



The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter

January 2024



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

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On the Cover
The newley installed officers of the Ozark Mountain Chapter.



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

The President's Message

By President Charles McMillan



Greetings,

I am pleased to take on the challenge of President of the Ozark Mountain Chapter /SAR. I have many people who have offered their support in ensuring that this Chapter lives up to its mission: 1. Preserving the History of our Nation, 2. Providing youth education and awareness of our patriot ancestors, and founding fathers, and 3. Inspiring patriotism within our community through activities and programs.

Our Executive Committee and Committee Chairmen will meet monthly to address the activities calendar that is on our website: www.ozarkmountainsar.com

PLEASE go to your website and look around.

Want to learn about being a compatriot? Sure you do. Go to www.sar.org click the drop-down eLearning and then select Archive Course SAR Compatriot Training. You can get a completion certificate and become informed at the same time.

I would like all SAR members new and old alike to consider writing a small article about your Patriot/ Patriots and submit them to the Newsletter. It will help us learn about Patriots other than our own and help preserve the History of our Nation. As you see these publications are saved and archived.

Don't hesitate... do it... You can make a difference.



Your Newsletter contact is Dan Piedlow, Editor.
firedanvcv@hotmail.com

I am excited to see what this Chapter can and will do in this new year. But be aware that it is a combined effort of all members.

I am available 24/7... don't laugh I'm serious. My 24 years in the military trained me to be ready to go at a moment's notice. Now at my age, 75, a moment might be a tad slower, however, I have an open door policy.. I want communication up and down.

Huzzah!

Important Dates in History

Jan 1: Daniel Morgan is taken prisoner during his attempt to take Quebec City 1776

Jan 3: Washington victorious at The Battle of Princeton 1777

Jan 11: Alexander Hamilton's Birthday 1755 or 57

Jan 15: Paine's "Common Sense" published in 1776

Jan 17: General Daniel Morgan overwhelmingly defeats British Colonel Tarleton at The Battle of Cowpens 1781

Jan 17: Ben Franklin's Birthday 1706

Jan 23: John Hancock's Birthday 1737

Feb 1: The Battle of Cowan's Ford, Huntersville, NC 1781

Feb 2: Stamp Act 1765

Feb 3: Major General Moultrie defeats British detachment at Port Royal Island, SC 1779

Feb 6: Aaron Burr's Birthday 1756

Feb 6: The United States and France become allies 1778

Feb 9: Thomas Paine's Birthday 1737

Feb 14: Patriots Andrew Pickens and Elijah Clarke beat Loyalists at Kettle Creek, GA 1779

Feb 14: Crossing of the Dan 1781

Feb 22: George Washington's Birthday 1732

Feb 23-24: American George Rogers Clark captures Vincennes (in what is now Indiana) on the Wabash in the Western campaign 1779

Feb 27: Revolutionaries drive the loyalists from Moore's Creek Bridge, North Carolina 1776

Food in Colonial America

By
Gregory French

Much like clothing and fashion, food and cookware in colonial America also reflected the diversity of social and economic, as well as regional, conditions. The time of year dictated what fruits and vegetables would be available due to the lack of modern refrigerators, but the use of salt or “smoking” meats allowed for some foods to be preserved over a longer period of time. In comparing colonial-era cooking with today’s modern methods, one might be shocked to learn the basic methods are the same. Food could be fried, baked, boiled, and roasted. Many of the items colonial Americans ate also would be familiar to modern observers, as a typical colonial diet consisted of various meats (chicken, beef, pork), fresh fish, bread, and numerous vegetables.

The art of cooking a meal for a large family, or a social gathering such as a ball, represented as much of a challenge to the kitchen staff of a large mansion as it did to the typical colonial mother. If one wanted to prepare fresh meat or fish, the killing and cleaning of the animal would by necessity need to take place on the morning of the dinner. Due to the lack of modern ovens, wood fires would be used extensively. Therefore, colonial families always needed a large supply of wood on hand, not only for cooking but for heating the home as well. A skilled cook was required to light a proper fire, observe its temperature, and use hot coals as colonial versions of modern oven burners (the stovetop).

A typical dinner at an upper-class Virginia plantation would look far different than a meal of a middle or lower-class family, both in terms of the food served and the utensils and plates on which the food was presented. Cooks used heavy amounts of seasoning in the colonial era, much more than a modern observer would be able to handle! Seasonings such as sugar, salt, nutmeg, and even cinnamon made their way into many colonial dishes. On many occasions, the entire chicken, pig, or fish would be presented with the animal’s head and feet still attached! Items such as hearts and brains were considered by many colonials as rare treats. Much like the fancy meals of today, a formal meal would consist of several stages with different foods served at various times throughout the meal. In terms of drinks served, water was not as popular due to the risk of disease and contamination.

Sweet alcoholic wines and punches, along with large amounts of beer, coffee, hard apple cider, and tea, would be more commonly found on the table. For dessert, pies, such as apple, and various sweet pastries would commonly be served. The types of food, drinks, and desserts served at typical meals varied depending on one’s social class. The utensils, plates, and cups from which colonial Americans enjoyed their meals also varied widely based on a family’s social class and the formality of the event. Plates and bowls could be wooden, or in middle and upper-class homes they would be made of pewter and even silver! Drinks could also commonly be served in wooden, pewter, or glass cups. Much like in many American homes today, some colonial families possessed an extensive set of valuable imported China, which would be used for special occasions (perhaps once or twice a year). Colonial Americans drank large amounts of alcoholic beverages, including rum and whisky. These items, in upper-class homes, would commonly be stored in glass containers and brought out for dinner. In conclusion, colonial American clothing and food was as diverse as the people who lived in Britain’s American colonies, which stretched from Georgia in the south to New Hampshire in the north. Both clothing worn and food served varied immensely



based on the time of year, availability of certain meats and vegetables, and one’s social class. The world of colonial America in the eighteenth century, then, was incredibly diverse.

Paul Revere and a silver teapot (Source: Wikipedia.org)
Sources of Crews, Ed.
Colonial Foodways. Colonial Williamsburg.

<https://www.history.org/Foundation/journal/Autumn04/food.cfm>
<http://colonial-american-life.blogspot.com/2009/08/earlyamerica>

10 Facts about the Battle of Princeton January 3, 1777

The American victory at the Battle of Princeton (January 3, 1777) was one of the most consequential of the American Revolution. George Washington and his soldiers marched north from Trenton and attacked a British force south of the town. Washington’s victory bolstered American morale and provided great confidence to his soldiers.

1. Washington escaped from one enemy to attack another at Princeton

Despite their success in repulsing several frontal attacks at the Battle of Assunpink Creek (Battle of Second Trenton) on January 2, 1777, Gen. George Washington and his senior officers were filled with a sense of dread. Gen. Charles Cornwallis’ army of 8,000 veteran soldiers were poised to deliver a punishing blow the following morning. The fact that the British had discovered a ford that led to the vulnerable American right flank made the American position on the Assunpink Creek near Trenton all the more dangerous.

Rather than risk defeat in Trenton, Washington, in collaboration with his senior officers, agreed upon a bold and dangerous plan. That very night the Continental army would quietly leave its positions along the creek and march east, then north towards Princeton. With deceptive campfires still burning along the creek, Washington’s intrepid soldiers began their 18-mile march through the dark and bitterly cold night. By stealing a march on Cornwallis, Washington retained the all-important initiative and avoided any movement that smacked of retreat. Washington’s successful night march on January 2 and 3, 1777 is remembered as one of the great flank marches in American history.

2. “A very intelligent young gentleman” provided Washington with valuable intelligence *Plan of Princeton, Dec. 31, 1776, by John Cadwalader (Library of Congress Map Division)*

Ever hungry for good intelligence on British positions north of the Delaware River, Washington had ordered militia Colonel John Cadwalader, on



December 12, 1776, to obtain information on British forces and intentions. “Spare no pains or expense to get intelligence of the enemy’s motions and intentions... Every piece of intelligence you obtain worthy of notice, send it forward by express...” Cadwalader’s intelligence efforts bore fruit in the form of a detailed, handwritten map of the British positions around Princeton, New Jersey. Cadwalader had received this detailed information from “a very intelligent young gentleman” who had just returned from the area.

Cadwalader’s map included detailed information on British works, cannon, and force dispositions. The map also included valuable information on the road network around Princeton - all information that Washington put to great use on January 3, 1777.

3. Opposing forces almost missed one another

Lt. Col. Charles Mawhood, the British officer in command at Princeton, had been ordered by Cornwallis to bring reinforcements down to his position at Trenton. Leaving a small garrison in Princeton, Mawhood began his march down the Post Road towards Trenton just after dawn. Washington’s northward marching army was primarily traveling

on a parallel and lesser-known road that crossed the Thomas Clark Farm - a road that was largely out of view from the Post Road. Behind schedule, Washington sent a small detachment under the command of Hugh Mercer to seize and destroy the Stony Brook bridge along the Post Road. It was this detachment that was viewed by scouts attached to Mawhood’s column. Mawhood, now aware of a new threat near Princeton, wheeled his force about and approached Mercer on the Clarke Farm. One might imagine what would have occurred if this chance meeting had not occurred. Mawhood would have been well on his way to Trenton and Washington would have found but a small, vulnerable garrison at Princeton.

4. Lt. Col. Charles Mawhood rode into battle with Springer Spaniels at his side *Continued on Page 4, 10 Facts*

From Page 3, 10 Facts

Mercer's American force soon beheld the advance of soldiers from two British regiments - the 17th and 55th Foot. Mawhood himself could soon be seen atop his "brown pony" and with a pair of his favorite spaniels bounding at his side. As David Hackett Fischer writes, "[Mawhood] delighted in the display of a highly developed air of nonchalance, especially on the field of battle." Despite this strangely casual display, Mawhood was a veteran and highly capable officer who would more than prove his mettle on the fields at Princeton.

5. Many British soldiers believed they had killed Gen. Washington during the battle

During the opening phases of the battle, a bayonet charge by the British forces broke Hugh Mercer's American line near an orchard fence line on the Clarke Farm. Brig. Gen. Hugh Mercer, a friend of the Washingtons and a resident of Fredericksburg, Virginia, attempted to reform his command, but was soon surrounded by angry British regulars shouting, "Surrender you damn rebel!" Mercer, a veteran of European wars and a fierce patriot, refused to lay down his arms. After a brief struggle, Mercer was bayoneted repeatedly and left for dead. Given that Mercer was well-attired (as opposed to the rags worn by most American soldiers), a high-ranking officer, and refused to surrender, many British soldiers believed they had killed Washington himself.

6. At one point, Washington was just 30 yards from the British line

Moving to reinforce Mercer's broken line, Cadwalader's brigade of Pennsylvania militia, Delaware and Philadelphia light infantry, and a small unit of marines - all told about 1,500 men - moved towards the British. Despite their numerical superiority, the inexperienced Americans began to fall back under the steady fire from the British regulars. As Cadwalader reformed his line, up rode Washington astride a magnificent white horse. Amidst the flying musket balls, Washington coolly assured his soldiers, "Parade with us my brave fellows! There is

but a handful of the enemy and we shall have them directly!" Washington then proceeded to lead the militiamen forward from the front. He at one point was only 30 yards from the British line - easy musket range. John Fitzgerald, one of Washington's officers, reportedly pulled his hat over his eyes, expecting to see the General shot from the saddle at any moment. Despite his proximity, Washington remained uninjured, and his galvanizing presence stabilized the American line at a critical moment in the battle. Soon Washington, along with fresh reinforcements, were chasing the remnants of Mawhood's broken force through the fields and woods.

7. Marines fought alongside Washington at Princeton

After his arrival upon the Pennsylvania shore of the Delaware River, Washington sent out an urgent plea for reinforcement. One of the first contingents of soldiers to respond to this request were roughly 600 marines from the Philadelphia area. This force of marines had been recruited for duty aboard the various Continental warships now anchored near Philadelphia and were generally considered to be excellent fighters. The marine officers had seen active duty against the British onboard various vessels and their men had been occupied in daily drill and frequent skirmishes with British forces operating in the area.

Three companies of marines accompanied Washington's army on its nighttime march to Princeton. Moving with Cadwalader's Brigade into the fight, a few marines under the command of Major Samuel Nicholas, engaged Mawhood's troops on the Clarke Farm. During the fierce fighting the Regulars several of the marines were killed in battle, including Captain William Shippin. These casualties were



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.

some of the first to be suffered by marines on any battlefield.



8. The final actions of the battle occurred on the Princeton campus
After the American victory on the Clarke Farm, the final military actions of the Battle of Princeton shifted towards the town itself. Roughly 200 British Regulars had fortified Nassau Hall at the center of what is Princeton University today. From this stout building, the British intended to use firing positions to hold off the Americans until a relief party arrived. The Americans positioned cannon around the building and soon began firing on the building and its occupants. Legend has it that one of the American cannonballs decapitated the portrait of King George II hanging inside the building - a fearful omen that further spurred the British garrison to surrender. Nassau Hall still stands at the center of Princeton University and one can still see upon its surface damage caused by the American fire. As for the portrait of King George? The original portrait was destroyed, but a different painting of King George II now hangs in the historic building opposite Peale's portrait of George Washington at Princeton.

9. The victory at Princeton rescued the Patriot cause from one of its darkest hours

The disastrous defeats in the 1776 New York Campaign and the precipitous retreat across the Delaware River had left the prospects for American independence in tatters. Rather than retreat to winter quarters as most on both sides of the Delaware River expected, Washington chose to attack in the dead of winter. Washington's victories at Trenton, the Assunpink Creek, and at Princeton completely reversed the fortunes of the Continental Army and the prospects for the young United States. Washington's victories and the effective guerrilla war waged in the New Jersey countryside forced Sir William Howe to retract the British lines back towards New York City - giving up much of the Jersey countryside that had been captured earlier. Many look at the battles of Trenton and Princeton as small affairs, but these battles, combined with the tough winter campaigning sliced Howe's once mighty army in half. Howe's further requests for reinforcement left many in London aghast.

Washington's bold gambles and effective leadership had delivered the very sort of public confidence that Washington was keen to produce. Not only were the British and the Loyalists discouraged, but his own soldiers found newfound confidence that they could beat the very best that the British could put into the field.

10. The final actions of the battle occurred on the Princeton campus

Given how the news of Washington's victory at Princeton had electrified the nation, it's not surprising that the leading artists of the day hoped to capture Gen. Washington on canvas. Charles Willson Peale, Washington's most frequent portraitist and a Continental Army veteran who was at Princeton, finished his George Washington at Princeton painting



in early 1779. The painting had been commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania for its council chambers in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. After the painting's debut, there was a great clamor for replicas. It is estimated that Peale created 18 or more different replicas of the painting for clients as varied as

King Louis XVI, the Spanish Court, and the island of Cuba. Today replicas can be found at Princeton University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Colonial Williamsburg, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, the Cleveland Museum of Art, and the US Senate. Each of these copies employs different sized canvases, updated uniforms, varied backgrounds, and other modifications.

George Washington at Princeton by Charles Willson Peale (US Senate)

In the original painting, now a part of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts collection, Washington leans upon the barrel of a captured cannon while Hessian and British flags lie at his feet. Washington is in his blue and buff uniform with commander's sash looks confidently at the viewer while in the background one can make out Nassau Hall - the scene of the final moments of the battle. Other Facts:

Continued on page 10, 10 Facts

Minutes of the 20 Jan 2024 Chapter Meeting at Ozark Technical College

Opening
Call to Order: President Cris Brayman brought the meeting to order at 0910.
Invocation: Chaplain Dan Philbrick
Colors: OMC Color Guard (Steve Perkins and Ken Lawrence)
Pledge of Allegiance: All present rose and stated the Pledge of Allegiance.
Pledge to the SAR: All SAR members stood and stated the Pledge to the SAR.
Recognition of Guests: Cris Brayman
Member Needs/Prayers: Norm Knowlton, FireDan Piedlow, Other members mentioned
SAR/DAR Cooperation: Pat Haas Rachel Donelson
Chapter DAR, spoke about SAR-DAR cooperation and invited OMCSAR to support the DAR 250th Celebration on 21 Apr 2024.

Minutes
Cris Brayman asked the chapter to approve the minutes published by Compatriot Norm Knowlton – a motion was made to accept the minutes as published – the motion was seconded and given unanimous approval.

Officer and Committee Reports
Chapter Development Chairman - Ben Edmondson was not present ... President Cris Brayman and 1VP Charles McMillan offered a summary of decisions made and upcoming events planned by the CDC on Thursday, 11 January.
Treasurer - John Angst briefed the status of funds and reported that all members’ dues had been paid ... treasurer’s report is hereby noted and referred for audit
Genealogist/Registrar - Steven Perkins reported a tremendous growth in OMCSAR membership and that 134 members were in the OMCSAR.
1st VP - Charles McMillan reported that he was spearheading an update to the OMCSAR bylaws and would be presenting more info to officers and then to members, in the near future.
2nd VP - Jim Robinette highlighted protocol considerations for future chapter meeting agendas.
Editor/Sgt at Arms - FireDan Piedlow was absent due to knee surgery – President Cris Brayman highlighted the excellent work Compatriot Piedlow had done WRT the new OMCSAR website (www.ozarkmountainsar.com). All members were encouraged to go to the website for chapter activities, event/calendar details.

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New Member Inductions
The following new members were inducted by Former President General David Appleby and pinned by their compatriot sponsors:

- Michael Dean Goben
- David Alan Goben
- Fred McKinney

2023 Chapter Awards
The following awards were presented by President Cris Brayman and members Gary Gift and Ken Lawrence:
Bronze Meritorious Service Medal - Cris Brayman, John Angst
Bronze Good Citizenship Medal - Dan Piedlow
Bronze Missouri Medal - James Robinette, Ben Edmondson
Bronze Roger Sherman Medal - John Hathcock, Len Slovensky
Bronze Henry Knox Medal - Dan Philbrick, Gary Bishop, Steven Perkins, J Howard Fisk, Norm Knowlton, George Swales, Ken Lawrence, Gary Gift, Charles McMillan

2023 Special Recognition Awards
The following awards were presented by former President General David Appleby and President Cris Brayman:
U.S. Flag Retirement Certificate - Ozark Mountain Chapter
Life Membership - George Swales, Steven Perkins, Daniel McMurray, John Hathcock, Charles Smith
Liberty Medal (Recruiting) - Steven Perkins, David Appleby
Gold Roger Sherman Medal (Museum Board) - Daniel McMurray

Intermission
A 10-minute intermission was taken. Mrs. Brayman, wife of President Cris Brayman, brought fresh coffee and homemade cookies...thank you Mrs. Brayman!

On The Horizon
The following events were discussed by President Cris Brayman:
2024 Officers & Committee Chairmen to be accomplished today (20 Jan 2024)
USS Stark Report (Veteran Support Report) was submitted by President Cris Brayman - 6115 pts!
George Washington’s Birthday Ceremony will be after the Chapter meeting on 17 Feb 2024.
History Explorers presentations will be held at the

Schweitzer Brentwood on 30 Jan 2024.
New flags, poles, and stands will be purchased by Compatriot ‘FireDan’ Piedlow.
New Committees will take effect as of Feb 2024. These committees have been designed by President Cris Brayman and President-Nominee Charles McMillan. These new committees include:

- o Membership Committee, responsible for recruiting, retention, and member support
- o Budget Committee
- o Veterans & Service Committee
- o Education & Youth Committee
- o Other committees as directed and assigned by the OMCSAR President

New OMCSAR bylaws are being drafted and will be presented by President-Nominee Charles McMillan in the near future.

2024 OMCSAR Officers
The following officers were previously nominated and were voted upon during this chapter meeting. Former President General David Appleby gave the oath to our new officers.
President – Charles McMillan
1VP – Jim Robinette
2VP – Jim Clemmons
Secretary – Open (Cris Brayman temporarily filling ... recruiting new Secretary)
Treasurer – John Angst (continuing service)
Genealogist/Registrar – Steven Perkins (continuing service)
Chaplain – Dan Philbrick (continuing service)
Sgt-at-Arms – Daniel ‘FireDan’ Piedlow (continuing service)
Editor/Webmaster – Daniel ‘FireDan’ Piedlow (continuing service)
Historian – Jeremy Boes (continuing ... recruiting new Historian)
Chancellor – Gary Bishop (continuing service)
Southern District Color Guard Commander – Howard Fisk (continuing service)

New Committee Appointments
The following committee appointments were made by newly elected OMCSAR President, Charles McMillan.
Chapter Executive Committee (CEC) Chairman – Charles McMillan (note new name assigned to the former ‘Chapter Development Committee’)
Membership Committee Chairman – Open (Cris Brayman temporarily filling)
Budget Committee Chairman – Derrol Hutton
Education & Youth Committee – Keith Jones

Veterans & Service Committee – Jeff Settle

Closing
Newly elected President Charles McMillan provided the following reminders and overview of coming priorities.
Reminders & reattacks for/from the group
Checkout the new website (www.ozarkmountainsar.com) & review the calendar.
MOSSAR board meeting Saturday, 27 Jan 2024, Jefferson City
Next CEC Tuesday, 6 Feb 2024
Next chapter mtg Saturday, 17 Feb 2024, OTC ... GW Park Ceremony after chapter mtg
New officers and committee chairmen... thank you! ... lead ... engage ... ask ... enjoy!
Updated Goals to be announced by President McMillan
President McMillan asked if there was any other business or announcements prior to adjourning and none were offered. A motion was made to adjourn and seconded. Members then voted by voice to close the meeting. The 20 Jan 2024 Chapter Meeting was closed at 1100 CST.
SAR Recessional: All SAR members stood and stated the SAR Recessional.
Benediction: Chaplain Dan Philbrick

Birthday’s		
Donald Higginson		1-2
Dale Crandell		1-3
Edward Choate		1-8
James Appleby		1-10
Roy Blunt		1-10
Gerald McCoy		1-12
Harold Finch		1-18
Pletcher Rogers		1-19
Gary Yadon		1-25
Peter Rea		1-28
Richard Snelson		1-31
Robert Hammerschmidt		2-2
Keith Moore		2-3
William Craft		2-4
Michael Williamson		2-5
Johnathan Saunders		2-15
Gary Bishop		2-20
Charles Craft		2-21
Paul Wilkerson		2-22
Jeffery Settle		2-26
Joseph H. Fisk		2-27
Leonard Slovensky		2-27

Profiles of Valor: George Lewis Gillespie

The connection between the Revolutionary War's Overmountain Men militia and today's Medal of Honor.

By Mark Alexander

https://patriotpost.us/alexander/100418?mailing_id=7769&utm_medium=email&utm_source=pp_email.7769&utm_campaign=snapshot_split_test_b&utm_content=body



The White House Medal of Honor ceremony honoring Larry Taylor was an outstanding day for American Patriots.

Up next on my schedule of Patriot events is a weekend trip to Fort Watauga near present-day Elizabethton, Tennessee, for the annual observance of the Overmountain Men militia mustering at Sycamore Shoals. This encampment of American militia preceded the Battle of Kings Mountain in 1780, a very pivotal battle in the American Revolution when a rugged group of settlers turned the Red Coat tide in the South, ultimately leading to victory at Yorktown. It is the one living history reenactment I will attend this year because among the Patriots who engaged in that battle were some of my hardheaded Appalachian ancestors, including Col. George Gillespie, who, along with his brother and sons, joined others to form a gauntlet against British tyranny in the Carolinas. Early in 1780, the British shifted their war strategy to the south in an effort to retain the Carolina and Virginia colonies — the breadbasket for the other colonies. General Lord Charles Cornwallis sent British regulars to invade South and North Carolina, and his officers were instructed to force pledges of Tory support from settlers. The British were bolstered by the fall of Charleston in May 1780 and victory at Camden in August. In early September, Cornwallis charged his campaign henchman, the infamously brutal Scotsman Major Patrick Ferguson and his large regiment of Loyalists, with protecting Cornwallis's left flank in the Carolinas. He hoped to force all in the region to take loyalty oaths to the Crown.

Ferguson sent word to Appalachian settlers around

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Fort Watauga, in what was then Western North Carolina, that they must pledge their loyalty to the British or he would destroy them. He demanded that Patriots “desist from their opposition to British arms” or he would “march over the mountains, hang their leaders, and lay their country to waste with fire and sword.”

He grossly underestimated the courage and resolve of these fiercely independent mountain folks — character traits that persist to this day. After receiving Ferguson's “fire and sword” message, Patriot militia leaders John Sevier and Isaac Shelby met and determined they would not wait on Ferguson and his legions to arrive and execute his threat. On September 25, Sevier, Shelby, William Campbell, Charles McDowell, Col. Gillespie, and more than 600 volunteers, who would become known as “The Overmountain Men,” mustered at Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga River.

It was there, before advancing over the mountains, that Reverend Samuel Doak concluded his prayers: “O, God of Battle, arise in Thy might. Avenge the slaughter of Thy people. Confound those who plot for our destruction. Crown this mighty effort with victory, and smite those who exalt themselves against liberty and justice and truth. Help us as good soldiers to wield the SWORD OF THE LORD AND GIDEON. Amen” The Overmountain Men then set out east on 300 miles of trails across the mountains, intent on taking the battle to their enemy. As they marched toward Ferguson's position, they were joined by 360 additional mountain militiamen. On October 1, Ferguson was in North Carolina's Broad River area, where he issued another warning to Patriots that they best abide by his demands or they would be “pissed upon by a set of mongrels.”

On October 6, the Patriot militiamen determined that Ferguson and his 71st Foot force of 1,100 men were just east of them, making camp at Kings Pinnacle. To catch up with Ferguson, the Patriot militia put 900 men on horseback. By sunrise on October 7, they were just 15 miles from Kings Mountain. By mid-afternoon, they were in the ridges around Ferguson's position and ready to confront his brigades of Loyalists. The militia identified themselves by putting scraps of white paper in the brim of their hats. The American commanders ordered their men: “Don't wait for the word of command. Let each one of you be your own officer and do the very best you can.” The American plan was to assault the Loyalist's

hillside position from all sides. Patriot William Campbell told his men to “shout like Hell and fight like devils.” As the Overmountain men advanced on the British, once in position they fired from all sides. British Captain Abraham de Peyster exclaimed to Ferguson, “These things are ominous — these are the damned yelling boys!” Another Loyalist exclaimed the Overmountain men looked “like devils from the infernal regions ... tall, raw-boned, sinewy with long matted hair.”

With his defensive perimeter rapidly shrinking, Ferguson attempted to charge with his men through a Patriot line. High on his horse, and noted for wearing a brightly colored red shirt, which made him a distinct target even at some distance, he proved an easy mark for crack militia marksmen. He was wounded as he rode toward the militia lines, and falling from his mount, his foot lodged in the stirrup, he was dragged by his horse through the lines, where he received seven additional rounds.

Notably, not only were the militia tactics well informed by their hunting skills, most of the Overmountain Patriots were equipped with their own rifled barrel hunting guns, which were slow to load but substantially more accurate than the British muskets. Rifles were accurate to 300 yards and beyond while muskets were accurate to only 100 yards. On the effectiveness of the Southern frontier marksmen, British Colonel George Hanger declared, “I never in my life saw better rifles (or men who shot better) than those made in America...”

In 65 minutes, the battle was over. The British suffered 157 killed, 163 wounded, and 698 captured or missing. The Patriot militia suffered 28 killed, 62 wounded, and none captured or missing. One of the young Overmountain Men recalled observing his first battle scene: “The dead lay in heaps on all sides, while the groans of the wounded were heard in every direction. I could not help turning away from the scene before me, with horror, and though exalting in the victory, could not refrain from shedding tears.” With Ferguson's Kings Mountain defeat and the loss of his western flank, Cornwallis fell back into South Carolina, where his army was hounded relentlessly by emboldened Patriots. My ancestor, Col. Gillespie, went on to fight with Gen. Francis Marion (the Swamp Fox), providing his own mount and arms. He then served as a militiaman under George Washington at Yorktown until Cornwallis and his British army surrendered in October 1781.

So, what is the Gillespie connection to the Medal of Honor awarded most recently to Army Capt. Larry Taylor?

Col. Gillespie's great-grandson, Gen. George Lewis Gillespie of Kingsport, Tennessee, graduated second in his 1862 Class at West Point. As a Union Army First Lieutenant, he received the Medal of Honor for his actions at the Battle of Cold Harbor during the War Between the States.

In 1904, he redesigned the United States Army's version of the Medal of Honor because it was too similar to the widely issued Grand Army of the Republic medal distributed to Union veterans. He patented the design and turned it over to the War Department, which adopted it as the official Army Medal of Honor.

As noted by the U.S. Patent Office: “Gillespie's design borrowed some elements from the Civil War-era medal while incorporating several unique features. Retaining the shape of a five-pointed star, the new medal encircled it with a green wreath. Both medals featured the Roman goddess Minerva, but Gillespie's design replaced a depiction of her crushing the secessionist South, a scene known as ‘Minerva repelling discord,’ with the helmeted goddess in profile. The 1904 design also replaced the red, white, and blue striped ribbon with a ribbon of light blue, with 13 stars representing the 13 original states rather than 34 stars representing the size of the nation during the Civil War. The bar connecting the ribbon to the rest of the medal was inscribed with the word ‘Valor.’”

And it was that medal that Larry Taylor, and all other Army recipients since 1904, received.



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.

From Page 5, 10 Facts

- Weather: 21 degrees at 8am - "Fair & frosty." Some reported "shin deep snow" on the Clarke Farm battlefield.
- Troop Strengths: American - 4,500 est. with 35 artillery pieces. British - 1,200 est. with 6 to 9 artillery pieces.
- Casualties: Exact numbers are not known, and estimates vary. Fischer reports 232 killed and wounded for the British with maybe another 200 to 300 captured. American losses were likely 31-37 killed, upwards of 37 wounded, and 1 captured.
- At the time of the battle, Princeton University was known as the College of New Jersey. The name was changed to Princeton University in 1896.
- The Continental Congress convened in Nassau Hall from June 30, 1783, to November 4, 1783. Congress moved here from Philadelphia to avoid the risk of mutinous Continental army officers in and near Philadelphia.

www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/the-revolutionary-war/washingtons-revolutionary-war-battles/the-trenton-princeton-campaign/10-facts-about-the-battle-of-princeton/

SOURCES:

Fischer, David Hackett. Washington's Crossing. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.
Lengel, Edward G. General George Washington: A Military Life. New York: Random House, 2005. Edwin N. McClellan and John H. Craige. Marines in the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, 1921. United States Senate, George Washington at Princeton. Saint Peter's Church, What the Walls Can Tell Us. Library of Congress, Map Division, Plan of Princeton, Dec. 31, 1776.
The Princeton Battlefield Society

Youth Protection Training

A reminder concerning the Youth Protection Training (YPT). The YPT course can be accessed by going to the SAR website, logging in, and selecting eLearning from the menu at the top of the page. Also, one can access the YPT course using the following link in your web browser search window: sar.org/courses/youth-protection-training/ or <http://america250sar.org/> and click on the "Youth Protection Training."

This training takes just a few minutes to complete and is an important reminder of our responsibility.

Anyone who is in contact with children during an

SAR event MUST take this training.

Be sure that you register as you begin so that you can print out a certificate with your name.

Missouri SAR has asked all of our board members and committee chairmen to take this training. We scan a copy of our certificate and forward it to our Missouri Secretary who keeps a Google spreadsheet record with the date of completion.

If you participate in a Scouting event, it is required that you also take the Boy Scout Youth Protection Training at: <https://my.scouting.org/>



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



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



Awards and Events



Three new members being inducted into the chapter and Society. They are (L-R) Fred McKinney, David Goben, and Michael Goben. Next to them is their sponsors Charles McMillan, J. Howard Fisk, and Gary Gift.



Compatriots President Crismon Brayman, and Treasurer John Angst receiving the Bronze Meritorious Service Medal.



Compatriot Charles McMillan receiving the Bronze Good Citizenship Medal.



Compatriot James Robinette receiving the Bronze Missouri Medal.



Compatriots Dan Philbrick, J. Howard Fisk, Ken Lawrence, George Swales, Steve Perkins, and Gary Gift receiving their Bronze Henry Knox Medal.

Awards and Events



Compatriot Charles McMillan receiving the Certificate for U.S. Flag Retirement.



Compatriots Dan Philbrick for John Hathcock, Dan McMurray, George Swales, Steve Perkins, and Charles McMillan for Charles Smith, receiving their Life Membership Certificates



Compatriots David Appleby, and Steve Perkins receiving the Liberty Medal.



Compatriot Dan McMurray receiving the Gold Roger Sherman Medal.



The 2024 slate of officers being sworn into office by P.G. David Appleby. (L-R) Treasurer John Angst, Chaplain Dan Philbrick, 2nd Vice-President Jim Clemmons, Historian Jeremy Boes, and Genealogist/Registrar Steve Perkins.



Compatriots Crismon Brayman, and Charles McMillan holding the plaques that were presented to the Chapter from the State. The plaque on the left is the Josiah Fogg Award for Chapter Excellence, and the plaque on the right is the Lloyd Yohe Award for Best Yearbook. Both are for large chapters.

Awards and Events



Compatriot Charles McMillan being sworn into office of President by P.G. David Appleby.



President Charles McMillan with Past President Crismon Brayman (L) and P.G. David Appleby.

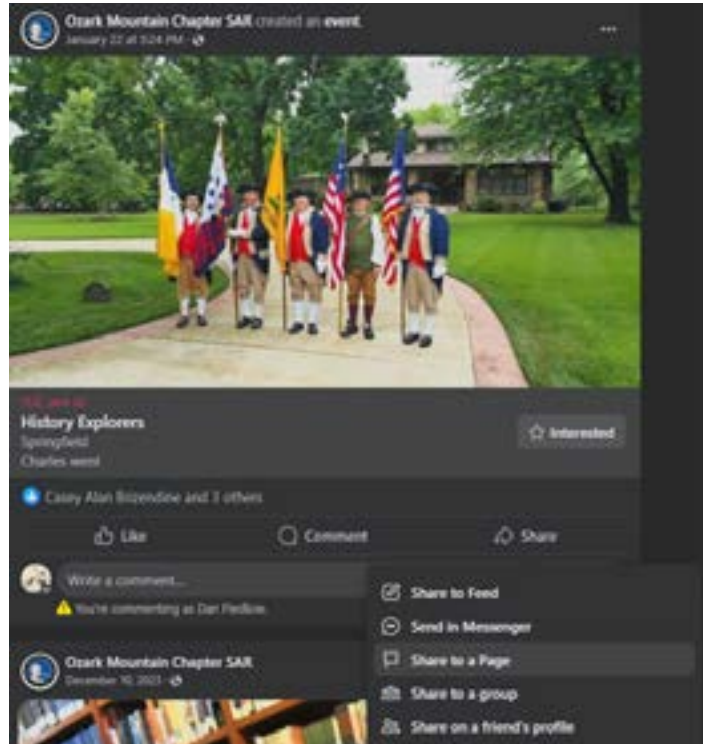


Ozark Mountain Chapter 2024 Officers.

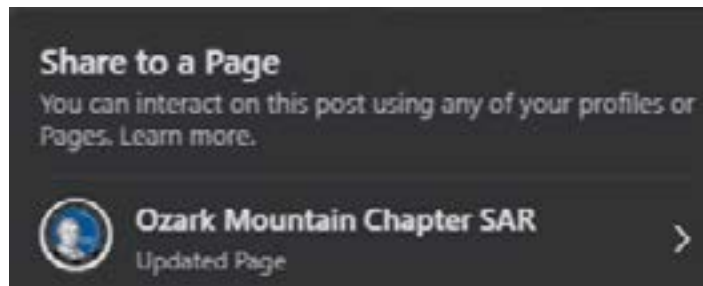
Instructions for sharing a post from your personal Facebook page to the Ozark Mountain Chapter page

From Facebook, select the post you would like to share on our page.

Click on the share button, and select "Share to a Page."



Select Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR



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.

REMINDER

All OMC members who have had a change of contact information are requested to notify chapter registrar Steve Perkins (patriotmarcher @ fastmail . com) and provide an updated address, phone, or e-mail address. This will greatly aid OMC in its endeavors toward keeping communication current with members.



Upcoming Events



February 6, at 6:30 P.M., the monthly CEC meeting will be at Steve Perkins home.



February 17, at 9:30 A.M., the monthly OMC meeting will be held at Ozarks Technical College, located at 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield.



February 17, at 11:00 A.M. the OMC will be celebrating George Washington's Birthday at Washington Park, located at 1600 N. Summit Ave., Springfield.



February 29 to March 2, The National Society SAR is having their Spring Leadership Training at the Headquarters building located at 809 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202. Those planning to attend, click on the link to begin registration: <https://www.sar.org/leadership/2024-spring-leadership/>



March 5, at 6:30 P.M., the monthly CEC meeting will be at Steve Perkins home.



March 16, at 9:30 A.M., the monthly OMC meeting will be held at Ozarks Technical College, located at 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield.



Friends of the SAR Library



**National Society
Sons of the American Revolution**
809 W. Main Street
Louisville, KY 40202
(502) 589-1776
www.sar.org

WHAT IS AVAILABLE IN THE LIBRARY?

The Library's holdings include family history books; records of states, counties, and cities that composed the original 13 colonies (Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia); Revolutionary War-period history books, biographies, pension applications, muster rolls, etc.; census records (available in various formats); and much more.



In February 2019, the SAR Genealogical Research Library was designated a *FamilySearch Affiliate Library* by FamilySearch International. This cooperative agreement grants our patrons access to 350+ million *additional* images of original records and documents. FamilySearch International is a non-profit, volunteer driven organization sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Join Now to Obtain your Friends Lapel Pin!!



(Lapel pins are mailed to you upon joining or may be picked up at the SAR Library.)

There are additional recognition programs of the Library for donations above \$25. These include:

Benjamin Franklin Subscriber for gifts of \$300 or more from an individual, Chapter, State Society, or non-SAR organization.

Library Endowment Fund Contributor for gifts of \$500 or more.

Life Friends of the Library for a contribution of \$1,000 or more.

Robert Morris Benefactor for contribution of \$2,000 or more.

Individuals who contribute to any of these four recognition programs will be presented the Benjamin Franklin Medal and can print free-of-charge at the Library. Some limitations may apply.

These monetary gifts are also invested by the Society. Benjamin Franklin Subscribers, Life Friends of the Library, and Robert Morris Benefactors monies are deposited in the Library Special Purpose Operating Fund; Endowment Fund Contributor monies are deposited in the Library Endowment Fund.

Purpose of the Friends of the SAR Library

The Friends of the SAR Library (FOL) was organized to assist the SAR Library in implementing its collection development objectives. These objectives include those books, manuscripts, microforms, and online services as needed to enhance and expand the current collection.

A sub-committee of the National Library and Archives Committee, the Friends consists of the Librarian General, National Library and Archives Committee Chairman, Chairman of the Friends of the SAR Library, the NSSAR Librarian, and State FOL Chairmen. Membership in FOL is yearly and is open to all SAR members, State Societies, Chapters, and the general public.

Membership dues of the Friends are distributed as follows:

- 60% goes into the Library Endowment Fund from which only the interest income may be used by the Library, and,
- 40% goes directly to the Library Special Purpose Operating Fund.

The income from these funds is used to purchase non-budgeted items such as equipment, supplies and new technology, in addition to books, manuscripts and microforms.



SCAN THIS CODE TO DONATE ONLINE

FRIENDS OF THE SAR LIBRARY APPLICATION/RENEWAL FORM (PLEASE PRINT)

MEMBERSHIP: \$25/Year (check payable to "NSSAR") NEW MEMBER APPLICATION _____ RENEWAL _____

Fill out this form or donate online by scanning the code on the facing page or go to: <https://tinyurl.com/yd7mx77u>

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

STATE: _____

ZIP: _____

EMAIL: _____ (If listed, please note that Membership Notices and Renewals will be via email.)

NATIONAL NUMBER: _____ STATE SOCIETY: _____ CHAPTER: _____

- ☐ Benjamin Franklin Subscriber (\$300 or more) ☐ Library Endowment Fund (\$500 or more)
☐ Life Friends of the Library (\$1,000 or more) ☐ Robert Morris Benefactor (\$2,000 or more)

Please detach and mail with payment to: NSSAR, 809 West Main St., Louisville, KY. 40202

NON-SAR MEMBER (Please check as applicable.)

DAR: _____ SR: _____ CAR: _____ SPOUSE OF SAR MEMBER: _____ OTHER: _____

While the SAR Genealogical Research Library tries to keep costs as low as possible, a portion of your gift may be used to cover processing and administrative costs.

SAR Library Then and Now

The need to establish a Library for the SAR was recognized in the 1889 Constitution for the acquisition and preservation of Revolutionary War records, documents, and relics. An office was established in 1926 in Washington, D.C. headquarters which contained the "permanent records of the Society membership and genealogical library." The SAR Genealogical Research Library opened its doors on South Fourth Street in 1979 and was moved to its West Main Street location in 2010.

Service at a Distance

Today, a growing number of books and other materials in the Library collections are available on computers outside of the Library. The Library staff members are enhancing the catalog records and many now include the **full text books**.

Check the catalog by going to www.sar.org/sar-library-catalog or scanning:



NO LOGIN REQUIRED TO SEARCH THE CATALOG

The Library's growth depends upon cash gifts as well as donations of materials. Donors should check the Library catalog to ensure the item is not a duplicate or check with the Librarian. A donor gift form is available at the Library and at Society meetings.