



# The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter

July 2024

Issue 7





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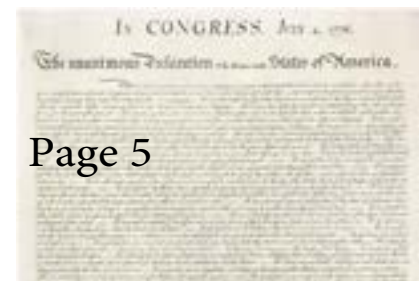
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## The President's Message

By President Charles McMillan

*"Preserve History, Provide Youth Education and awareness of our patriot ancestors and founding fathers, and inspire patriotism in our community."*

Past OMC President and current Executive Vice President of the State Society of the SAR, Kenneth Lawrence was our speaker. He presented a power point and discussion on the War of 1812. Ken is the Treasurer of the local Chapter of the War of 1812.

Several members from our Chapter attended the National SSAR Congress in Lancaster, PA.

Past Chapter and State President Howard Fisk received the Minuteman Award. He was escorted by Past State President Gerald McCoy.

I brought the Certificate back from Congress that was presented to me at the Donor's breakfast, for the Chapter becoming a Life Member of the Friends of the Library.

A motion has been made by me for the MOSSAR to follow suit and become a Life Member for \$1,000.00. This motion will be voted on at the 27 July 2024 meeting in Jefferson City.

Dr. Norm Knowlton announced that Sergeant Justin Thorne of the Springfield Police Department will receive the Law Enforcement Commendation Medal and Certificate from our Chapter. A time for the presentation will be announced.

I am a member of the National Fife and Drum Corps... I have a lapel pin to prove it... tongue in cheek...

I was surprised at Congress by being able to play a drum brought by Brett Osborn, the Color Guardsman of the Year for NSSAR, 2024. He picked me to be one of his escorts for him to receive his award.

I played for the rest of Congress and reluctantly had to give the drum back to Brett.

Again, I ask if you served in the Military and have not received the Military Service Medal from SAR, please contact me or Colonel John Hathcock.

I will be out of pocket for the first part of August as I am following the path that the Easy Company, 2nd Battalion of the 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment of the 101st Airborne Division... The "Screaming Eagles" followed in the Band of Brothers. It is a tour given

several times of the year. You leave from Normandy... see all 5 beaches... Battle of the Bulge, Dachau, and the Eagle's Nest...Can't wait.

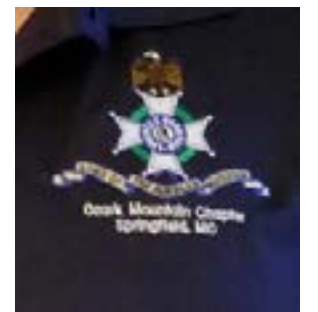
The July meeting was videotaped and is available on YouTube. Visit our Chapter Website for the link to the videos.

It was nice to see the new Chapter Flag. Thanks to Sgt at Arms Daniel Piedlow for this initiative.

Reach out to someone today and be a positive part of their day.

Don't forget to look at our website to keep up with our schedule of events.

<https://ozarkmountainsar.com>



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.

## MEMBERS

Please notify chapter registrar Steve Perkins Patriotmarcher @ fastmail .com of any recent or anticipated change to contact information: address, phone, e-mail



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

**On the Cover**  
Compatriot's Gary Gift, and Charles McMillan receiving their Silver Color Guard Medal and Certificate.



**Photographs provided by:** Daniel Piedlow, Margaret Swales, J. Howard Fisk, Norman Knowlton

**Editor:** Daniel Piedlow

## OMC/SAR Meeting Minutes 20 July 2024

1. Regular Business Meeting.
  2. Ozark Mountain Chapter
  3. 20 July 2024, Ozark Technical College Commons
  4. President Charles McMillan was present. The positions of secretary and 1st VP are vacant.
  5. Minutes of the previous meeting were approved.
  6. The meeting started at 09:30 and ended at 10:15
  7. There were 17 members present and 1 guest.
  8. Sgt at Arms Dan Piedlow presented the new Chapter Flag that was approved at the last Chapter meeting.
- The meeting adjourned at 10:15 A.M.



# Washington takes Command of Continental Army in 1775

July 3, 1775



Before the American colonies even made their declaration of independence, the Second Continental Congress gathered together in Philadelphia 238 years ago to formally create a standing Army.

The next day, June 15, 1775, Congress chose George Washington, a Virginian, to be commander in chief. Washington's military experience was perhaps greater than that of any other American, and he came from the largest and arguably the most important of the southern colonies. His impressive appearance, quiet and confident manner, and good work in the military committees of Congress had impressed his compatriots.

Washington himself recognized, when he accepted the command, that he lacked the requisite experience and knowledge in handling large groups of men. His entire military experience had been in frontier warfare during the French and Indian War, though he had commanded a brigade of troops from several colonies during the capture of Fort Duquesne. He was the only native-born American up to that time to command a force that size. Experience gained as a political leader in his native Virginia and in directing the business affairs of his large plantation at Mount Vernon also stood him in good stead.

Washington brought to command traits of character and abilities as a leader that in the end more than compensated for his lack of European military experience. Among these qualities were a determination and a steadfastness of purpose rooted in an unshakable conviction of the righteousness of

the American cause, a scrupulous sense of honor and duty, and a dignity that inspired respect and confidence in those around him. Conscious of his own defects, he was always willing to profit by experience.

The Army of which Washington formally took command on July 3, 1775, he described as "a mixed multitude of people under very little discipline, order or government." Out of this mixed multitude, Washington set out to create an Army shaped in large part on the British image. Basing his observations on his experience with British regulars during the French and Indian War, he wrote: "Discipline is the soul of an army. It makes small numbers formidable; procures success to the weak and esteem to all."

Washington and his staff made strenuous efforts to halt the random comings and goings of officers and men and to institute regular roll calls and strength returns. Suspicious of the "leveling" tendencies of the New Englanders, Washington made the distinction between officers and enlisted men more rigid. He introduced various punishments such as the lash, pillory, wooden horse, and drumming out of camp along with courts-martials.

While establishing discipline in the existing army, Washington had at the same time to form a new one enlisted directly in the Continental service. Out of conferences with a congressional committee that visited camp in September 1775 emerged a plan for such an army, composed of 26 regiments of infantry of 728 men each, plus one regiment of riflemen and one of artillerymen. In all, 20,372 men became uniformly paid, supplied, and administered by the Continental Congress and enlisted to the end of the year 1776. The general by his choice received no pay throughout the Revolution.

It was a decent plan on paper; but Washington soon found he could not carry it out. Both officers and men resisted a reorganization that cut across the lines of the locally organized units in which they were accustomed to serve. The men saw as their first obligation their families and farms at home, and they were reluctant to re-enlist for another year's service.

Washington also had to maintain the siege of Boston and overcome his deficiencies in supply. In these efforts he was more successful. Congress and the individual colonies sponsored voyages to the West Indies, where the French and Dutch had conveniently exported quantities of war materials. Washington

put some of his troops on board ship and with an improvised navy succeeded in capturing numerous British supply ships.

He sent Col. Henry Knox, later to be his chief of Artillery, to Forts Ticonderoga; and Knox in the winter of 1775-1776. Knox brought some 50 pieces of captured cannon to Cambridge, Mass., over poor or nonexistent roads in icebound New York and New England. By March 1776, despite deficiencies in the number of Continentals, Washington was ready to close in on Boston.

On March 4, 1776, he moved onto Dorchester Heights and emplaced his newly acquired artillery in position to menace the city; a few days later he fortified Nook's Hill, standing still closer in. On March 17 the British moved out.

Maj. Gen. William Howe, who succeeded Maj. Gen. Thomas Gage in command, had concluded long since that Boston was a poor strategic base and intended to stay only until the transports arrived to take his army to Halifax in Nova Scotia to regroup and await reinforcements.

Nevertheless, Washington's maneuvers hastened his departure, and the reoccupation of Boston was an important psychological victory for the Americans, balancing the disappointments of the Canadian campaign. The stores of cannon and ammunition the British were forced to leave behind were a welcome addition to the meager American arsenal and helped win the revolution.

[www.army.mil/article/40819/washington\\_takes\\_command\\_of\\_continental\\_army\\_in\\_1775](http://www.army.mil/article/40819/washington_takes_command_of_continental_army_in_1775)



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.

# William Freeman: Tar-Heel Patriot

By Todd Wilkinson

William Freeman was born on October 26, 1759, in Burke County, North Carolina. Little is known about his early life before he enlisted in the North Carolina militia in 1776. North Carolina was one of the earliest battlegrounds in the Revolution, with patriots and loyalists fighting for control of the state, culminating in the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge in February 1776, where a force of 1,000 patriot militia soundly defeated a force of loyalist Scottish Highlanders and effectively ended British rule in the colony. North Carolinians met in April and authorized its delegates to the Second Continental Congress to support any resolution calling for American independence, which would come just three months later in July.

Freeman served three enlistments in the North Carolina militia; his first enlistment was for three months, under the command of Captain Andrew Oliver in Colonel Hogan's regiment. Unlike Washington's Continental Army, colonial militias frequently supplied their clothing and weapons and were known for being enthusiastic supporters of the patriot cause but lacking military discipline. Once a militiaman's enlistment ended, he would frequently return home to tend to his farm or business.

Freeman's second enlistment began in 1778 when he joined the 10th North Carolina Regiment, also known as "Sheppard's Regiment." The 10th was recruited largely from the Northeastern portion of the colony. Freeman served in Captain Child's company. While family legend says that Freeman claimed to have served as a scout for General Washington, the 10th saw no action and was eventually disbanded in June 1778 at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Freeman enlisted for a third time in Captain Taylor's company in 1781, and during this service he participated in the Southern campaign of General Nathaniel Greene at the battles of Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina and Camden, South Carolina. While Guilford Courthouse was considered to be a British victory, Greene was able to buy time for Washington's forces and successfully slowed British General Cornwallis' advance through the

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Carolinas. "We fight, get beat, rise, and fight again," Greene reportedly said, speaking of the hard-fought battles and numerous reverses of fortune of the American forces during the Southern Campaign of the Revolution.

Like many Revolutionary War patriots, Freeman eventually moved west across the Appalachian Mountains as part of the new republic's expansion after the end of hostilities. In 1832, Freeman applied for a pension while living in Maury County Tennessee. The pension was granted, and Freeman and his family – wife Mary Bryan and five children – soon found themselves on the move again in 1834, settling in the small village of Springfield, in the county named for his commander at Guilford Courthouse. Their 160-acre farm was located near the corner of what is today Glenstone and Cherry Streets in East Springfield. Sheriff Freeman was assisted by Lemuel Austin, one of Freeman's grandchildren, in locating the grave, who remembered that the walnut casket was located under a large elm tree, but said, "Dig crossways for I might be off a little."

William Freeman died at the age of 79 on January 28, 1839, and was buried on his farm. In 1912, one of his descendants, Sheriff Walter Freeman, and the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution sought to locate Freeman's grave and reinter him in the Springfield National Cemetery. He was reinterred on June 22, 1912. He lies there today, the only veteran of the Revolution buried in the cemetery. A simple veterans gravestone, inscribed "Wm.

FREEMAN, 10th N.C. MIL. REV. WAR" marks his final resting spot among other Americans who gave, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "The last full measure of devotion".



Headstone of William Freeman in Springfield National Cemetery (Source: findagrave.com)

#### Sources

- <http://www.nps.gov/guco/index.htm> (Guilford Courthouse National Military Park)
- <http://www.nps.gov/mocr/index.htm> (Moore's Creek Bridge Battlefield)
- <https://thelibrary.org/lochist/history/paspres/freeman.html> (Past and Present of Greene County, Missouri, Springfield-Greene County Public Library Local History & Genealogy Department)

### Important Dates in History

**July 1:** At the instigation of British agents, the Cherokee attack along the entire southern frontier 1776

**July 1–4:** Congress debates and revises the Declaration of Independence 1776

**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 6:** "Mad" Anthony Wayne repulsed at Green Springs Farm, VA 1781

**July 8:** Fairfield, CT, burned by British 1779

**July 11:** Norwalk, CT, burned by British 1779

**July 11:** French troops arrive at Newport, RI, to aid the American cause 1780

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**July 11:** British evacuate Savannah, GA 1782

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**July 15:** Lyndley's Fort, SC, Patriots fend off attack by Indians and Tories dressed as Indians 1776

**July 15–16:** American "Mad" Anthony Wayne captures Stony Point, NY 1779

**July 27:** Lafayette arrives in Philadelphia 1777



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

## Quotations About the Declaration of Independence

by Editors of "The Journal of the American Revolution"

John Haslet, officer in the Delaware Regiment: "I congratulate you, sir, on this important day, which restores to every American his birthright—a day which every freeman will record with gratitude, and the millions of posterity read with rapture."

William Shippen, Continental Army physician: "I don't wonder to see more of our Friends offended & full of resentment upon the Change who have heretofore been at ye head of affairs, in short have in many instances behaved as though they thought they had a sort of Fee simple in them and might dispose of all places of Honour and Profit as pleased them best now to be ousted or at least brought down to a level with their fellow citizens."

Benjamin Rush, physician and statesman, to John Adams in 1808: "I feel pain when I am reminded of my exertions in the cause of what we called liberty; and sometimes wish I could erase my name from the declaration of Independence. In Case of a rupture with Britain or France—what shall we fight for?—for our Constitution? I cannot meet with a man who loves it. It is considered as too weak, by an half of our Citizens, and too strong by the Other half.—Shall we rally round the standard of a popular Chief? Since the death of Washington there has been no such Centre of Union."

Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration, as remembered by Benjamin Rush in 1811: "The Silence & the gloom of the morning were interrupted I well recollect only for a moment by Col: Harrison of Virginia who said to Mr Gerry at the table, 'I shall have a great advantage over you Mr: Gerry when we are all hung for what we are now doing. From the size and weight of my body I shall die in a few minutes, but from the lightness of your body you will dance in the air an hour or two before you are dead.'"

Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, Continental Army officer: "This has caused some thoughtful and far-seeing melancholici to be down in the mouth; on the other hand, it has caused some more sanguine miopes to exult and shout with joy. In fine videbitur cuius toni [At the end it will be seen/known by those who heard]."

Robert Wilson, private soldier: "We passed the Altamaha [River] about the last of July 1776 I distinctly recollect that on reaching the far Bank of that River, a horseman made his appearance on the bank and manifested a wish to reach us, supposing him to be an express he was sent for and on reaching the Army he delivered to Gen'l Williamson dispatches containing the Declaration of Independance. Gen'l Williamson called upon Capt Lacey to open the dispatches, who done so and on discovering the contents Capt Lacy raised up both hands and exclaimed Thank God for this. He then read the Declaration to the officers who were about him. Gen'l Williamson wished it read to the Army to effect which the Army was formed in a Hollow Square, and to give Capt Lacey a better chance to be heard by the whole Army Gen'l Twiggs brought up a gentle horse and held the same while Capt Lacey stood up on the saddle and read the Declaration of Independance to the whole army at the conclusion of which there was much firing of arms and rejoicing."

Edmund Burke, British statesman: "A great revolution has happened—a revolution made, not by chopping and changing of power in any one of the existing states, but by the appearance of a new state, of a new species, in a new part of the globe."

Francis Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration: "The unpardonable fault of America now is the declaration of Independence. When our faults were less there were as hardly thought of. Our modest complaints were called presumption—our humble petitions dismissed with contempt—no lenient hand was held out—no friendly measures proposed to soothe the griefs we thought we suffered, and prevent the horrors that now surround us—independence was not the wish of America, but a hard and cruel necessity has forced us to this desperate determination—we trust in the justice of our cause, and leave to the God of battles the great event."

John Lind, Kings Councillor: "It is, in short, the most harmless piece of parchment that ever was sent forth into the world."

Thomas Hutchinson, former royal governor of Massachusetts: "or in what sense all men are created equal; or how far life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness may be said to be unalienable; only I could wish to ask the Delegates of Maryland, Virginia, and

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the Carolinas, how their Constituents justify the depriving more than an hundred thousand Africans of their rights to liberty”

John Witherspoon, signer of the Declaration, in response to a charge that “the people were not ripe for a Declaration of Independence”: “In my judgment, sir, we are not only ripe but rotting.”

Robert Morris, signer of the Declaration: “although the councils of America have taken a different course from my judgement and wishes, I think an individual that declines the service of his country because its Councils are not conformable to his ideas, makes but a bad subject; a good one will follow if he cannot lead.”

John Adams, signer of the Declaration: “The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever more.”

John Bowater, officer in the British Marines: “I wish’d to inclose your Lordship the New York Gazette but cou’d not prevail on the Gentleman who brought it away, to part with it. It contains the most Impudent Resolves of the Congress lever saw pened—a full Declaration of Independence, and Coppies of all the Lying Paragraphs out of the London papers the Duke of Richmond & that Scoundrel Barre’s Speeches. We flatter our selves with the pleasing prospect of seeing their Heads ornament Temple Barr when we Return, for they Certainly have led these poor wretches into their present unhappy situation.”

John Adlum, private soldier: “Early in the month of July we had information of the Declaration of Independence. It was declared in Philadelphia on the fourth day of July, and on the evening of the sixth. Two gentlemen (Captain Wade and a Dr. Young) with our member of Congress, James Smith, Esqr., arrived at York. Their object was to see how the good people of the town and country relished this step taken by Congress. The four militia companies of the town

were called out to the Commons where they were in the habit of exercising. Exclusive of those companies there was perhaps about three or four hundred old men, women and boys, and the women appeared to take as much interest in this business as the men did. I do not believe that the majority, men and women, knew what independence meant. Captain Wade and Dr. Young each made a short speech on the occasion, and then the Declaration of Independence was read, when Mr. Smith made a speech explaining the nature of and the advantages that independence would be to us. When he finished his speech he threw up his hat and hurrahed for liberty and independence which was reiterated by the militia and men, and all the women and boys.”

Thomas Hutchinson, former royal governor of Massachusetts: “The Congress has just issued a most infamous paper reciting a great number of pretended tyrannical deeds of the King.”

James Thacher, Continental Army surgeon: “This highly important transaction of our Congress is the theme of every circle and topic of universal discussion, and it receives the sanction and approbation of a large majority of the community. When we reflect on the deranged condition of our army, the great deficiency of our resources, and the little prospect of foreign assistance, and at the same time contemplate the prodigious powers and resources of our enemy, we may view this measure of Congress as a prodigy. The history of the world cannot furnish an instance of fortitude and heroic magnanimity parallel to that displayed by the members, whose signatures are affixed to the declaration of American Independence. Their venerated names will ornament the brightest pages of American history, and be transmitted to the latest generations.”

John Dickinson, delegate from Pennsylvania: “I cannot agree with you that a declaration of independence at this time will promote the happiness of my country. Other good men think my reputation at least my popularity must inevitably be sacrificed by my obstinate heresy. I have been compelled to endure the fires of persecution.”

Ambrose Serle, secretary to British Admiral Richard, Lord Howe: “The Congress have at length thought it convenient to throw off the Mask. Their Declaration of the 4th. of July, while it avows their Right to Independence, is founded upon such Reasons only, as

prove that Independence to have been their Object from the Beginning. A more impudent, false and atrocious Proclamation was never fabricated by the Hands of Man. . . . ’Tis impossible to read this Paper . . . without Indignation at the low and scurrilous Pretences by wch they attempt to justify themselves.”

Anonymous contributor to The Scots Magazine: “All men are endowed by their Creator with the unalienable right of life. How far they may be endowed with this unalienable right I do not yet say, but, sure I am, these gentry assume to themselves an unalienable right of talking nonsense.”

Reverend Lemuel Haynes, free African American: “a Negro may Justly Challenge, and has an undeniable right to his Liberty: Consequently, the practice of Slave-keeping which so much abounds in this Land is illicit.”

Matthew Patten, New Hampshire resident, July 20, 1776: “I bought 4/ worth of things viz 2£ of tobacco a rub ball for my breeches and a Declaration of Independence”

Edmund Pendleton, Virginia statesman: “I am also obliged by your Original Declaration of Independence, which I find your brethren have treated as they did your Manifesto last summer, altered it much for the worse; their hopes of a Reconciliation might restrain them from plain truths then, but what could cramp them now?”

William Ellery, signer of the Declaration: “We have lived to see these Colonies shake off[f], or rather declare themselves independent of a State which they once gloried to call their Parent—I said declare themselves independent; for it is One Thing for Colonies to declare themselves independent, and another to establish themselves in Independency . . . The Events of War are uncertain. God send the Victory.”

Samuel Johnson, British author: “how is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty among the drivers of negroes?”

Charles Lee, Continental Army officer: “Having weighed the arguments on both sides, I am clearly of opinion that we must (as we value the liberties of America, or even her existence) without a moments delay declare for Independence.”

Chief Justice John Jay, in a 1793 legal opinion: “The revolution, or rather the declaration of Independence,

found the people already united for general purposes”

Michael Smith, private soldier: “on the morning of the seventh day of July, the four companies of the town militia was paraded, when the Declaration of Independence was read. Mr. Smith made a speech, as did Captain Wade and Dr. Young, pointing out the advantages that it would be of our country, etc. Mr. Smith made a short concluding speech and then threw up his hat and hurrahed for liberty and independence. The militia on parade and others attending followed their example.”

Thomas Hutchinson, former royal governor Massachusetts: “No precise, unequivocal terms of admission to the authority of Parliament in any case have ever been offered by any Assembly. A concession has only produced a further demand, and I verily believe if every thing had been granted short of absolute independence they would not have been contended, for this was the object from the beginning.”

<https://allthingsliberty.com/2024/07/our-favorite-quotations-about-the-declaration-of-independence/>

Birthday’s

Branden George	7-1
Jason Stewart	7-1
Grant Knowlton	7-2
Curtis Trent	7-4
Ryan Wade	7-19
Daniel McMurray	7-20
Charles McMillan	7-25
Dale Brake	7-30



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.



## Information For Patriot Ancestor of The American Revolution of Edward Gwin

[Elias Bowden b: 6Apr1, 1763; d: 25 Feb, 1843]

My name is Edward Gwin and I am descended from a Revolutionary War soldier, Elias Bowden, who was my third great grandfather. His daughter was my 2nd great grandmother and was married to my 2nd great grandfather who was also named Edward Gwin (there were three after that counting me, skipping one generation). He was born in Isle of Wight Virginia on 6 April, 1763 and died in Henry Tennessee on 25 February, 1843. He married Celia Lawrence on 22 December, 1785 after the war and they reportedly had 13 children. He was a farmer so that came in handy. On one census he was reported to have 16 slaves. He was buried in the Gwin family Cemetery in Hico, Carroll County Tennessee.

According to his pension application, Elias entered the service of his country at the age of 16 in July, 1779 as a substitute for his brother William in the County of Isle of Wight in Virginia. He served 2 months the first time under Captain William Gay and Col. John Will's regiment. He again entered service in July, 1780 serving under the same officers for two months. He stated he was in no engagement, and was mostly involved in retaking stock and other property that had been plundered by the British between the towns of Suffolk and Portsmouth Virginia, which was a distance of a little over 18 miles.

On September 1, 1781 he reentered service once again and was marched from Williamsburg to within 3 miles of Little York and then returned to headquarters. He was then marched to Mackey's Mill and then to Portsmouth after again being put under the command of Captain Gay and Col. Will. He was promoted to first sergeant and was still in at the time of Cornwallis's surrender in October 1781. He noted no one was officially discharged and apparently, they just disbanded.

His father John Bowden was said to help the troops by providing them with meat.

## Shhhhh! Friends of the Library

As you know I received the certificate showing the Ozark Mountain Chapter as Life Membership of the Friends of the Library (FOL) at the National Congress Donors Breakfast in Lancaster, PA.

I also presented a Motion Card to our State Society requesting that Missouri as a Society become a Life Member.

The motion passed... 100%. Missouri Society will be a Life Member of the FOL.

Consider supporting our Library by making even a \$25.00 donation. Every penny helps.

60% of every donation is put in a fund that generates interest, therefore, building funds. The 40% is used for running the library.

Ozark Mountain Chapter and now the Missouri Society Lead the Way!



## Awards and Events

Members of the Ozark Mountain Chapter & their color guard participated in several ceremonies around the area. On June 30, Dan Piedlow, Don Higgerson, Steve Perkins, and Dan Piedlow Jr joined the community of Ash Grove for the kick-off of their annual "Sparks in the Park" festivities.

At 3:00 p.m., colors were presented to the center of the open field at the city park during the national anthem, concluding with a single musket volley.

Photo courtesy of Dan Jr.



On Independence Day members of the OMC kicked off the annual Meadowmere neighborhood parade that always draws about three hundred nearby residents, children, grandchildren, decorated pets, old-timey cars, and the like. Guard fire a volley following the Star Spangled



Banner, which begins the parade that travels throughout the neighborhood area. Photos by Norm Knowlton.



The SAR National Convention was held from July 10-16 in Lancaster, PA. Here's a few delagstes from Missouri, including our own Dan McMurray.



# Awards and Events



More delegates from the National Convention. Missouri Past-President Michael Robertson, and OMC compatriot Ken Lawrence. Photo's taken by Compatriot J. Howard Fisk.



OMC President Charles McMillan presenting Compatriot Ken Lawrence with a certificate of Appreciation.



At the MOSSAR Quarterly Meeting Compatriot Ken Lawrence presenting a check for \$2000.00 from the George Washington Endowment Fund for their reimbursement grant towards the Wayside Marker and Patriot Board.



Compatriots receiving the Patriot Grave Marking Medal and Certificate. OMC members are Daniel Piedlow (2nd from left) and Steve Perkins (2nd from right).



Compatriot Ken Lawrence speaking on the War of 1812. Compatriot Lawrence is also a member of the 1812 Society.

# Awards and Events



MOSSAR President Gene Henry showing the plack presented to him at the National Convention for Jean Marie Cardinal, the Paul Revere of the Revolution Along the Mississippi River.



MOSSAR President Gene Henry presenting OMC Compatriots Gary Gift and Charles McMillan with the Military Service Veterans Corps Medal and Certificate.



OMC President Charles McMillan (L) being presented with the Yohe Award for Best Yearbook from a large chapter.



Compatriot Gary Gift (blue shirt) receiving the Silver Color Guard Medal.





# Upcoming Events



On August 7, at 10:00 A.M., the Ozark Mountain Chapter will be celebrating the birthday of General Nathaniel Greene at the Historic Greene County Courthouse. The Address is: 940 N. Boonville Ave., Springfield MO. All are welcome to attend.



On August 14, at 9:30 P.M., the Honor Flight of the Ozarks will be having a flight return from Washington DC. All members are encouraged to attend and welcome back our veterans. This will be at the Springfield Airport.



On August 17, at 12 noon, the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR will be going to the Air & Military Museum of the Ozarks for a "field trip." This event is FREE. The museum is located at: 2305 E. Kearney St., Springfield. We hope you can make it.



On August 23-24, the South Central District SAR will be having their meeting in Joplin. For information, look at page 13 for hotel accomidations.



On September 10, at 6:30 P.M., the OMC will be having a Chapter Executive Meeting at Steve Perkins home. All members are welcome to attend.



On September 21, at 9:30 A.M., the OMC will be having their monthly meeting at Ozark Technical College, located at 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield.



On September 27-29, starting at 6:00 P.M., the American Revolutionary War in the West, History Conference II will be held in St. Louis, MO. Everyone is welcome to listen to the speakers slthough there is a fee for the event. All information is on pages 14-17 with the registration form on page 18.



## South Central District Annual Meeting

**Friday Afternoon, August 23, through Saturday Morning, August 24, 2024**

**In historic Joplin, Missouri.**

- Plan to arrive before 3 pm and get your credentials at the hotel.
- Attend the Dedication Ceremony of a Liberty Tree in King Jack Park.
- Enjoy Joplin and socialize for dinner.
- Attend a Candidates Forum in the Community Room of Joplin Library
- Breakfast followed by SCD Business Meeting on Saturday morning.

Please use the link below to make your room reservation with the Holiday Inn Hotel conveniently located near the intersection of Interstate Highways 44 & 49. For National guests who wish to fly into Joplin, there are daily direct United flights from Denver and Chicago.

**Holiday Inn Hotel Joplin**

The booking link will take you to the IHG main site. You will just hit 'book now' and enter the dates, and your SCD rate group code is SAR. You may book early and late at the same rate.

[Click here to go to the Holiday Inn Hotel Joplin site.](#)

Make you plans now and look for one another at Congress in Lancaster, PA.



# The American REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN THE WEST History Conference II



JUNTA DE GUERRA OF BERNARDO DE GÁLVEZ, JULY 13, 1779,  
BY MITCHELL NOLTE, COURTESY OF THGC PUBLISHING

SEPTEMBER 27–29, 2024 | ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The St. Charles County Historical Society, the Saint Charles Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Fernando de Leyba Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the España Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will present a second American Revolutionary War in the West History Conference during September 27–29, 2024 at the Sheraton Westport Plaza Hotel, St. Louis County, Missouri. This conference will focus on the military, political, social and material culture history of the western theater of the American Revolutionary War, but will include a few other topics requested last year, featuring scholars from across the country and from Spain.

## FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2024

### 6–8 p.m. | Social Event at the Heritage Museum and Pre-Registration for those Attending

The Heritage Museum hosts the American Revolutionary War in the West Museum Exhibit. Sandwiches and light refreshments will be served. The museum is about 15 minutes from the hotel and transportation can be arranged for those without vehicles.



## SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2024

### 8–8:30 a.m. | Welcome and Registration

The East Ballroom of the Sheraton Westport Plaza Hotel.

### 8:30–9:15 a.m. | "To Arms!" Weapons of the American Revolutionary War

The men who fought the Revolutionary War, from professional British "Redcoats" to Native American irregulars, were most often armed for combat with common muskets. But there were other critical arms employed on the battlefield, including rifles, pistols, swords, and bayonets. Based on primary sources, this presentation will give an overview of the small arms employed in the fight for American independence. **Erik Goldstein** is the Senior Curator of Mechanical Arts, Metals, and Numismatics at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. He has written more than three dozen articles in his specialties, and six books relating to antique weaponry and military history. These include: *The Bayonet in New France 1665–1760* (1997), *The Socket Bayonet in the British*

*Army, 1687–1783* (2000), *18th Century Weapons of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers from Flixton Hall* (2002), *The Brown Bess: An Identification Guide and Illustrated Study of Britain's Most Famous Musket* (2010), *The Swords of George Washington* (2016), and *Don Troiani's Soldiers of the American Revolution* (co-author, 2017). Goldstein is also the curator of the current exhibit at Colonial Williamsburg, "To Arm Against an Enemy: Weapons of the Revolutionary War," which opened in 2019.

### 9:15–10:00 a.m. | "We were surprized by the firing of small arms": The Hamilton Expedition and its Capture by George Rogers Clark

In an event celebrated in Midwestern History, George Rogers Clark attacked Fort Sackville at Vincennes, in present-day Indiana, on February 22nd/23rd, 1779. This presentation will follow the British expedition of Lt. Governor Henry Hamilton, particularly through the experiences of the British 8th or King's Regiment of Foot, which formed the core of his expedition. The presentation will conclude by contrasting the failure and capture of Hamilton's expedition with a generally successful record of the King's Regiment in other actions in the western Revolutionary War. **Alexander S. Burns** is an Assistant Professor of History at Franciscan University of Steubenville. His research focuses on the Atlantic World, the American Continental Army, and Military Europe. Burns received his PhD from West Virginia University in 2021. His dissertation focused on letter writing among common soldiers in the eighteenth-century British and Prussian armies. His first sole authored book, *Infantry in Battle, 1733–1783* (2024), shows how eighteenth-century common soldiers fought in surprisingly flexible ways. His next book project, *Firm Battalions and American Fire: The Continental Army and Military Europe*, explores European influence on the tactical practices of George Washington's Continental Army.

### 10:00–10:15 a.m. | Break

### 10:15–11:00 a.m. | Benjamin Franklin, Francisco Saavedra de Sangronis and Spain's Grand Strategy in the American Revolutionary War

This presentation will cover the important contributions of Francisco Saavedra de Sangronis to the Spanish war effort in the American Revolutionary War as well as Spanish grand strategy during the war. Coverage will also include all new research on the interaction of Benjamin Franklin with Spanish officials during the war and induction of Benjamin Franklin into Spain's Royal Academy of History. **Thomas E. Chávez** received his PhD from the University of New Mexico and for twenty-one years was director of the New Mexico State History Museum, The Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, New Mexico. He later served as executive director of the National Hispanic Cultural Center in Albuquerque. King Felipe VI of Spain bestowed upon him the Orden del Isabel la Católica level of "Encomienda" and he recently became the first New Mexican to be voted in as a "Corresponding" member of Spain's Real Academia de la Historia. Chávez is the author of twelve books, including *Spain and the Independence of the United States* and most recently, *The Diplomacy of Independence: Benjamin Franklin Documents in the Archives of Spain*.

### 11:00–11:45 a.m. | An Underappreciated Victory: Gálvez's Mississippi River Campaign of 1779

Once Spain entered the American Revolutionary War, Spain rightfully feared an attack against New Orleans. Spanish Lt. Governor Bernardo de Gálvez brushed aside the recommendations of his *junta de guerra* to stay on the defensive, and decided on an offensive campaign against the British to conquer all the British posts along the lower Mississippi River. This presentation will examine the details of this campaign from a wide variety of primary sources, many of which are not considered in other studies. As a sidebar, the Distinguished Company of Carabineers of New Orleans formed by Gálvez and who participated in the campaign will be briefly covered. **Stephen L. Kling, Jr.** is an independent researcher focusing on the western theater of the American Revolutionary War. His books include *The Battle of St. Louis, the Attack on Cahokia, and The American Revolutionary War in the West* (co-author, 2017), *Cavalry in the Wilderness: Cavalry in the Western Theater of the American Revolutionary War and the French and Indian War* (2021), *James Colbert and His Chickasaw Legacy* (2022) and *The American Revolutionary War in the West* (editor and co-author, 2020, released 2022). Kling was also the primary historical consultant for the award-winning *House of Thunder* documentary on the Battle of St. Louis and the co-curator of the new American Revolutionary War in the West Museum Exhibit.

### 11:45–1:15 p.m. | Lunch

### 1:15–2:00 p.m. | Courting Native American Favor in the Western Borderlands of the American Revolutionary War: Flags, Gorgets and Medals

Following the French practice, the British and the Spanish attempted to curry favor with various Native American groups through trade and gift giving but also by ceremoniously awarding badges of allegiance in the form of medals and flags to those Native leaders they perceived to be major and minor chiefs, and gorgets to war captains in times of war. The medals and gorgets often depicted the reigning monarch or coat of arms of the European power. The perception of the significance of these gifts often varied between the European powers and the Natives receiving them. This presentation will discuss the diplomatic competition among imperial powers through the use of these items of material culture in the western theater of the American Revolutionary War. **Frances Kolb Turnbull** is an historian of colonial America with a specialty in the eighteenth-century Mississippi Valley. She received her PhD from Vanderbilt University and teaches at the University of North Alabama. She is the editor of the *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. Her book *Spanish Louisiana: Contest for Borderlands, 1763–1803* will be available through LSU Press in the fall of 2024.

### 2:00–2:45 p.m. | "To uphold the reputation of the Spanish troops": Martial Culture and Self-Fashioning in Revolutionary San Luis

A month after successfully repelling British forces during their attack on St. Louis in May of 1780, Fernando de Leyba drew his last breath. Born in the Spanish-held North African port of Ceuta, Leyba had previously served as commandant of the Arkansas Post and was appointed lieutenant governor of Spanish Upper Louisiana



in 1778. As required by law, an inventory of his property was drafted shortly after his death. In addition to a diverse assortment of serving wares, clothing, furniture, and other goods, a small earthenware jar of *polvos de peluquero* did not fail to catch the notary's attention. Translated literally to "wigmaker's powder," this probably imported, typically starch-based product was used to dress and style both natural hair and wigs in the 18th century. Drawing its cues from the French *toilette*, the lieutenant governor's Spanish colonial dressing table appears to have been well outfitted, with fourteen bars of soap, two shaving bowls, two beard cloths, and two black wig or hair bags of the sort often made from silk. Upending stereotypes of St. Louis as a frontier backwater devoid of refinement or creature comforts, Leyba's inventory will provide an entry point for a discussion of the interplay of martial culture and self-fashioning in a revolutionary borderland. **Philippe Halbert** is an art historian and the Richard Koopman Associate Curator of American Decorative Arts at the Wadsworth Atheneum Museum of Art. In 2022 he received a PhD in history from Yale University, where he studied the intersections of art, empire, and self-fashioning in the Atlantic world. Halbert's work centers on the art and material culture of the Americas broadly, from its Indigenous roots to interconnected phenomena of diaspora, colonization, and creolization. He is the author of many articles on material culture of Early America. His doctoral dissertation, "Letters of a Canadian Woman: Identity and Self-Fashioning in the Atlantic World of Madame Bégon (1696–1755)," proposed a thematic rereading of a French Canadian woman's trans-Atlantic correspondence spanning the period from 1748 to 1753.

#### 2:45–3:00 p.m. | Break

#### 3:00–3:45 p.m. | Revolutionary Blacks: Discovering the Frank Brothers, Freeborn Men of Color, Soldiers of Independence

This presentation will cover William and Benjamin Frank who joined the Second Rhode Island Regiment in the spring of 1777, following the tradition of military service established by their father, a veteran of the French and Indian War. The brothers became part of a cohort of free Black soldiers serving in an integrated Continental Army. Ben Frank deserted and ended up in British service. His brother William remained with his unit and served during the American victory at Yorktown. William Frank served until the end of the war. The Rhode Island Regiment was involved in a tragic and failed expedition to upstate New York after the Battle at Yorktown. **Shirley L. Green** received her PhD in history from Bowling Green State University after a twenty-six year career in law enforcement. She is an Adjunct Professor of history at the University of Toledo and Bowling Green State University. Green is currently the Director of the Toledo Police Museum in Toledo, Ohio. She is the author of a book of the same name as her presentation published in 2023.

#### 3:45–4:30 p.m. | Stories about the Louisiana Territory and its Inhabitants through the Documents of the Archivo General de Indias.

In 1785, King Carlos III ordered the creation of an archive of documents relating to Spanish colonies. The Archivo General de Indias now consists of approximately 43,000 files, containing over

80 million pages and 8,000 maps and drawings. This presentation will use stories gleaned from the archives to give a sense of the rich history stored there. Many of these stories relate to life around the Mississippi River in the late 18th century. European immigrants, Native Americans, Africans—all of them lived together in those vast territories, sometimes peacefully and sometimes not, but all contributing to the transformation of a new nation. The documents of the Archivo General de Indias help us to know their stories, which are hidden in letters, files, accounts, and more. **Antonio Sánchez de Mora** earned his doctorate in history in 2004 from the Universidad de Sevilla and has been the Head of Reference Service at the Archivo General de Indias, Seville since 2017. He began his research in Spanish Medieval History, and since 2010 he has devoted his research skills to archivism, cultural dissemination and recently to food history. Since 2005 he has been working with the documents from the Louisiana and Florida territories that are preserved in the Archivo General de Indias, organizing them and assisting researchers in their studies.

#### 6:00–9:00 p.m. | Reception in the Plaza Ballroom

Join our speakers at an opening reception in the Plaza Ballroom of the Sheraton Westport Plaza Hotel. Food and a cash bar will be provided. The reception will include a presentation by Peter J. Kastor, PhD: "Revolution From Afar: The Fall of Empires in the American Heartland."

**Peter J. Kastor** is the Samuel K. Eddy Professor of History and American Cultures Studies and Associate Dean of Research at Washington University, St. Louis. He studies the politics of the early American republic and the long history of the American Presidency. Kastor received his PhD from the University of Virginia. He is the author or editor of eight books on the Founding Era, along with numerous articles and essays. He is currently completing a major digital project that reconstructs the early federal workforce. A regular guest on St. Louis Public Radio, Kastor has written for outlets including *The Washington Post*, *The Huffington Post*, *The Conversation*, and *Fortune*. Two of his courses have been featured on C-SPAN's Lectures in History. In addition to participating in Washington University's Brookings Executive Education, he has contributed to professional development programming for groups including the St. Louis Public Schools, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency, and the Air War College. An active contributor to numerous local organizations, he is currently vice chair of the board of trustees at the Missouri Historical Society.

## SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2024

#### 8:45 a.m. | Doors Open

The East Ballroom of the Sheraton Westport Plaza Hotel.

#### 9–9:45 a.m. | Reclaiming Women's Power in the American Revolution

The American Revolution was a war for independence. Yet during this conflict, ordinary American women, in managing crises in their lives, claimed their dependence on husbands, on officials from local institutions, and on the state itself—all patriarchal

forces that governed their lives. This presentation explores the experiences of women who submitted thousands of petitions in the Revolutionary era, demanding remuneration, clemency, property rights, and even divorces, all using language that parroted presumptions of their legal, economic, and social subordination to men. This rhetoric belied the astute and purposeful strategy women employed in their petitions to patriarchal officials. Ultimately, women in the revolutionary era were able to advocate for themselves and express a relative degree of power not in spite of their dependent status, but because of it. **Jacqueline Beatty** is Assistant Professor of History at York College of Pennsylvania. She earned her PhD from George Mason University in 2016. Her book, *In Dependence: Women and the Patriarchal State in Revolutionary America*, was published with NYU Press in 2023.

#### 9:45–10:30 a.m. | Leyba & Clark: Spanish-American Collaboration in the Illinois Country during the American Revolutionary War

The Spanish-American relationship in the north-western theater of the American Revolutionary War is epitomized in the Leyba-Clark connection. An unlikely duo – the one a Spanish career army officer, family man, middle-aged and reportedly unapproachable; the other a young, charismatic fighting Virginian turned military leader – coincided on the frontier of the North American conflict where they served as a bridge between the Spanish government in New Orleans and the newly-formed American government. This presentation centers on the Leyba-Clark relationship, both personal and professional and Spanish-American collaborations in the Illinois country during the war. **Kristine L. Sjostrom** is an independent researcher from Seville, Spain. Her books include *The Battle of St. Louis, the Attack on Cahokia, and the American Revolution in the West* (co-author, 2017); *The Militiamen of St. Louis & Ste. Genevieve 1779–1783* (co-author, 2020); *The American Revolutionary War in the West* (co-author, 2020, released 2022); and *Fernando de Leyba (1734–1780): A Life of Service and Sacrifice in Spanish Louisiana* (2022). She is also the past historian for the España chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was a consultant for the *House of Thunder* documentary on the Battle of St. Louis.

#### 10:30–10:45 a.m. | Break

#### 10:45–11:30 a.m. | To Amuse Clark at the Falls of the Ohio

In the spring of 1780, British authorities and their Native allies launched a powerful offensive against American settlers living in the Ohio Valley. As planned, the expedition was to attack Fort Nelson near present-day Louisville and then move down the Ohio River to the Mississippi where it would join other British forces and lay siege to St. Louis. But Native anxiety that their extended

absence from Ohio would leave their villages undefended and vulnerable to attack caused the mission to change its objective and to attack instead Ruddle's, Martin's, and Grant's Stations in northern Kentucky. Nelson's presentation will examine the expedition's planning and execution, and the role that Native peoples played in defining objectives and tactics in their alliance with the British military. **Larry L. Nelson** holds a PhD in American history from Bowling Green State University. He worked for the Ohio Historical Society (now the Ohio History Connection) for nearly twenty-five years as the site director at Fort Meigs State Memorial. While with the OHS, he participated in numerous archaeological investigations of military sites, including Fort Laurens (1778–1779) and Crawford's Defeat (1782). Following his retirement, he joined the history faculty at BGSU as an assistant professor. Nelson also contributed to or appeared on many PBS and History Channel productions including the Emmy-nominated History Channel presentation *First Invasion – The War of 1812*. His books include *A Man of Distinction among Them: Alexander McKee and the Ohio Frontier* (1999), *A History of Jonathan Alder: His Captivity and Life with the Indians* (2002), and *The Sixty Years' War for the Great Lakes, 1754–1814* (coauthor, 2010). His most recent book, *To Your Posts! A Documentary History of Fort Meigs* has just been published by the Michigan State University Press.

#### 11:30 a.m.–12:15 p.m. | The Vast Deserts of America: The Quixotic Life and Death of Augustin Mottin de la Balme

De la Balme was a French cavalry officer with military service during the Seven Years' War, authorship of two treatises on cavalry, and an aggressive ambition for adventure and recognition. Like many of his fellow officers, he found service with a volunteer unit in the American War of Independence, although he was one of only a few with a personal recommendation from Benjamin Franklin. He quickly achieved the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Continental Army and became its inspector of cavalry, but he soon resigned when Casimir Pulaski was given the latter role. He moved west and collected enough men to launch an attack on Fort Detroit, which ultimately resulted in his death in combat in 1780. De la Balme's life and death offer an example of the many ways the French participated in the American War of Independence, particularly outside of the more well-known operations and campaigns. **Jonathan Abel** is an Associate Professor in the Department of Military History at the US Army Command and General Staff College. He earned his PhD in History from the Military History Center at the University of North Texas in 2014. Abel is the author of several works on the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century French army, including *Guibert: Father of Napoleon's Grande Armée* (2016) and *Guibert's General Essay on Tactics* (2021). He also hosts the podcasts *A Confused Heap of Facts* and *Broad-Gauge Gossips* at CGSC.

### THANK YOU TO OUR SPONSORS AND SUPPORTERS:







## HOW TO REGISTER:

*Registrations are limited and will be accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis.*

### Pay by Check:

Fill out this registration form and send with a check for the full amount to St. Charles County Historical Society, 101 S. Main St., St. Charles, MO 63301 Attn: Joan Koechig.

*Make checks payable to the St. Charles County Historical Society with "ARWW History Conference" in the memo line.*

### Pay by Credit Card:

Call Laura at (636) 946-9828 to pay by credit card or PayPal. MWF, 10 a.m.-3 p.m. only.

### Register Online:

visit [scchs.org](http://scchs.org) and look for the registration link on the right-hand side.

**Cancellation Policy: No cancellations or refunds.**

### Consent to be Recorded:

Please note that all conference events may be videoed or photographed and posted for marketing or educational purposes. By registering you consent to the same. A section of seating will be reserved during the speaker sessions for those who do not wish to be included in any videos and we will make an effort to avoid filming of speaker sessions in the area.

### Hotel Accommodations:

The Sheraton Westport Plaza Hotel has a special room rate of \$159.00 (plus tax) per night for conference attendees. The number of rooms with the special hotel room rate is **limited**, so please register with the hotel early. The Sheraton provides a shuttle to and from the airport. Other hotels within easy driving distance include Days Inns, Best Western, Hawthorne Suites, La Quinta, and Comfort Inn.

### Questions:

Call Melissa Edwards at (314) 561-5077 during regular business hours.



## REGISTRATION INFORMATION

*Please use one form per person. Make photocopies or print out additional forms for additional registrants.*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email address \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Yes, please confirm my registration by email.

### Registrant Category:

- ☐ Full Attendee Early Registration (includes all events) **\$75/person**  
*last registration by July 1, 2024*
- ☐ Full Attendee Late Registration (includes all events) **\$95/person**
- ☐ Guest – Evening Events Only (limit one (1) per Full Attendee) - **\$45/person**

### Social Events Registration/RSVP:

*Please mark any you intend to attend so we know how much food to order.*

- ☐ Friday Night Casual Party at the Heritage Museum hosting the American Revolutionary War in the West Museum Exhibit.
- ☐ Saturday Night Cocktail Reception at the Sheraton Hotel