

# THE PATRIOT



Established July 1981  
Missouri SAR



*Winner of the Missouri SAR Josiah Fogg Award for 2022*

VOLUME 43 ISSUE 6 OZARK MOUNTAIN CHAPTER SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION JUNE 2023



## The President's Message

*By President Crismon Brayman*

### Ozark Mountain Chapter President's Message for July 2023

**Introduction.** Compatriots, I hope you have enjoyed July thus far. I also hope that you had a meaningful and memorable Independence Day Celebration. The United States of America is officially 247 years old as an independent nation! As usual, our OMCSAR compatriots keep meeting the mission of informing, educating, and honoring our patriotic citizens and servants past and present. Wait until you see the pictures from the Independence Day Celebration and other events on the next newsletter!

#### Highlights from

**June.** On 14 June, we celebrated Flag Day at the historic Greene County Courthouse.

Members, including Howard Fisk, Steve Perkins, Gary Gift, Dan Philbrick, George Swales, Charles McMillan, and Dan

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Ozark Mountain SAR Chapter President Cris Brayman with Missouri Governor Mike Parson

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## Minutes from the OMCSAR Chapter Meeting Saturday June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2023

Next Scheduled Meeting: July 15h, 2023, at Ozark Technical College 1001 E Chestnut Express Way, Springfield, MO 65802: at 9:00 AM

Call to Order: President Crismon Brayman called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. Meeting audience with 23 members and 2 guest.

Invocation: Performed by Dan Philbrick

Pledge of Allegiance Pledge of the SAR: Led by

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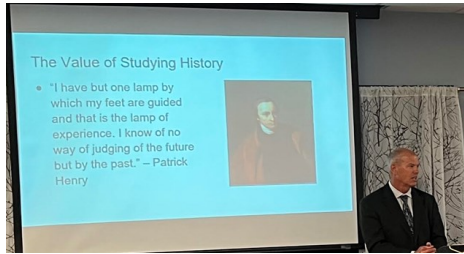
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Piedlow (photographer). We also had an outstanding presentation at our June General Membership Meeting, by USAF Major Roger Robinson

(PhD), the Bolivar Air Force JROTC Commander who spoke to us about "The Founders' Education." We also inducted new members Derrol Hutton, Donnie Williams, and John Hass, and presented a state-level award to Compatriot George Swales for outstanding service.

**Our Mission.** As always, I want to remind us all to keep our mission at the forefront:

1. **Execute the mission of the SAR** (promote patriotism and honor our patriot ancestors).
2. **Acknowledge and celebrate our heritage** (enjoy our time together, appreciate our freedom, and relish the blessing of our honorable forefathers).
3. **Serve our members** (we all need support, companionship, group camaraderie, and we need to enjoy our meetings together).
4. **Improve efficiency and effectiveness** of our efforts, to include administrative tools, a new website and enhanced online capabilities. BTW, I am still looking for ideas to help us gain funding/ contributions; else, we cannot continue to pay for the awesome awards, buy equipment, and properly honor our outstanding members and citizens.



USAF Major Roger Robinson (PhD) speaking to the Ozark Mountain Chapter on "The Education of the Founders"



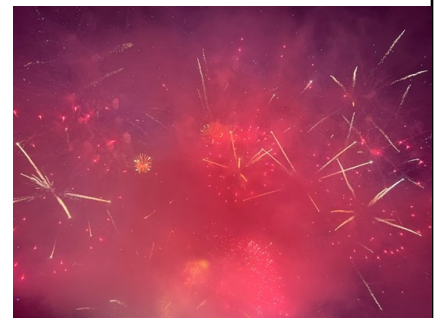
**A Call for Help.** I will again ask that all members try to make it to the monthly meetings and do what you can to help accomplish our mission. I am a busy man, with family and duty obligations so I know how tough it can be to attend and support the chapter, but remember that we all have a heritage that deserves the honor of being highlighted. **We are obligated by our heritage and by honor, to remind our citizens how we earned our status as a great nation and how we must all work to perpetuate our nation, the principles of our constitutional republic, and the freedom our forefathers fought for.** I also believe it brings satisfaction and pride to each of us to participate, teach, and inform. I know this is repetitive, but I am sure that each of you have a special talent, a capability, or just some time to lend the chapter, that would help us perform the mission of the SAR. So don't be shy ... reach out. You don't have to do much ... seriously, just come, listen, shake hands and get the picture of what is happening. Let's share the burden and the rewards and make the chapter what you want it to be.

**On the Horizon.** Please review the calendar at [www.ozarkmountainsar.org](http://www.ozarkmountainsar.org) and come to our next General Membership Meeting on Saturday, 15 July, 0900, at the Ozark Technical College Commons, 1001 E Chestnut Expy, in Springfield. As always, it will be cool, interesting and

patriotic. This month, we have more new compatriots to induct if they can attend, and we will hear an awesome presentation by a

member of the Society of 1812, Compatriot Norman Knowlton, who will be talking about the town house of Major Daniel Berry. Also, on the far horizon, PLEASE plan to attend our October General Membership Meeting at Nathanael Greene Park.

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The October meeting is being planned to be welcome and thank our families. I want all to see what we are about, while enjoying a great feast, fun for our very young patriots, and historical tours/educational events. The Missouri State SAR President David Shaul will also visit us for that event. See you there Compatriots!

Respectfully,

*Crismon A. Brayman, President*

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Crismon Brayman

**Recognition of Guests:** Performed by President Crismon Brayman

David Turner perspective new member.

John Hass from Mountain Grove

Darrell Hopkins – App approved, first meeting

**Chapter Highlights: Recent events:**

On June 14. Several of our members went and did a beautiful event for flight day at the Greene County Courthouse. It was on KY three.

**Chris:** I was blessed to go to St Genevieve with my cadets and meet Howard and Steve and others. What a great program at was we honored 10 Two different missions. 10 different gravesites. Those were people of St Genevieve French people a French background who fought in the Revolutionary or the western most battle in the Revolutionary War for St. Carlos. Steve led the Musketeers and taught her as a young muscle to musketeers and taught them what to do. President Shaw was there the Missouri State president.

**Visiting Speaker:** U.S. Air Force Major Robert Robinson PhD, “The Founder’s Education”

**Office & Committee Reports:**

**1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President:** Charles McMillan – A wonderful first vice president is deployed in New Jersey.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President:** Jim Robinette – deployed.

**Treasurer:** John Angst- Ozark Mountain chapter says the American Revolution Treasurer's Report June 18, 2023. The total funds we have as of today consists of \$8,023.50 in our RMS bank checking account and \$9,549.69 in interest bearing guaranty fund at the Community Foundation in the Ozarks, these two accounts total \$17,573.19.

**Secretary:** Len Slovensky—The minutes from the last meeting are published and included in the Patriot Newsletter last month. He asked for any additions or corrections.

**Editor/ Newsletter:** Daniel Piedlow - If you go somewhere, get a picture of it. When you send it to me, do not send it as a text, send it as an email. It preserves the size of the pitcher. Texts always make them a lot smaller. And give me a small write up on it. That way, I know what the event was, and you know what you're doing there. So that way when I put it in the newsletter, I know what's going on. Also, if we can, if anybody has ideas for more things, you know, I am always looking for articles. So, if you have an article or something, you know, I just picked up a magazine last night that was like I picked up this at Walmart last night. And it's a special magazine just about the American Revolution the entire magazine is so I'm going to cut the binding off of it and scanned it into the computer. And I'll use articles every now and then when we have a fairly slow month and a half, so I don't have a 50-page magazine.

**Website/ Media:** Daniel Piedlow Jr - Daniel Piedlow giving report – Dan Jr gave me all the all the passwords for Weebly so I'm able to get into the, the newsletter and other newsletter data. I know some of the data hasn't been updated, some of it like our state national members. Some of those haven't been updated yet. So, I need to get in there again, I want to get our Google Calendar in its old will automatically populate on a website.

**Genealogist:** Just the high points here we currently have 39 cases, prospects in all-weather let down at the start of next month. glean out those that really haven't done anything for the last six to nine months. We have received it in the last 60 days. Ten

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new prospects mail eight submissions. We have four pending at national. So, I'll just say nationals have been really busy and cracking the whip that gets us down to below eight weeks now. In this number world has proven since April 1 We have had nine new approvals on applications from this chapter. And the most recent approvals were Keith Jones and Danny Williams, and Jeff Settle and we just found that James Clements so James Clements yours praise God we have three supplements actually for supplements at national now on their way, so it's been pretty busy. And every time I think kind of caught up, we get something from land or something from the West Plains area. So, it just keeps rolling in.

**Historian:** Jeremy Boss - Construction started going well I made it through most data now. I don't know if this will help us with pictures data. Alright, so I use JSON as well for the construction. I found a website that will allow me to convert PDFs to jpg for free. But if anybody has a choice, or save the documents, JPEG jpg.

**Sergeant at Arms:** Daniel Piedlow – No update

**Committees:****Upcoming events:**

July 3 - Branson Landing Independence Celebration, Honor Guard = OMCSAR + AFJROTC

July 4 - Meadowmere Parade

July 6 OMC CDC meeting – Zoom meeting.

14th of July 20 - National Congress

July 15 - OMC GM OTC Commons, 9:00 – 11:00a

July 26 - H.E. Women-Rev S.B. Library - Schweitzer Brentwood Branch Library, Educational Briefs will cover select Women in the American Revolution

Aug 7 Nathaniel Greene birthday, Greene County Historic Courthouse

**Old Business:** None

**New Business:** None

**Awards and New Membership:**

**New Members**

John Hass

Derrol Hutton

Alex Primm

**Motion to Adjourn:** Motion/2<sup>nd</sup>/" Ayes"

**Benediction:** Dan Philbrick

**Birthdays**

George Swales	June 8
Steven Perkins	June 10
Matthew Geery	June 10
John Lewis	June 13
Alexander Primm	June 21
James Gift	June 23
Ronald Brown	June 24
Richard Harvey	June 24
John Wade	June 24
Kenneth Lawrence	June 30
Branden George	July 1
Jason Stewart	July 1
Grant Knowlton	July 2
Curtis Trent	July 4
Gene Zinser	July 4
Matthew Bowman	July 8
Carroll Laramore	July 13
Ryan Wade	July 19
Daniel McMurray	July 20
Robert Brammel	July 21
Charles McMillan	July 25
Dale Brake	July 30

**Photographs provided by:** Daniel Piedlow, Margaret Swales, Kavan Stull

**Editor:** Daniel Piedlow



## The Battle of Bunker Hill

248 years ago, Monday, June 17, 1775, **The Battle of Bunker Hill** was fought during the siege of Boston in the early stages of the American Revolution.

The battle is named after Bunker Hill, which is located on a peninsula in Charlestown, Massachusetts, which was the original objective of both the Colonial and British troops. Although most combat took place on the adjacent Breed's Hill.

The Battle of Bunker Hill was an important turning point in the Revolution. It was proof that the Americans could hold their own and might even stand a chance of winning more than just the good graces of the British monarch.

The British and Americans both came to the same realization around the same time: if the Patriots put cannons on either Bunker Hill or Dorchester Heights, the British fleet in the harbor could easily be bombarded and they would have to surrender.

British military leaders Major General Howe, General Gage, General Clinton, and General Burgoyne decide to strike first by seizing Dorchester Heights and the Charlestown Peninsula. Thanks to a colonial spy, the Patriots heard of the plan and would prepare to take the hill first.

Patriot forces under the command of General Artemas Ward planned to march in the dead of night and build a fort on Bunker Hill, where they could reach both the town and the ships in the harbor. Colonel William Prescott would lead 1,200 Patriots onto Charlestown Peninsula. Colonel Prescott and Major General Israel Putnam either accidentally or intentionally stopped on Breed's Hill, rather than Bunker Hill, and began to fortify Breed's Hill by digging trenches and fortifications.

Come dawn, a sentry on the British ship *HMS Lively* spotted the fortification, which was 160 feet

long and 30 feet high, atop the hill, and the ships began firing at it. The British commanders immediately began to plan a two-pronged assault to capture the fortification, in which the British would divide into two groups: one force would demonstrate against Breed's hill, and the other would sweep around behind the rebels in a flanking move. Two thousand troops landed on the Peninsula and began marching toward Breed's Hill.

Rather than surround the island with the ships, Major General Howe believed a direct assault would



intimidate the Americans. The Battle of Bunker Hill began with naval gunfire, which prevented Patriot reinforcements from entering the peninsula. Patriot snipers fired on the British from the abandoned nearby town of Charlestown. In response the *HMS Lively* moved close to shore and fired on the town, setting it ablaze. Residents of Boston and as far off as Braintree could see the flames from their homes. This action resulted in the Patriot snipers having to retreat. The two British forces gave a full-frontal attack on the fence line. The Americans waited until the last possible moment when the British were within 15 paces and then fired. The British expected to frighten the Patriots into retreat, but the British were thrown back with heavy losses.

The British regrouped and assaulted the Patriot lines again. The Americans held again, however, they were already low on ammunition and now they were almost out. The British commanders requested

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reinforcements for a third and final assault. British gunboats moved in to provide support for the assault. Four hundred British marines were rowed to the peninsula, and Patriot reinforcements arrived.

The British re-formed their lines and launched their third wave. The Patriots held the line, but by then they were dangerously low on ammunition. British troops stormed the redoubt and began fierce hand-to-hand combat using rocks and the butts of their muskets. Outnumbered, the Americans began a retreat commanded by Colonel Prescott.

The Patriots left behind at the rail held their line, and most of the Patriots escaped. After hours of fighting, the British troops were too exhausted to pursue with 1,054 either killed or wounded.

After the battle, one British officer was quoted as saying. "We have ... learned one melancholy truth, which is, that the Americans if they were equally well commanded, are full as good soldiers as ours."

The British won the battle and took control of Boston, but at a terrible cost. Almost 100 British commissioned officers lie dead or wounded.

The British commanders realized that they could not afford another costly victory. The British underestimated the Patriots. They were expecting to punish rebellious subjects, not meet their match. They learned to not make that mistake again. "The success is too dearly bought," wrote General Howe, who lost every member of his staff.

By the end of the battle, there were estimated to be 1,054 British casualties and 441 American casualties.

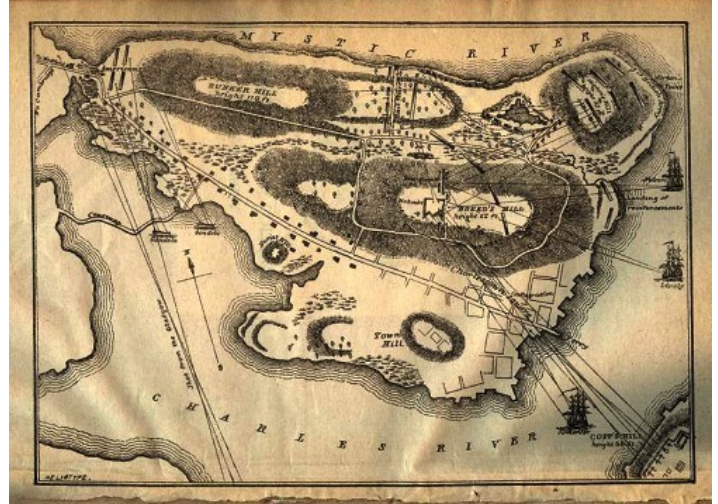
The battle was a tactical victory for the British, but it proved to be a sobering experience for them.

The battle demonstrated the ability of an inexperienced militia to stand up to regular army troops in battle.

The battle led the British to adopt a more cautious planning and maneuver execution in future engagements, which was evident in the subsequent New York and New Jersey campaign, and arguably helped rather than hindered the American forces. Their new approach to battle actually gave

the Americans greater opportunity to retreat, if defeat was imminent.

This costly engagement also convinced the British of the need to hire substantial numbers of foreign mercenaries to bolster their strength in the face of the new and formidable Continental Army.



## 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
- June 29 - Townshend Revenue Act 1767
- 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



This article originally was published in the "Army" Magazine, from the Association of the U.S. Army

## ON LEADERSHIP



# Washington Showed Way to American Independence

By Col. Scott Halstead  
U.S. Army retired

In June 1775, the Continental Congress commissioned George Washington as commander in chief of the Continental Army. He led the Army for the duration of the American Revolution and during two years of uncertainty following the cessation of armed conflict.

Many Americans fought the British for 6½ years, from 1775 to 1781. Some were present at the beginning and fought in militia companies at the battles of Lexington and Concord, both in Massachusetts, in April 1775. Most Americans assumed a decisive victory over the British had been secured at the Battle of Yorktown, Virginia, in October 1781.

The casualties from the American Revolution were staggering: Nearly 7,000 Americans died in combat, according to the American Battlefield Trust. Some 20,000 more died of wounds, infection, disease or in captivity.

The Continental Congress lacked consistent authority to raise taxes and relied upon inconsistent and voluntary payments from the states to fund the war effort. As a result, many officers exhausted their personal savings to buy weapons, uniforms, blankets and food for their soldiers. They personally financed the war effort to help win independence.

In March 1783, the soldiers of the Continental Army were frustrated and anxious to return to their homes and families. Armed conflict had ended 17

months earlier at Yorktown; however, the British Army still occupied New York City and Charleston, South Carolina. There was no peace treaty in place to formally recognize the end of the Revolutionary War or American independence. The Continental Army did not know whether hostilities would resume or when soldiers could go home.

A group of disgruntled Continental Army officers decided to take matters into their own hands. Many felt betrayed and were worried that the Continental Congress would not provide back pay and pensions to them or their soldiers. They agreed to secretly assemble in Newburgh, New York (65 miles north of New York City, where elements of the British Army also were located), on or about March 10, 1783.



These officers discussed two seditious options in response to what they perceived as broken promises by the Continental Congress. The first option was to passively respond to British aggression and allow the enemy to march on Philadelphia and capture or kill members of the Continental Congress.

The other option focused on the Continental Army marching on Philadelphia, executing a military coup and installing a new government that would address their concerns.

### Meeting Delayed

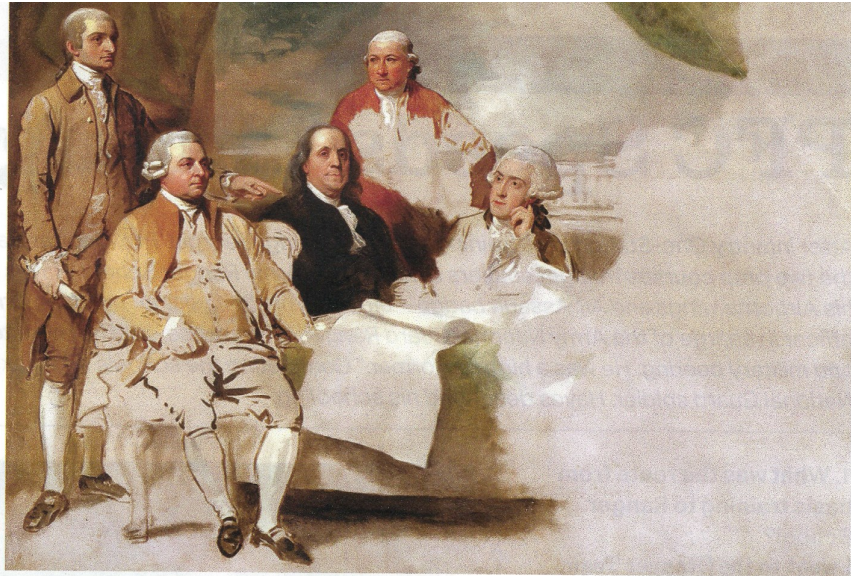
Washington had heard rumors of this "Newburgh Conspiracy," and he ordered his officers to delay the meeting by five days. As the commander in chief, only he could authorize such a meeting. He also told his officers that Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates would moderate the discussion, rescheduled for March 15, 1783.

Gates began the meeting as directed; however, Washington entered late, took over and addressed his officers. He shared the following message: "By an anonymous summons, an attempt has been made to convene you together—how inconsistent with the rules of propriety! How unmilitary! And how subversive of all order and discipline—let the good sense of the Army decide."

At one point, Washington reached for his eyeglasses and said, "Gentlemen, you must pardon me, for I have not only grown gray but almost blind in service to my country."

The officers of the Continental Army revered Washington, and most did not know he required eyeglasses to read. He was a larger-than-life figure to both the Continental Army and the fledgling nation. This simple act revealed Washington's vulnerability and commonality with his men.

Washington reminded the assembly that he had sacrificed alongside them from 1775 to 1783. He reassured his officers that he would never forsake them or the Continental Army. He would continue to press the Continental Congress for the back pay and pensions they so richly deserved.



Washington closed his remarks by reminding his officers: "You will defeat the insidious designs of our enemies. ... You will give one more distinguished proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, rising superior to the pressure of the most complicated sufferings; And you will, by the dignity of your conduct, afford occasion for posterity to say, when speaking of the glorious example you exhibited to mankind, 'had this day been wanting, the world had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining.'"

### Officers Weep

Many of the officers wept in shame, knowing they had disappointed their commander in chief by even considering seditious acts against their government and country.

Washington's moral leadership and personal example throughout the Revolutionary War and during the Newburgh Conspiracy convinced his officers to remain true to their original cause despite years of sacrifice and uncertainty.

With good order and discipline restored, the Continental Army patiently waited for American diplomats to secure victory through

international recognition of American independence.

Six months later, on Sept. 3, 1783, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and British diplomat David Hartley signed the Treaty of Paris. The American Revolution was finally over. A new nation was born. ★

**Col. Scott Halstead**, U.S. Army retired, is director of the Association of the U.S. Army Center for Leadership and is the On Leadership editor of *ARMY* magazine. He retired from the Army in 2021 after serving as an infantry officer and deploying during operations Iraqi Freedom, Enduring Freedom and Resolute Support. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, in 1991.

**Opposite:** George Washington says his goodbyes to fellow officers of the Continental Army at the end of the American Revolution in 1783, in this print by Henry Alexander Ogden.

**Above:** American commissioners of the preliminary peace agreement with Great Britain, from left to right, John Jay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens and William Temple Franklin. British representatives refused to pose, and Benjamin West's painting went unfinished.

OPPOSITE: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ABOVE: WIKIPEDIA

### CONTACT US

*ARMY* magazine and the Association of the U.S. Army Center for Leadership would like your contributions to this On Leadership section, which features essays on topics related to being a leader. Email [OnLeadership@ausa.org](mailto:OnLeadership@ausa.org). Submissions should be 800–1,400 words. They should not include graphics, images or PowerPoint slides.



## Youth Protection Training

A reminder concerning the Youth Protection Training (YPT). The YPT course can be accessed by going to the SAR website, logging in, and selecting eLearning from the menu at the top of the page. Also, one can access the YPT course using the following link in your web browser search window: [sar.org/courses/youth-protection-training/](https://sar.org/courses/youth-protection-training/) or <https://america250sar.org/> and click on the "Youth Protection Training."

This training takes just a few minutes to complete and is an important reminder of our responsibility. **Anyone who is in contact with children during a SAR event MUST take this training.**

Be sure that you register as you begin so that you can print out a certificate with your name.

Missouri SAR has asked all of our board members and committee chairmen to take this training. We scan a copy of our certificate and forward it to our Missouri Secretary who keeps a google spreadsheet record with the date of completion.

If you participate in a Scouting event, it is required that you also take the Boy Scout Youth Protection Training at: <https://my.scouting.org/>

## Nancy Hart Patriot Spy and Frontierswoman 1735 - 1830

Born around 1735 on either the Pennsylvania or the North Carolina frontier, Ann Morgan Hart, better known as Nancy, played an important role in the American Revolution as a notorious female rebel and spy. A cousin to American General Daniel Morgan, Hart was a stalwart Patriot, who employed her own heroic means of supporting the American cause for Independence.

When she was in her thirties, Nancy married Benjamin Hart, a prominent North Carolinian, and the couple had eight children. Sometime in the 1770s, the family moved to South Carolina and then into the Broad River Valley region of Georgia, where Nancy became accustomed to the frontier lifestyle. Standing six feet tall, the red-headed and muscular Hart made an imposing figure for those who dared to cross her. Her fearlessness prompted Cherokee neighbors to call her "Wahatche," which meant "war



woman." This nickname would prove appropriate as the Revolution moved into the Georgia backcountry, and Hart became a staunch defender of the Patriot cause. Though Hart was illiterate, she was well-versed in the skills needed for surviving on the frontier. Hart's husband fought in a band of the Georgia militia, and while he was away, Hart's abilities as an herbalist, hunter, and markswoman proved imperative to protecting her family and community.

As the Revolution moved into the Southern colonies, Nancy played an important role fighting against Tories in the Georgia backcountry. Hart succeeded in outsmarting British opponents on multiple occasions, frequently disguising herself as a "crazy man" and wandering through British camps to procure information for the Patriots. When one of Hart's children discovered a British soldier spying on the Hart home, Nancy doused the man with boiling water that she was using to make soap before tying him up and turning him over to Patriot forces. Some accounts hold that in addition to her more covert operations, Hart was also present for the Battle of Kettle Creek, which took place in Georgia on February 14, 1779.

Though Hart gained recognition after the war for a variety of exploits, one of the most popular stories involved her capture of several British soldiers. According to local legend, six British soldiers entered the Hart home to question Nancy about assisting a Patriot in escaping from the Redcoats. The soldiers

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*- From Page 9, Hart -*

then demanded that Nancy feed them, and displaying unusual hospitality, Nancy agreed to host them, providing a fair share of food and drink. With help from her 12-year old daughter, Sukey, Hart succeeded in discreetly removing several of the soldiers' muskets from the stack they had formed in the corner of the room. Hart had passed two of the firearms to Sukey through a gap in the wall before the soldiers noticed. Hart instructed the soldiers to remain where they were, and when one of them rose to approach her, she shot him dead and wounded one of the others before taking the remaining four men hostage. Sukey ran to inform Benjamin, who returned to the cabin. After debating whether to shoot the remaining men or hang them, the Harts and their neighbors decided to hang the soldiers from a nearby tree. The story became a local legend after the war, and variations of the tale have continued to circulate since then. In 1912, a railroad company's archaeological excavation of the land near the Hart's cabin unearthed six skeletons, suggesting that some version of the myth was true. After the death of her husband, Hart moved with one of her sons to Henderson County, Kentucky, where she became a devout Methodist and lived past the age of ninety.

In the decades after the Revolution, many of Hart's adventures became the stuff of legend and inspiration. During the Civil War, a band of Georgia women formed a militia unit named in honor of Nancy Hart, illustrating how the legacy of Hart's heroism has lived on. Today, the state of Georgia has memorialized Hart in several ways, including one of the state's counties, a state park, a lake, and a highway. In the 1930s, the Daughters of the American Revolution reconstructed the Hart's cabin, which had been washed away in a flood many years before, in order to commemorate one of Georgia's most famous female Patriots. Nancy Hart, like many American frontierswomen, played an important role not only in defending her family and community during the War for Independence but also in shaping the memory of the American Revolution in ways that still resonate today.

# Awards and Events



On Memorial Day Compatriot Kavan Stull honored the grave of Patriot Moses Duncan at the Cave Springs Historic Site and Cemetery near Sarcoxie, Missouri in Jasper County.

Private Duncan served in the Roebucks Regiment of Spartans (South Carolina Militia). He fought at the village of Ninety-Six in 1781, and other engagements with both British Regulars and local Tory Militia throughout South Carolina.



Flag Day and July 4th display inside City Hall in Carl Junction, Missouri. Photo by Compatriot Kavin Stull.





# Awards and Events



On June 14, the OMC Color Guard held our annual Flag Day Celebration at the Greene County Court House.



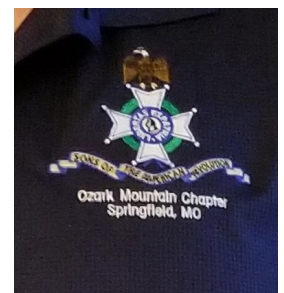
OMC President Cris Brayman presenting U. S. Air Force Major Roger Robinson with a certificate of appreciation for his outstanding speech on "The Founders Education."



Compatriots during the Pledge of Allegiance.



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



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



President Cris Brayman inducting our new member Alexander Primm.



Compatriot Primm's sponsor, Len Slovinsky, along with President Brayman.



President Cris Brayman inducting our new member Derrol Hutton.



Compatriot Hutton's sponsor, Steve Perkins, along with President Brayman.



President Cris Brayman inducting our new member John Hass.



Compatriot Hass' sponsor, Len Slovinsky, along with Compatriot Wayne Jones, and President Brayman.



# Upcoming Events



July 14-20, the National Congress will be held in Orlando, Florida.



Saturday, July 15 at 9:00 AM, the OMC monthly meeting will be held at Ozark Technical College, located at 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield.



Wednesday, July 26 at 6:30 PM, the OMC is having another presentation of History Explorer's. The topic is "Women of the Revolution." The location is at the Schweitzer Brentwood Branch Library, 2214 S. Brentwood Blvd., Springfield.



Saturday, July 29 at 10:00 AM, the Missouri Society SAR is having their quarterly meeting at the Scottish Rite Hall located at 33 N. Masonic Dr., Columbia, MO 65202.



Monday, August 7 at 10:00 AM, the OMC will be celebrating General Nathaniel Greene's birthday at the Greene County Historic Courthouse, located at 940 N. Boonville Ave., Springfield.



Saturday, August 12 at 10:00 AM the OMC will be participating in a genealogy event with the Ariel Nims Chapter and DAR at the Neosho Newton County Library, located at 201 W. Spring St., Neosho, MO 64850.

# Upcoming Events



August 19 at 11:00 AM the OMC will be marking the grave of Patriot Son Joseph Rinker. The cemetery, Spring River Cemetery is located at 23027 Lawrence 1150, Verona, MO 65769. See flier on page 15.



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.

# OZARK MOUNTAIN CHAPTER SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

## PATRIOT SON GRAVE MARKING



PLEASE JOIN THE OZARK CHAPTER SAR IN  
MARKING THE GRAVE OF THE  
AMERICAN PATRIOT SON,

**Joseph Rinker**

AUGUST 19TH AT 11:00 AM  
SPRING RIVER CEMETERY  
LAWRENCE 1150 IN VERONA, MO







SAVE THE DATE



# KIRKLAND MARKER DEDICATION

HAZELWOOD CEMETERY  
1642 E. SEMINOLE, SPRINGFIELD, MO

## SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 17, 2023  
2:00 p.m.

The Mary Whitney Phelps Tent No. 22  
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861-1865,  
cordially invites you to attend the dedication of a new historical  
marker for Private George W.D. Kirkland, son of Elizabeth  
Keckly (who later became seamstress for Mary Todd Lincoln)  
and Alexander M. Kirkland, a white merchant. Private Kirkland  
was killed in action at the Battle of Wilson's Creek.