



# The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter

May 2024

Issue 5



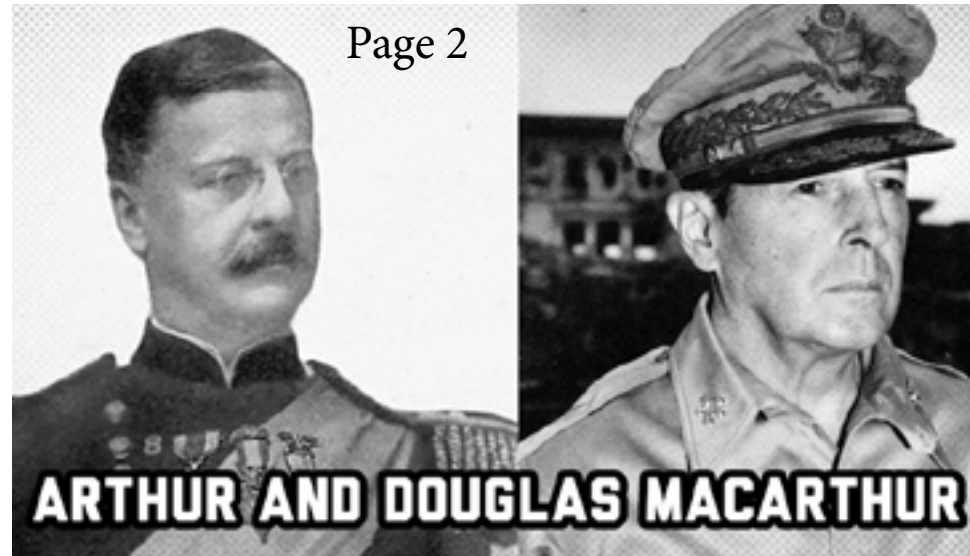
[www.ozarkmountainsar.com](http://www.ozarkmountainsar.com)

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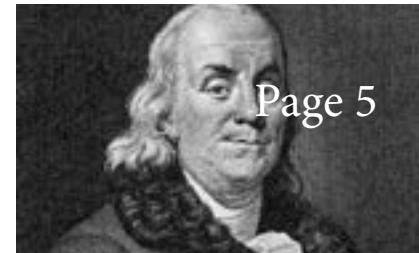


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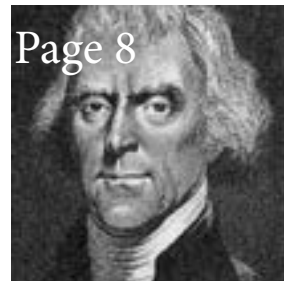
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A challenge coin is available for the Boston Tea Party. They are \$15.00 each from Compatriot J. Howard Fisk.



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## IN EVERY ISSUE

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### On the Cover

Compatriot Charles McMillan at Omaha Beach Cemetery in France.



Photographs provided by: Daniel Piedlow, Margaret Swales,  
Editor: Daniel Piedlow



## The President's Message

By President Charles McMillan

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

I am back from a two week Honoring France trip with the National Society Sons of the American Revolution. I have a separate story on that.

Linda Bollenbach was our speaker at the May meeting. Linda is a Chaplain with the Civil Air Patrol (CAP). I met Linda last Fall when I presented a good citizenship award to one of her cadets. I asked if she would be a speaker and the rest is history.

Several awards were presented to members of our Chapter that were from the State Conference. They weren't at the conference, so we presented them at the May meeting.

I had the honor of presenting the SAR Heroism award to Troop D Trooper Jacob Schwartz at Troop D Headquarters. I was accompanied by Dr. Norm Knowlton and Jeffery Settles, Service Committee Chair.

I am pleased that our Chapter members see the value in a Life Membership in the Friends of the Library. They voted without dissent to pay \$1,000.00 for the membership. OMC leads the way.

We can still as individuals make contributions during the year and I encourage us to do so.

We have a new Historian. Mr. Don King volunteered and will take office immediately, but will be sworn in officially at a membership meeting.

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

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

<https://ozarkmountainsar.com>

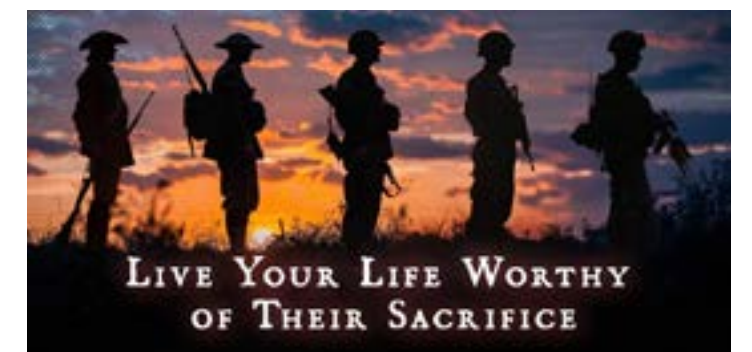
## OMC/SAR Meeting Minutes 18 May 2024

- 1. Regular Business Meeting.
- 2. Ozark Mountain Chapter
- 3. 18 May 2024, Ozark Technical College Commons

- 4. President Charles McMillan was present. The position of secretary and 1st VP are vacant.
- 5. Minutes of the previous meeting were approved.
- 6. The meeting started at 09:30 and ended at 11:15
- 7. There were 22 members present and 4 guests.
- 8. President McMillan proposed that the Ozark Mountain Chapter become a Life Member of the Friends of the Library. The motion was 2nd by Dan McMurray. Discussion was had and the vote was taken and was approved without dissent.

## Important Dates in History

- May 10: Tea Act 1773
- May 10: Second Continental Congress 1775
- May 10: Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys seize Fort Ticonderoga 1775
- May 11–13: Major General Augustin Prévost breaks his siege when American forces under Major General Lincoln approach 1779
- May 12: British capture Charleston, SC 1780
- May 20: Battle of Barren Hill, Pennsylvania. Lafayette with 500 men and about 50 Oneida Indians successfully evade British onslaught 1778
- May 20: Administration of Justice Act, one of the "Intolerable Acts" 1774
- May 20: Massachusetts Government Act, one of the "Intolerable Acts" 1774
- May 20: Treaty of DeWitt's Corner, SC: Cherokees lose most of their land east of the mountains 1777
- May 26: Battle of Fort San Carlos St. Louis, Missouri 1780
- May 29: Patrick Henry's Birthday 1736
- May 29: Virginia Resolves 1765
- May 29: Patrick Henry's "If this be treason, make the most of it!" speech 1765
- May 29: British crush Americans at Waxhaw Creek, SC 1780





## Profiles of Valor: Arthur and Douglas MacArthur



*“Always there echoes and re-echoes: Duty, Honor, Country.”*

By Mark Alexander

Of the 3,517 Medals of Honor awarded since 1863, remarkably, there are two father-son recipient pairs.

Today, I am profiling the earliest of those recipients Arthur MacArthur Jr. and his son, Douglas MacArthur. (To follow will be Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt Jr. and his son, Theodore “Ted” Roosevelt III.)

Arthur MacArthur was a Springfield, Massachusetts, native. On August 4, 1862, 16 months after the onset of the War Between the States, he received a commission as a First Lieutenant with the 24th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He would be engaged in heavy military operations in the battles of Stones River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Atlanta Campaign, and Franklin.

It was during the November 25, 1863, Battle of Missionary Ridge during the Chattanooga Campaign that then 18-year-old MacArthur, at great personal risk to himself, grabbed his 24th Wisconsin flag from the bearer who had just been killed in order to refocus his scattered unit and lead his men up the Ridge. In the chaos of battle, regimental flag bearers were constantly in the gun sights of their enemy, not only because they were at the front of the line but because they were charged with leading attacks. By day’s end, Confederate troops retreated south from the Ridge into Georgia, leaving Chattanooga in Union hands.

According to his citation, shouting “On Wisconsin,” MacArthur “seized the colors of his regiment at a critical moment and planted them on the captured works on the crest of Missionary Ridge.” For his actions, he was brevetted colonel the next year and

became nationally recognized as “The Boy Colonel.”

Missionary Ridge is across the valley from another famous confrontation a day earlier, the Battle of Lookout Mountain, and only a stone’s throw from where the first Medals of Honor were awarded for the actions of Andrews’ Raiders in 1862.

MacArthur was severely wounded a year later at the Battle of Franklin, sustaining bullet wounds to his chest and leg. After his recovery, he would continue to serve in combat theaters for decades, the last being the Philippine-American War in 1901 and the Russo-Japanese War in 1904. He retired as a Lieutenant General in 1909.

Arthur MacArthur and his wife Mary had three sons: Arthur MacArthur III, Malcolm, and Douglas.

His son, Douglass MacArthur, was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy (West Point), Class of 1903, and would become one of five men promoted to the five-star rank of General of the Army during World War II.

He is among the most famous military leaders in American history, and over his 52 years of military service ending in 1951, he had held many commands and received many decorations for his service, including the Distinguished Service Cross (3), Army Distinguished Service Medal (5), Navy Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star (7), Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star with V, and two Purple Hearts.

MacArthur was nominated for the Medal of Honor three times. The first nomination was by Gen. Leonard Wood, a Medal of Honor recipient himself, to recognize MacArthur for a daring act of reconnaissance while alone deep in enemy territory during the Vera Cruz, Mexico (1914) action. That award was denied because his actions were conducted without the knowledge of the local commanding officer. That is an anomaly given the number of Medals of Honor that have been awarded since for actions often in direct defiance of orders. He was also nominated for his actions during World War I, but that was “downgraded” to a Distinguished Service Cross.

Ultimately, MacArthur received the Medal of Honor for his defense of the Philippines. At the end of the War in the Pacific, he officially accepted the surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945, and oversaw the occupation of Japan from 1945 to 1951.

Gen. MacArthur was “relieved of his command”

by President Harry Truman over an open dispute between the two regarding MacArthur’s advocacy for the continued strenuous defense of South Korea until the Red Chinese had been ejected.

On April 19, 1951, Patriots’ Day, immediately upon returning from Korea, MacArthur addressed a joint session of Congress and delivered his famous retirement speech, “Old Soldiers Never Die.” The speech lasted more than 35 minutes because it was interrupted more than 50 times by applause and standing ovations.

He concluded his remarks: “The world has turned over many times since I took the oath on the plain at West Point, and the hopes and dreams have long since vanished, but I still remember the refrain of one of the most popular barrack ballads of that day which proclaimed most proudly that ‘old soldiers never die; they just fade away.’ And like the old soldier of that ballad, I now close my military career and just fade away, an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty. Goodbye.”

A decade later, West Point honored MacArthur with the Thayer Award for outstanding service to the nation. Dwight Eisenhower was the previous year’s recipient. It was there that a frail MacArthur delivered a second speech — “Duty, Honor, Country” — for which he is best known to the cadets. “The shadows are lengthening for me,” he said. “The twilight is here. My days of old have vanished, tone and tint. They have gone glimmering through the dreams of things that were. Their memory is one of wondrous beauty, watered by tears and coaxed and caressed by the smiles of yesterday. I listen vainly, but with thirsty ears, for the witching melody of faint bugles blowing Reveille, of far drums beating the long roll. In my dreams, I hear again the crash of guns, the rattle of musketry, the strange, mournful mutter of the battlefield. But in the evening of my memory, always I come back to West Point. Always there echoes and re-echoes: Duty, Honor, Country. Today marks my final roll call with you, but I want you to know that when I cross the river, my last conscious thoughts will be of The Corps, and The Corps, and The Corps. I bid you farewell.”

Arthur and Douglass MacArthur: Your examples of valor — distinguished American Patriots defending your fellow warriors and Liberty for all — above and beyond the call of duty, and in disregard for the peril to your own lives, is eternal. “Greater love has no one

than this, to lay down one’s life for his friends.” (John 15:13)

Semper Vigilans Fortis Paratus et Fidelis

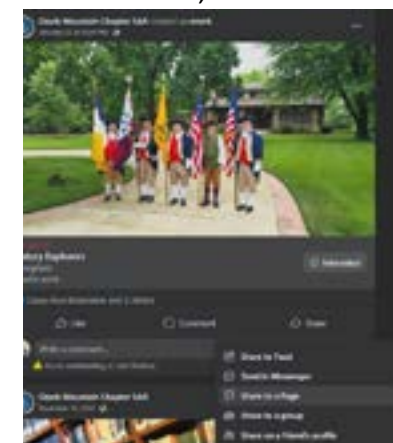
Pro Deo et Libertate — 1776

[https://patriotpost.us/alexander/104745?mailing\\_id=8157&subscription\\_uuid=b6666ccb-7d37-4607-b40f-88d0603e9482&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=pp.email.8157&utm\\_campaign=snapshot&utm\\_content=body](https://patriotpost.us/alexander/104745?mailing_id=8157&subscription_uuid=b6666ccb-7d37-4607-b40f-88d0603e9482&utm_medium=email&utm_source=pp.email.8157&utm_campaign=snapshot&utm_content=body)

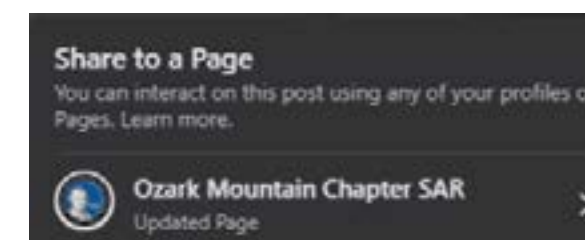
### Instructions for Sharing a Post From Your Personal Facebook Page to the Ozark Mountain Chapter Page

From Facebook, select the post you would like to share on our page.

Click on the share button, and select “Share to a Page.”



Select Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR



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.



## Honoring France

By Compatriot Charles McMillan

I had the privilege of going on the “SAR Honoring France” tour April 6-20, 2024, with President General, John Dodd and 43 other members of SAR.

We boarded our motorcoach from our hotel in Paris and drove 4 hours to Colleville-sur-Mer, Normandy, France where we laid a wreath at the entrance of the American Cemetery at the 22-foot bronze statue called “The Spirit of American Youth Rising from the Waves” by Donald De Lue. The cemetery overlooks Omaha Beach. It was a reverent and humbling experience to remember those who were killed in WWII.

That evening we stayed in a hotel in Caen. The next morning, we traveled to Vendome to the Thore Loir et Cher Cemetery where General

Rochambeau is buried. We laid a wreath at the General’s gravesite in his honor. I met Countess Nathalie de Gouberville who is a descendent of Rochambeau and owns the Rochambeau Chateau. It is an honor to meet a person who is a direct descendant of a significant person as General Rochambeau. You will remember that he provided



Laying the Wreath at Rochambeau’s Grave

5,500 troops and thousands of Charleville muskets that were used extensively in the American Revolution. Rochambeau was at the Siege of Yorktown, VA against Charles Cornwallis.

We toured the Chateau Royal de Chaumont-sur-Loire. We laid a wreath honoring Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont. I quote:

“With sympathy for the American cause, Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont acted as a bridge between King Louis XVI and



At Rochambeau grave with Countess Nathalie de Gouberville and her brother

American representatives. In addition to being a supportive voice that swayed the French government

to aid the Patriots, Le Ray provided a great deal of his own funding to arm, supply and clothe the fledgling Continental Army. He also helped equip and manage

the combined French and American naval fleet. In addition, he ordered that a merchant vessel be transformed into a warship, which he gifted to the Americans as UWS Bonhomme Richard” end quote.

Martin Boyer, past President SAR France, has visited the OM Chapter in Springfield. We stopped at his Chateau for a visit with him. He graciously provided French wine and cheeses.

On Friday the 12th we drove to Chateau des Aix. We had a ceremony honoring General Charles Francois du Buisson and Admiral D’Orvilliers. Francois Devoucoux du Buisson (descendant of the General) led the ceremonial unveiling of a plaque which said: “Lci est ne le chevalier Charles-Francois du



Charles and his lady Linda with Martin Boyer past President SAR France

Buysson compagnon d’armes de Lafayette en Amerique. 1752-1786.” Which translates “Here was born the knight Charles Francois du Buysson, comrade-in-arms of Lafayette in America”

He was a French military officer who served alongside the Marquis de Lafayette during the American Revolution.

On Saturday we visited the Chateau Vollore with the owner of the Castle who is a descendant of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

One of the larger events with fan fare ... a band... flags etc was the wreath laying ceremony at the Royal Deux Ponts War Memorial near Lyon.

Our last tribute was when we laid a wreath at the Statue of the Marquis de Lafayette in Paris.



With the descendant of Lafayette and Rochambeau at his chateau

In between and around all of the honoring and wreath layings, we

visited may chateaus and castles and churches.

A highlight of the last days was a dinner cruise on the River Seine and seeing the Eiffel tower lit up at night.

## Allegories of Benjamin Franklin

by Louis Arthur Norton

<https://allthingsliberty.com/2024/04/allegories-of-benjamin-franklin/>

It is common for nations to search for heroes to emulate a lofty standard for their citizens. Benjamin Franklin may be unique in that he ascended to the level of apotheosis, not initially from the acclaim of his own countrymen, but from citizens of the country abroad where he functioned as a diplomat.[1] One of the most important intellectual figures of the Revolutionary War, Franklin was articulate, ingenious, extraordinarily imaginative, an intellectual yet humble man who never indulged in conspicuous finery. To many, especially the French public where he served, he was an eighteenth century everyman.[2]

Franklin’s image was ubiquitous in France, appearing in paintings, sculptures, and engravings. It was found by the fireplaces of the poor, in the boudoirs of the beautiful and in the homes of both ordinary and aristocratic citizens of America’s war-time ally. During the “Festival of Liberty” his bust appeared next to those of Rousseau and Voltaire. Writing to his daughter Sarah Franklin Bache in 1779, Franklin explained about a medallion portrait she had referred to in a previous letter to him. Franklin noted that it had been made of different sizes, some for the lids of snuff boxes and others small enough to be set in rings, making his face as well-known as that of the moon. He said that the term “doll” a children’s toy is derived from the word idle. Therefore, the number of dolls now made of his likeness, in a sense, meant that he was “i-doll-ized” in France.[3]

Fortuitous circumstances made Franklin’s reception in France unexpectedly genial and wholehearted. The French people, being well versed with the doctrines of Rousseau, Voltaire and Montesquieu, saw in the struggling colonies an attempt to put these doctrines into practice. Therefore, they saw Franklin as the living embodiment of these ideas. Franklin’s unpretentious manners and approachable temperament complemented these ideals, making him a popular man in France. As he passed through the Parisian streets, he was followed by admiring eyes and occasionally cheered by enthusiastic voices. He was perhaps the Frenchman’s personification of the ideal citizen, a republican, philosopher, and an unassuming friend. Franklin captivated the people of

France, whom he perfectly understood. He reasoned that a popular man could become more powerful than power itself. When Franklin died, most of France went into mourning for him.[4]

The former printer, publisher, Pennsylvania legislator, pluripotential diplomat, postmaster general, philosopher, author, inventor, scientist, and extraordinary polymath was laid to rest in the burying ground of Philadelphia’s Christ Church.[5] In his will he asked to be buried be side his wife under an unadorned marble slab with only a small molding around its upper edge inscribed Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, 178(-).[6] Unostentatious in life, his desire to preserve the same character after death was obeyed.

French Republicans allegorized the ordinary-appearing foreigner who ripped lightning from the sky and the scepter from tyrants. Paris vendors marketed Franklin’s likeness, some claiming it was made from Bastille stones. In portraits, his face shone alongside those of Voltaire and Rousseau. Two months after Franklin’s funeral in Philadelphia, it was announced to a silent French National Assembly that “Franklin est mort.” It was proposed that the members of the assembly should wear black for three days. He was eulogized at the Palais Royal and later at the Académie des Sciences.

A passage from Franklin’s Poor Richard’s Almanac, “Having been poor is no shame, but being ashamed of it is,” were set in type, impressed upon paper, and delivered as

broadside to be

distributed across Paris.[7]

Franklin, in an allegorical form, appeared in several



Jean-Charles Levasseur, “Amérique indépendante,” 1778. (Wikipedia Commons/Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco)

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influential French caricatures, popular cartoon depictions in that day. “L’Amérique Indépendante,” designed by A. Borel in 1778 and engraved inline by J. C. Levasseur, is the earliest effort at apotheosizing Franklin in a pictorial manner. Franklin, the central figure, appears in the classical costume of a Roman senator, bare legged, sandals, toga and tunic with a wreath adorning his head. His right hand rests upon the shoulder of America, represented by a female figure wearing a feathered crown, kneeling at the base of a Statue of Liberty holding her liberty cap aloft on a staff. Almost lost in the scene is a tortoise creeping away, representing the vanquished British. To the right is Mercury with the caduceus and Ceres with his foot on a ploughshare intently watching the tortoise making its way toward a vanquished Britannia,

who has fallen beneath the club of Hercules and the prostate body of Neptune (symbolic of its navy) whose trident is broken. Hovering over Franklin and the imagined scene is Victory.



The cartoon “Le Docteur Franklin couronné par la Liberté” was published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, on March 31, 1779. The principal figure is the Genius of Liberty descending on earth, both arms fully extended with a Laurel wreath in each hand. Surrounded with light, clouds representing ignorance and slavery are driven away by her presence. Before her is a bust of Franklin which she is about to crown with laurels; the apparent reason for her doing so is conveyed by a globe on his right hand, labelled Amerique, with fasces topped by olive branches bearing fruit. Behind and leaning on the globe, is bust of the doctor, with the sword of justice and other emblems in his right hand; In his left is a scroll falling upon the globe, on which is inscribed “Constitution of the Government of Pennsylvania.”

“Doctor Franklin Crowned by Liberty” appears under the drawing.

According to the Gazette of Amiens, Mr. Fragonard, the King’s painter at Paris, rendered an elegant picture dedicated to the genius of Franklin. Franklin is represented opposing with one hand the aegis of Minerva to the Thunderbolt, which he knew how to fix by his conductors, and with the other commanding the God of War to fight against avarice and tyranny; while America, nobly declining upon him, and holding in her hand the fasces, an emblem of the union of the American states, looks down with tranquility on his defeated enemies. The artist expressed the idea of the Latin verse attributed to Turgot: “Eripuit fulmen coelo sceptrumque tyrannis” (He snatched the lightning from the skies and the scepter from the tyrants). [8]

Mirabeau arrive aux Champs Élysées by M.J. Moreau depicts a winged cherub floating above a mirror ball bearing a banner with the inscription le France libre. [9] Franklin, the second most central figure and only American in the scene, is depicted placing a crown of evergreens on his head. Montesquieu, Voltaire, Mably and Fénelon are shown coming forward to receive him. In the background Demosthenes and Cicero are conversing about the orator while raptly looking upon him.

In American publications, George Washington and later Abraham Lincoln were depicted as similar apotheosis figures in domestic drawings and paintings a little later. However, Franklin’s caricatured likenesses are distinctive because of the reverence he achieved while serving on a foreign shore for his emerging nation during its Revolutionary War.

[1] Apotheosis refers to the ascension of someone into a godhood state, an exaltation or the highest elevation one can reach. In ancient empires, some emperors were believed to become deities after their deaths. Congress’s message to the King of France announcing Franklin’s appointment read:

To our great, faithful, and beloved friend and ally, Louis XVI, King of France and Navarre. We have nominated Benjamin Franklin, Esqur., to reside at your Court in quality of our Minister Plenipotentiary that he may give you more particular assurances of the grateful sentiments which You have excited in us and in the United States. We beseech you to give entire

- Continued on Page 10, Franklin -

## Jeremiah O’Brien

### Naval Captain

#### Early Life

Jeremiah O’Brien (1744-1818) was the eldest son of Irish immigrants Morris and Mary O'Brien. He was born in Kittery, Province of Massachusetts Bay in 1744. His family moved to Scarborough, Maine, and settled in Machias, Maine in the 1760s to engage in lumbering. Maine had still been a part of Massachusetts at the time.

#### American Revolution

Reports of the battles of Lexington and Concord reached Machias in early May 1775, leading Benjamin Foster to rally Machias residents at Job Burnham's tavern. Machias merchant captain Ichabod Jones sailed ships Unity and Polly to Boston with a cargo of lumber and purchased food for sale in Machias. British troops encouraged Jones to deliver another cargo of lumber for construction of their barracks in Boston. Admiral Samuel Graves ordered HMS Margaretta, under the command of James Moore, to accompany Jones' ships to discourage interference from Machias rebels.



Captain Jeremiah O'Brien (1744-1818)

When the ships reached Machias on June 2nd, 1775, James Moore ordered the liberty pole removed; and Machias townspeople refused to load the lumber. Foster plotted to capture the British officers when they attended church on June 11th, but the British avoided capture and retreated downriver aboard Margaretta. On June 12th Foster pursued Margaretta aboard the packet boat Falmouth. After Falmouth ran aground, O'Brien and his five brothers, Gideon, John, William, Dennis, and Joseph seized the Unity.

Under the command of Jeremiah O'Brien, thirty-one townsmen sailed aboard Unity armed with guns, swords, axes, and pitchforks and captured Margaretta in an hour-long battle after Margaretta had threatened to bombard the town. John O'Brien jumped aboard Margaretta as the two ships closed but was forced to jump overboard by the British crew. After rescuing John, Unity again closed Margaretta until their rigging became entangled. Unity was bombarded by grenades from the British ship, but Margaretta surrendered after James Moore was mortally wounded.



USS Wasp, a schooner thought to closely resemble the Margaretta

This battle is often considered the first time British colors were struck to those of the United States, even though the Continental Navy did not exist at the time. The United States Merchant Marine claims Unity as its member and this incident as their beginning.

O'Brien continued as the captain of Unity, renamed Machias Liberty, for two years, and received the first captain's commission in the Massachusetts State Navy in 1775. Despite this, his ships fell out of commission a year later in the fall of 1776.

After his ships had fallen out of commission, O'Brien engaged the Royal Navy as a privateer captaining the Resolution and eventually the Scarborough, a British

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vessel captured in 1777. O'Brien continued to harass the Royal Navy off the coast of Massachusetts until he was captured aboard the Hannibal in 1780. He was first transported to the HMS Jersey, a British vessel retrofitted to serve as a prison ship off the coast of New York. Despite being constructed to compliment 400 sailors, as many as 1,200 prisoners were held on the ship at a time. These overcrowded conditions led to an average of eight deaths per day, their bodies being taken ashore and buried in mass graves. By the end of the war, as many as 20,000 were alleged to have died in captivity off the coast of New York. O'Brien managed to survive his time aboard the HMS Jersey before being transported to Mill Prison, a prison camp in British-controlled Plymouth. After suffering from considerable hardship, he managed to escape the prison and take up arms once more.

Till the end of the war Jeremiah O'Brien commanded the Hibernia and the Tiger. His commitment to the establishment and preservation of the United States of America warranted regional attention. This commitment was recognized nationally, as in 1811 he was appointed by James Madison as the federal customs collector for the port of Machias. He held this position until his death in 1818.

### Continued Recognition and Legacy

Despite not being a household name, Jeremiah O'Brien is remembered as a representative of patriotism and mettle in the United States Navy. Since 1900, five ships have been named in his honor as well as the O'Brien class of destroyer prominent in World War I. The most recent of these ships, USS O'Brien (DD-975), was launched in 1976 and served until its decommissioning in 2004. Additionally, the SS Jeremiah O'Brien, a World War II Liberty ship, is one of the only surviving vessels to have participated in the invasion of Normandy Beach during D-Day, a fleet that originally consisted of almost 7,000 ships. It was restored throughout the 1970s and is now based in San Francisco as a seagoing museum ship.



SS Jeremiah O'Brien circa 2017

## The Two “Empires of Liberty:” The Fascinating Story of an American Phrase

by Raphael Corletta

The description of the United States as an “Empire of Liberty” is one of the most often repeated phrases of the American founding. Long associated with Thomas Jefferson, the phrase has been used by statesmen and authors alike. But what does “Empire of Liberty” mean? What were Jefferson’s intentions with the phrase and what are its origins?

Thomas Jefferson first described the United States as an “Empire of Liberty” in a letter to the American officer George Rogers Clark, written on Christmas Day of 1780. Clark had been recently involved in a bloody defense against the British and their Native American allies. Throughout the first half of 1780, a combined force of British soldiers and First Nations warriors had launched an offensive against Spanish, American, and French settlements across the West, with their armies raiding as far as Pittsburgh. Clark saw action at Cahokia, which he managed to save from capture with a force of Kentucky militiamen.[1] To prevent another offensive, Jefferson urged Clark to capture Detroit, the focal point of Native-American resistance. Capturing Detroit would, in Jefferson’s words: “add to the Empire of liberty an extensive and fertile Country”[2]

While Jefferson’s phrasing seems innocuous enough, the term “Empire of Liberty” had genocidal connotations. In order to create this empire, the indigenous population needed to be wiped out or removed. Even before the British and their native allies had launched their great offensive, Jefferson wrote in plain terms what was to be done to First Nations peoples in a letter to Clark: “However we must leave it to yourself to decide on the object of the campaign. If against these Indians, the end proposed should be their extermination, or their removal beyond the lakes or Illinois river.”[3] Thus,



in Jefferson’s view the creation of an “Empire of Liberty” required the removal of the Native-American population. Only then could this new empire be populated by Jefferson’s idealized “yeoman farmers” whom the indigenous historian Roxane Dunbar-Ortiz refers to as the “agents of empire.”[4]

Jefferson’s understanding that the “Empire of Liberty” required the elimination of the indigenous population was an approach agreed upon by many of his contemporaries. In a letter to John Sullivan, George Washington advised that a scorched earth policy be enacted against the Iroquois: “The immediate objects are the total destruction and devastation of their settlements and the capture of as many prisoners of every age and sex as possible. It will be essential to ruin their crops now in the ground and prevent their planting more.”[5] However, there was another option for Native Americans. If the indigenous people could become “civilized” and fully adopt farming (in Native American societies women would farm, while men would hunt, which baffled Americans), white Americans would not be justified in taking their land, in accordance with the Anglo-American definition of liberty in terms of owning land. If Native Americans could not reach this stage of development, their extermination was not only necessary but inevitable. “Civilization or death to all American savages,” as a frontier toast of the time declared.[6]

Thomas Jefferson’s intent with the phrase “Empire of Liberty” was not benign, and the Virginian statesman may not have come up with the phrase on his own. The historian Woody Holton speculates that Jefferson may have borrowed the phrase from Esther Reed, the wife of Washington’s secretary Joseph Reed and an early pioneer for women’s rights in America.[7] In her broadside *Sentiments of an American Woman*,



New Medal now available! A medal for the Battle of Fort San Carlos is now available from Compatriot J Howard Fisk. They cost \$35.00 and you must participate in the events in Ste. Genevieve.

Reed asserted the importance of Patriot women to the American cause. She wrote that her fellow female patriots could take inspiration from Europe’s enlightened queens, who had extended the “Empire of Liberty.”[8] Six months before Jefferson urged George Rogers Clark to add Detroit to the “Empire of Liberty,” Martha Washington had sent Jefferson’s wife several copies of Reed’s broadside. Perhaps Martha Jefferson showed her husband the broadsheet, and it inspired him to use the term.[9]

While Jefferson may have borrowed “Empire of Liberty” from Reed, Reed’s intent with the phrase differed greatly from Jefferson’s. Jefferson’s words inspired the expansion of an early American empire, while Reed’s words inspired a surge of female activity on behalf of the American cause. Reed extolled her fellow patriots to give up luxuries such as their fine clothing to give the money saved to the American cause. “Shall we hesitate to wear a cloathing more simple; hair dressed less elegant, while at the price of this small privation, we shall deserve your benedictions,” she wrote.[10] Admiring her ideas, local women elected Esther Reed as president of the Ladies’ Association of Philadelphia. Reed then led a door-to-door fundraising campaign for the Continental Army, which saw involvement from some of the most prominent women of the city. [11] *Sentiments of an American Woman* encouraged women in other states as well. For instance, an anonymous account of the actions of the Ladies’ Association of Philadelphia was published in the *Maryland Gazette*, which encouraged women everywhere to take action: “We are not unacquainted with the sentiments of American women in other states, and we hope you will not disapprove our sending you an account of the steps we have taken.”[12] The women of Maryland approved of the account, with prominent Marylanders such as Mary Digges Lee and Molly Carroll starting fundraising initiatives of their own. [13]

The allocation of the funds collected by Esther Reed and her fellow female patriots was a subject of some debate. While Esther Reed suggested that Continental soldiers be given gold and silver coins, George Washington advocated that the funds should be used to purchase linen to sew clothing for the troops, believing that some undisciplined soldiers would use the money to purchase alcohol. “A few

- Continued on Page 10, Empires -

- From Page 6, Franklin -

Credit to everything which he shall deliver on our Part, especially when he shall assure you of the Permanency of our Friendship, and we pray God that He will keep your Majesty, our great, faithful, and beloved Friend and Ally, in his most holy Protection. Given Philadelphia on the 21st day of October 1778 by the Congress of the United States of North America, you're good friends and allies.

Henry Laurens, Presd.

In announcing his appointment to his cousin, Jonathan Williams, Franklin wrote from Passy, February 13, 1779:

I have the pleasure of acquainting you that the Congress has been pleased to honor me with a sole appointment to be their Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court, and I have just received my credentials. This mark of public confidence is more agreeable to me as it is not obtained by any solicitation or intrigue on my part, nor have I ever written a syllable to any person in or out of Congress magnifying my own services or diminishing those of others.

[2] Although a Quaker, a religious sect known for its pacifism, Franklin served as a colonel in the Pennsylvania Militia during the French and Indian War.

[3] Charles Henry Hart, "Franklin in Allegory," The Century Magazine, vol. XLI no.2 (December 1890), 199.

[4] Benjamin Franklin died on Saturday, April 17, 1790.

[5] Franklin lightheartedly composed his own epitaph in his twenties: "The Body of B. Franklin, Printer: (Like the Cover of an old Book its Content torn out and stripped of its Lettering and Gilding) Lies here, Food for Worms. But Work shall not be lost: For it will, (as he believed) appear once more, in a new and elegant Edition, revised and corrected, by the Author."

[6] The marble gravestone was to be six feet long and four feet wide. It has been speculated that Franklin, as a former imprinter, knew that these dimensions would make it look like he and his wife would forever rest under a sheet of newsprint.

[7] Poor Richard's Almanac 1749.

[8] Portraits of Franklin as a god-like figure contained an inscription attributed to Turgot proclaiming, "Eripuit fulmen coelo sceptrumque tyrannis" (He

snatched the lightning from the skies and the scepter from the tyrants).

[9] Politician and orator, Honoré-Gabriel Riqueti, Comte de Mirabeau, was a renowned figure in the French National Assembly that governed the realm during the early phases of the French Revolution (1789-99).



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.

- From Page 9, Empires -

provident Soldiers will, probably, avail themselves of the advantages which may result from the generous bounty of two hard dollars in specie—but it is equally probable that it will be the means of bringing punishment on a number of others, whose propensity to drinking, overcoming all other considerations, too frequently leads them into irregularities, & disorders which must be corrected.”[14] The commander in chief eventually had his way, and the Ladies’ Association set to the task of needlework.

Despite her continued efforts on behalf of the American cause, Esther Reed did not live to see the end of the Revolution she dedicated so much to. She died when a wave of dysentery hit Philadelphia in 1780. The politicians of Philadelphia put aside their petty squabbles and came together in grief, with the Council and Assembly attending her funeral together. Leadership of the Ladies’ Association passed to the daughter of Benjamin Franklin, Sarah Franklin Bache. Bache continued her predecessor’s contributions to the Continental Army, leading the needlecraft of thousands of shirts for American soldiers.[15]

“Empire of Liberty” meant vastly different things to the two most avid users of the phrase. In the eyes of Thomas Jefferson, it referred to a burgeoning American republic, populated by yeoman farmers, an empire which required the removal or extermination

of the Indigenous population in order to grow. But to Esther Reed, this empire was something completely different. Reed’s “Empire of Liberty” did not refer to an expansion of American territory, but rather an expansion of women’s role in the American Revolution. Whether Thomas Jefferson borrowed the phrase from Reed or not, the two patriot’s definitions of what the “Empire of Liberty” meant reveal the duality of the American Revolution itself, a time of profound change which allowed for the expansion of some people’s rights but the curtailing of others.

<https://allthingsliberty.com/2024/04/the-two-empires-of-liberty-the-fascinating-story-of-an-american-phrase/>

[1] Woody Holton, Liberty is Sweet: The Hidden History of the American Revolution (Simon & Schuster, New York, 2021), 407-408

[2] Thomas Jefferson to George Rogers Clark, December 25, 1780, founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/01-04-02-0295.

[3] Jefferson to Clark, January 1, 1780, founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/01-03-02-0289.

[4] Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz, An Indigenous People’s History of the United States (Beacon Press, Boston, 2014), 55

[5] Washington to John Sullivan, May 31, 1779, founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-20-02-0661.

[6] Gordon S. Wood, Empire of Liberty: a History of the Early Republic, 1789-1815 (Oxford University Press, New York, 2009), 124-125.

[7] Holton, Liberty is Sweet, 453.

[8] Esther Reed, Sentiments of An American Woman, 1780, www-personal.umd.umich.edu/~ppennock/doc-Sentiments%20of%20An%20American%20Woman.htm.

[9] Holton, Liberty is Sweet, 453.

[10] Reed, Sentiments of An American Woman.

[11] Cokie Roberts, Founding Mothers: The Women Who Raised Our Nation (New York: HarperCollins, 2004), 181-182.

[12] Jonas Green, Maryland Gazette, and Political Intelligencer, July 21, 1780.

[13] Roberts, Founding Mothers, 185.

[14] Washington to Esther De Berdt Reed, August 10, 1780,” founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-27-02-0444.

[15] Roberts, Founding Mothers, 187-190.

## Birthday’s

Melvin McNeal	5-6
Joel Monteith	5-8
Jeremy Boes	5-10
Daniel F. Piedlow	5-14
Lee Viorel	5-19
Robert Grover	5-21
William Walker	5-23
Brett Knowlton	5-26
James Haas	5-28
Alec Wade	5-29
Keith Jones	6-3
Dale Moore	6-4
David Carmichael	6-8
George Swales	6-8
Steven Perkins	6-10
Harold Finch	6-18
Richard Phillips	6-20
Alexander Primm	6-21
James Gift	6-23
Ronald Brown	6-24
John Wade	6-24
Kenneth Lawrence	6-30



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



# Awards and Events



Compatriot Charles McMillan with the wreath at the Royal Deux Ponts War Memorial near Lyon, France.



Marquis de LaFayette statue in Paris, France.



Compatriot Charles McMillan laying wreath at tomb of Jacques-Donatien Le Roy de Chaumont in France.



Compatriot Charles McMillan laying a wreath in honor of Francois du Buysson comrade in arms of Lafayette in America.

## The following pictures are from the ROTC/JROTC Awards from April.



Compatriot Steve Perkins with Ozark Tiger Battalion Jesse Toliver



Compatriot Crismon Brayman with Bolivar AF-JROTC Jacob Anthony

# Awards and Events



Compatriot Crismon Brayman with Bolivar AF-JROTC SMSgt Steven Bender, instructor



Compatriot Crismon Brayman with Forsyth MC-JROTC Justice Walls



MSU Cadet Jacob Chapman with Compatriot Winston Burton



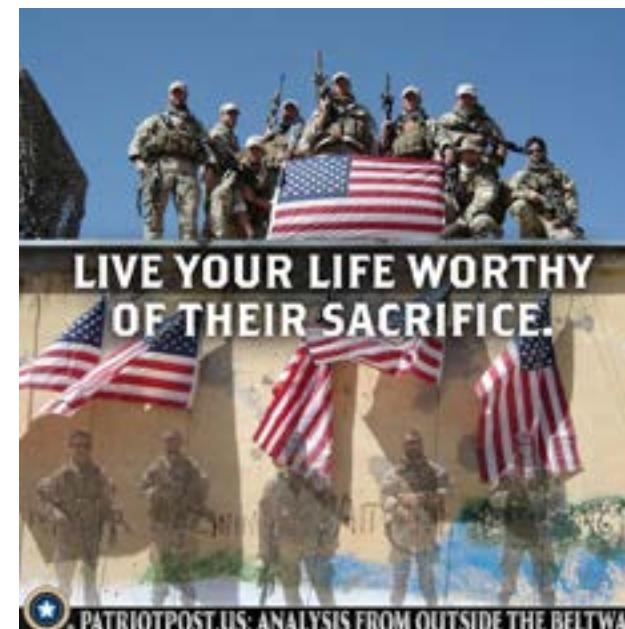
Cadet Evelyn Carter with Compatriot Gary Gift



Officer Candidate C of O Gold Program Nathaniel Peiffer and Cris Brayman



Compatriot Norman Knowlton awarded The SAR JROTC Award to the New Battalion Commander for the JROTC at Hillcrest High School on Wednesday, May 15th. This is Cadet Ryan Whitlock.



## MEMBERS

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



# Awards and Events

## Cherry Blossom Naturalization Ceremony Friday, April 26th, 2024.

Compatriot John Angst and I represented our Chapter at the recent event in Marshfield, Mo. The event was organized by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and conducted by United States District Judge M. Douglas Harpool.

Throughout our nation's history, foreign-born men and women have come to the United States, taken the ***Oath of Allegiance*** to become naturalized citizens, and contributed greatly to their new communities and country. The Oath of Allegiance has led to American citizenship for more than 220 years.

Since the first naturalization law in 1790, applicants for naturalization have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Judge Harpool talked during the ceremony about the newest American citizens bringing their culture here and merging it with ours making us stronger as a whole than individuals. He further talked about the importance of our history and patriotism.

As my first time attending this ceremony, I was struck by certain parts of the oath I was unfamiliar with. Notably, sections added in 1950 & 1952.

The Immigration Act of September 23, 1950, added text to the oath of allegiance about bearing arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; and performing noncombatant service in the armed

forces of the United States when required by the law.

The section of the oath of allegiance about performing work of national importance under civilian direction was added by the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and is the last major addition to the oath of allegiance as it appears today.

Talking with Judge Harpool following the ceremony, he expressed his appreciation for our support of the ceremony and the newest citizens to our country.

Ben Edmondson  
Compatriot



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

### A Life Was Saved!

Compatriot Charles McMillan had the honor of presenting the Heroism Award to Trooper Jacob Schwartz from Troop D.

Trooper Schwartz saved a man from a burning vehicle at the risk of his own life. The offender crashed his vehicle, and it rolled over and caught on fire. Trooper Schwartz went from apprehension mode to rescue mode and pulled the man out of harms way. He received treatment by EMS and then was taken into custody.

Dr. Norman Knowlton and Jeff Settles from the Service Committee helped make this award possible.



# Awards and Events



OMCSAR President Charles McMillan presenting guest speaker Linda Bollenbach with a Certificate of Appreciation.



OMCSAR President presenting Compatriot Dan McMurray with the Silver Henry Knox Medal.



OMCSAR President presenting Compatriot John Hathcock with the Silver Meritorious Service Medal.



OMCSAR President presenting Compatriot Denny Engle with the Military Service Veterans Corps Medal.



OMCSAR President receiving the Silver Roger Sherman Medal from OMCSAR 2nd Vice-President James Clemmons.



Compatriot Steve Perkins presenting the Josiah Fogg Award the chapter received at the State Conference in April.



OMCSAR Past-President Cris Brayman (L) presenting his son, Loran Brayman with the Gold 250th Anniversary Medal with Compatriot Gary Gift (R) the OMCSAR 250th Chairman.



OMCSAR Past-President Cris Brayman swearing in our newest member, his son, Loran Brayman



OMCSAR President Charles McMillan (middle left) presenting Loran Brayman with the member certificate, with Compatriot Steve Perkins (L) and Cris Brayman (R).



# Awards and Events



The Missouri Compatriots, on May 25, at the Battle of Vincennes in Vincennes, Indiana. OMC Compatriot Steve Perkins is on the left.



On May 26, MOSSAR along with other states marked the graves of five Patriots who fought in the Battle of Fort San Carlos. The patriots are buried in Ste. Genevieve, MO.



The French Millice firing a volley at the cemetery in Ste. Genevieve.



The Missouri Color Guard firing a volley at the cemetery in Ste. Genevieve.



# Awards and Events



Presenting the Colors at the Ste. Genevieve Catholic Church for the Wreath Laying Ceremony.



French Milice (Malitia).



Memorial Day flag presentation parade at the Springfield National Cemetery.



SAR Compatriots.



Memorial Day flag presentation parade at Springfield National Cemetery.



Compatriots Steve Perkins and Dan Piedlow firing a volley at the Memorial Day Ceremony.



# Awards and Events



Erin Englemeyer from Senator Hawley's office and daughter, Sonya Anderson from Rep Eric Burlison's office ,Lisa Saylor from Senator Schmidt's office.



Eric Burlison our Springfield US REPRESENTATIVE.



Compatriots Steve Perkins and Charles McMillan with Veteran Dan.



Compatriots Charles McMillan, Dan McMurray, and Steve Perkins at the Honor Flight at the Springfield Airport on May 30th.



# Upcoming Events



Saturday, June 1, the OMC Color Guard will be opening the Verona Pioneer Roundup in Verona, MO. The event starts at 9 A.M. at Cannon Park. This is open to the public and ALL compatriots and familys are encouraged to attend.



Tuesday, June 4, at 6:30 P.M., the OMC Chapter Executive Committee will be meeting at Steve Perkins home. The meeting is open to all members.



Thursday, June 6, at 1:00 P.M., Jack Hamlin Day at Montclair Senior Center, 1000 E. Montclair St., Springfield. Jack is a WWII vet who was at D-Day. Members are encouraged to come out and honor Jack.



Friday, June 14, at 10:00 A.M., the chapter will be having a Flag Day Ceremony at the Greene County Historic Courthouse, 940 N. Boonville Ave., Springfield. Chapter members and the public are encouraged to attend.



Saturday, June 15, at 9:30 A.M., the OMC monthly meeting will be held at Ozark Technical College, 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield.



Wednesday, July 3, at 8:00 P.M., the OMC Color Guard will be assisting the Branson High School AFJROTC present Colors for the National Anthem at Branson Landing. This is a public event and all people are invited to attend and enjoy the music and patriotism.



Thursday, July 4, at 9:00 A.M., the OMC Color Guard will be marching in the Meadowmere Independence Day Parade. The parade starts at the home of Compatriot J. Howard Fisk. This is open to everyone.



Pancake Feed

Cowboy shoot outs

Cowboy Poets

Cowboy Music

Mountain man encampment

Pioneer Village

Historians

Tomahawks

Trader Tent

2 Firearm Raffles

Quilt Raffles

Flag Ceremony by the

Sons of the American Revolution

Save the Date

Cowboy Church

Food Trucks

Vendors Crafts

Kids Area

Pony Rides

Face Painting

Jail

# Spring River Pioneer Days

May 31,

June 1st,

and 2nd

Stagecoach Rides

Bank Robbery 5pm Sat 4/1

The Red Bandanna Dulcimers

Street Dance Friday May 31st

(Band) Long Time Runing

For infromation contact

Shane 1(417)848-8620

Michelle 1(417)850-0337

veronamo.civicgroup@gmail.com

Verona, Mo

Canon Park