

# THE PATRIOT



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Missouri SAR



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## The President's Message

*By President Ben Edmondson*

My fellow Compatriots as we come to the end of November, I find myself thankful. Thankful for all of the many hands that help us do all that we do. Thankful for the willingness of our forefathers to pitch in whenever and wherever needed.

Many times in my life I have found myself at a crossroads. Making decisions about which path to take can be debilitating to some. For others the decisions are easy. And for some, those like our forefathers make their own path. No matter which choice is made they all begin the same. A single step.

I would ask you all to consider a single step. Ask what small thing you can do. Even the smallest thing of attending an event. Your presence alone will lift the spirits of others. You would be amazed at how much your simple presence can energize others.

I heard many times in my youth from members on both sides of the family. "Many hands make light work." Ask yourself what skills do I have that might lessen my fellow Compatriot's work. I truly believe we have it within ourselves to lift our fellow Compatriots just as our forefathers did. Can we ask any less of ourselves than they gave?

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We have upcoming events you may want to give some thought to attending. They are listed within this newsletter. If we haven't met yet make sure we are introduced to each other. I would love to meet you all.

Ben Edmondson  
President OMCSAR

**NOTICE**

Since there was no official meeting in November, there are no minutes. The Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR held a luncheon for veterans instead.



## George Washington's Thanksgiving Proclamation

Transcript of President George Washington's Thanksgiving Proclamation from October 3, 1789.

By the President of the United States of America —

A Proclamation

Whereas it is the duty of all Nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor—and Whereas both Houses of Congress have by their Joint Committee requested me "to recommend to the People of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness."

Now therefore I do recommend and assign Thursday the 26th day of November next to be devoted by the People of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be—That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks—for his kind care and protection of the People of this country previous to

their becoming a Nation—for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of his providence, which we experienced in the course and conclusion of the late war—for the great degree of tranquility, union, and plenty, which we have since enjoyed—for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national One now lately instituted, for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.

And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions—to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually—to render our national government a blessing to all the People, by constantly being a government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed—to protect and guide all Sovereigns and Nations (especially such as have shown kindness unto us) and to bless them with good government, peace, and concord—To promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and Us—and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as he alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand at the City of New York the third day of October in the year of our Lord 1789.

Go. Washington

**Photographs provided by: Daniel Piedlow, Margaret Swales, Steven Perkins, Norm Knowlton**

**Editor: Daniel Piedlow**

## Eyewitness Stories To The First Thanksgiving From The OG Pilgrims

By: [The Federalist Editors](#)  
November 24, 2022

The Federalist Editors

These accounts of the first Thanksgiving at Plimoth Plantation in 1621 are, according to Pilgrim Hall Museum, the only two available primary sources about the event.



Here's Edward Winslow's account of the first Thanksgiving in "Mourt's Relation," using modern spelling.

"...our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent four men on fowling, that so we might after a special manner rejoice together, after we had gathered the fruits of our labors; they four in one day killed as much fowl, as with a little help beside, served the Company almost a week, at which time amongst other Recreations, we exercised our Arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and amongst the rest their greatest king Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five Deer, which they brought to the Plantation and bestowed on our Governor, and upon the Captain and others.

"And although it be not always so plentiful, as it was at this time with us, yet by the goodness of God, we are so far from want, that we often wish you partakers of our plenty."

Here's William Bradford's account, in "On Plimoth Plantation," also in modern English.

"They began now to gather in the small harvest they

had, and to fit up their houses and dwellings against winter, being all well recovered in health and strength and had all things in good plenty. For as some were thus employed in affairs abroad, others were exercised in fishing, about cod and bass and other fish, of which they took good store, of which every family had their portion.

"All the summer there was no want; and now began to come in store of fowl, as winter approached, of which this place did abound when they came first (but afterward decreased by degrees). And besides waterfowl there was great store of wild turkeys, of which they took many, besides venison, etc. Besides, they had about a peck of meal a week to a person, or now since harvest, Indian corn to that proportion. Which made many afterwards write so largely of their plenty here to their friends in England, which were not feigned but true reports."

### Important Dates in History

- November 10 – U.S. Marine Corps founded 1775
- November 13 - Americans take Montreal
- November 19-21 - First Siege of Ninety Six, SC
- November 25 – British Evacuate New York City 1783
- November 28 – U.S. Navy created 1775
- November 30 – British and Americans sign preliminary Articles of Peace 1782
  
- December 4 – Washington bids farewell to his officers in New York City 1783
- December 15 - Last State Signed the Bill of Rights 1791
- December 17 - Boston Tea Party 1773
- December 19 - Washington and his army winter in Valley Forge 1777
- December 22 - Continental Navy Created 1775
- December 23 – Washington Resigns as Commander in Annapolis, MD
- December 26 - Battle of Trenton 1776

## American Revolutionary War Cockades in Washington's Army

February 18, 2016  
by Harry Schenawolf



Cockade

Prior to the Battle of Long Island, the general orders issued by supreme commander General George Washington on August 20<sup>th</sup>, 1776 included instructions detailing the use of cockades. This was early in the war when the rebellious colonists' main army was basically made up of militias, still in civilian attire. The section read: 'As the Continental Army has, unfortunately, no uniforms, and consequently many inconveniences must arise from not being able to distinguish the commissioned officers from the privates, it is desired that some badge of distinction be immediately provided.' Field officers were to wear a pink cockade. Captains were to don white or buff, while subalterns attached green cockades to headgear. On July 19<sup>th</sup>, 1780, adjuncts were issued orders for officers recommending that they acquire white and black cockades; a black background with white relief, emblematic of the expected union of the French and American army. Not until 1783 was it called a "Union Cockade" and was to be worn on the left breast.

The English dictionary defines cockade as a rosette, feather, or knot of ribbon usually worn on the hat as part of a uniform, as a badge of office, or the like. The word's origin is dated around 1709 and is derived from the French word '*cocarde*' which is the feminine of *cocard* meaning foolishly proud or cocky. However, in 18<sup>th</sup>-century military society, hats were deemed of vast importance in a soldier's dress and the cockade was an extension of that. As the war progressed and the Continental Army took on a more professional look, at least with officers' dress, Washington demanded that officers attend to their uniform in meticulous detail. He particularly emphasized this standard whenever a commander was in the presence of his men. He believed that, if an officer were to garnish respect and devotion from his men, then he must present himself as one worthy of receiving such approbation. The most common headgear, both civilian and in the military of the time period encompassing the American Revolutionary War was the cocked hat or tricorne hat. It was a round hat with three sides brought up and attached to the

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crown, “like a mince pye,” to term the vernacular of the time.



Cockade on Tricorne Hat

Washington’s issuance of colored cockades to distinguish rank was unusual. Historically, cockades served as a symbol of unity or proclaiming alliance to a faction or cause. The colors of the cockade were the colors of the house, dynasty, or national flag under which the soldier served. At times military buttons, ribbon braids, or national symbols were added to the rosette. England and the Hanovarian dynasty (King George III) favored black cockades, while those congruent with the Jacobites (Stuart dynasty), used white cockades. France had white cockades, Spain red, and Germany used an assortment of colors; black, red, white, or gold depending on the era. Throughout the American Revolutionary War, the rebel colonists tended to use black cockades that they inherited from the English.

Cockades and their accruements were made of leather or silk and either type was dyed depending on the nation and or cause they signified.



**By Resolution Of Congress...**

By Philip Schreier, Director,  
NRA Museums



The Medal of Honor is instantly recognized as our nation’s highest award for heroism. The familiar words, “Above and beyond the call of duty” are etched into every child’s memory as dreams of battlefield gallantry flicker across their thoughts and deeds while engaged in playground antics. Few know, however, that while the Medal of Honor was instituted in March of 1863, we had other ways of recognizing gallantry that dates back to the American Revolution.

In August of 1782, Gen. Washington wrote: “The General ... directs that whenever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings over the left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth, or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also of extraordinary fidelity and essential service in any way shall meet with a due reward.” From that directive, we know of three “Purple Hearts for Military Merit” that were awarded to soldiers of the Continental Line, and then the award fell into disuse and was eventually revived in 1932 as an award for being wounded in combat.

At the close of the American Revolution in 1781, Congress authorized the purchase and presentation

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of 15 swords to be made in Paris and inscribed with the thanks of Congress to the recipient—who had been nominated by Gen. Washington for superior service and gallantry. Eight of these swords are known to have survived.

During the War of 1812, Congress similarly presented 27 swords to those who had displayed gallantry at the Battle of Lake Erie. Eight are known to still exist today.

In another example, which is the only time Congress has presented an actual firearm to a soldier for heroism, at the Battle of Plattsburgh, N.Y., in 1814, 17 young men enlisted to help defend the city and received inscribed Hall’s rifles with personalized plaques that highlighted their service. Ten of these are accounted for today.

In March of 1863, six Medals of Honor were awarded at the War Dept. to the surviving soldiers who had taken part in the great locomotive chase later immortalized by Buster Keaton in the 1926 film “The General.” Inscriptions on the back read, “The Congress to ...” and then the name, rank, and location of the event were engraved upon the first medals given for valor in our military history.

Today, the Medal of Honor is our nation’s most-revered symbol of courage and gallantry. More than 3,000 have been earned since the Civil War, and those who survive to receive the award are held in high esteem for the rest of their lives.

Through the generosity of Norm Flayderman, Jack Lewis, and Marvin Applewhite, the NRA National Firearms Museum has four original Medals of Honor in the collection. They are currently on exhibit, along with other symbols of valor that predate the Civil War.

Through the generosity of John McMurray, Craig Bell, and Alan Boyd, of the American Society of Arms

Collectors, the National Firearms Museum is pleased to announce the opening of Symbols of Valor, a collection of two of the Revolution’s presentation swords, two Lake Erie swords, one Plattsburgh Hall’s rifle and five Medals of Honor.

The exhibit is displayed with an original oil painting by Gilbert and Jane Stuart of George Washington, recently donated by the Estate of Doc Thurston of Charlotte, N.C.

**Birthdays**

Donald Cosper	November 2
Jon Lorenzino	November 8
Chrisman Brayman	November 14
Caleb Jones	November 14
James Robinette	November 19
Eric Griessel	November 20
John Vogt	November 24
Harold Burke	November 27
Kenton Miller	November 27
Donald Lucietta	November 28
John Hume	December 2
Lee Viorel	December 8
Harrison Philbrick	December 15
John Angst	December 17
Steven Rinker	December 20
William Walker	December 21
Caden Frederick	December 23
John Allen	December 28
Matthew Brunner	December 28



# Awards and Events

Saturday evening, November 5, 2022, OMC Chapter President Ben Edmondson and several chapter Color Guard members participated in the annual Webelo Woods encampment. This year we conducted a flag retirement for the young scouts wherein fourteen Scouts from different troops placed either a stripe or canton on the fire once Gary Gift read the symbolic meaning for each. A total of thirty-six flag certificates were presented, and twenty-one flag retirement certificates for leaders and participants. At the conclusion of the retirement, a musket salute was given by Steve Perkins, State Color Guard Commander, followed by a Scout who bugled taps. Scouts, leaders, and parents alike were impressed with and appreciative of the moving ceremony.

For many of the young scouts, this was their first flag retirement as it is presented by the SAR.

There were about 200 scouts who attended the annual weekend camp.



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.

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

# Awards and Events



Friday, November 11th the OMC Color Guard presented colors for the Greenwood Laboratory School for the singing of the National Anthem during their Veterans Day Ceremony. Compatriots present were Steven Perkins, Ken Lawrence, Gary Gift, J. Howard Fisk, Daniel Piedlow, Don Higgeson, and Norman Knowlton taking pictures.



Compatriots Gary Gift, and J. Howard Fisk presented the Outstanding Veteran Student Nathan Summerfield with his certificate at Ozark Technical College on Friday, November 11. Compatriots present were Steven Perkins, Ken Lawrence, Gary Gift, J. Howard Fisk, Daniel Piedlow, Don Higgeson, and Norman Knowlton taking pictures.

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.



# Awards and Events



Evangel Temple Christian Center Church held a Veterans Day event and the OMC Color Guard had a table for presentation. There were groups representing all the major wars in American History. Color Guard present were Steven Perkins, Daniel Piedlow, and Don Higgeson.

Associate member Kavan Stull facilitated the OMC Color Guard's presence in the annual Veteran's Day parade at Joplin Missouri November 12, 2022. Veterans can be found in all walks of life, all areas of service, and fields of endeavor. The parade showcased those men and women in floats, vehicles, or marching units in the crisp autumn air. What's a parade without the proud display of equipment from the local firehouse, or snappy-looking marching bands and area JROTC units? The following array of pictures are examples of parade entrants giving honor to our Veterans. OMC Color Guard Member's in attendance were Steven Perkins, Kavin Stull, Gary Gift, Charles McMillan, Don Higgeson, and Daniel Piedlow taking pictures.



# Awards and Events

On Saturday, November 19 the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR held their 33rd Annual Veteran's Luncheon at the Hickory Hills Country Club in Springfield. All veteran's were honored, especially OMC Compatriot's we lost this year, Colonel Will Carr, and Lieutenant Colonel Tom Sentman. In attendance were members of our local DAR chapters and many veteran's, including two from World War II, Jack Hamlin, and Chris Stark. The guest speaker was Ashley Beard-Fosnow, Executive Director of the Missouri Humanities Council. Compatriot Dan Philbrick received the Outstanding Veteran of the Year, and the bell rang the U.S. Navy End of Watch.



Compatriot John Hathcock talking about WWII vet Winsor Morrison.

Compatriot Norman Knowlton talking about WWII vet Jack Hamlin.

# Awards and Events



Compatriot Crisman Brayman ringing the bell for End of Watch.



# Upcoming Events



December 7, 2022 at 9:00 am, there will be a Pearl Harbor Memorial to be held at the National Cemetery, 1702 Seminole St., Springfield. It is located at the corner of Glenstone Ave. and Seminole. Parking will be across the street on Seminole in the parking lot.

# Upcoming Events



Thursday, December 8 at 6:30 pm, the monthly Chapter Development Committee meeting to be held at Steve Perkins home. Located at 3831 S. Virginia Place, Springfield. All are welcome to attend.



Friday, December 16 at 6:00 pm, the SAR/CAR Dinner will be held at Hickory Hills Country Club, 3909 E. Cherry Street, Springfield. Reservation and dinner preference flier is on the last page of the newsletter.



Saturday, December 17 at 8:00 am, Wreaths Across America at the National Cemetery with Missouri State SAR President Michael Robertson. The cemetery is located at 1702 Seminole St., Springfield. It is located at the corner of Glenstone Ave. and Seminole. Parking will be across the street on Seminole in the parking lot.



Saturday, December 17 at 9:00 am, the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR will have their monthly meeting at Ozark Technical College located at 1001 E. Chestnut Expressway, Springfield. Special guest speaker Jack Adel, CAR Jr. President and Missouri State SAR President Michael Robertson.



Monday, January 9 at 6:30 pm, the monthly Chapter Development Committee meeting to be held at Steve Perkins home. Located at 3831 S. Virginia Place, Springfield. All are welcome to attend.

