

# THE PATRIOT



Established July 1981  
Missouri SAR



Winner of the SAR National Robert B. Lance Award for Best Website for 2018

VOLUME 40 ISSUE 7 OZARK MOUNTAIN CHAPTER SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION JULY 2020



## The Presidents Message

By President Gary Gift

I hope this finds everyone doing well and staying safe. So far I have not heard of any of our chapter members contracting the COVID-19 virus so that means we are doing something right.

July was a good month for the Ozark Mountain Chapter. We were able to carry out our mission in several ways and I couldn't be prouder of the level of participation of our chapter members. We have been able to still be relevant in our community which is something that a lot of other chapters have stumbled on.

We started off the month with a musket salute to start the annual 4<sup>th</sup> of July parade at Meadowmere Place by Compatriot Steve Perkins. The parade was not as big as it usually is and it did not have the snacks and refreshments afterwards, but it still had a great turnout.

Next we conducted our monthly



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## Important Dates in History

- July 3 - George Washington assumes command of the Army outside Boston 1775
- July 4 - Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence 1776
- July 4 - George Rogers Clark captures Kaskaskia, in modern Illinois 1778
- July 5 - Olive Branch Petition 1775
- July 5 - British capture Fort Ticonderoga 1777
- July 11 - French troops arrive at Newport, RI 1780
- July 11 - British evacuate Savannah, GA 1782
- August 1 - Sons of Liberty Formed 1765
- August 7 - Washington establishes the Badge of Military Merit (Purple Heart) 1782

Chapter Development Committee meeting on July 13<sup>th</sup>, led by Compatriot Ken Lawrence, Chapter Development Committee Chairman. Our session was conducted by ZOOM. It was a great meeting and we got a lot accomplished. I am very grateful for the technology we have available to us today. It is the only way we can maintain a level of safety and still get things done.

Our Chapter meeting was held on July 18<sup>th</sup>. We held it at the offices of Fisk Transportation. We had 12 Compatriots in attendance and were joined by several more on Zoom. We are so grateful to Compatriot Howard Fisk for allowing us to use his facility for our meetings. It is a great place and we have a wonderful setup. During our meeting Compatriot Vice President Curtis Trent swore in new Compatriot Justin John Mutrux.

Compatriot Justin gave us a great biography presentation of his Revolutionary War Patriot Benjamin Parsons. Next we had a presentation



via ZOOM from Compatriot Jeff Patrick on the Anniversary of the Battle of Wilsons Creek which took place on August 10, 1861. Jeff did a wonderful job and I learned some things about the battle that I did not know.

On July 23<sup>th</sup> our The Ozark Mountain Chapter presented the Heroism Award to Cox Health employee Michael Glenn. Mi-

chael is a respiratory therapist with Cox Health. While he was hunting he came across an individual in his pickup who had tried to commit suicide. Mike



talked the individual out of his firearm and administered first aid till help arrived and saved the individuals life. Thank you Compatriots Ken Lawrence,

Dan Piedlow and Curtis Trent for being at Cox Hospital at 6:30 a.m. to make this presentation. It was well received by all.

Finally we had several Compatriots from our Chapter attend the Missouri Society quarterly meeting on July 25<sup>th</sup>. The meeting was held in Springfield at Fisk Transportation with several other Compatriots from around the State joining us by ZOOM. The main message which we received from State President Howard Fisk is for all the chapters to do the best they can to continue to be active and to continue to be relevant in their respective communities. This is a mission that we try every month to accomplish and I have to brag a little and say that the Ozark Mountain Chapter has been very successful in this mission in light of all the circumstances we are currently in.

Our Chapter will not have a meeting in August as is our custom. We will have a couple of activities. On Friday August 7<sup>th</sup> we had a color guard ceremony at the Greene County Courthouse recognizing the birthday of General Nathaniel Greene who is the namesake of Greene County. We will also have our August field trip on Saturday August 15<sup>th</sup> to the Webster County Historical Society in Marshfield and we will then proceed to visit the grave of Patriot Nathan Clifton in Webster County.

We have several more events planned for the remainder of the year so please watch the newsletter and our website for information as we get closer.

Lets all stay safe and remain thankful that we are able to live in this great country that was founded with the blood and sacrifices of our Patriot Ancestors. And I am thankful and humbled for the opportunity to lead the greatest, most active, most relevant chapter in our organization. The Ozark Mountain Chapter. God Bless the United States of America and the Ozark Mountain Chapter, Sons of The American Revolution.

# American Revolutionary War Cockades in Washington's Army

February 18, 2016 Harry Schenawolf



Prior to the Battle of Long Island, the general orders issued by supreme commander General George Washington on August 20<sup>th</sup>, 1776 included instructions detailing the use of cockades. This was early in the war when the rebellious colonists' main army was basically made up of militias, still in civilian attire. The section read: 'As the [Continental Army](#) has unfortunately no uniforms, and consequently many inconveniences must arise from not being able to distinguish the commissioned officers from the privates, it is desired that some badge of distinction be immediately provided.' Field officers were to wear a pink cockade. Captains were to don white or buff, while subalterns attached green cockades to headgear. On July 19<sup>th</sup>, 1780, adjuncts were issued orders for officers recommending that they acquire white and black cockades; a black background with white relief, emblematic of the expected union of the French and American army. Not until 1783 was it called a "Union Cockade" and was to be worn on the left breast.



## Cockade

The English dictionary defines cockade as a rosette, feather, or knot of ribbon usually worn on the hat as part of a uniform, as a badge of office, or the like. The word's origin is dated around 1709 and is derived from the French word '*cocarde*' which is feminine of *cocard* meaning foolishly proud or cocky. However, in 18<sup>th</sup> century military society, hats were deemed of vast importance in a soldier's dress and the cockade was an extension of that. As the war progressed and the Continental Army took on a more professional look, at least with officers' dress, Washington demanded that officers attend to their uniform in meticulous detail. He particularly emphasized this standard whenever a commander was in the presence of his men. He believed that, if an officer were to garnish respect and devotion from his men, then he must present himself as one worthy of receiving such approbation. The most common headgear, both civilian and in the military of the time period encompassing the American Revolutionary War was the cocked hat or tricorne hat. It was a round hat with three sides brought up and attached to the crown, "like a mince pye," to term the vernacular of the time.



## Cockade on Tricorne Hat

Washington's issuance of colored cockades to distinguish rank was unusual. Historically, cockades served as a symbol of unity, or proclaiming alliance to a faction or cause. The colors of the cockade were the colors of the house, dynasty, or national flag under which the soldier served. At times military buttons, ribbon braids, or national symbols were added to the rosette. England and the Hanoverian dynasty (King George III) favored black cockades, while those congruent with the Jacobites (Stuart dynasty), used white cockades. France had white cockades, Spain red, and Germany used an assortment of colors; black, red, white, or gold depending on the era. Throughout the American Revolutionary War, the rebel colonists tended to use black cockades that they inherited from the English.

Cockades and their accretions were made of leather or silk and either type was dyed depending on the nation and or cause they signified.

## Pictures from July 3rd and 4th



Compatriot Dan Piedlow at Branson Landing on July 3rd with Missouri Governor Mike Parson “inspecting his Color Guard.”



Missouri Governor Mike Parson and Compatriot Dan Piedlow.

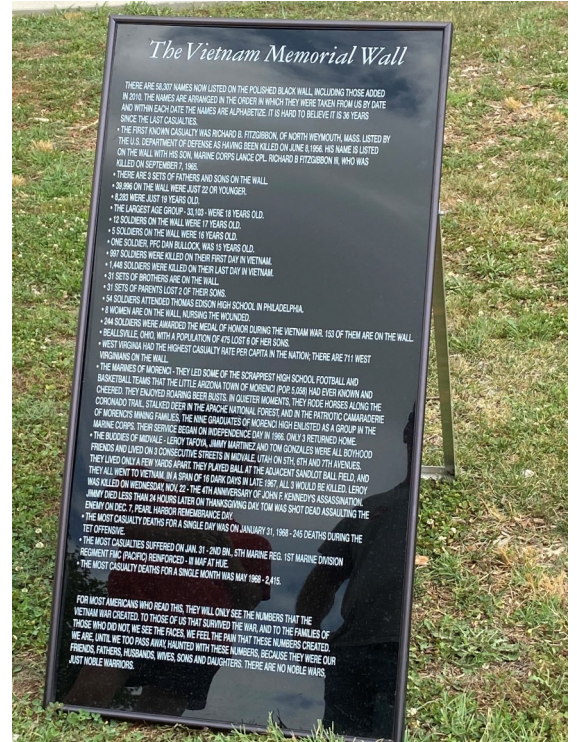


Compatriot Dan Piedlow as Sergeant at Arms with Branson High School AF JROTC Cadets presenting Colors for the National Anthem.



Compatriot Steven Perkins with Hillary Fisk at the July 4th Celebration at Meadowmere Place.

# From the Mobil Vietnam Memorial



# An Article from the Battle of Wilson's Creek

★ ★ *Battle as Newspapers Would See It Today* ★ ★

## REBS, YANKS CLASH

### Fear for City Fidgety Town Hears Cannon; Many Leaving

By a Staff Correspondent  
SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 10—This Ozarks city of 2000 persons is wild with apprehension today. Many of its inhabitants are packed to leave and have hitched mules, horses or oxen to any kind of cart they can find to haul their worldly goods. The Battle of Wilson's Creek, 12 miles to the southwest, has been won by the Confederates, just as most people here predicted.

As the roar of cannon jarred the town from about 5:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., the excitement mounted. Near 9 a.m., the first of the wounded arrived in the city—and now they are being brought here in loaded wagons.

News of the death of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon reached here shortly after noon and that has put the town in increased turmoil. Gen. Ben McCulloch is expected to follow the retreating Union men at any moment. Reports are that he has some wild Indians in his brigade. There are great fears Springfield will be burned.

There was about \$250,000 in cash in the State Bank here and that has been moved to a wagon which is under guard of the Home Guards. The Federals don't want the Rebels to get hold of that money. Most stores have been emptied and storekeepers are moving what they can take with them. They gave a lot of tobacco and the like to Lyon's soldiers last night as they left for the battle.



OUR SPECIAL Artist Robert Palmer Captured This Scene at the Battlefield This Morning.

### War at a Glance

LOCATION: Along Wilson's Creek, 12 miles southwest of Springfield.

DATE: 5:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

WEATHER CONDITIONS: Hot and sultry.

FEDERAL FORCES: Gen. Nathaniel Lyon commanding; Col. Franz Sigel in flank movement; total engaged 5400; 16 cannons.

CONFEDERATE FORCES: Gen. Ben McCulloch commanding; Gen. Sterling Price at head of Missouri State troops; Gen. N. B. Pearce at head of Arkansas State troops; total engaged, 10,175; 15 cannons.

FEDERAL LOSSES: 223 killed; 721 wounded, 291 missing; total, 1235.

CONFEDERATE LOSSES: 265 killed; 800 wounded; 30 missing; total 1095.

RESULTS: The Union Army retreated from the battlefield and early Aug. 11 started for the railroad terminus of Rolla, which was guarded by Illinois troops. The Confederate Army was so stunned by its losses it stayed in camp until the next day, then occupied Springfield for a brief period, never regaining sufficient strength to take Missouri with its important supplies and strategic location.

### Toll Reaches 2330 In Bloody Meeting At Wilson's Creek

By STAFF CORRESPONDENTS  
WILSON'S CREEK, Mo., Aug. 10—Confederate troops and out-numbered Federal forces clashed against each other for almost six hours here today in the bloodiest battle of the 4-month-old War Between the States. Wilson's Creek runs red. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, 43-year-old commander of the Federal units, was killed at the height of the fight. The toll of dead, wounded and missing was almost unbelievable. Shortly after Lyon's death, U. S. troops—their ammunition almost depleted—staved off a heavy Rebel thrust at 11:30 a.m. at Bloody Hill, then began retreating to jittery Springfield 12 miles to the northeast.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
The weary Southerners, also reeling from the clash, did not pursue.

First reports from the scene indicated that the Federals suffered almost 25 percent casualties; the Rebels more than 10 percent.

Of 5400 Yankees under Lyon's command, 223 were killed, 721 wounded and 291 were listed as missing.

The Confederate force, commanded by Gen. Benjamin McCulloch, numbered 10,175 men. Reports from the Rebel camp listed 265 dead, 800 wounded and 30 missing.

Stage was set for the fight early this month when McCulloch was persuaded by Gen. Sterling Price, former Missouri governor, to march against the Federals and take the city of Springfield. McCulloch was named commander of the Allied Confederate troops—regulars from Louisiana, Texas Rangers, Arkansas state militiamen and Missouri secessionists.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
But Lyon, camped in Springfield, decided to march against the Rebels and meet them at Wilson's Creek.

His ill-fed troops, many of them youngsters from Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, moved into position about 1 a.m. today.

It was a pincer movement, with Federal Col. Franz Sigel, commanding German troops from St. Louis, moving in behind the Confederate forces. Lyon launched his attack from the north shortly after dawn.

It was a surprise assault—for the Rebels and the residents along this usually placid little Ozarks stream.

First indication most residents had of the impending fight came at 5:30 a.m. when a horseman galloped by the J. H. Ray home. "Get back in yore homes," he hollered. "There's going to be a hell of a battle here in a few minutes."

Within minutes, Sigel's guns opened up on the Confederates from the rear and routed them. Lyon moved on to Bloody Hill.

After about two frightful hours, however, the Rebels—led by the veteran Louisiana troops—rallied behind McCulloch and took the initiative against Sigel.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
Sigel, mistaking the gray uniforms of the Louisianians for those of his own Iowa troops, was driven from his position by the shouting Rebels. Badly beaten, he finally escaped the onslaught and made his way back to Springfield this afternoon.

The fight then began to center on Bloody Hill, with McCulloch and Gen. Price leading assault after assault on the Federal position. Each attack was repulsed, though casualties mounted higher.

Battle smoke hovered over the scene, making it almost impossible to distinguish between the Confederate and U. S. forces.

Hand-to-hand engagements were numerous. After six hours of vicious battle—two and a half hours after Sigel's defeat—the Federals began to pull out. The last cannon roared, the last musket fired.

The battle was over.

### Witnesses Relive Horrors

"All over this level spot and down over the edges of the hill lay the dead, their faces white against the gray rock and the green grass." It was a terrifying story, one of death and horror, related by W. F. Steele as he stood on Bloody Hill and looked down on the battlefield after war clouds had lifted from Wilson's Creek.

The battlefield had been his home. He fought there with the Union Army.

"And the wounded!" he exclaimed to a reporter. "Don't ask me to describe the scene. They were everywhere. Those that could stand the journey were hauled away to Springfield. Those that could not were carried under tents and treated by Army surgeons here."

"Gen. Sherman was right when he said that war is hell."

Many of the bodies, Steele said, were never buried. Their skeletons lay bleaching in the sun. . . . A Confederate soldier, Randolph Harrison (Harry) Dyer of St. Louis, said it "was one of the most terrible battles that ever was fought on this continent, resulting in the defeat and rout of the entire Federal Army."

"I sincerely hope that after their late defeat in Virginia (at Bull Run) and this one here that the people of the North may take the sober second thoughts and that some of us ever will be called on to witness another such day," he added.

Meanwhile, Mrs. D. C. Kennedy, wife of the founder of The Leader, was one of the first to give an eye-witness account of the scene in Springfield proper.

Like other women of the city, she helped nurse wounded sol-

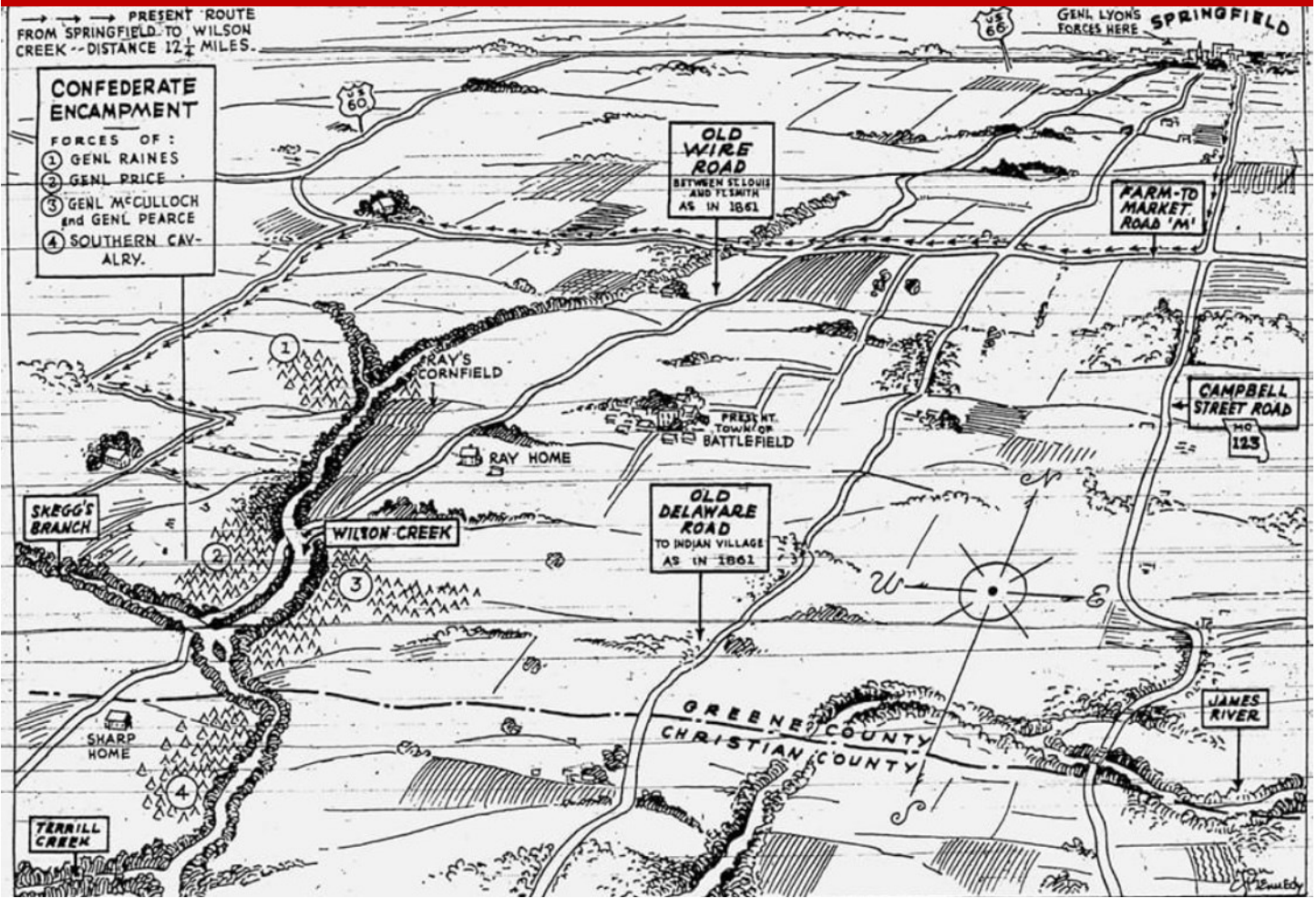
diers at the Bailey Hotel on South Avenue, one of the many hospitals set up here.

"They were unloaded, covered with blood and dust," she said. "I had nothing to work with but a washpan and my handkerchief. The first thing I did when a wounded soldier was brought into the house was to wash his face."

"The fortitude of the men was wonderful. They endured their sufferings without a murmur as a rule. I did not hear the groans and cries of agony usually associated with battlefield hospitals."

Around St. Paul Church at Walnut and South, the wounded were piled on straw.

"As fast as the men died within the building," Mrs. Kennedy said, "The bodies were thrown out the window and hauled down on the Jordan for burial."



### Birthday's

Branden George	July 1
Grant Knowlton	July 2
Curtis Trent	July 4
Carroll Laramore	July 13
Larrie Boner	July 20
Daniel McMurray	July 20
Charles McMillan	July 25
Terry Miller	August 1
Chris Adcock	August 3
Ray Irwin	August 8
Wayne Jones	August 14
John Sayre	August 16
Terry Wood	August 17
Gary Gift	August 22
Norman Knowlton	August 25
Zane Wood	August 26
Robert Clark	August 28
Gerald Fowler	August 28

### A Video Link to the Battle of Cowpens

The link below is to a video of produced by the Cowpens National Battlefield of NPS staff and volunteers, SAR, DAR, reenactor groups and seven CAR members reading the Declaration of Independence. This was produced as part of the Battlefield's Virtual Independence Day celebration.

<https://www.facebook.com/CowpensNationalBattlefield/videos/300366704667725>

Mark C Anthony  
Georgia SAR  
Minuteman Class of 2015



## Our Patriot Ancestor

**Biography: Corporal William Denison  
Connecticut 3rd Regiment  
Revolutionary War Patriot**

**Line member of Light Infantry detached 1781 to  
serve under General Marquis de Lafayette.**

**Served at the Battle of Yorktown, which ended at  
Yorktown, Virginia Oct 19, 1781**

**Ancestor of Harold T. Sentman, Ozark Mountain  
Chapter, Missouri Society, National Society of  
the Sons of the American Revolution.**

William Denison is the compatriot cited for my membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

He was born April 8, 1756 at Stonington (New London County) Connecticut and died July 21, 1820 at Muskingum County, Ohio. His parents were George Denison (1725 - 1808) and Jane Smith Denison (1731 - 1829) who were descended from the Dennison family who immigrated to America from England in 1631.

William Denison married Anna Slack on April 9, 1780 by Rev. Nathaniel Eells at the First Congregational Church in Stonington, CT. Eight children were born between the years 1781 and 1797. He served in the revolutionary war and enlisted September 29, 1777; Appointed corporal January 1781, 3rd Regiment Connecticut. Member of Light Infantry detached 1781 to serve under Lafayette. He was present at storming of the redoubt at Yorktown.

He settled in Salem Township, Muskingum County in 1810 on a war land grant. Muskingum County History states: "The first actual settler in this

township, William Denison, came from Massachusetts, and located on the northeast quarter of section fifteen, in 1810. His son, William S. Denison, now occupies the property, and claims that his father was the first actual settler in the present Salem Township.

Gurdon Denison is one of the eight children born to William and Jane Denison as noted above. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio in 1781 and died there in 1845.

Gurdon was a Commissary officer in the War of 1812, which began about two years after he located in the township. His four sons settled in Iowa. One of his sons was Joseph B. Denison, my great, great grandfather.

### SOURCES:

Scripts and Transcripts of Salem Township, Muskingum County, Ohio. Compiled by the Muskingum County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society, 1985. p. 76

Denison Genealogy: Ancestors and Descendants of Captain George Denison by E. Glenn Denison. Published for the Denison Society, Inc. The Pequot Press, Inc. Stonington, CT. 1963. P. 106

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.

