 342 Texan prisoners were executed by the Mexican Army at Goliad, Texas. This brutal event strengthened Texan resolve in the fight for independence.

March 29, 1974

NASA launched Skylab, America's first space station, marking a milestone in U.S. space exploration. Skylab hosted three manned missions and conducted various scientific experiments in orbit.

March 31, 1966

The Soviet Union's Luna 10 became the first spacecraft to orbit the moon. This achievement highlighted the intensity of the Cold War space race between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

the Flag

President Perkins led the Pledge to the SAR

Introduction of Guests.

President Perkins urges all members to attend the State Conference on April 24th and 25th, 2026.

President Perkins asks all members to at least attend the Business meeting on Saturday Morning, the awards lunch, where we recognize contest winners, and scout award recipients.

We will also present Service, Heroism, and lifesaving awards, 3 of 5 recipients have already been established.

President Perkins asks all compatriots to register by April 10 to avoid an additional \$20.00 fee.

President Perkins urges all members not to miss the opportunity to attend a conference in our own backyard.

The minutes of the last meeting were posted in the newsletter. There were no changes. Motion to approve the minutes was made by compatriot Fisk and seconded by compatriot Swales. The motion carried.

Treasurer's Report given by Treasurer Edmondson:

YTD Income: \$14,803.00

YTD Expenses: \$12,301.80

April Beginning Balance: \$7,560.73

Net Income: \$918.00

Total Expenses \$680.80

Net Income \$237.20

Ending Balance Checking: \$7,797.93

Non-Designated Funds: \$4,163.50

CFO Funds Unchanged: \$10,745.65

Total Funds: \$18,543.58

2026 MOSSAR Conference:

Revenue: \$13,869.02

Expenses: \$5,285.10

Conference Fund Balance: \$8,583.92

Joe Walker Gave the Color Guard Report

President Perkins asks all members to consult the Website for upcoming Color Guard events.

Genealogy Report was Given by President Perkins

- Continued on Page 8, Minutes -

Birthdays

Thomas Thomas	3-3
Randall Walker	3-5
Dana Fredrick	3-7
Nicholas Inman	3-11
Daniel Cowin	3-12
Patrick Morrow	3-15
Gary Walden	3-15
Chase Boggs	3-17
Patrick Walker	3-17
Daniel J. Piedlow	3-27
Matthew Lyons	3-29

Minutes of the Ozark Mountain Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution

March 28, 2026

9:28 A.M. to 10:30 A.M.

Concourse, Information Commons West

Ozark Technical Community College

Minutes recorded by Don King, Secretary

Meeting Chair Steve Perkins President

There were 21 Members and 20 Guests Present

The meeting was called to order at 9:28 A.M. by President Perkins

Compatriot Philbrick gave the invocation

President Perkins led in the Pledge of Allegiance to

The Massachusetts Miracle: How America's Industrial Spirit Was Born, The Promethean Action

Excerpt from the author's article appearing at prometheanaction.com. Part of a series under the unifying title "Unleash the American System"

By Robert Ingraham

From the beginning the American Experiment was intimately linked to the fight to develop a productive economy, a productive future for its citizens. In 1630 John Winthrop led a flotilla of ten ships and 800 passengers into Boston Harbor. In 1642, Winthrop's son, John Winthrop the Younger, organized the founding of "The Company of Undertakers for the Iron Works in New England." Four years later, the New World's first ironworks opened in Braintree, Massachusetts.

The new iron works began in 1646. Then, in 1647, the iron works was relocated to a more suitable site at Saugus—the famous Saugus Ironworks—and within one year, it was producing a ton of iron per day! By 1650, the works consisted of a blast furnace for producing pig iron and gray iron (which was poured into molds to make pots, pans, kettles, skillets and other products), a forge where pig iron was refined into wrought iron, a quarter-ton hammer that was used to make iron bars, which were sold to blacksmiths for manufacture into finished products, and a rolling and slitting mill that could be used to manufacture nails, bolts, horse shoes, wagon wheels, axes, saw blades, and other implements. It was one of the most technologically advanced iron works in the world.

It is astonishing to contemplate that by 1650, American colonists had established one of the most advanced iron manufacturing industries in the world, producing finished goods for domestic usage, on land that only 20 years earlier had been utter wilderness. The amazing accomplishment of John Winthrop the Younger and his allies, described above, was not simply a pragmatic economic intervention. The motivating impulse is to be found in the intention to create a productive society, an impulse grounded in the deeply held religious beliefs of the original Pilgrim and Puritan settlers. At the heart of this is the belief in the God-given creative and agapic nature of the human identity.

John Robinson, the spiritual guide of the Pilgrim settlers at Plymouth, defined this outlook in a sermon, titled "Of Faith, Hope, and Love, Reason and Sense".

Robinson distinguishes the creative and productive nature of Man—the ability to create something new and beneficent—from the bestial impulses of the lower animals. In that same sermon, Robinson links this creative human nature to the motivating emotion of agapē—love of God and love of our fellow Man. Unlike the other European colonies in the Americas—Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, French and including the English settlement at Jamestown, the Pilgrim and Puritan settlements were made up of families. When the Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth in 1620 with 102 colonists, that number included 48 men, 24 women and 30 children. The other European colonies were comprised almost exclusively of young men, and their purpose [and objective] was to transmit loot back to London, but what the Pilgrims brought to Plymouth were families. Their intention was to establish a colony which would create an entirely new type of society, grounded in human freedom. This is precisely the intent enunciated in John Winthrop's proclamation for establishing a "City Upon a Hill" in Boston.

John Winthrop the Younger had a long history as an inventor and scientist, even before he left England to join his father in Boston. He intensively studied both chemistry and medicine, and he wrote papers on a wide variety of subjects, including the motion of tides, the refining of gold, the making of pitch, tar, and potashes, the planting of timber, the building of ships in North America and many other topics.

The Boston, Plymouth and slightly later Connecticut settlers exhibited both determination and ingenuity in the economic development of those colonies. But they confronted a huge obstacle—the shortage of money, or to put it more precisely, the lack of Credit for development. There were no banks in the colonies. In the earliest days of the Boston settlement there were a handful of private individuals who functioned as moneylenders, but their practices were not dissimilar from what today we would call "loan sharks." [] John Winthrop, Sr., attacked these practices, denouncing the exploitation of the common people through usurious lending.

There was much battling going on among Colonists seeking fair credit, and the Crown. In 1652 Massachusetts created the Pine Tree Shilling establishing its own bank and currency. This interfered with London creditors. In 1884 London revoked the Charter of the Massachusetts Bay colony. The colony no longer had sovereign powers to issue subsidies for the development of mining and

manufacturing, regulate its trade, and enforce its prohibitions against usury. All these measures had been integral to the impressive rates of economic growth in republican Massachusetts.

Actions by the British Crown produced a profound economic crisis in New England. At this point, Cotton Mather intervened, authoring a 1691 proposal, titled "Some Considerations on Bills of Credit," arguing for the issuance of state-backed paper currency. This work was, without question, the first rigorous argument to appear in America on the scientific principle of Public Credit.

Cotton Mather's greatest work was his 1710 *Bonifacius: An Essay Upon the Good*, and all of his economic and scientific writings are coherent with that essay's message to "those who desire. . . to Do Good while they live." All of the advances achieved in Massachusetts—in manufacturing, navigation, surveying, and crucial scientific work in astronomy, physics and botany—contributed to the rapid development of a free, literate and skilled citizenry, unhindered by oligarchical control.

What was set into motion by the Winthrops, the Mathers and other early pioneers was a process of creating an anti-oligarchical culture,[] one coherent with the principle which Gottfried Leibniz later termed "Happiness". This effort proceeded through stages, with many reversals and crises, but in 1776 the call went forth—as a self-evident truth, that "All men are created equal," and in 1789 a new Republic was formed, pledged to defend the General Welfare and secure the "Blessings of Liberty" for future generations.

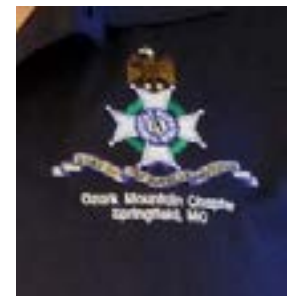
Then the Empire says NO! In 1750 the British Government enacted the Iron Act. That Act prohibited the construction of iron manufacturing in the American colonies, including the building of steel-making furnaces, iron mills and forges, and other facilities to make finished iron products. Americans would only be allowed to produce raw pig and bar iron, which would then be exported to Britain.

This Act was a major contributing factor leading to the American Revolution, but the policy of prohibiting various kinds of manufacturing in the colonies began much earlier. In 1699 Parliament prohibited the exportation of finished or semi-finished woolen products from all of the colonies. Additionally, the colonists were not only prevented from exporting finished goods, but they were also prohibited from producing such goods for themselves.

Many, many types of "finished" manufactured goods were outlawed. For example, the manufacture of hats was criminalized, and all hats had to be imported from England, even though the raw materials to produce the hats were abundant in America. The intention of the British masters was to force the American colonists to accept a subservient role as a supplier of raw materials and unfinished goods to the manufacturing interests in Great Britain. Numerous laws were passed in Parliament; decrees were issued by the Board of Trade and pronouncements came from the British monarch himself—all designed to prohibit manufacturing in the colonies.

However, the intention was even worse. In 1660, leading members of the British oligarchy established the Royal Africa Company (RAC), under the direction of future King James II. Its purpose was to clone the highly lucrative Jamaica/Barbados slave-labor "model" on to the colonies in North America. Between 1672 and 1689 the RAC shipped more than 100,000 slaves into the 13 colonies, and these shipments not only continued, but escalated after 1700. The policy of London was to enforce an economic model of slavery, low wages and raw-material production on the 13 colonies.

This imperial policy could only lead to Revolution, because America, from the beginning, had been founded on different principles, different conceptions as to the type of society the early colonists fought to develop. The American Revolution was not a "tax revolt." It was a fight to create a more productive and happier future.



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 Boston Massacre

March 5, 1770



In June 1767, Parliament passed the Townshend Acts, which levied import duties on articles including tea, lead, glass, paint, and paper, and established a Board of Customs Commissioners for America to be stationed in Boston. Bostonians protested the import duties by encouraging nonimportation and nonconsumption movements in the colonies. In February 1768, the customs commissioners asked Parliament to guarantee their safety as they carried out their duties in Boston. Troops began arriving in October of that year. Many Bostonians resented the presence of the standing army in their town, and patriot leaders made concerted efforts to feed the population's animosity toward the soldiers.

As the nonimportation movement falters in January and February of 1770, some Bostonians take it upon themselves to discourage merchants from selling British goods. Importers' stores are vandalized, and customers bullied. On 22 February, eleven-year-old Christopher Seider is slain as irate customs informer Ebenezer Richardson fires into a crowd. Patriots ensure that Seider becomes a young martyr in the war against import duties.

By the winter of 1770, civilians are clashing more and more frequently with the soldiers of the Fourteenth and Twenty-ninth Regiments, the last troops remaining in Boston. (Other regiments had been previously relocated.) After a series of clashes between soldiers and workers at John Gray's ropewalks during the weekend of 2 March, Bostonians are predicting additional trouble. On the evening of 5 March, a lone sentry posted in front of the Customs House is hassled by a group of young men. As the crowd swells, Captain Thomas Preston leads seven soldiers from the Twenty-ninth Regiment to reinforce the sentry, but he cannot persuade the crowd to disperse. Amidst the noise and confusion, shots are fired; three civilians are killed and two more are mortally wounded. Within hours of the episode, Captain Preston and his men are in jail, and townspeople are demanding that the troops be removed from Boston. Newspapers scramble to report the news of the tumultuous week and its capstone event.

Tories and patriots immediately blame each other for the confrontation, and both sides begin collecting depositions to support their points of view. The Tories strike first, and their account and depositions are sent to England on 16 March. Not content to let military officials talk for him, Preston speaks out from his jail cell. Patriot leaders, meanwhile, stage their own propaganda attack. A town-appointed committee drafts a narrative implying that the incident was the result of a sinister plot. Paul Revere markets an engraving that vividly depicts a bloody massacre, while others commemorate the "tragical scene" in verse.

Patriot leaders call for an immediate trial, but Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson, knowing that townspeople are demanding an eye for an eye, hopes to push the trials into the summer. The trials are ultimately delayed until fall, but in the intervening months, Richardson is tried in the death of young Seider and found guilty of murder.

John Adams, Robert Auchmuty Jr., and Josiah Quincy Jr. are retained to defend Preston and his men. Robert Treat Paine and Samuel Quincy (brother of Josiah) will prosecute. Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson, also chief justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, declines to preside at the trials. Benjamin Lynde serves in his place. Preston's trial opens on 24 October 1770, and a few days later the jury reaches a surprise verdict: not guilty. Preston's men are tried separately beginning 27 November 1770. Adams prepares a complicated

defense, and six of the soldiers are found not guilty; two others are found guilty of manslaughter but escape the death penalty.

Quiet settles over Boston following the trials. Writing under the pseudonym "Vindex," Samuel Adams attempts to retry Preston and the soldiers through a series of newspaper articles, but his writings fail to rouse public sentiment as he had hoped. Adams does succeed in turning 5 March into a day of mourning, and commemorative orations are delivered in Boston each year through 1784. Years later, John Adams looks back at the events of 1770, believing that justice had prevailed.

www.masshist.org/revolution/massacre.php

Profiles of Valor: The Jewish Medal of Honor Recipients



"The Medal of Honor stands for the highest degree of heroism; its recipients risked their lives [for] freedom, liberty, and the lives of their fellow soldiers."

Mark Alexander

I recently profiled World War II Army MSG Roddie Edmonds, 106th Infantry Division, 422nd Infantry Regiment. Edmonds and almost 20,000 other Americans had been taken Prisoners of War after Adolf Hitler launched his "Battle of the Bulge" counteroffensive in December 1944.

On the evening of January 17, 1945, Edmonds was the senior noncommissioned officer in the German POW camp, Stalag IXA, when the Nazi camp commandant demanded that the next morning he identify all the Jews among his men so they could be segregated and likely murdered. On the cold winter morning that followed, Edmonds, a devout Christian, rallied his 1,292 American POWs and ordered them to turn out in defiance of the commandant's orders. When confronted by the commandant, he declared, "We are

ALL Jews."

Edmonds did so at great risk to his life and was recommended for a Medal of Honor, but his actions were in a POW camp rather than in the midst of combat and, thus, did not meet the combat criteria. As I noted in a previous profile of SGT Fred Mayer, though his actions against the Austrian Nazi regime in 1945 reflected "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty," like Edmonds, Mayer's actions were not in combat.

However, he was recognized with the title of "Righteous Among the Nations," Israel's highest award for non-Jews who risked their own lives to save Jews during the Holocaust.

With their actions as a backdrop, what follows is a brief profile of 18 Jewish Medal of Honor recipients.

The National Museum of American Jewish Military History has a Hall of Heroes noting, "The Medal of Honor stands for the highest degree of heroism; its recipients risked their lives [for] freedom, liberty, and the lives of their fellow soldiers."

The list of the Jewish recipients by conflict, some of whom I have profiled individually, follows:

- Civil War: Benjamin Levy (Private, USA), David Orbansky (Corporal, USA), Leopold Karpeles (Sergeant, USA), Abraham Cohn (Sergeant Major, USA)
- Indian Campaigns: Charles Gardener (Private, USA)
- Haiti: Samuel Gross (Private, USMC)
- World War I: William Shemin (Sergeant, USA), Sydney Gumpertz (First Sergeant, USA), Benjamin Kaufman (First Sergeant, USA), William Sawelson (Sergeant, USA)
- World War II: Ben L. Salomon (Captain, USA), Isadore Jachman (Staff Sergeant, USA), Raymond Zussman (Second Lieutenant, USA)
- Korean War: Leonard M. Kravitz (Private First Class, USA), Tibor Rubin (Corporal, USA)
- Vietnam War: John Lee Levitow (Sergeant, USAF), Jack Jacobs (Colonel, USA)
- Global War on Terrorism: Christopher Celiz (Sergeant First Class, USA)

American Jews have served our nation from its earliest days, including as militiamen during the American

- Continued on Page 8, Honor -

- From Page 7, Honor -

Revolution. Francis Salvador was the first Jew who died fighting for independence.

During the War Between the States, four Union general officers were Jewish: Brigadier General Frederick Salomon, Brevet Brigadier General Leopold Blumenberg, Brevet Brigadier General Frederick Knefler, and Brevet Brigadier General Edward S. Salomon. The first official Jewish chaplain in the U.S. Army was Jacob Frankel. Of the 150,000 Jews in the United States at the time, about 10,000 served, 7,000 with the Union and 3,000 with the Confederacy. It is estimated that 600 Jewish soldiers were killed in battle.

During World War I and World War II, there were a combined 650,000 Jews among the enlisted and officer ranks, the most well-known of WWII officers being Connecticut native Major General Maurice Rose, killed in action in March 1945 while commanding the 3rd Armored Division.

Notable WWII scientists were the Manhattan Project's Albert Einstein, Leó Szilárd, and J. Robert Oppenheimer.

More than 150,000 Jewish Americans served during the Korean War and 30,000 during the Vietnam War.

To the 18 Jewish Medal of Honor recipients and many others who demonstrated heroic actions in combat: Your examples of valor — humble American Patriots defending Liberty for all above and beyond the call of duty, and in disregard for the peril to your own 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/106889?mailing_id=8346&subscription_uid=b6666ccb-7d37-4607-b40f-88d0603e9482&utm_medium=email&utm_source=pp_email.8346&utm_campaign=snapshot&utm_content=body

- From Page 3, Minutes -

Genealogy Report:

January 1, 2026 Membership: 119

Members: 126

New: 1

3 Applications at National

7 Active in Process (last 3 Months)

People Who Made America Great



Audie Murphy

Audie Murphy (1925–1971) – The most decorated American soldier of World War II, Audie Murphy earned every major U.S. military award for valor, including the Medal of Honor. He single-handedly held off an entire German company and led successful counterattacks despite being wounded. After the war, he became a Hollywood actor and used his platform to raise awareness about PTSD among veterans. Murphy's courage, humility, and advocacy for fellow soldiers made him a beloved American hero.

Despite his fame, Murphy suffered deeply from what would now be recognized as PTSD. He often slept with a loaded pistol under his pillow and spoke candidly about the emotional wounds of war—long before it became common for veterans to do so. In 1955, he wrote a poem titled "The Crosses Grow on Anzio," mourning the cost of combat. Refusing to glamorize war, Murphy became one of the first public figures to demand better treatment for returning veterans.

Compatriot Philbrick gave the Benediction
Compatriot King led in the SAR Recessional
Meeting adjourned at 10:30 A.M.

Awards and Events

Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution opened a new chapter at Marshfield, Missouri. On March 7, Ozark Mountain SAR Color Guard was honored to present colors at the organizational meeting for the First Ladies Chapter and their new members and guests. Jeanette Alcorn is the Organizing Chapter Regent. The ceremony was conducted by the DAR State Regent Lisa Parks. Attending Color Guard were Don Higgerson, Dan Piedlow, Jeff Hicks, and Commander Steve Perkins.



MODAR Rachel Donelson Chapter, Springfield, Missouri, held an opening ceremony for the American Revolution Experience at the historic Greene County Courthouse rotunda. This display is one of six going around the country this year. The creation of these exhibits was jointly funded and created by the American Battlefield Trust and Daughters of the American



Revolution. The display consists of pop-up panels, each telling key stories of figures and events of the American Revolution. There are also several digital kiosks that elaborate on aspects of the American Revolution. This is a fitting experience as the country commemorates the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Local dignitaries included city councilman Abe McGill, County Commissioner Bob Dixon, County Archivist Connie Yen, and the NSDAR

Chair of "America 250!" Renee Pace spoke to over 200 guests. OMC Color Guard Don Higgerson, Joe Walker, Dan Piedlow, Keith Chester, and Commander Steven Perkins, and Donelson Chapter member Janet Sing Perry advanced, posted, and later retired colors for the occasion. The



Greene County Courthouse Corale sang the Star Spangled Banner anthem. Musicians from Republic provided patriotic brass band music to lift up the patriotic fervor of those gathering for the ceremony. Several organizations set up tables to display relevant information. The Ozark Mountain Color Guard filled their table with muskets, powder horns, and other accoutrements and period objects for the many who visited to view.



The Ozark Mountain Chapter presented Colors for the United States Coast Guard Commemoration Ceremony for World War II Veteran Jack Hamlin. Compatriots present were: (L-R) Rodney Grewe, Don Higgerson, Steve Perkins, Jeff Hicks, Joe Walker, Norman Knowlton, and Dan Piedlow.

Awards and Events



Compatriot Norm Knowlton talking about Jack Hamlin on their trips to Normandy, France.



At the monthly meeting, students received their checks for the contests they participated in. (L-R) OMC President Steve Perkins, Sophia Vest 1st place in the 5th grade Poster Contest, Ella Englert 1st place in the 8th Grade Brochure Contest, Danna Yang 2nd place in the Brochure Contest, and Contest Chairman Dan Piedlow.



Contestants with their parents.



IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.



Sharing the Spirit of America

Americans across the country - from the Caribbean, across North America, to the western edge of the Pacific - will read the Declaration of Independence, together.

Start time is based on 6 pm (EDT), July 8, 2026 - Please Join Us!

www.hawaii-america250.org/sharing-the-spirit-of-america





Upcoming Events



Saturday, April 18 at 9:30 AM, the monthly meeting of the Ozark Mountain Chapter will be held at Ozark Technical College in room 108 off Atrium in the Commons, located at 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield. All are welcome to attend.



Wednesday, April 22 at 9:00 PM, an Honor Flight will be returning to the Springfield Airport. Anyone who would like to welcome these heroes home are welcome to attend.



Friday, April 24 at 11:00 AM, a Naturalization Ceremony at the University Plaza Hotel and Convention Center, 333 S. John Q. Hammons Pkwy., Springfield, Missouri 65806. This event is before the Annual Conference that starts later in the day.



Friday-Saturday, April 24-25 starting at 11:00 AM Friday for registration/packet pick-up for the Annual MOSSAR Conference that will be held at the University Plaza Hotel and Convention Center, 333 S. John Q. Hammons Pkwy., Springfield, Missouri 65806. In order to attend, members must register online at www.ozarkmountainsar.com.



Friday, May 1 at 7:20 PM, the Ozark Mountain Chapter Color Guard will be presenting Colors for the MSSDAR State Conference in Branson. The address is: Chateau on the Lake, 415 N. State Highway 265, Branson, MO 65616. Color Guard muster at 6:30 PM.



Saturday, May 2 at 8:00 AM the Ozark Mountain Chapter will be having a Scouting America Merit Badge Workshop, at Ozark Technical College in room 108 off Atrium in the Commons, located at 1001 E. Chestnut Expy.



Thursday, May 14 at 6:30 PM, the Chapter Development Committee is meeting at Steve's home. All members are welcome to attend. If you need directions, contact Steve.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PATRIOT PLAQUE DEDICATION



**WE ARE HONORING 31 PATRIOTS WHO MOVED TO
GREENE COUNTY AFTER THE WAR.**

Please join the Greene County Commissioners and the Ozark Mountain Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution for the Dedication of the Revolutionary War Plaque that will be placed in the Greene County Courthouse building.

1:30PM ON APRIL 24, 2026 AT 940 N. BOONVILLE AVE





Battle of Fort San Carlos Festival and Grave Marking

**EXPANDED TWO DAY EVENT:
MAY 30-31, 2026
STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI**

In partnership with the city of Ste. Genevieve, this year there will be added events to commemorate this pivotal battle and enjoy the historic town.

SAR Event Schedule Preview for Sunday, May 31

****rain or shine event****

11 a.m.

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

1 p.m.

Memorial Cemetery Ceremony

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

**SAR members must
register 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/)**

SCAN ME



**Extra weekend events: Market Vendors,
Colonial Reenactors, Encampments, etc!**

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**