



The PATRIOT Newsletter

June 18, 2016 Volume 36 #6
Ozark Mountain Chapter, Springfield, MO
Missouri Society



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Next Scheduled Meeting

The next scheduled meeting of the Ozark Mountain Chapter will be held Saturday, July 16, 2016, at Ozarks Technical College (OTC), Room 108, Springfield, Missouri, at 9:00 A.M.

Minutes from the OMCSAR Chapter Meeting, June 18, 2016

President Philbrick called the Meeting to order at 9:10 A.M. at the Ozarks Technical College, Room 108, with 19 members and 15 guests present.

Compatriot Chaplain McCoy delivered the Invocation, which was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance and the Pledge to the SAR.

President Philbrick presented Membership Certificates, Record copies of their Applications, Challenge Coins and Rosettes to five New Members: Gabriel Stuart Schnelle, Kenton David Miller, Terry Lenford Miller, David Alan Healy and Donal Junior Stanton. Family members present at the meeting pinned the Rosettes on their respective Compatriots. *See Page 3.*

Compatriot McMurray introduced the morning's speaker, Michael Harris.

Mr. Harris's presentation detailed "*The Last Land Battle of the War of 1812.*" The action, which was fought North of St. Louis on May 25, 1815, was called "The Battle of the Sinkhole." He discussed forts that were established to protect local families, including the Boone family; the surrounding topography; and the battle fought against Black Hawk and his followers. Fort Howard, named after Governor Benjamin Howard, was the primary staging area for the Americans. The Indians on the Illinois side of the territory were pushed by the British to drive the American's out of the area, which would open up the Mississippi River for British soldiers to have access for their forces coming from the North or South. Although the War of 1812 had ended by Christmas of 1814, the Indians

sought to drive the American's from the area and continued to fight into 1815. A few Rangers were killed or injured near Fort Independence, which was flooded in early 1815, so residents knew Indians were in the area. Because of the Spring floods, the garrison at Fort Independence moved to Fort Howard.

Mr. Harris discussed in detail the hour-by-hour "Battle of the Sinkhole". Black Hawk, "a hot-head", thinking the American's were the one's that had killed his son, sought to drive them from the area with 30-40 of his followers. Captain Craig and his Rangers, pursued the Indians into the woods, creating confusion in the process, and driving the Indians into the sinkhole. Multiple attempts to drive the Indians from the sinkhole throughout the day were unsuccessful. The Rangers returned to the Fort and the remaining Indian force left the area. Casualties were approximated to be 11 Indians killed and 8 wounded and 10 Rangers killed with three injured.

A question and answer session followed the presentation. President Philbrick presented Mr. Harris with a Chapter Challenge Coin.

President Philbrick read a Proclamation from the National Society regarding Flag Day. Compatriot Secretary Swales provided a description and explanation of the four flags on display at today's meeting: the Gadsden Flag, Betsy Ross Flag, and Guilford Courthouse Flag and The Star-Spangled Banner. Compatriot Carr discussed Flag protocol and how to properly display the Flag. [More](#)

Compatriot OMCSAR Vice-President and State Secretary Fisk presented Compatriot Gerald McCoy with the Silver Roger Sherman Medal.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution honored Compatriot Secretary George Swales with the Certificate of Patriotism, announcing Compatriot Secretary Swales is a member of its Military Service Veterans Corps.

Officer Reports

Compatriot Secretary Swales read the Treasurer's report. The May 2016, Checking Account Balance was \$1,716.68, with \$9,006.37 in the Savings Account for a total of \$10, 723.05. For June, 2016, disbursements of \$200.43 were made, and the Checking and Savings Account Balances were \$516.18 and \$10,006.44, respectively, for a total Balance of \$10,522.62.

Compatriot Genealogist Carr reported he has more applications than he can handle so he is recruiting people to assist him. Historian Compatriot Lawrence reported on the past month's activities. Compatriot Chapter Editor Sentman asked those present to keep sending material to him and reported on the May, 2016, Newsletter. President Philbrick complemented Tom for his continued good work.

Committee Reports

Compatriot Vice-President Fisk reported on behalf of the Chapter Development Committee. He noted the recent SAR Magazine pictures and article, made possible by Compatriot Sentman's efforts. Howard talked about several upcoming 2016, events. For July, these activities include the History Explorers, a presentation to City Utilities employees, and the State Meeting on July 30. A visit to the MSU Library Archives is scheduled for August 20, while September activities include the 35th Anniversary Luncheon on the 10th, and a Patriotic presentation at Drury University. Grave markings round out the October activities. The 2017 State Meeting was also discussed.

Old Business

Congratulations were made to Compatriot McMurray on his new position as President of the Missouri 1812 Society. President Philbrick noted the 1812 Society meeting would be held after today's OMCSAR meeting.

New Business

The Five New Members discussed their ancestors and their service. Several Guests were introduced.

Compatriot Fisk discussed a "Challenge", forwarded by his daughter Hillary, for this Chapter to research and find information about a descendant of Alexander Hamilton, who was a minister and lived in this area.

Motion to adjourn was seconded, and passed unanimously.

Compatriot Reinbold led the Recessional. Compatriot Chaplain Gerald McCoy led the Benediction.

The meeting ended at 10:41 AM.

Upcoming Events:

July 1: City Utilities Employees Meeting 10 am

July 4: Independence Day Parade Color Guard

Parade information and route: [More](#)

July 16: Chapter Meeting OTC Rm 108 9 am

July 26: History Explorers Performance at the Library Center 7pm. This is the second in the History Explorers Series. Read the positive review from the Library Center [Libewire](#) "Happenings @The Library" [More](#)

July 30: Quarterly MOSSAR State Meeting



July Birthdays

Branden Bo	George	Friday, July 01, 2016
Grant Fitzgerald	Knowlton	Saturday, July 02, 2016
Daniel Ray	McMurray	Wednesday, July 20, 2016
Charles Gregory	McMillan	Monday, July 25, 2016
Ronald Kraus	Albaugh	Tuesday, July 26, 2016
Dale Albert	Brake	Saturday, July 30, 2016

Sites for Independence Day, July 4th Remembrances

American Revolutionary War Patriots [More](#)

War of 1812 Pensions [More](#)

Civil War Overview [More](#)

WW I History [More](#)

WWII Overview [More](#)

Korean War [More](#)

Vietnam War Commemoration [More](#)

Iraq-Iran War [More](#)

Afghanistan Overview [More](#)

NSSAR Veterans Recognition Committee [More](#)

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Five New Members Sworn in, Guest Speaker presentation and Certificate of Patriotism awarded at Chapter Meeting



Left to Right: Donal Junior Stanton, Gabriel Stuart Schnelle, Kenton David Miller, Terry Lenford Miller, and David Alan Healy.

Descendant of: John McElhannon John McElhannon William Tinsley William Tinsley Jabez Healy

Ancestor #: P-246179 DAR #: A076577 P-305457 P-178800



Death Chants and Powder Kegs:
The Battle the Sinkhole
May 24, 1815

Guest Speaker Michael Harris presented "*The Last Land Battle of the War of 1812*". The action, which was fought North of St. Louis on May 25, 1815, was called "The Battle of the Sinkhole". He discussed forts that were established to protect local families, including the Boone family; the surrounding topography; and the battle fought against Black Hawk and his followers.

Fort Howard, named after Governor Benjamin Howard, was the primary staging area for the Americans.

Although the War of 1812 had ended by Christmas of 1814, the Indians sought to drive the Americans from the area and continued to fight into 1815.



- Battle of the Sinkhole**
1. Black Hawk digging in.
 2. Musick surrounds the sinkhole.
 3. Ranger William McCormick killed.
 4. Indians prepare for the worst.
 5. Some of Captain Craig's men returned to Fort Howard.
 6. Swivel gun
 7. Maneuver and fire!



Certificate of Patriotism from the Military Service Veterans Corp presented to George S. Swales (Left) by Ozark Mountains Chapter President Dan Philbrick.

Compatriot Swales served in the US Army during the Vietnam War.



NSSAR Silver Roger Sherman Medal and VFW American Freedom Award Presented to Ozark Mountain Chapter Compatriots



Left: Compatriot J. Howard Fisk presents the Silver Roger Sherman Medal to Compatriot Gerald R. McCoy in recognition of his faithful services to the Sons of the American Revolution at the chapter, state and national level.



J. Howard Fisk, receives the American Freedom Award from Frank Bridges, Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post 3404 Springfield, Missouri, during an awards ceremony June 14, 2016, at the Ozarks Technical College.

The ceremony recognized local heroes in the Springfield, Missouri community (Civilians, Active Military, and Veterans) who are making a difference.

Compatriot Fisk, a Navy Veteran, is the Vice President of the Ozark Mountain Chapter (OMC) Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the OMC Color Guard.

Above: American Freedom Award presented to Compatriot J. Howard Fisk (left) by Frank Bridges, VFW Post 3404, Springfield, Missouri

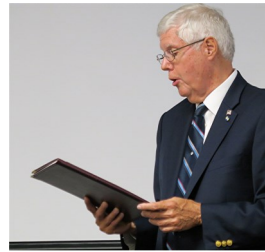


Presentation of Flags for Flag Day 2016



Flag Presentation at Drury University June 14 and at the Ozark Mountain Chapter meeting June 18, 2016.

Color Guard Commander Gerald McCoy presented the flags. The historical narration was presented by Compatriot George Swales.



The Gadsden Flag - 1775

In 1775, Colonel Christopher Gadsden was in Philadelphia representing his home Colony of South Carolina at the Continental Congress and presented a new Naval flag to the Congress. The Gadsden Flag became the first flag used by sea-going soldiers, who eventually would become the United States Marines.

The Gadsden Flag first saw combat under Commodore Hopkins, the first Commander-in-Chief of the new Continental Navy. Washington's Cruisers put to sea for the first time in February of 1776 to raid the Bahamas and capture stored British cannon and shot.



The Guilford Courthouse Flag - 1781

Tradition tells us that this flag was raised over the Guilford Courthouse in North Carolina on March 15, 1781. Under the leadership of General Nathaniel Greene, the militiamen halted the British advance through the Carolinas and turned them back to the seaport towns. The Battle of Guilford Courthouse was one of the bloodiest battles of the Revolutionary War with the British losing over 25% of their troops.

This Flag has a unique elongated canton and blue and red stripes. It was customary practice for military units to carry flags featuring common American symbols (such as stripes and stars), that made them uniquely identifiable for use as their Regimental flags.

The Betsy Ross Flag - 1776

According to tradition, in June of 1776, Betsy Ross, who was a widow struggling to run her own upholstery business, sewed the first American Flag. Upholsterers in Colonial America not only worked on furniture, but did additional sewing work, which for some included making flags. According to Legend, General Washington, Robert Morris, and John Ross showed Betsy a rough design of the flag that included six-pointed stars. Betsy suggested a five-point star because it was easier to make, and demonstrated how to cut a five-pointed star in a single snip. Impressed, the three entrusted Betsy with making America's first flag.

The Star-Spangled Banner became the official United States Flag on May 1, 1795. Two new stars were added for the admission of Vermont and Kentucky. This flag, used for the next 23 years, is the only flag to ever have more than 13 stripes.



The Star-Spangled Banner - 1795

During the War of 1812, Major George Armistead, Commandant of Fort McHenry outside of Baltimore, Maryland, said he "desired to have a flag made so large that the British will have no difficulty in seeing it from a distance" if they attacked. A giant garrison flag was made by Baltimore flag maker, Mary Young Pickersgill. Her mother, Rebecca Flower Young, had made the Grand Union Flag for George Washington. The Fort McHenry Flag was 30 feet high and 42 feet long.

In August 1814, the British attacked and burned the Capital Building in Washington, D.C. The next month they attacked Baltimore, Maryland. During the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" in honor of the men at Fort McHenry and the large flag that flew over the Fort. The British failed to capture Ft. McHenry and were unsuccessful in their attack of Baltimore, Maryland.

Photos by Margaret Swales

Drury University Flag Day Celebration June 14, 2016

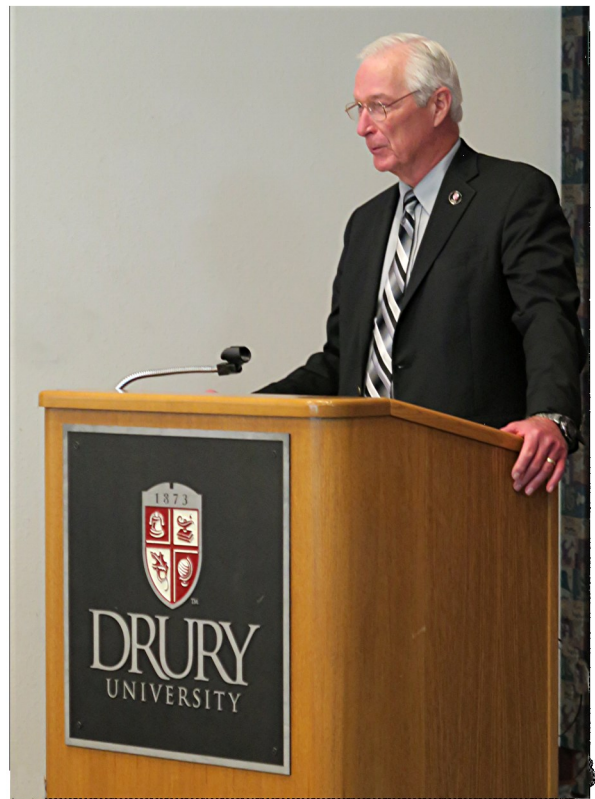
On the 100th Anniversary of Flag Day, it was an occasion to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of Drury University and the 100th Anniversary of the Rachel Donelson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR).

Drury University, the Rachel Donelson Chapter (DAR) and the Ozark Mountain Chapter (SAR) participated in the Flag Day Celebration with a flag presentation and a Flag Certificate presentation to a deserving military patriot.

Boy Scouts Carter Hall (leading the pledge) and Cole Vance of Troop 7, Ozarks Trails Council, Springfield, Missouri, also participated in this historic event.



Call to Colors by the OMCSAR Color Guard. The Pledge of Allegiance offered by Boy Scouts from Troop 7.



Bill Ricketts, Drury Trustee, offers welcoming comments.



Scouts Carter Hall (right) lead the pledge and Cole Vance of Troop 7.



Sandy Wilson Reese, DAR, provided the Invocation and The American's Creed.



Kaye Clothiaux, DAR, provided a Remembrance Presentation.



Aubrey Smith, DAR, sang "America the Beautiful."

Drury University Flag Day Celebration June 14, 2016



The Ozark Mountain Chapter Color Guard assembles to present four flags: The Betsy Ross Flag -1776, The Gadsden Flag -1775, The Guilford Courthouse Flag -1781, and the Star Spangled Banner Flag -1795.

Left-Right: Color Guard Commander Gerald McCoy, J. Howard Fisk, Kenneth Lawrence, and Dan McMurray.



Compatriot George Swales narrates the background and history of the four flags during the Flag Day Celebration.



OMC President Dan Philbrick reads the citation for the NSSAR Flag Certificate presented to Matthew Overcast.



Matthew Overcast is presented the Flag Certificate by Color Guard member J. Howard Fisk.



Flag Certificate

Arron Jones, Drury Associate Vice President gave the Benediction.



Farewell remarks offered by Bill Rickets, Drury University Trustee.



Photos by Margaret Swales and Sandy Wilson Reese, DAR

Sons of the American Revolution Flag Day Presentation

June 14th, 2016 is the 100th Anniversary of Flag Day and the Sons of the American Revolution commemorate the adoption of the Flag of the United States in 1777 by a resolution of the Second Continental Congress led by John Hancock.

After the great national conflict of the Civil War, Union officers determined to maintain the union of our Nation joined together to form the Sons of the American Revolution 125 years ago, with the goal of patriotic service.

Sons of the American Revolution founders wanted to support and advocate for the vision of our patriot ancestors who risked their lives and fortunes to form a new more perfect nation. One based on the Jeffersonian ideal of equality for all by a citizen led, democratically ruled government and a free and open system of education to train those citizen leaders.

The color red in our flag represents the blood spilled by the Patriots led by Washington and Nathaniel Greene at the founding of our country.

That same blood was spilled at the Battles of Springfield, Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and on many other battlefields as we struggled to maintain the union some 80 years after the revolution. The Civil War cannon in front of Burnham Hall is a constant reminder of that great conflict and the cost of our union in American lives.

The white of our Flag is the symbol of purity of purpose and the traditional color of flowers used to mourn those lives lost in the defense of our American Flag.

The blue in our Flag represents the expansiveness of the heavens, the depths of the seas and the spirit of an America without limits.

Drury College, founded in 1873 as a faith based college with principals of American patriotic values dedicated to developing American leaders. Many of the students who have walked the halls of Drury University were American Patriots, young men and women who served their country in the armed forces.

Matthew Overcast is one of those American Patriots who joined the Air Force at the age of 17 with the mission of serving his country with excellence. Overcast continues his service excellence academically as a distinguished veteran pursuing higher education.

For this reason, the Sons of the American Revolution recognize your service to your country and your pledge to defend and protect the flag of the United States of American and all that it represents and present you with this Certificate of Recognition today.

J. Howard Fisk, Chairman Flag Commemoration Committee

NSSAR Proclamations for Memorial Day and Flag Day Ceremonies 2016

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

Proclamation

to be read at
Memorial Day Ceremony
May 30, 2016

Memorial Day, originally known as Decoration Day began as a way to honor those lost while fighting in the Civil War. As that terrible war continued, Americans on both sides began to honor the fallen soldier during the springtime by holding tributes and decorating the gravesites with flowers and prayers. As the tradition grew, the official date set for Decoration Day became May 30th.

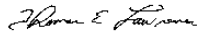
As the United States entered the Twentieth Century and also entered World War I, Decoration Day took on new meaning. It no longer was a day of remembrance for those who had fallen during the Civil War. It became a day to remember all service men and women who have served United States and in some cases gave all for our freedom. The day became known as Memorial Day to honor all United States military personnel who died in all of our wars.

Those we honor today are to be held in high esteem for their service to the United States. They are to be honored for their defense of the freedoms our forefathers set forth for us in the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Those, who were willing to step in harm's way defending our rights and the rights of all people to Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness should always be held up as examples and honored. Their willingness to serve is the spirit of those who during the Revolutionary War fought a imposing enemy to give us those rights and freedoms.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was created to perpetuate the memory of those Revolutionary War Patriots who struggled to create this great nation. We also wish to perpetuate and honor the memory of those who have served in the military since the Revolutionary War defending our freedoms and the freedoms of those in other countries. We are proud that so many of the members of the Sons of the American Revolution have served in the military and we value their membership in our society.

The National Society stands with those who recognize, who remember, and who honor all United States service men and women who have served or are currently serving and who are willing to give all or have given all so that others may enjoy freedoms we have today.

May God bless them and keep them in His loving arms!



Thomas E. Lawrence
President General (2015-2016)



The Memorial Day Ceremony Proclamation was given by OMC Compatriots with the OMC Color Guard at the Springfield National Cemetery, Missouri.

From Left: President Dan Philbrick, J. Howard Fisk, Glenn Gohr, Gerald McCoy, Dan McMurray, Norman Knowlton and George Swales. Previously reported in [The Patriot](#) in May 2016.

For a larger copy of the Memorial Day Ceremony Proclamation for May 30, 2016, signed by President General Thomas E. Lawrence (2015-2016). [More](#)



Flags displayed on Flag Day, June 14, 2016.



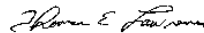
Flag Day Proclamation

Tuesday, June 14, 2016, is Flag Day. This is the day that we commemorate the adoption of the flag of the United States. The adoption of our flag happened on this date in 1777 by a resolution of the Second Continental Congress. Despite earlier local celebrations and observances of Flag Day on the city and state level, it was not until May 1916 that President Woodrow Wilson issued a presidential proclamation establishing a national Flag Day on June 14th. A Congressional Act signed by President Harry S. Truman in August 1949 added further importance to the date as a federal holiday.

In the past, there have been discussions and court decisions on the care and respect of our flag. No matter how you may feel, the flag of the United States is still the most visible symbol of our great country. It is a symbol to other countries of the freedoms available in the United States. I also think it is a reminder to us of our brave ancestors who fought in the American Revolution to establish this country and those freedoms.

When serving in the US Coast Guard, I remember looking up at the flag flying in the breeze and thinking that is MY flag for MY country and that is the reason I'm here. I saluted the flag as I walked by, as I'd been taught years before in ROTC and as a Boy Scout, and it made me feel proud to be serving my country.

Flag Day is an opportunity for all of us to celebrate our country by proudly flying our flag. Patriotism is something to proclaim proudly and loudly. Considering what our founding fathers and mothers did for us, it is not much by comparison and it would honor their memory. Please also encourage your neighbors to dutifully fly the flag of the United States with honor every day.



Thomas E. Lawrence
President General,
The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

For a larger copy of the Flag Day Proclamation 2016, signed by President General Thomas E. Lawrence (2015-2016). [More](#)