

THE PATRIOT



Established July 1981
Missouri SAR



Winner of the Missouri SAR Josiah Fogg Award for 2021

VOLUME 42 ISSUE 6 OZARK MOUNTAIN CHAPTER SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION JUNE 2022



The President's Message

By President Ben Edmondson

Greetings Compatriots

We have made it halfway through this year it doesn't seem possible. I hope everyone is doing well and staying healthy.

We had a wonderful event for Flag Day at the Historic Greene County Courthouse. We received a proclamation from the county commissioners and at the same time we were able to present all three of them their American 250th bronze medal awards. Events like these are a wonderful opportunity for you to help support your fellow compatriots if you have the time and are able.

Prior to our regular meeting on the 18th we presented a special memorial service for our compatriot Will Carr. I first met Will shortly after I first joined the Ozark Mountain Chapter back in 2005. He was always very supportive to me and I'm sure many others. Sometimes it's the little things that you don't think much of that make it possible for someone like me to do greater things than I can do by myself.

I look forward to seeing as many of you as possible at our July meeting. Hopefully several of our new

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members can be sworn in and we can show them the support that they need so that they can succeed.

Remember we do not have a regular monthly meeting in August. We do have a tour of the Greene County Archives scheduled and hopefully you will be able to attend.

Ben Edmondson
President OMCSAR

Minutes from the OMCSAR Chapter Meeting June 18th, 2022

Next Scheduled Meeting: July 16th, 2022 at OTC at 9:00 AM The program will be presented by Jack Hamlin, United States Coast Guard, D-Day Survivor, will talk about his recent visit to Normandy for the 78th Anniversary of D-Day

Prior to our OMC Meeting we conducted a Memorial Ceremony for the loss of our Compatriot Will Carr.



President Ben Edmondson-- called the meeting to order at 9:25 A.M with 20 members and 5 guests.

Chaplain Dan Philbrick-- delivered the Invocation.

Compatriot John Angst led the Pledge of Allegiance and **Compatriot Steve Perkins** led the Pledge to the SAR.

President Ben Edmondson—introduced the guests for the day and had Compatriot Gary Gift introduce the guest speaker for the day—**Josh Glover**—Program Specialist at the Springfield National Cemetery- 20 year Retired Chief from the Navy-He was on duty at Arlington and participated in over 2200 funerals while he was on active duty.



His first 2 years were with the Ceremonial Guard at Arlington. He did Honor Guard to Marching Platoon and would give the flags away. He then went on to A School to learn his job and went on to become a Construction Electrician for 4 and ½ years with the Seabees and his first deployment was to Iraq. Then he went on to Guam and then to Djibouti, Africa and then onto recruiting duty for 13 and ½ years. Then he went to Milwaukee as a Liaison in the Navy Office. He has a grandchild on his in-law side here in Republic and he brought him here to be around his grandparents. He then went to OTC for one year before the opportunity at the

Springfield National Cemetery became available. He has now been here at the Springfield National Cemetery for the past year.

His favorite person at the Cemetery is William Freeman. Every time a person comes to the Cemetery to visit he wants all to see his grave. It is not just a cemetery but it is also a shrine. People from all over the world come to visit this cemetery. He went on to tell the brief history of William Freeman dating back to 1901. The National Cemetery was developed in 1867 after the Civil War. In 1864 President Lincoln wanted to have a place to lay his fallen soldiers. There is a dedicated Confederate section within the Cemetery. This is one of five cemeteries to have a fully dedicated Confederate section, this is the result of the Daughters of the Confederates who purchased the land- 3 acres – and they placed them there.

When the National Cemetery Association was founded by President Lincoln he also wanted a place to bury his Union Troops. They then disinterred those from the Battlefield to this cemetery. There are two original buildings on the site- the Lodge (actually this is the 2nd Lodge)-the caretakers used to live there. Until 1970 there used to be a caretaker that lived on site. Rent at this time would be 450 dollars per month. In 1952 they tore this one story building down and built the new Lodge where his office is today. He is willing to talk to anyone about Veteran Benefits. This Cemetery is not closed for burials, but it is closed to caskets. He does have spaces that are 3 X 3 plots for urns. The Governor will not let them expand this Cemetery, since it is enclosed. The maintenance building behind the Lodge is the only existing building from the original. It was the original carriage house for the cemetery. The wall was placed in the 1950s like all of the other parts of the cemetery. The rostrum is elevated so one can visualize the entire cemetery and all of the graves face toward the center and see the union graves to the left and confederates to the right. All of the other 405 cemeteries have their headstones facing to the east.

William Freeman was placed in this cemetery in

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1901 from his farm as Springfield was expanding. This gives the Springfield National Cemetery a soldier from every major conflict in which the United States has participated. This cemetery is here to honor our people. All of the graves are in straight lines but there is some off because of the 5 Buffalo Soldiers who are buried off line because the caretaker at that time was racist and wanted them off line. Also buried in Section 5 of the cemetery is the Civil War Medal of Honor awardee drummer boy, Orion P. Howe, who was 14 when he was awarded. He died here in Springfield as a Dentist at 81 years of age.

There is a difference in the Headstones from the Civil War. Confederates stones have a pointed top while the Union stones are rounded. It is proposed to be because this would hurt any union soldier that might sit on one-it would hurt their butt. This cemetery is also the first to have a double homicide in it. Everything in this cemetery has history. This cemetery is believed to be haunted. The story is a Captain Raymond, a Civil War Captain, stands in the upstairs of the Lodge in the second story window, to look out over his troops. The window remains open all the time.

The type of headstones has changed because the Army ran the cemetery. Some stones could be erected by the family –they might be personal- not just round or oval. Once the National Cemetery Association took over all the stones had to be the same. They are now oval and marble-standing upright or in the cremation areas –it will be a flat.

If one wishes to utilize the Military Benefits he gave out brochures of how one could utilize this cemetery. With the utilization of their backhoe they will stack the graves rather than side by side. Some the headstones are different in their markings with shields, crosses cut out, but now all of them are deep cut and flat with up to one of 74 religious items of belief.

He described the flaw in the eagles at the front gate. Because of damage to the gates 5 years ago, they repaired the gates at the cost of \$160,000 dollars. But when they repaired the eagles were both facing toward Kum and Go- to the right.

He loves his job. They still do services, honors, events, and visits. There are still up to 1000 spots available at the cemetery, but when those are used up-the cemetery will become Shrine Status. The honor is at the headstone since this shows the rank of this person. Stones may have a coin on them-Penny is for knowing this individual and visited-Nickel means you went to boot camp with them-Dime means you served with them –Quarter means you were there when they died.

He encouraged us to come for our visits to the cemetery, but if we are to have events it does require a great deal of paperwork.

Questions were taken and Pictures were taken.

He was thanked for his presentation by all.

Officer Reports:

First-Vice President Report—Cris Brayman—No Report

Second-Vice President Report—Jim Robinette-- Absent - No Report

Treasurer Report—John Angst-- The total funds we have as of today consists of \$8,222.11 in our Arvest Bank checking account and \$9,310.48 in an interest-bearing, guaranteed fund at Community Foundation of the Ozarks. These totaled to \$17,532.59. A motion to approve this report and to be filed for audit was made, seconded and passed unanimously.

Secretary Report—Norman Knowlton—The minutes were distributed in the May OMC Patriot Newsletter and he moved they be accepted as written. It was seconded and passed unanimously.

Genealogist Report—Steve Perkins—His report for this period includes 3 new prospects in the last 30 days. No submissions to the State. We have 17 active prospects. We have 3 supplements pending. We have added since the first of the year 7 new members. Keith Moore has his membership with National which has been approved but not received as of yet. He is from Illinois and will be permanently moving to the Branson area in the future. Others approved also include Steven Lawson, Jeremy Boes, and Matthew Bowman. Our

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chapter membership is about 111 at present which includes junior and dual members. State wide it is about 750.

Editor Report—Dan Piedlow—Absent—No Report

Historian Report—Don Higginson—he is looking for events to include in this years' book and to send him any information that members might have to include. Please email this information via Word doc.

Sgt-at-Arms Report—Danny Piedlow—No Report

Chapter Development Committee Report---Gary Gift—

July 3rd—we will be participating in the 4th of July Celebration at the Branson Landing with the OMC Color Guard and the Cadets from the Branson High School Honor Guard in their Revolutionary uniforms.

July 4th—we will having our 4th of July Parade in the Meadowmere area at 10:00 AM from J. Howard Fisk's home

July 5th—will be our Chapter Development Committee meeting at Mexican Villa South at 6:30 PM

July 10-15th—is our SAR National convention in Savannah-

August 8th—will be participating in the Nathaniel Greene's Birthday Celebration at the Court House at 10:00 AM

August 20th— with no monthly meeting for August, we will be having a field trip to the Greene County Archives with Shane Schoeller at 9:00 at the Greene County Archives. After that visit we may have a patriot grave marking if it can be arranged by then.

On **June 15th** we participated in the Flag Day Ceremony at the Greene County Court House where we presented each of the County Commissioners with the 250 Anniversary Bronze Medal for their participating in our different 250th events. This was well documented in the local paper and other medias.

Committee Report—No additional reports

Old Business

President Ben Edmondson reminded all to get their Youth Protection Program Certifications for both the Boys Scouts and for the SAR.

New Business

Compatriot John Hathcock—He is the State Chairman for the SAR National Veterans Recognition Committee and looking for Veterans to apply for their award-- please contact him for the application

He is also working with the Honor Flight of the Ozarks and he is trying to get Veterans who have served in World War II, Korean War, or in Viet Nam to go on the next flight on October 25th flight. He is also looking for donations for this organization.

On the August 8th at the Nathanael Greene Celebration we will be also be celebrating the Purple Heart Award Day with our Purple Heart recipients on that day.

On November the 19th we will be honoring our local World War II Veterans on our Veterans Day Celebration at Hickory Hills Country Club-if you have a Veteran you wish to have included please contact him.

Compatriot Steve Perkins commented on our own **Compatriot Charles McMillan** who is in Massachusetts presently and has visited the U.S.S. Constitution, and joined the Color Guardsmen from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire and carried the Betsy Ross Flag during the Ceremony at Bunker Hill. And following this he is going to Minuteman Park, Concord Massachusetts and to visit the North Bridge.

A motion to Adjourn was made, seconded and passed unanimously.

Compatriot Dan Philbrick gave the Benediction.

Compatriot Norm Knowlton led the Recessional.

The Meeting ended at 10:20 A.M.

Respectfully submitted.

Norman Knowlton, Secretary

Colonel William Carr Memorial

The Ozark Mountain Chapter and Missouri Society recently lost a great compatriot and member. Colonel William Carr, 10/17/1938 – 05/12/2022, served in the United States Air Force 24 years. He established his patriot ancestry in 2001 and remained an active member. A compatriot memorial ceremony at the chapter meeting June 18 included a review of his life and SAR service by President General David Appleby, and Daniel McMurray, words by Dee Carr about Will's devotion to the SAR, a mourn arms by Color Guard member Steven Perkins, and ringing of the bell and night watch by Dan Philbrick.



From top L-R: Col. William Carr; PG Appleby and VPG Daniel McMurray sharing about Will's life as a service member, and as a member of the SAR. Bottom L-R: Dee Carr presented with an SAR memorial certificate; Steve Perkins at mourn arms while Dan Philbrick tolls the bell.



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



The following article was originally published in the April 2022 issue of the American Rifleman magazine.

HISTORICAL

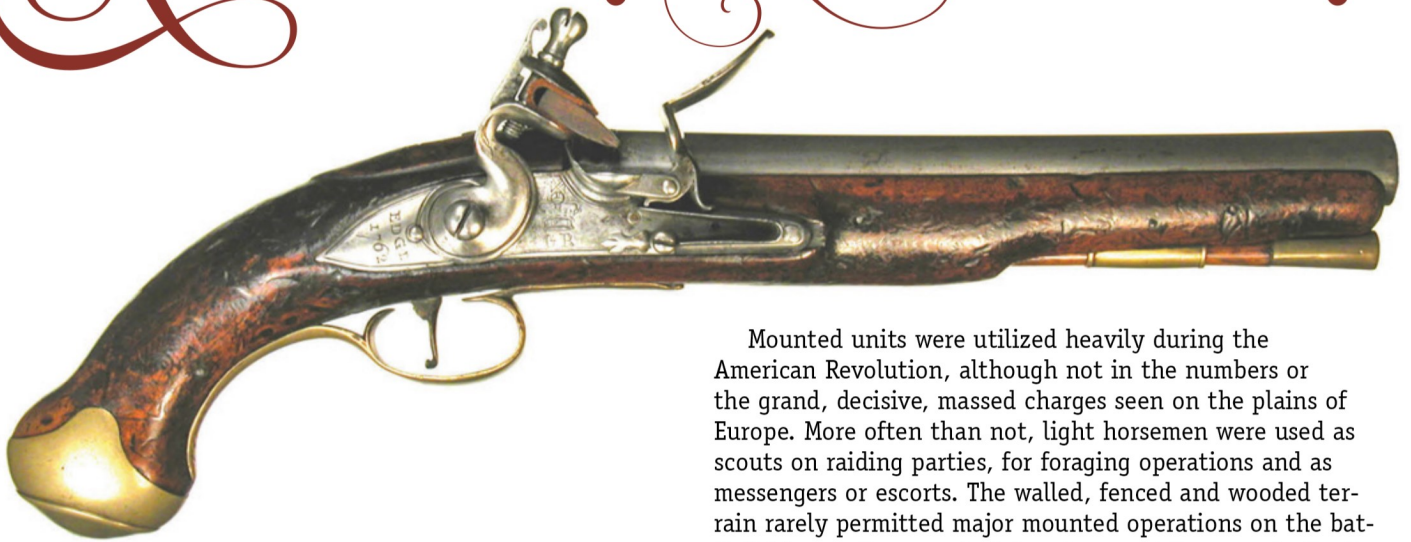
Mounted troops on both sides of the American War of Independence relied on the sword, the pistol and the longarm to bring their enemies into submission.

BY DON TROIANI



To find out about reproductions of Don Troiani's artwork
go to: wbritain.com/the-art-of-don-troiani

Cavalry Arms OF THE American Revolution



When well-trained and equipped, a determined light horseman of the American Revolution was a fearsome combined-arms foe. The adroitness of a British Light Dragoon using all of his arms is impressively described by an eyewitness: "... In passing near a thicket he was fired at by some of the Provincials; he instantly pretended to fall from his horse, hanging with head down to the ground, which the Light-Horse do with great ease. The Americans, four in number, supposing him killed, ran from their cover to seize their booty; but when they came within a few yards of him, the Light-Dragoon in an instant recovered his saddle, and with his carbine shot the first of them dead, he then drew his pistol and dispatched the second, and immediately attacked the other two with his sword who surrendered themselves his prisoners"

Mounted units were utilized heavily during the American Revolution, although not in the numbers or the grand, decisive, massed charges seen on the plains of Europe. More often than not, light horsemen were used as scouts on raiding parties, for foraging operations and as messengers or escorts. The walled, fenced and wooded terrain rarely permitted major mounted operations on the battlefield; despite some decisive charges at Cowpens in South Carolina and Guilford Court House in North Carolina, even those actions employed relatively small numbers. Indeed, the British sent only two regiments of Light Dragoons to fight in the colonies: the 16th (Queen's) and the 17th. The 16th was drafted in 1778 and later returned to England, the British deciding to place more reliance on newly raised Loyalist horse units, such as the British Legion (Tarleton's), Queen's Rangers, Diemar's Hussars and many others. Late in the war, they raised the King's American Dragoons into which many of the smaller Loyalist mounted units were assimilated, though eventually that well-appointed and fine regiment ultimately saw little service. The Hessians contributed a company of mounted Jaegers, and there was also a regiment of Brunswick Dragoons that served mostly on foot but was equipped with carbines and broadswords.



Despite its great length and considerable weight by modern standards, longarms such as this British Model 1756 Light Dragoon Carbine (above) were slung along with one or a pair of pistols like the Elliot's Pattern of 1759 Light Dragoon example (top) and a sword by such horsemen as this British Light Dragoon of the 17th Regiment (opposite).

CAVALRY ARMS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



Horsemen Under Arms

The sword was always considered the primary weapon for regular light cavalry, and the troops were often admonished not to break the impetus of the full-tilt saber charge by stopping to fire their pistols or carbines.

Pistols, however, were widely used and proved invaluable during close-quarters fighting. Generally, they were mounted across the pommel of the saddle with leather or bearskin flaps to keep them secure and dry and were instantly available to the rider. One of the most famous cavalry engagements of the war occurred at Cowpens. Near the end of the battle, renowned American cavalryman Col. William Washington, in a melee with British and Loyalist cavalry, found himself cornered with a broken sword. A British officer made a thrust at Washington when, " ... a boy, a waiter, who had not the strength to wield his sword, drew his pistol and shot and wounded this officer. Which disabled him" Moments later, Washington's horse was killed by a pistol shot from another British trooper.

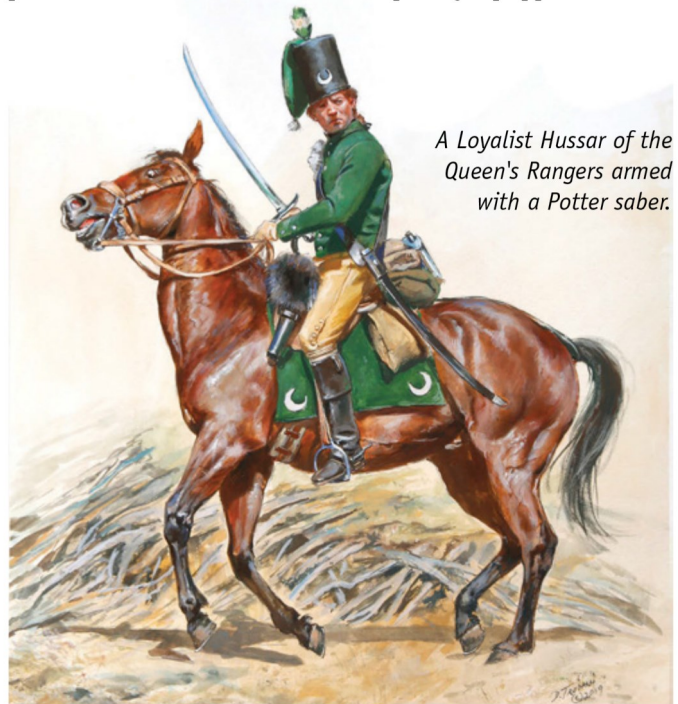
Not all pistols were carried in saddle holsters, as an account of one of Maj. John Graves Simcoe's men with a Stockbridge Indian shows. " ... French, an active youth struck at an indian, but missed his blow: the man dragged him from his horse, and was searching for a knife to stab him, when, loosening French's hand, he luckily drew out a pocket pistol, and shot the indian thru the head"

Good pistols were often in short supply on both sides. When Simcoe formed the small Hussar troop for his Loyalist Queen's Rangers, he stated: "[T]he mounted men, termed Huzzars, were armed with a sword and such pistols as could be bought or taken from the enemy" indicating that the British had none on hand to supply him with.

As a rule, a regular light horse trooper ideally carried a carbine in addition to a sword and one or two pistols mounted in saddle holsters. His carbine was slung from a broad leather sling over the shoulder and could quickly

be brought up to firing position and then dropped down without loss after the shot. Some units, however, dispensed with the carbines altogether or could not get them. Even certain Loyalist mounted contingents were destitute of carbines and had to make do with shortened muskets. In August of 1781, The King's "Carolina" Rangers Troop of Light Dragoons were issued "10 French Muskets cut short" and "45 British Muskets, cut short."

Mounted irregulars and militia were armed with a hodgepodge of everything when it came to firearms. Infantry muskets, hunting guns and even rifles were in use by mounted men. A Patriot company of 56 mounted men raised in North Carolina during 1781 could only report having 15 pistols between them but were completely equipped with



**BRITISH LIGHT DRAGOON SABER**

*An American trooper of
Von Heer's Provost
Light Dragoons, circa
1780-1781, equipped
with a French Model
1763 pistol.*

The Loyalists fighting with the British were not much different. In 1782, Loyalist Benjamin Thompson commented on two troops of Tory South Carolina militia cavalry (which he called "Hussars") commanded by Cunningham and Young. "The principal objects of the expedition were to practice the Cavalry in marching in Regular order in the Enemy's Country, and to accustom them to act with the mounted militia, who will be very useful in covering our flanks. They are all armed with rifles as well as Swords, and are perhaps the best marksmen in the world for shooting on horse back" Being generally less adept or unfurnished with the saber, mounted irregulars on both sides often relied on firing their longarms from the saddle.

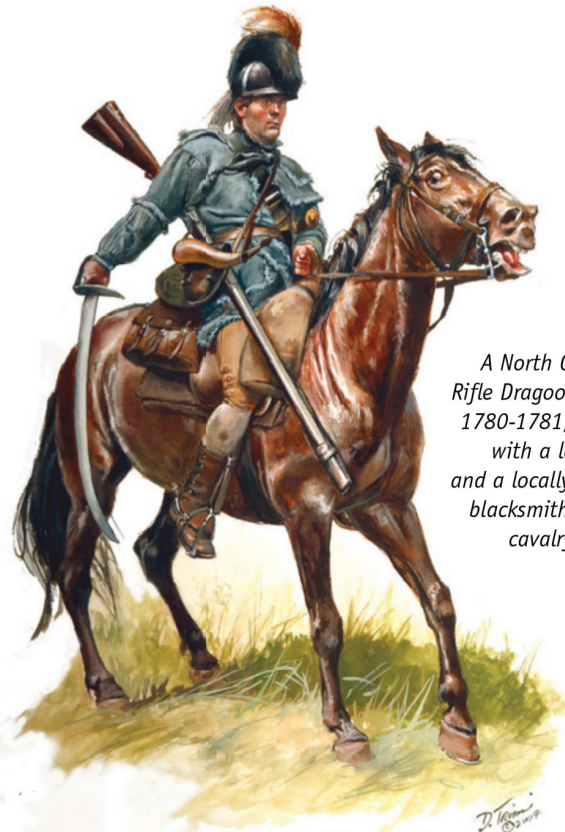
Equipping The Continental Cavalry

Arms of every sort were always wanting for the mounted arm of the Continental Cavalry. In 1777, Congress authorized four regular regiments of Light Dragoons, which rarely fielded more than 150 mounted personnel each. All four served throughout the entire war with detachments present in most the major campaigns. The 3rd Regiment commanded by Lt. Col. William Washington saw the most extensive service in the south and compiled a superb battle record. Supplementing these regiments were additional troops

rifles, which were slung under the right arm with the muzzle in a leather socket attached to the stirrup. The pistol-armed recruits carried them hanging from a belted leather strap on the left side so as to be able to carry them when fighting dismounted. With rifles and sabers, these men were more on the order of what Europeans would term dragoons.

Cavalry In Action

A British officer aptly described the mounted Patriot militia in the South, " ... The crackers and militia in those parts of America are all mounted on horse-back When they chuse to fight, they dismount, and fasten their horses to the fences and rails; but if not very confident in the superiority of their numbers, they remain on horseback, give their fire, and retreat, which renders it useless to attack them without cavalry" One of accomplished partisan leader Francis Marion's men wrote, "from our prisoners in the late action, we got completely armed; a couple of English muskets, with bayonets and cartouche-boxes, to each of us ... ," and later on, "we got eighty-four stand of arms, chiefly English muskets and bayonets" On another occasion, when Marion's horsemen were being pursued by some British Light Dragoons, "Scorning to fly from such a handful, some of my more resolute fellows, thirteen in number, faced about and very deliberately taking their aim at the enemy as they came up, gave them a spanker, which killed upwards of half their number"



*A North Carolina
Rifle Dragoon, circa
1780-1781, armed
with a longrifle
and a locally made,
blacksmith-forged
cavalry saber.*

CAVALRY ARMS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

of light horse in mixed foot and horse legions, such as Armand's, Lee's and Pulaski's. Acquiring appropriate cavalry firearms was even more of a problem for the Patriot forces.

Washington wrote:

Head Quarters, Valley fit out, April 29, 1778.

"Dear Sir: I received yours of the 21st. instant. I am as much at a loss as you can possibly be how to procure Arms for the Cavalry, there are 107 Carbines in Camp but no Swords or Pistols of any consequence. General Knox informs me, that the 1100 Carbines which came in to the Eastward and were said to be fit for Horsemen were only a lighter kind of Musket. I believe Cols. Baylor and Bland have procured Swords from Hunter's Manufactory in Virginia, but I do not think it will be possible to get a sufficient Number of Pistols, except they are imported on purpose ... " and "By a letter from Colo. Moylan a few days ago, I find that his Regiment and Sheldon's will want Arms, swords and pistols in particular, and as they are not to be obtained to the Northward, I beg you will engage all that you possibly can from Hunter."

In November of 1778, a supply of 1,500 pairs of pistols, 250 carbines and six chests of sabers arrived from France, but this may have proved to be only a temporary fix, and a lack of everything dogged the cavalry throughout the war.

The Cavalry Saber

Any discussion of cavalry arms must at least touch on the most essential weapon of the horseman: his sword. Before 1788, the British had no universal patterns, each regiment choosing the style it favored. Sabers for the Loyalist Horse (sturdy but crude copies of the British sabers) were produced by James Potter in occupied New York City, and so many fell into the hands of the Patriots that Henry "Light Horse Harry"



BRUNSWICK DRAGOON SWORD

JAMES POTTER-MADE LOYALIST SABER

AMERICAN RAPPAHANNOCK FORGE SABER


Lee could boast the men of his unit were fully equipped with them. Massive broadswords of the Brunswick Dragoons surrendered at Saratoga in 1777 were issued to the 2nd Continental Light Dragoons who liked the beefy, iron-mounted wooden scabbards. James Hunter at the Rappahannock Forge in Virginia also produced an iron-mounted saber based on a captured British specimen. A number of brass-hilted sabers from France supplied to Virginia also helped to supplement the other sources.

Cavalry Pistols & Carbines

While many other varieties of arms may have been used, due to a lack of space, only the principal types will be discussed here. The primary British pistols were the Elliot's Pattern (with a 9" barrel) and possibly some of the Royal Foresters Pattern. Specimens of the Elliot marked to both the 16th and 17th regiments have been found, and the American-made Rappahannock Forge pistol is a very close copy of it.

Modest numbers of French military pistols were also available to the Colonial forces, and these were primarily the 1733, 1763/66 and possibly some of 1777 patterns. Some more rudimentary local gunsmith products were also put into service but probably constituted a fraction of the various types used. Officers often carried much higher-quality pistols, sometimes silver-mounted, which they either purchased with their own funds or obtained through capture.

The Continental Dragoons used what carbines they could get, whether through captures from the British, locally made arms or a few supplied by the French. There is at least one Model 1733 French Carbine branded "United States," and parts of the 1766/70 Model Dragoon Fusil have also been excavated in American campsites. Small numbers of pistols were also produced, the most notable being those made at the Hunter Works at Rappahannock Forge in Virginia.

While not employed in the same numbers or a manner typical of traditional 18th-century warfare, cavalry played important roles on both sides of the American Revolution. Many prominent personalities of the war served in cavalry units, such as Banastre Tarleton of the 16th Light Dragoons, later commander the Loyalist British Legion, who famously captured Gen. Charles Lee in December of 1776. Major Benjamin Tallmadge of the 2nd Continental Light Dragoons became Gen. George Washington's trusted spymaster, and his unit earned the nickname of "Washington's Eyes" due to their intelligence-gathering activities. "Light Horse Harry" Lee became one of the most famous cavalymen in the Continental Army, heading up his own Lee's Legion to great success throughout the war. A look at the American Revolution is incomplete without understanding the horsemen who fought it and the arms they carried. 



FRENCH MODEL 1733 PISTOL

FRENCH MODEL 1763 PISTOL

AMERICAN RAPPAHANNOCK FORGE PISTOL

Richard Ulbrich Collection

AMERICAN-MADE "BAILEY" PISTOL

Richard Ulbrich Collection

Awards and Events



Major Kavan Stull, Four State Chapter, Military Officers Association of America (MOAA) presents the Sons of the American Revolution, JROTC Bronze medal to Cadet Captain Christian Day, during the Joplin High School JROTC Battalion Ball event, April 9, 2022.

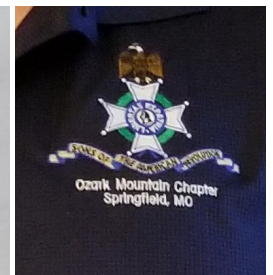


Compatriot Charles McMillan presented the Marquis de Lafayette certificate and oak leaf clusters to James Mason for his work in the Patriot Research System. This is a National award. He also presented the Silver Roger Sherman medal from MOSSAR.



L to R: Sargent Ryan Russell (L) and Corporal Clint Collier (M) with Compatriots Charles McMillan and J. Howard Fisk presenting their Law Enforcement Commendation Medal Certificates. Compatriots McMillan and Fisk with Chief Williams, Sgt. Russell, and Corp. Collier with their Law Enforcement Commendation Medal Certificate for the Peer Support Committee. This event was on June 3rd.

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.



Awards and Events



On Saturday, June 4, eleven color guard members from the northwest, southwest and central district gathered at the rural Winsor Missouri homestead of District Commander Mark Parks. Dr. Brad Frazier, NRA certified trainer admitted he was “preaching to the choir”, but nonetheless provided valuable instruction on firearms safety as the appetizer for the day. Guardsmen of all experience levels took up their flintlock and learned the NPS commands for handling, loading, and firing. I believe some were surprised to find the process a little different than perhaps they learned. They were all good students, and I add, enthusiastic to the underlying purpose for establishing a consistent process. All achieved the objective and have been certified for three years. A training date will be set for late August for the eastern district musket men. Steve Perkins, State CG Commander.

Important Dates in History

June 1 - Intolerable Acts 1774
 June 6 - Americans retake Augusta, GA 1781
 June 7 - Lee Resolution 1776
 June 14 – U.S. Army created 1775
 June 14 - Flag Resolution 1777
 June 15 - George Washington named Commander -In-Chief 1775
 June 17 - Battle of Bunker Hill 1775
 June 18 - British abandon Philadelphia, Continental Army marches out of Valley Forge 1778

 July 3 - George Washington assumes command of the Army outside Boston 1775
 July 4 - Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence 1776
 July 4 - George Rogers Clark captures Kaskaskia, in modern Illinois 1778
 July 5 - Olive Branch Petition 1775
 July 5 - British capture Fort Ticonderoga 1777
 July 11 - French troops arrive at Newport, RI 1780
 July 11 – British evacuate Savannah, GA 1782

Birthdays

George Swales	June 8
Steven Perkins	June 10
Matthew Geery	June 10
John Lewis	June 13
James Gift	June 23
Ronald Brown	June 24
Richard Harvey	June 24
Kenneth Lawrence	June 30
Branden George	July 1
Jason Stewart	July 1
Grant Knowlton	July 2
Curtis Trent	July 4
Matthew Bowman	July 8
Carroll Laramore	July 13
Daniel McMurray	July 20
Robert Brammel	July 21
Charles McMillan	July 25
Dale Brake	July 30

Photographs provided by: Daniel Piedlow,
 Margaret Swales, Dan Piedlow Jr.

Editor: Daniel Piedlow

Awards and Events

Tuesday, June 14, 2022 Flag Day

Ozark Mountain Chapter Missouri SAR joined the Greene County Commissioners, staff and the GC Chorale in the rotunda of the historic county courthouse to take a patriotic moment to respect the flag, its origins beginning with the Betsy Ross and 13-star flag. Also we briefly described the federal laws that established the design of the flag and adding of stars/states.

The county chorale sang the national anthem and at the end of the ceremony sang other patriotic songs.

The County Commissioner Bob Dixon, and his Deputy Commissioners were each presented with a 250th anniversary certificate and medal, framed and ready for their office display. We believe this may be the first presentation of this type in the country, that being County or City Commissioners. The Greene County Commissioner's office has been a long-time partner with the Ozark Mountain chapter for Flag Day and Nathaniel Greene's birthday celebration. In 2021 they partnered with the SAR and planted a liberty tree on the courthouse grounds and placed a monument dedicating and commemorating the tree for its patriotic purpose.

During the Flag Day Ceremony by the Ozark Mountain Chapter Missouri SAR at the Historic Greene County Courthouse, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners were each presented with a framed 250th anniversary certificate and medal. This may be the first presentation of this type in the country, that being County or City Commissioners.

The Greene County Commissioner's office has been a long-time partner with the Ozark Mountain chapter for Flag Day and Nathaniel Greene's birthday celebrations. It is an opportunity for their staff at the Courthouse, and visitors, to take a few moments and reflect in patriot spirit, on what has made the country, state, and county great. In 2021 the county partnered with the SAR and planted a liberty tree on the courthouse grounds and placed a monument dedicating and commemorating the tree for its patriotic purpose.



OMC Color Guard standing behind Howard Fisk, presenting 250th Certificates & Medals to Rusty MacLachlan, Bob Dixon, and John Russell.



OMC Color, Commissioners in the Rotunda as the Greene County Employee Chorale sings. L-R: Steve Perkins, Ken Lawrence, Chapter President Ben Edmondson, Howard Fisk, Dan McMurray, Gary Gift, Norm Knowlton, Charles McMillan. Commissioners Rusty MacLachlan, John Russell, and Bob Dixon.



The Flag Day event was featured in the Springfield News Leader, and on KOLR10 News that can be found here:

<https://www.ozarksfirst.com/local-news/local-news-local-news/check-out-greene-countys-flag-day-celebration/>

Awards and Events

Friday, June 17, 2022 Boston, Massachusetts

Charles McMillan, Ozark Mountain Chapter, travelled roughly 2800 round trip miles to participate in the annual Bunker Hill ceremony held the afternoon of June 17 2022. He was joined by SAR guardsmen from New Hampshire, Connecticut, and the Henry Knox Continental Color Guard of Massachusetts. He was assigned to carry the only flag, the Betsy Ross, ahead of the muskets and firing commanders. Three volleys were fired and then all marched to the three gates at the top of the stairs on 3 sides of the monument where huzzahs were given Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. Charles' patriot served with General John Stark in New Hampshire. While in Massachusetts he toured the USS Constitution, and also visited Minuteman National Park west of Lexington, and the north bridge in Concord.



Charles McMillan leading the muskets to the monument.



Guard marching to one of the colony gates.



Knox Color Guard before the monument.



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.

Upcoming Events



Sunday, July 3 at 7:30 pm the Ozark Mountain Chapter Color Guard assisted the Branson High School JROTC present Colors at the Branson Landing Independence Day Concert and Fireworks Show.



Monday, July 4 at 10:00 am OMCSAR Color Guard to open the Independence Day Parade on Meadowmere Street in Springfield.



Tuesday, July 5 at 6:30 pm the chapter development committee will meet at Mexican Villa South Restaurant, located at 2755 S. Campbell Ave. in Springfield. All are welcome to attend.



July 10—15 in Savannah, Georgia the National Society SAR will be having their annual meeting.



Saturday, July 16 at 9:00 am the monthly meeting of the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR will be at Ozark Technical College in the Atrium.



Monday, August 8 at 10:00 am, at the Greene County Courthouse there will be a celebration of General Nathanael Greene's 280th birthday (August 7, 1742). There will also be a remembrance for Purple Heart recipients.