



The PATRIOT Newsletter

Established July 1981

Ozark Mountain Chapter Missouri Society Springfield, Missouri

Sons of the American Revolution



June 30, 2018

Volume 38 # 6



President's Message

George Swales

"The weather outside is frightful..." is the opening refrain of a well-known Christmas song.

This year, however, it can just as easily apply to our hot, dry early Summer. Hopefully, your gardens are in full bloom, fruit is plentiful, and have not suffered the effects of the repeated unusual weather pattern.

June 14 is a day that celebrates our Country's flag. A resolution of the Second Continental Congress Passed on June 14, 1777, commemorates the adoption of the flag of the United States. President Woodrow Wilson issued a Proclamation in 1916, officially establishing the date as Flag Day. In August, 1946, an Act of Congress permanently established National Flag Day.

June 14 is also the birthday of the United States Army. The U.S. Army was founded June 14, 1775, when the Continental Congress authorized the formation of "the American Continental Army", consisting of "expert riflemen" to serve the Colonies for one year. At the time, Congress intended to have ten companies serve as a light infantry force for the Boston siege. However, it extended military participation beyond New England by allocating six companies to Pennsylvania, two companies to Maryland and two companies to Virginia.

On June 17, 1775, the Battle of Bunker Hill, Charlestown, Massachusetts, was fought during the Siege of Boston. Most combat of the day took place on an adjacent hill, later called Breed's Hill, across the river from Boston. The inexperienced American militia, engaged in hand-to-hand combat after their ammunition ran out, inflicted heavy casualties on regular army British troops, including many officers. It is reported in the two-hour battle over 1,000 British soldiers were killed or wounded with American losses over 400. The battle showed American resolve, but was a tactical victory for the British. It also served to discourage the British from engaging in direct frontal attacks on well-defended front lines of American troops.

Next Chapter Meeting

July 21, at 9:00 am at the Ozarks
Technical College, Room 108

In This Issue

Presidents Message	P. 1
Chapter Minutes	P. 2
Guest Speaker Presentation	P. 5
General George Rogers Clark Wreath Laying Ceremony	P. 7
President Dwight Eisenhower Grave Marking Ceremony	P. 8
Flag Day Celebration	P. 9
Upcoming Events	P. 10

June 20, 1780 found America at the Battle of Ram-sour's Mill, Lincolnton, North Carolina. The battle pitted Loyalist militiamen against Patriot militiamen and did not involve regular army forces.

This battle was fought between family, friends, and neighbors. Despite being outnumbered, the Patriot militia's defeat of Loyalists was significant because it lowered Loyalists morale and weakened their support of the British.

For our Chapter, June 2018, was a fairly busy month with Flag Day Program, Ozark Trails Council Round-Table, and Chapter Development Committee hard-at-work, planning a myriad of activities for the second half of the year. I welcome each of you and urge you to join your other Compatriots in participating in OMCSAR programs and activities. Together, we can make a difference in the Patriotic education of our youth, presenting knowledge of American history, and Honoring those Compatriots, who fought for America's Freedom. I hope you have a pleasant summer. Thank you for your continued support of OMCSAR Chapter programs and activities.

Minutes from OMCSAR Chapter Meeting June 16, 2018

President George Swales called the meeting to Order at 9:00 A.M. at Ozarks Technical College, Room 108, with 21 members and six guests.

Compatriot Dan Philbrick delivered the Invocation. Compatriot John Allen led the Pledge of Allegiance and Compatriot Norman Knowlton led the Pledge to the SAR.

President George Swales announced two new Chapter members. Gary Gift, unfortunately, lost his Mother this week and was unable to attend today. Mathew Gerry, Wentzville, MO, was not present today for Induction. He lives a great distance and his Certificate will be mailed.

Vice - President-- Ken Lawrence then introduced the guest speaker of the day, Fred Hall, a long-standing attorney here in Springfield. Fred was the Senior Partner of Hall and Ansley, where he practiced 58 years before retiring on December 31, 2017. He served as President of the Board of the Missouri Bar Association, President of Greene County Bar Association, and on many other Boards. Fred received many Honors and Accolades. He is now a Pro Bono attorney for Legal Services in Southwest Missouri. An avid history buff and reader, today Fred is going to impart some information picked up through his research. His subject is The Articles of Confederation, and it is a two-part series. Part 2 will be our July 21, 2018, presentation.

Fred's son, Nathan, provided outlines and assistance with slide presentations. Nathan is working on his Masters Degree in Computer Science at Missouri State University. Fred picked the subject, Articles of Confederation because they are somewhat obscure--- What are they? What was their impact?

Fred concluded Part One, Articles of Confederation, Presentation. Part 2 is at July meeting.

See Page 5 for Guest Speaker Fred Hall's Presentation.

Vice--President-Ken Lawrence presented Fred Hall an OMC Challenge coin as a token of our appreciation. Pictures were taken.

President Report- President George Swales asked for assistance in compiling the history of our chapter over the last 30 years. Our efforts will assist the state organization to bring up-to-date the history of all state chapters for the 130th Anniversary of National SAR organization.

Vice-President Report-Ken Lawrence---None

Treasurer Report - John McAlear stated \$4429.19 in checking, \$100.00 in new South Central District account, and \$9007.93 in fund account. The report was Accepted and Passed Unanimously.

Secretary Report - Norman Knowlton-Minutes from the last meeting were published and distributed with today's Agenda and included with Patriot Newsletter sent to members. He asked for additions or corrections. Seeing none, Minutes were Moved, and Seconded. Passed as Written.



Lemuel Compton

A Memorial Service for **Compatriot Lemuel Elbert Compton (May 25 1928-March 31, 2018)** was presented by Compatriot Dan Philbrick. He asked Compatriot Mel McNeal to give a brief overview of the history of Ozark Mountain Chapter President (March 1993—March 1994).

Compatriot Mel McNeal expressed great grief in the loss of one of our Chapter Charter Members, Lemuel Elbert Compton. Lemuel was a dedicated member of Sons of the American Revolution and prided himself, working the registration desk at all MOSSAR annual meetings. Lemuel was President of OMC when Mel was inducted into this Chapter 23 years ago. Lemuel and his lovely wife were always involved with SAR. He ran a jewelry shop in Mount Vernon, MO, was a very fine gentleman, and always had a smile on his face. Compatriot Dan Philbrick proceeded to read his obituary as recorded in the paper.

Genealogist Report - Steve Perkins--Actively is working to seek new applicants to our chapter. He ex-

pressed delight to see so many members attending our chapter meetings. He is working with four persons on new applications or supplements. Our guest speaker last month has expressed interest in becoming a member and Steve has been in touch with others. John Hume's application was received at National late April and we hope his application will be approved by next month. Steve has reviewed, followed-up, and purged some of the original 15 prospects received at the time he took over as Genealogist.

President George Swales then introduced guests, James and Cheryl Schad, who are completing applications in DAR and SAR, respectively.

Editor Report - George Swales for Tom Sentman. Tom is still out following surgery and is recovering. Tom hopes to be back by time of the June newsletter. Erin Hotchkiss serves us well, putting our newsletter together in Tom's absence.

Historian Report - Gary Gift - None in his absence

Sgt. at Arms Report - Charles McMillan - states we completed our JROTC and ROTC programs this year with 100% participation. Charles provided a wreath and banner for OMC and laid this wreath at the George Rogers Clark Memorial in Vincennes, IN, and at the Eisenhower Compatriot grave marking in Abilene, KS. OMC now has Programs from these Events and Banners for our OMCSAR Flag.

Charles then presented a recreation of the Battle of Bunker Hill through the eyes of one of his ancestors. The Patriot's great, great, great grandson, Charles McMillan, asked him to speak about Bunker Hill. Charles acted as Archibald McMillan. His clan started in Duncanshire, Scotland, and immigrated to Belfast, Ireland, where he was born in 1728. Archibald left Ireland because of religious persecution. He was a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church, worked as a farmer and cloth maker, and helped brother, Daniel, who was a tailor. Archibald was in the field plowing when his wife, Eleanor Graham McMillan, told him the British were marching in Boston. He left the farm and joined the First Regiment of New Hampshire as a Private. He had seen action earlier on April 19, 1775, at the Battle of Lexington. As soon as Colonel John Stark had mustered his men of the First New Hampshire regiment, he

ferried and marched the men to Boston to support the blockade rebels there. He made his headquarters in the confiscated house of Isaac Royal in Medford, Massachusetts. On June 16th the rebels, fearing a pre-emptive attack on their positions in Cambridge and Roxbury, decided to take and hold Breeds Hill, the high point on the Charleston peninsula near Boston. On the night of the 16th, Americans moved to the high point and started digging trenches. As dawn approached, lookouts of the HMS Lively, a 20 gun sloop of war, noticed activity on the hill. The sloop opened fire upon the rebels and works in progress and drew the attention of the British Admiral, who wanted to know at what they were shooting. The British squadron proceeded to open fire. As dawn broke on June 17, 1775, the British could easily see the hastily fortified position of the rebels on Breeds Hill. British General Thomas Gage knew he would have to drive the rebels out before the fortifications were complete. He ordered Major General Howe to prepare to land his troops. Thus began the Battle of Bunker Hill.

When the New Hampshire Militia arrived, Colonel Prescott allowed Colonel Stark to deploy us where he felt fit. Stark surveyed the ground and immediately saw the British would probably try to flank us by landing on the beach of the Mystic River below and to the left of Bunker Hill. Stark led us to the low ground between the Mystic River and the Hill and ordered us to fortify a two rail fence by stuffing grass and straw between the rails. Colonel Stark also noticed an additional gap in the defense line and ordered Lieutenant Nathaniel Greene, from his brother William's Company, to follow him down a nine-foot bank along the Mystic River. They piled rocks and made a true defense line across the 12-foot wide beach. Stark deployed us three deep behind the wall. A large contingent of British and Royal Welsh advanced toward the fortification. We Minutemen crouched and waited until the advancing British were almost on top of us. We then stood up and fired as one, killing 90 in the blink of an eye. They panicked and retreated. We reloaded. A charge of British infantry started climbing over their dead comrades to test Stark's line. This charge also was decimated by

the Minutemen. A third charge was similarly repulsed with heavy losses to the British. British officers wisely withdrew those men from that landing point and decided to land elsewhere with the support of artillery. Later in the battle, as the rebels were forced from the Hill, Stark ordered our men to provide cover for Colonel Prescott's retreating troops. The day's New Hampshire dead were buried in the Salem Street Burying Grounds in Medford, Massachusetts. While the British did eventually take the Hill that day, their losses were formidable, especially among their officers. After the arrival of George Washington two weeks after the battle, the siege reached a stalemate until March the next year. When cannons seized at Fort Ticonderoga were positioned on Dorchester Heights in a night maneuver, General Howe was forced to move his forces from the Boston Harbor and to sail to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Unfortunately, I was wounded in combat when I was shot in my left elbow. This ended my military career. I returned to my home in New Boston, which still stands today. Grandson Charles can attest to that since he visited in 2011. Later this year he will visit the grave of Marquis Lafayette, the French General, who was instrumental in our gaining our independence. Lafayette took soil from Bunker Hill when he returned to France. Upon his death, that soil was used in his burial. God bless OMC and God Bless America.

Committee Report

Chapter Development Committee Report- Compatriot J. Howard Fisk reported on progress of the development of a National History Month. National History Month will be the month of November each year. Howard has been instrumental in establishing support from the City of Springfield, Greene County, Missouri House, Missouri Senate, and is working to get Springfield School District to include a National History Month curriculum in coming years, leading up to the 250th Anniversary celebration of our Country. This endeavor would help provide awareness of American History. Howard asked for a Motion that the OMC endorse a Proclamation, signed by President Swales, to establish November

as National History Month and we initiate this effort Statewide. The Proclamation was Distributed, Moved, Seconded, and Passed Unanimously.

Howard provided updates on past events: Memorial Day Celebration with DAR and Boy Scouts; Law Enforcement Award at Springfield Police Department; Wolf School Project (along with their Genealogy and Graduation Projects), and Flag Day Ceremony at Greene County Courthouse.

Old Business

None

New Business

None

Motion to Adjourn was made, seconded and passed unanimously.

Compatriot John Allen led the Recessional;

Compatriot Dan Philbrick led the Benediction.

Meeting ended at 10:21 A.M.



South Central District Meeting

August 24-25, 2018

Springfield, Missouri



**VISIT OUR
NEW WEBSITE**

[Press Here](#)

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Articles of Confederation

Mr. Fred Hall started his presentation with the story of the Boston Tea Party. The Indians threw the tea into Boston Harbor because they were mad at taxation. A Tax called the Stamp Act was the first Tax levied by Parliament on the colonies without telling the colonies they were going to do so. They levied the Tax because Britain was broke and in debt from all of the Wars in which they had participated. There were other costs, not just in money, but also in lives. Many Baptist ministers believe Rome fell because of morals, but it was due to all the Wars in which they participated. They ran out of money.

Britain was broke because of fighting multiple Wars, including the French and Indian War. These Wars span 74 years and were very costly. No wonder their treasury was empty. As a consequence of Parliament levying the Stamp Tax without telling the colonists, the colonists reacted badly. If England had sent negotiators to discuss the debt situation with colonist Governors, they could have avoided the entire Revolution. The British had been fighting to protect the colonists and might have had a different result-saving the colonists from the French and Indians. Britain might have just asked for help, rather than imposing a Tax.

Fred discussed the Spheres of Influence---The English and French were fighting for the influence of the entire North American Continent. The English got there first. The French came in through the St. Lawrence Seaway, went across the Great Lakes, down the Mississippi, and claimed everything in North America for France. St. Louis got its name for King Louis IX. He was King of France when the Pope asked leaders to go to the Middle East and liberate Jerusalem from the Muslims. The Pope made Louis IX a Saint, which is the reason the city was called St. Louis. The French claimed the entire Mississippi valley, English claimed the Eastern part, and Spanish came in from the South

through Florida and the Caribbean with their influence through Mexico and the West. The French and English struggled for superiority, leading to 74 years of War.

Throwing Tea into Boston Harbor resulted in Lexington and Concord. The King and Parliament saw how colonists reacted and closed the Harbor with the Boston Port Act. They sent some soldiers toward Concord where there was a magazine holding colonists' ammunition and arms. A bunch of farmers with muskets (later known as Minuteman) started firing on them.

Bunker Hill-the British decided to send in more troops through the Charles River next to Boston and went up Breeds Hill. The Patriots slaughtered the British soldiers

because the Patriots were dug into the top of the hill. The British marched orderly and were perfect targets. The British were successful, but at a terrible cost and the Patriots were able to retreat.

With corresponding between the colonies and the 2nd Continental Congress in New York, the colonists elected George Washington from Mount Vernon, Virginia, their Commander-in-Chief. George came wanting the job, even dressed in

military uniform. He immediately went onto Boston to have his first encounter with the British. He ran the British out of Boston without firing a shot. The British got on their boats and went up to Nova Scotia.

At this time, Thomas Paine wrote a book called "Common Sense", which helped convince many colonists to consider independence and eventually they succeeded. The Declaration of Independence was written and signed in Philadelphia. The type of government created was to be determined. Ben Franklin felt it "should be a republic, if they could keep it".

The Articles of Confederation were adopted in 1781. What kind of government were we to have? Fred explained Aesop's Fable and how it applies to the government. A bundle of sticks was stronger than a single stick.



Guest Speaker Mr. Fred Hall

The concept was applied to the Greeks with the Spartans and the Athenians. When they fought together, they were stronger than fighting alone. The Founders realized the colonies would be stronger if they fought the British together than separately; and again, their government would be stronger, if they united together. This led to the slogan "United We Stand, Divided Fall."

The Articles of Confederation were devised, not only for the aristocratic elite, who had property and wealth, but also the individual, to provide each with equality under the new laws. It allows independence for all, but also a strong government to protect the property owners and their positions.

The competing issues in the struggle for agreement were discussed:

Who does the central government represent?
The states or the people?

Conservatives - people

Radicals - states

Representative in the Congress?

One per state

Numerous based on population or wealth

Taxation of the states?

Equal or per state

Based on population

Based on wealth

Ownership of the "Western Lands"?

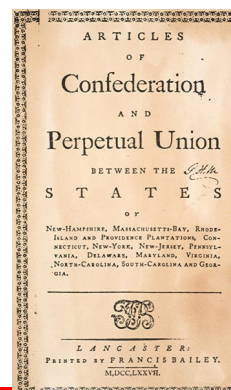
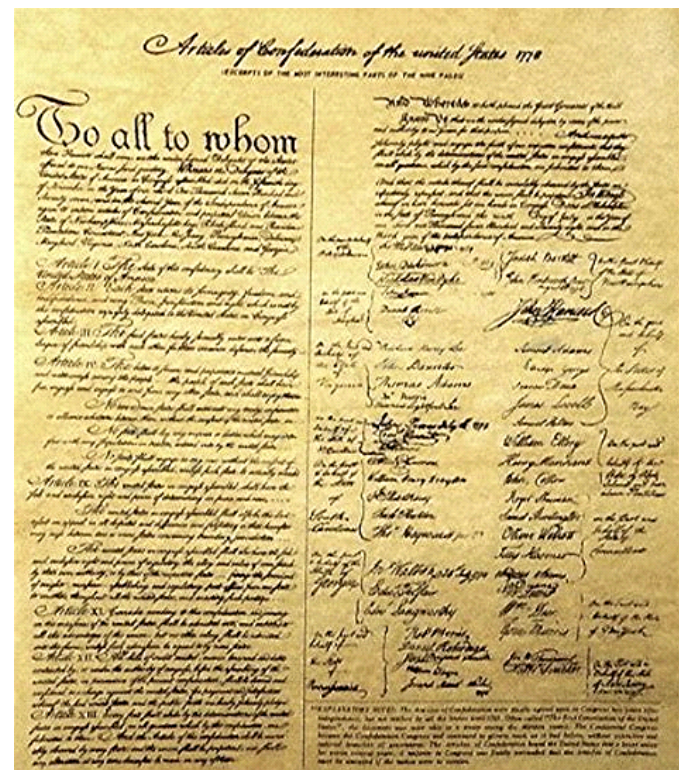
At issue, who will be entitled to all the land west of the Appalachian Mountains?

The states or the United States

He concluded Part One, of the Articles of Confederation Presentation. Part 2 will be presented at the July 21st chapter meeting.

Articles of Confederation

States representatives debate topics and activities

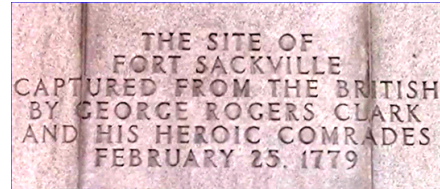


Chapter Events *May 26*

Sons of the American Revolution Wreath Laying Ceremony

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park Indiana

A National Society Sons of the American Revolution event celebrating the 239th anniversary of the capture of Fort Sackville. Fort Sackville was a British outpost located in the frontier settlement of Vincennes, Indiana.



The Sons of the American Revolution Central District, Southern District, and South Central District and other organizations attended the ceremony. They were from these organizations:

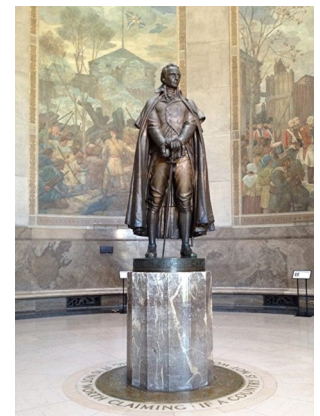
Indiana Society, Illinois Society, Missouri Society, Ohio Society, South Carolina Society, New Hampshire Society, Colonial Dames of the 17th Century, Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution, Indiana Ladies Auxiliary, Indiana Children of the American Revolution, Germany, Sons of the American Revolution, and Kentucky Society.

OMC Compatriot Charles McMillan attended from the Missouri Society,



Above—Charles McMillan and others presented the colors.

Right and Above — Statue of General George Rogers Clark.



Chapter Events *June 2*

Sons of the American Revolution Grave Marking Ceremony for President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Sons of the American Revolution Compatriot Grave Marking



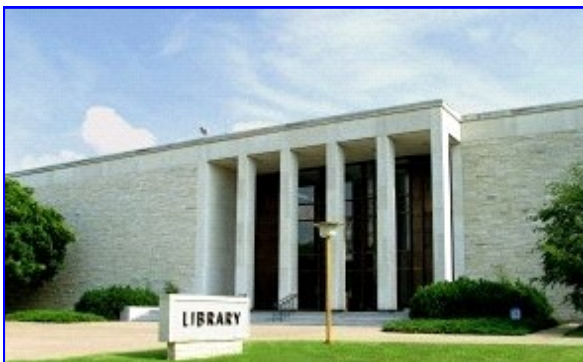
Commemorating the Membership
of
Compatriot Dwight David Eisenhower
Eisenhower Presidential Library, Museum and Boyhood Home
Abilene, Kansas
Saturday, June 2, 2018 at 2:00 p.m.
Presented by the
Kansas Society Sons of the American Revolution



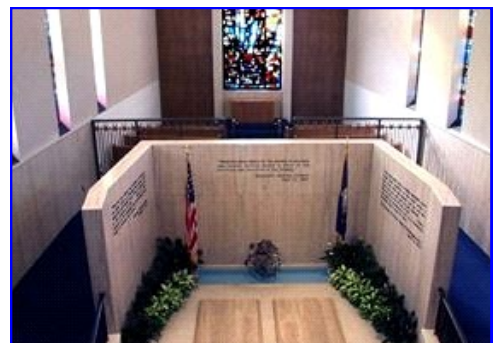
June 2, 2018, Abilene, Kansas. Granddaughter Mary Jean Eisenhower and her son, Merrill Eisenhower Atwater, pose with OMC Compatriot Charles McMillan, Sgt-at-Arms of the Missouri Society SAR who represented the Missouri Society. Compatriot McMillan poses with the streamers awarded to the Missouri Society. The event was held at the Eisenhower Presidential Library at Abilene, Kansas.



Color Guard members from the SAR South Central District (Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas) pose a photo.



Located across from the Eisenhower Home is the Place of Meditation, the final resting place of Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States.



Chapter Events June 14



June 14th, 2018 is the 102nd anniversary of National Flag Day, as determined by the 2nd Continental Congress, in the Flag Act of June 14, 1777, making the 13 red and white striped flag with 13 stars representing our first states on a field of blue.

The Flag Act of 1794 was signed into law by President George Washington. The Act changed the design of the flag to accommodate the admission into the Union of Vermont and Kentucky. It provided for fifteen stripes as well as fifteen stars. This would be the only official flag of the United States not to have thirteen stripes.

The Flag Act of 1818 was enacted by Congress to provide for the modern rule of having thirteen stripes to represent the original thirteen colonies and having the number of stars match the number of states. It also provided that subsequent changes in the number of stars be made on July 4, Independence Day the year following admission.

On May 30, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson called for the nation-wide observance of Flag Day. In 1949, President Harry S. Truman signed congress' decree, making June 14th of each year National Flag Day, a time when Americans reflect on the foundation of our nation's freedom. Americans also remember their loyalty to the nation, reaffirm their beliefs in liberty and justice, and observe the nation's unity. Our American Flag is our one enduring symbol of our Patriot ancestors and all that they gave so that we might freely meet here today.



Flag Day Ceremony at the Rotunda of the Court House



Boy Scout Troop 16 and Color Guard members Dan McMurray, Steve Perkins, and Ken Lawrence, participated in the Flag Day Ceremony held in the Rotunda of the Greene County Court House.



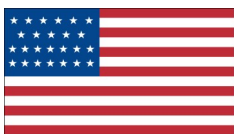
Left to Right: Commissioner Lincoln Hough, J. Howard Fisk, Dan McMurray, Steve Perkins, Ken Lawrence, Darby Vincent (awe-inspiring rendition of our National Anthem), George Swales, Don Lucietta, Norman Knowlton, and Dee Dosch Vice-Regent Isaac Garrison Chapter DAR.

George presented the white flowers of remembrance to Darby as a symbol of her youth and the promise of the American Dream made possible by our Patriot Ancestors.

Statue of Liberty at the Greene County Court House, Springfield, Missouri



Upcoming Events



4th of July Parade at Meadowmere Street at 10:00 AM starting in front of Howard Fisk's home.



History Explorers Event at the Springfield Library on July 10th at 7:00 pm. The topic is Henry Schoolcraft.



Ozark Explorer Emergency Medical Services Award at Cox South Hospital - July 11th, 8:30 am.



Nathaniel Greene 276th Birthday Celebration at the Greene County Courthouse - August 7th, at 10:00 am,



Grave Site Field Trip and Markings Saturday, August 18th - 8:00 am, leaving by a Fisk limo for the day. Will be visiting multiple grave sites in Southwest Missouri,



South Central District Meeting of the SAR. Held Friday, August 24th and Saturday, August 25th at University Plaza- Springfield, MO. David Appleby will be providing a reception for the President General Elect at his home on Thursday, August 23rd.



Missouri State University Naturalization Ceremony September 19th at Plaster Student Union 11:30 am.



Boy Scout Merit Badge Day-American Heritage-Law- Genealogy at OTC 8:00 am October 27th.