



The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter



May 2026

Volume 46 Issue 5



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MEMBERS

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



The Ozark Mountain Chapter Challenge Coin is available for purchase from Ben Edmondson for \$10.00

On the Cover
Compatriot's firing their muskets at the Springfield National Cemetery on Memorial Day.



Photographs provided by: Daniel Piedlow, Margaret Swales, Amy Walker.
Editor: Daniel Piedlow



The President's Message

By President Steven Perkins

I have no new pearls of wisdom or insight to share with you at the present time. I just hope the real weighty value of Memorial Day rested upon you...for at least 15 seconds and gave pause.

Perhaps it was someone near and dear who served, and even in the smallest way sacrificed just by being away from their loved ones during that time.

Or not even a member of the armed forces, but a loved one or loved-many, who had their own kind of sacrifice from which they never escaped until their demise. I hope during their grave visit and saying a prayer, along the way, if you passed one identified a veteran, it stopped you in your tracks. It brought about a turn and face forward, and an uttered word of thanks. Memorial day lasts 365 days.

Minutes of the Ozark Mountain Chapter Sons of the American Revolution

May 16, 2026

9:30 A.M. to 10:45 A.M.

Concourse Information Commons West

Ozarks Technical Community College

Minutes Recorded by Don King, Secretary

Meeting Chair Keith Jones

There were 20 Members and 4 Guests

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 by Vice President Keith Jones

The Invocation was Given by Compatriot Dan Philbrick

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Vice President Jones

The Pledge to the SAR led by Vice President Jones

The Guest Speaker was Ed Gwin, whose topic was Medicine in the Revolutionary War

The Secretary's Report was submitted to the

newsletter by Secretary King. No discussion. Motion to approve made by Compatriot Dan McMurray, seconded by Compatriot George Swales. Motion Carried.

Vice President's Report was Given by Vice President Jones as Follows:

Scout Troop 235 was awarded a Flag Retirement Certificate

The City of Aurora was awarded a Flag Retirement Certificate

The Treasurer's Report was given by Compatriot Steve Perkins as Follows:

Beginning Balance:	\$11,915.64
Expenses	\$422.00
Revenue	\$156.00
Net Income	\$578.00
Ending Balance	\$12,578.36
CFO Balance	\$10,826.35
Total Funds	\$23,404.71

2026 MOSSAR Conference

Revenue	\$20,927.02
Expenses	\$16,294.84
Conference Fund Balance	\$4,632.18

Motion to approve made by Compatriot Norm Knowlton

Seconded by Compatriot Gerald McCoy

The Motion Carried

Compatriot John McAlear gave the Auditors' Report as follows:

Good Morning:

As requested, I have examined the January 1 to March 31, 2026, OMCSAR financial records provided to me by Treasurer Ben Edmonson. The records consisted of the check register, Central Bank of Missouri, and CFO documents, photocopies of support for deposits and disbursements, and the OMCSAR Treasurers' Reports.

In my opinion, based on the documents provided to me, the treasurer's reports from January 1 to March 31, 2026, fairly reflect the financial position of OMCSAR.

The Color Guard Activities Report was given by Compatriot Joe Walker, who encouraged the membership to visit the website to view upcoming

events.

The Genealogist/Registrar's Report was given by Compatriot Steve Perkins:

Applied: Jeff Carden

Current Membership: 130, including Duals

The Benediction was given by Compatriot Philbrick

The Recessional was led by Vice President Jones

The Meeting Was Adjourned at 10:45 A.M.



Important Dates in History

May 10, 1773: Tea Act

May 10, 1775: Second Continental Congress

May 10, 1775: Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys seize Fort Ticonderoga

May 11–13, 1779: Major General Augustin Prévost breaks his siege when American forces under Major General Lincoln approach

May 12, 1780: British capture Charleston, SC

May 20, 1778: Battle of Barren Hill, Pennsylvania.

Lafayette with 500 men and about 50 Oneida Indians successfully evade British onslaught

May 20, 1774: Administration of Justice Act, one of the "Intolerable Acts"

May 20, 1774: Massachusetts Government Act, one of the "Intolerable Acts"

May 20, 1777: Treaty of DeWitt's Corner, SC: Cherokees lose most of their land east of the mountains

May 26, 1781: Battle of Fort San Carlos, St. Louis, Missouri

May 29, 1736: Patrick Henry's Birthday

May 29, 1765: Virginia Resolves

May 29, 1765: Patrick Henry's "If this be treason, make the most of it!" speech

May 29, 1780: British crush Americans at Waxhaw Creek, SC

This Day in History

May 1, 1931

The Empire State Building opens in New York City. At 102 stories, it was the tallest building in the world at the time and remains one of New York's most iconic landmarks.

May 2, 2011

Osama bin Laden, mastermind of the September 11 attacks, is killed by U.S. Navy SEALs in Pakistan. The operation, code-named Operation Neptune Spear, ends a nearly decade-long manhunt.

May 5, 1961

Alan Shepard becomes the first American in space aboard Freedom 7. His suborbital flight marks a significant achievement in the early U.S. space program during the Cold War.

May 6, 1937

The German passenger airship Hindenburg catches fire while attempting to dock in Lakehurst, New Jersey. The disaster, captured on film and radio, marked the end of the airship era.

May 7, 1945

Germany officially surrenders to Allied forces in Reims, France, effectively ending World War II in Europe. The day is celebrated as Victory in Europe Day, or V-E Day, across the continent on May 8.

May 8, 1945

V-E Day is celebrated as Nazi Germany's surrender officially ends World War II in Europe. Americans across the country celebrate the end of the long, destructive conflict in Europe.

May 9, 1914

President Woodrow Wilson officially proclaims the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day. The holiday became an annual celebration in honor of mothers across the United States.

May 10, 1869

The first transcontinental railroad is completed with the driving of the Golden Spike at Promontory Summit, Utah. This milestone revolutionized transportation and commerce across the U.S.

May 13, 1846

The United States declares war on Mexico, initiating the Mexican-American War. This conflict would lead

- From Page 3, Alamance -

By midday, the hour had expired. Tryon sent one final warning:

“Gentlemen and Regulators: Those of you who are not too far committed should desist and quietly return to your homes, those of you who have laid yourselves liable should submit without resistance. I and others promise to obtain for you the best possible terms. The Governor will grant you nothing. You are unprepared for war! You have no cannon! You have no military training! You have no commanding officers to lead you in battle. You have no ammunition. You will be defeated!”

At about this time, two men who had been attempting to negotiate peace between the two sides left Tryon's camp: Reverend David Caldwell and Robert Thompson. Caldwell made it to the field between the two lines but was warned by the Regulators, who saw that the Governor was about to open fire. Thompson was detained by Tryon as a prisoner. Tryon, in a moment of anger, took a musket from a militiaman and shot Thompson dead. Realizing what he had done, he sent a flag bearer named Donald Malcolm with a white flag in hopes of calming things quickly. The flag bearer was himself fired upon by the Regulators, who called out, "Fire and be damned".

The Regulators lacked the leadership, organization, and ammunition that Tryon had, but the early course of the battle went well for them. They employed what was referred to as "Indian style" fighting, hiding behind trees, and avoiding structure and lines.

The Governor sent a second white flag, but the aide-de-camp was killed while regulator Patrick Muller called for his fellow insurgents to cease fire. Outraged at the disregard of a second white flag, the Governor rallied his troops against the insurgents, whose ammunition was running out. Many of the Regulators fled the field. Some of the Regulators remained behind to continue firing upon the militia. Tryon then ordered the woods to be set on fire.

Losses for both sides are disputed. Tryon reported nine dead and 61 wounded among the militia. Both sides counted nine dead among the Regulators and from dozens to approximately two-hundred wounded.

Following the battle, Tryon's militia army traveled through Regulator territory, where he had Regulators and Regulator sympathizers sign loyalty oaths and destroyed the properties of the most active Regulators.

He also raised taxes to pay for his militia's defeat of the Regulators.

At the time of their defeat at Alamance, public opinion was decidedly against the Regulators. They were seen as "lawless desperadoes," and Governor Tryon was praised for his actions in stamping out the rebellion. As news articles spread the word of his victory, Tryon was branded a hero of the colonies for defeating the larger group of Regulators with his small, well-prepared militia.

However, as the initial excitement over the battle died down, many newsmen, especially in the Boston area, began to question the reasons behind the rebellion and investigated further. Several reasons were found to regard the destruction of the Regulators as an act of an oppressive government. Most particularly admonished was the methods in which Tryon had used to win the battle. The use of a riot act and the execution of rebellion leaders after the battle was frowned upon. Reports also indicated that battlefield misconduct had taken place on the governor's side, including giving the farmers a two-hour warning period before the battle began, and subsequently breaking that agreement to bombard them with artillery fire.

Many surviving anti-Regulators changed allegiance as time went on: e.g. William Hooper (signer of the Declaration of Independence), Alexander Martin (NC Senator and Governor), Francis Nash (Brigadier General under George Washington died from wounds in battle), and Samuel Johnston (NC Senator and Governor) became patriots during the Revolution.

Birthdays

Melvin McNeal	5-6
Joel Monteith	5-8
Jeremy Boes	5-10
Daniel F. Piedlow	5-14
Jarrold Grewe	5-16
Lee Viorel	5-19
Robert Grover	5-21
Jeff Stokes	5-21
William Walker	5-23
John Hicks	5-24
Aaron Magnuson	5-25
Brett Knowlton	5-26
James Haas	5-28
Alec Wade	5-29



Profiles of Valor: The REAL 'Inglourious Bastards'

Memorial Day Remembrance – “I did my job, and that’s all that really mattered. I didn’t do it to get a medal.”

Mark Alexander

“Our obligations to our country never cease but with our lives.” —John Adams (1808)

Yes, Quentin Tarantino intentionally misspelled the title of his 2009 fictional film, “Inglourious Bastards,” about the recruitment of Jews for a U.S. Army commando platoon whose mission was to kill Nazis. He did so in order that his film not be confused with the 1978 film “The Inglorious Bastards.”

That platoon was led by Lt. Aldo “The Apache” Raine, a Smoky Mountain bootlegger — which is to say, a kindred spirit. He tells his recruits: “Once we’re in enemy territory, as a bushwhackin’ guerrilla army, we’re going to be doing one thing, and one thing only, killin’ Nazis! ... They’re the foot soldiers of a Jew-hatin’, mass murderin’ maniac and they need to be destroyed.”

Among his Jewish recruits are Sgt. Donny “The Bear Jew” Donowitz, Cpl. Wilhelm Wicki, and a German defector, Sgt. Hugo Stiglitz — all of whom excel at killing Nazis. As Raine says to one of his Nazi prisoners before his demise, “We ain’t in the prisoner-takin’ business, we in the killin’ Nazi business, and cousin, business is a-boomin’!” Their adversary is SS Col. Hans Landa, who is tasked with tracking down Raine’s commandos, ends up with Raine’s trademark inscription on his forehead — a carved swastika that forces him to bear that shame for life.

The film, which concludes with the assassination of Hitler and his propagandist, Joseph Goebbels, is replete with entertainingly vindictive violence. After all, you can’t go wrong killin’ Nazis!

While many reading this will be familiar with

Tarantino’s “Inglourious Bastards,” few will know the very compelling story of “The Real Inglorious Bastards,” the true story of two incredibly brave American Army soldiers who were naturalized European Jewish refugees. They were recruited by the CIA’s predecessor, the Office of Strategic Services, and trained as spies. They were then parachuted into the Austrian Alps, and assigned to Innsbruck, where they recruited other Austrian Jews among others, to both collect intelligence and strike Nazi units.

“Operation Greenup” was the historic and deadly mission undertaken by Fred Mayer (1921-2016) and Hans Wijnberg, the account of which was immortalized by noted military historian, Patrick O’Donnell in his book, *They Dared Return*. (A copy of his book, inscribed by Fred Mayer himself, sits on the table next to me as I write this.)

As I noted last week in “Honoring the Service and Sacrifice of Those Who Have Earned It,” there are four days each year when I have both the pleasure and privilege of dedicating columns to such service: National Medal of Honor Day (March 25th), Armed Forces Day (third Saturday in May), Memorial Day (last Monday in May), and Veterans Day (November 11th).

I look forward to these days as a break from the rigors of political analysis, as they allow me to instead focus on the goodness of American Patriots who have served all of us with honor and dignity, many at mortal risk to their own lives.

Fred Mayer was such a man, as was his crew.

He and his family fled Germany for the United States in 1938, his father foreseeing what was ahead under the tyrannical regime of Adolf Hitler. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Mayer, age 20, enlisted in the Army, where he excelled as a leader. In one training exercise, he crossed “enemy lines” and “captured” officers. When his commanding officer chastised him for breaking the rules of the war game, Mayer responded: “War is not fair. The rules of war are to win.”

He was trained in hand-to-hand combat, methods of infiltration, explosive demolition, and sniping. His mastery of the German language made him a prime candidate for OSS’s Operation Greenup. Mayer’s unit included four other European Jewish refugees: George Gerbner (Hungary), Alfred Rosenthal (Germany), Bernd Steinitz (Germany), and Hans Wijnberg (Netherlands). While Wijnberg escaped to the U.S., his father and

- Continued on Page 6, *Inglourious* -

- From Page 5, Inglourious -

mother and a younger brother were rounded up by the SS and sent to Auschwitz, where they were murdered.

Operation Greenup involved primarily Mayer, Wijnberg, and a former Austrian Wehrmacht officer, Franz Weber, a devout Catholic. In February of 1945, at the apex of the Third Reich's "final solution," they dared return. The three were dropped under cover of darkness into the only safe zone, the rugged mountains near Innsbruck in neighboring Austria. Their pilot, John Billings, volunteered for the drop mission, recalling, "If they are crazy enough to jump there, I will be crazy



enough to take them there." They eventually reached Weber's family, who provided logistical assistance.

Brazenly, at one point Mayer posed as a German Army officer and while Wijnberg secretly served as his radio operator, communicated the intelligence Mayer had collected back to the OSS. They understood that the price for spying would have been execution — a threat that hung over their heads for the duration of the op.

After considerable success, Mayer was arrested and subject to torture, his captors attempting to extract the identity of his radioman, Wijnberg. Mayer used his wit and resolve to counter his interrogators. At one point, as it became clear Germany would fall, Mayer was entertained by Rudolph Rahn, the German ambassador to dictator Benito Mussolini's Italy. When it became apparent that Rahn desired to negotiate his own surrender, he enlisted Rahn to get word to the OSS of his condition, which was recounted as, "Fred Mayer reports he is in Gestapo hands but cabled 'Don't worry about me, I'm really not bad off.'" This from a Jew in SS hands.

In an amazing turnabout, on May 3, 1945, as our Seventh Army, 103rd Infantry Division was poised to capture Innsbruck, Mayer found his way to the American lines and said he had negotiated the German surrender. Indeed, the entire Innsbruck contingent of Nazis surrendered to Mayer, a Jewish American

sergeant. You can read a more complete account of Mayer's actions at SOFREP.

Former OSS operative, and Ronald Reagan's Director of Central Intelligence, William Casey, said that Operation Green up was "by far the most successful of OSS operations" in southern Europe.

After I first read the authentic accounts of Fred Mayer's daring mission a decade ago, it is clear that his leadership, his refusal under torture to give up any of his fellow Jewish spies, and his mission's success should make him a candidate for our nation's highest military honor, the Medal of Honor.

In fact, he was nominated for the Medal of Honor in September of 1945, but the War Department rejected the nomination, and a Distinguished Service Cross, instead awarding him the Legion of Merit.

Charles Pinck, president of the OSS Society, observed, "When OSS founder Gen. William Donovan said that OSS personnel 'performed some of the bravest acts of the war,' he must have had Fred Mayer in mind." He noted further: "What he accomplished was just astonishing: He saved thousands of lives on both sides. ... When the White House presented the Medal of Honor in 2014 to 24 veterans who did not receive it because of discrimination, Fred Mayer, a Jewish refugee from Germany, should have been included in this group."

Of the rejection of his nomination, Mayer said: "I did



my job, and that's all that really mattered. I didn't do it to get a medal, that's for sure."

Mayer survived World War II. He lived out his years after the war in the small community of Charles Town, West Virginia, dying at age 94 in 2016. Sen. Joe Manchin (D-WV) said of Mayer upon his death: "He was a true American hero and an emblem of courage. When he was captured, he exemplified what it is to be a true American hero. Mr. Mayer refused to give

up sensitive information and instead convinced his captors to arrange a meeting with senior Nazi leaders. The subsequent meeting led to the surrender of a key Austrian post. His valor is an example to all who serve.”

Manchin should take up this cause and ensure that a Medal of Honor is finally and fittingly approved for Mayer.

Fellow Patriots, on Memorial Day, we honor those who have died in the service of our nation’s Armed Services — those who have abided by their solemn oaths “to support and defend” the American Liberty too many take for granted. Memorial Day provides a stark contrast between the best of our nation’s selfless Patriot sons and daughters versus the worst of our nation’s selfish culture and consumerism. Astoundingly, some businesses disgracefully promote a “Memorial Day Sale.” But Memorial Day is NOT for sale — 1,354,664 Patriots have already paid the full price.

“Greater love has no one than this: to lay down one’s life for one’s friends.” —John 15:12-14

Semper Vigilans Fortis Paratus et Fidelis

Pro Deo et Libertate — 1776

<https://patriotpost.us/alexander/88637-profiles-of-valor-the-real-inglorious-basterds-2022-05-25>



American Spies and Sympathizers at Fort Detroit

by Geoffrey Hoerauf

Located far enough away from American-controlled Kentucky but enough close to the British-allied Native Americans in the Western Great Lakes region, Fort Detroit became the center for British military operations to counter American activities in present-day Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio during the American

Revolutionary War. These operations included raids on American settlements as well as attempts to align Native Americans with British war efforts. American political and military leaders soon realized that by gaining of control of the Fort Detroit region they could minimize British influence over the Native Americans over a wide area. Virginia Governor Patrick Henry assigned George Rogers Clark, lieutenant colonel of Virginia troops in Ohio and Kentucky, this responsibility.[1] To gain information on British plans as well as to disrupt those plans, Clark and other Americans recruited inhabitants at Fort Detroit and the surrounding region as American spies and agents.[2]

As the war progressed, the British military became aware of the American spies and sympathizers at Detroit. To deter covert operations and identify real or potential spies, the British commander of Detroit, Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton, issued orders on August 23, 1777 stating that all strangers entering Detroit, and any suspicious activity, must be reported immediately to military authorities.[3] The British command soon realized, however, that internal threats also existed within the Detroit region.

One obvious group the British military suspected were the region’s French-Canadian residents, called Habitants. Although the British assumed control of Detroit in 1760, the Habitants still comprised the largest European-ethnic group the Detroit settlement. With their participation in the fur trade in the Western Great Lakes region and westward, many Habitants and Native Americans maintained strong relationships with each other. Throughout the war, the British military and Indian Department remained suspicious of these two groups’ relationships and the Habitants’ actual support of the British war cause. The Habitants’ suspected lack of loyalty constantly worried Lieutenant Governor Hamilton. He wrote his commanding officer, Gen. Frederick Haldimand, in mid 1778 that he believed “there is but one in twenty [French habitants], whose oath of allegiance would have force enough to bend him to his duty.”[4] Captain Richard Lernout, who succeeded Hamilton at Detroit, reported in April 1779 that the habitants refused to assist British efforts. [5] This concern remained true for successive British commanders of Detroit throughout the war.[6] Clark himself even wrote in November 1779 that the “greatest part of the French Gent and Traders among the Indians” at Detroit expressed support in their communications with their counterparts in the Illinois

region.[7]

The British also realized that even some British subjects in the Detroit region supported the American cause. Hamilton reported that he had come to suspect some unnamed British traders who “are rebels in their hearts.”[8] In August 1778, Lieutenant Governor Hamilton wrote Lieutenant Governor Hector Theophilus Cramahé that “The disposition of the [British] people at this place requires something more than the shadow of authority to keep them in the Bounds of Duty.”[9] In a latter letter, Hamilton wrote, “as to my knowledge the Enemies of the Crown are suppl’d or have been from this place, proofs of which I am possess’d of.”[10] British military commanders succeeding Hamilton had similar thoughts and concerns, which were not unfounded. For example, George Rogers Clark in 1779 received a report that only “three and not many more” British citizens “were true to the British Cause” at Detroit.[11]

In February 1779, Colonel Clark’s troops captured Post Vincennes (present day Vincennes, Indiana) as well as Lieutenant Governor Hamilton and the troops and Native Americans under his command. The defeat further encouraged American supporters at Detroit in their actions against the British war efforts at Fort Detroit.[12] This included convincing both the habitants and Native Americans to remain neutral if not to outright support the American cause. As a result, Lt. Col. Mason Bolton, commander of Fort Niagara, wrote General Haldimand, governor of the province of Quebec, that Capt. Richard Lernout, the new British commander in Detroit, “has very little hopes of any assistance from either the Canadians or Indians. The latter are particularly industrious in debauching the minds of the former, and have succeeded too well.”[13]

While all the names and even the number of American spies in Detroit remains unknown, Clark did reveal in a letter one source of new American spies and sympathizers at Detroit. He reported that after the capture of Post Vincennes, he had a large number of “Volunteer Inhabitants of Detroit” as prisoners. Since guarding and sustaining them in captivity proved difficult, he released the volunteers and allowed them to return to Detroit. As part of their release, the prisoners were required to take an oath of neutrality. Clark wrote that he hoped this good treatment would encourage the former volunteers to become supporters of the American cause. Evidently, some accepted this arrangement, and they left Post Vincennes “huzzaiing

for the Congress and declared though they could not fight against the Americans,” they would support them. After that, Clark reported that he had spies constantly at Detroit, and they served every “possible purpose.” He concluded in his report that “Many of them has paid dear for it since.”[14]

In response to this new threat, in June 1779 General Haldimand authorized Captain Lernout to apprehend anyone that directly or indirectly aided the Americans and their allies, including by providing provisions or intelligence. Haldimand also directed Lernout to transfer those prisoners to either Fort Niagara or Carleton Island. Additionally, the general ordered that “it is your duty to require and obtain from all Persons of doubtful character, such Hostages as may effectual prevent them, or any part of their family from taking an active part against His Majesty’s Government or Troops under your Command.”[15]

Captain Lernout immediately put his new authority into effect. John Cassedy and William Boslick, both Detroit area farmers, were quickly arrested for treason, and on July 20 and 21 they were put on trial. During the trial, Henrick Ingo, a recruit in a British ranger company, stated that he heard William Bostick and John Cassedy speak “in a very rebellious manner against the Government.” In addition, Ingo testified that Cassedy and Boslick said the Virginians would be in Detroit shortly, and they would not sell their leathers until that happened.[16] William Miller, a ship carpenter, stated that Cassedy and Boslick drank success to Congress and the American army. Miller also repeated Ingo’s claim about Cassedy and Boswell selling leather to Americans.[17] Two other men, John Langhton and John Cornwell, presented similar evidence; Cornwell also stated that Boslick pressed him for information regarding Col. John Butler and his Rangers’ latest military actions. John Langhton, a Naval store keeper, testified that Cassedy said he would be placed in charge of the new American government of Detroit when Americans gained control in six months. [18]

On July 25, Captain Lernout issued orders to arrest Jeremiah Cochran, “Bonaventure Trouvant,” and Thomas Wiggins. The orders also included seizure of “all their effects.” Cochran was a hatter in Detroit; Wiggins and Trouvant were identified as fur traders. Trouvant was further identified as a “French man from Vincennes.”[19] In his testimony on July 28, John Cornwall accused Cockran, Wiggins, and Trouvant of

treason. Cornwall stated that as he sat in a tavern with the three accused men, Wiggins made a toast to the United States and wished the Americans would soon be in Detroit. When Cochran asked Wiggins why he thought so, Wiggins replied he recently had been at Vincennes, and he had been in communication with the Americans there. Trouvant was also accused of working with the Americans at Vincennes, which the British long suspected him of doing.[20]. Evidently, Cochran's testimony was strong enough to convict Trouvant—six days after Cornwall's testimony, Captain Lernout ordered Trouvant's goods seized, to the amount of 446 Pounds, 10 Shillings, and two pence. [21]

Colonel George Rogers Clark's agents also encouraged American prisoners from Kentucky held at Fort Detroit to escape. John Higgins and William Humphreys were two prisoners that fled Detroit but were later re-captured by British-allied Native Americans. In their trial, both Higgins and Humphreys stated Israel Ruland and John Edgar assisted in their desertion. In his deposition, Higgins stated that Edgar provided bread, knives, and ammunition to Higgins and others as well as giving directions on how to travel to the Native American encampment called Miami Town. While at Miami Town, they met Israel Ruland, who encouraged Higgins to follow him, presumably to American occupied territory. Higgins additionally stated Ruland possessed several letters from George Rogers Clark.[22] According to Humphreys' testimony, Ruland promised Humphrey and others three muskets if they would desert. The next day, Humphreys and his comrades traveled to John Edgar's house. Humphreys stated that, while there, he and others received "four loaves of bread, Powder, lead, and some Sugar, as likewise Breech Clothes & Leggins." Edgar took care of their old clothing, and Ruland directed them towards Miamitown, where Humphreys was also eventually captured. Ruland told Humphreys that he received a dollar per day from Clark for this type of work. Humphreys also implied that Edgar and presumably Ruland assisted three other British soldiers in their desertion in the Spring.[23] Ruland successfully escaped British authorities and safely arrived at Post Vincennes. Edgar, however, was captured, imprisoned and charged with "aiding and assisting prisoners to make their escape at Detroit." [24]

Although diminished, support for the American cause persisted in Detroit in 1781.[25] Major Arent

De Peyster, commandant at Detroit, wrote to the commanding officer in Montreal: "I am sorry to say that the Canadians are not to be depended upon, I therefore cannot make any considerable detachment from this Garrison." Major De Peyster then reported that he was sending east "some Canadians," and the next ship from Fort Detroit would contain "some who are rather dangerous People in this settlement," but did not identify those "dangerous people." [26] In the same year, Alexander McKee, a British merchant at the "Upper Shawnee Village," wrote to De Peyster that "a Shawnee Indian arrived at the lower village who is supposed to be a spy from the Rebels he was accompanied from Post Vincent [Vincennes] by two Frenchmen suspected to be upon the same errand." McKee wrote that one of the Frenchman had gone to Detroit and was carrying letters from the Americans. [27]

American spies remained active in the Detroit region through 1782.[28] That March, American spies at Fort Detroit informed Gen. George Rogers Clark of planned Native American raids from Detroit into Kentucky. [29] Valentine Thomas Dalton, a former prisoner at Detroit, wrote to Clark in October that several Detroit merchants appeared to favor the American cause, specifically naming the merchants "Gravrod" and "Forsyth." [30]

The above examples represent just documented reports of American sympathizers' interference against British military and government at Fort Detroit. How much effect this had on the British war effort in the West is difficult to determine, but evidence suggests that it did hamper the British efforts to some degree. The various British commanders at Fort Detroit were aware of the Americans and their potential threats. The commanders communicated their concern to their commanding officers, held court-martials, seized suspected Americans, and transported them out of the Fort Detroit region.

[1] www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/george-rogers-clark.

[2] George Rogers Clark to George Mason, November 19, 1779, "George Rogers Clark Papers 1771-1781," Illinois State Historical Library Vol. 8 (1912):146.

[3] Orders, August 23, 1777, Henry Hamilton Papers, Clarence Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library.

[4] Henry Hamilton to Frederick Haldimand, undated, circa August 1778, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection no. 9 (1886): 465.

[5] Richard Lernoult to Mason Bolton, March 26, 1779, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection no. 10 (1888): 328.

[6] Clark to Patrick Henry, April 29, 1779, "George Rogers Clark Papers 1771-1781," 172; Haldimand to George Germain, September 14, 1779, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection no. 10 (1888): 361; Haldimand to Arent De Peyster, August 10, 1780, *ibid.*, 417.

[7] Clark to Mason, November 19, 1779, "George Rogers Clark Papers 1771-1781," 131.

[8] Hamilton to Haldimand, undated, circa August 1778, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection no. 9 (1886): 465.

[9] Hamilton to Hector Cramahé, August 12, 1778, *ibid.*: 462.

[10] Hamilton to Haldimand, undated, circa August 1778, *ibid.*: 468-9

[11] Leonard Helm to Clark, May 21, 1779, "George Rogers Clark Papers 1771-1781," 324.

[12] Clark to Mason, November 19, 1779, *ibid.*, 131.

[13] Bolton to Haldimand, May 20, 1779, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection no. 19 (1891): 415.

[14] Clark to Mason, November 19, 1779, "George Rogers Clark Papers 1771-1781," 146.

[15] Haldimand to Lernoult, June 13, 1779, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection no. 10 (1888): 338.

[16] "Deposition of Henrick Ingo," July 21, 1779, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection no. 10 (1886): 343.

[17] "Deposition of William Miller," July 21, 1779, *ibid.*:344-5.

[18] "Deposition of John Langthon," July 21, 1779, *ibid.*:343-4, "Deposition of John Cornwall," July 21, 1779, *ibid.*:345.

[19] "25 July 1779," Thomas Williams Papers, Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library.

[20] "Deposition of John Cornwall," July 28, 1779, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection no. 10 (1886): 346-7.

[21] "3 August 1779," *ibid.*: 353.

[22] "Deposition of John Higgins," July 23, 1779, *ibid.*:

355-6.

[23] "Deposition of William Humphreys," July 23, 1779, *ibid.*: 356.

[24] Allan MacLean to Robert Matthews, December 4, 1780, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection 19 (1892): 585.

[25] "Plan for Kentucky Defense," December 11, 1781, "George Rogers Clark Papers 1781-1784," Illinois State Historical Library 19 (1926): 15.

[26] De Peyster to Powell, March 17, 1781, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection 19 (1892): 601.

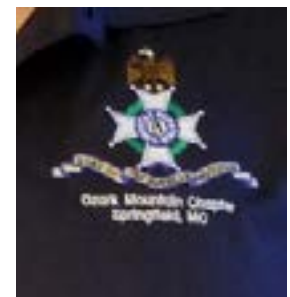
[27] Alexander McKee to De Peyster, July 15, 1781, *ibid.*, 648.

[28] "Plan for Kentucky Defense," December 11, 1781, "George Rogers Clark Papers 1781-1784," 14.

[29] Clark to Joseph Lindsay, March 5, 1782, "George Rogers Clark Papers 1781-1784," 43.

[30] "British Plans for Campaign of 1782, Valentine Dalton to Brigadier General George Rogers Clark," *ibid.*, 147.

<https://allthingsliberty.com/2025/11/american-spies-and-sympathizers-at-fort-detroit/>



Remember, you can order your Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR shirts from Missouri Embroidery. Their phone number is: (417) 889-2221 and their address is: 1307 S. Glenstone Ave.

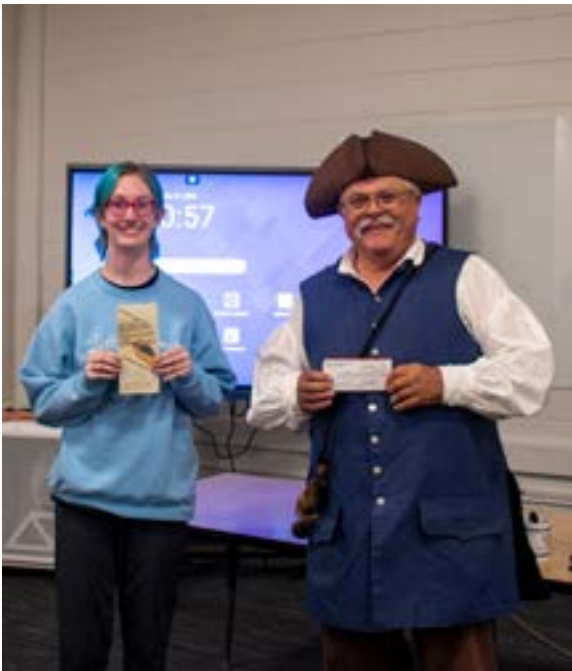
Awards and Events



On May 1st, Color Guard from across the state presented Colors for the beginning of the DAR State Conference in Branson. OMC Color Guard present were, Gary Gift, Don Higgeson, Steve Perkins, and Dan Piedlow. Dan Philbrick was also present, not in uniform.



Compatriots Rod Grewe and Joe Walker (OMC), Ivan Stull (HST), and Ben Crouch (SSL) assisted Kaven Stull and Brian Willet (SAN) with the parade in Lamar on May 2nd.



Compatriot Dan Piedlow presented a check for 1st Place in the State Competition for the Brochure Contest to Ella Englert at Greenwood Laboratory School on May 1st.

Awards and Events



Compatriot Don Higgerson presented a JROTC Certificate and Medal to Cadet ???? at Holister High School on May 1st.



Compatriot Dan Piedlow presented a check for 2nd Place in the State for the Poster Contest to Sophia Vest at New Covenant Academy on May 1st.



On May 15th, 2026, the Aurora Downtown Association held a veterans recognition event on the square in Aurora. The Ozark Mountain SAR chapter was asked to assist with the presentation of Colors. OMC members Joe Walker, Rod Grewe, Royal Walker, and Bruce Backer, and assisted by the Sgt. Ariel Nims Chapter. SAR chapter member Brian Willet presented colors to start the event off. OMC chapter members Joe Walker and Rod Grewe, assisted by Sgt. Ariel Nims. SAR Chapter member Brian Willet presented

the city of Aurora with a Flag Certificate.

OMC SAR chapter member Joe Walker spoke about his ties to Aurora and his ancestors who were Vietnam, WWII, and Civil War veterans as well as John and Joseph Crouch, Gabriel Walker, and Azeria Doty, who were Revolutionary War veterans.

Joe spoke about the 250th anniversary of our nation and invited everyone back for the reading of the Declaration of Independence on July 8th on the courthouse steps in Aurora.

Awards and Events

Memorial Day 2026

Charles McMillan, Past OMC President

The day is done... the Ozark Mountain Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution has successfully hosted the 4th Annual Memorial Day Event at the National Cemetery in Springfield.

Unlike last year, the weather was beautiful. The turnout of Patriot Citizens was wonderful. The kudos given after the program were uplifting and appreciative.

A couple of nuances this year were that retired MSHP Sgt. Allen Hines sang the National Anthem, the ladies from the Quilts of Honor presented Cemetery Director, Retired Navy Joshua Glover, a beautiful 250th Anniversary quilt.

The Ozark Mountain Cologuard was led by Commander Steven Perkins. They placed flags at the front of the rostrum in ground stands flanking two beautiful wreaths.

Commander Perkins also successfully led the Musket group in three volleys at the end of the ceremony. Taps followed by the 13th Army Guard bugler.

The groups that participated this year in a colorful parade of flags were: The Ozark Mountain Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, The Rachel Donelson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, The Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War Mary Whitney Phelps Tent 22, Daughters of 1812, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Phelps Camp 66, a great representation from the Civil Air Patrol, U.S. Air Force Auxiliary, Cadets from the Republic High School, JROTC.

I want to thank Dr. George Swales for reading the Proclamation from NSSAR PG Elson, Albert Hines for singing and leading the National Anthem, Col John Hathcock for leading the Pledge of Allegiance, OMC Cologuard for posting flags and the musket salute, and Army Vet Spe 5 Dan Philbrick, Missouri SAR Chaplain for the Benediction and the 135th Army Guard Bugler for playing taps.

Should the Lord tarry, maybe we will have a 5th year.



Top: Color Guard marching at the Memorial Day Ceremony held on May 25th at the Springfield National Cemetery.

Middle: Color Guard posting Colors at the ceremony.
Bottom: Speaker/Compatriot George Swales speaking to the attendees.

Awards and Events



Compatriot/Dr. Ed Gwin talking about medicine during the American Revolution, at the monthly meeting held on May 16.



Compatriot Gerald McCoy presenting the Bronze JROTC Certificate and Medal to Boliver HS Cadet Brett Gallop on April 23.



Compatriot Steve Perkins presenting the Bronze JROTC Certificate and Medal to Ozark HS Cadet Coeger Mankey on April 14.

Top: Members in attendance.
Middle: Muskets firing a vollee.
Bottom: Quilts of Honor presenting Retired Navy veteran Joshua Glover with a quilt.

Awards and Events



Compatriot Len Slovensky presenting the Bronze JROTC Certificate and Medal to Forsyth HS Cadet Justice Walls on May 1.



Compatriot Mel McNeal presenting the Silver ROTC Certificate and Medal to MSU Cadet Jason Hainline on April 30.



Compatriot Keith Jones presenting the Bronze JROTC Certificate and Medal to Hillcrest HS Cadet Ethan Doty on May 8.



On May 30th, Color Guard from across the state conducted a ceremony to honor Patriot Leonard Welker

at the Old Salem Church Cemetery in Millersville, MO.

Middle Right: Color Guard posting Colors.

Bottom Left: View of the site.

Bottom Right: Color Guard posing with the grave marker (right side of picture).

Awards and Events



Bottom Right: Color Guard Musketers firing one of three volleys at the Old Salem Church Cemetery.



Color Guard posting Colors at the Memorial Cemetery in Ste. Genevieve.



The French Malice marching toward the Memorial Cemetery in Ste. Genevieve.



MOSSAR Color Guard marching toward the Memorial Cemetery in Ste. Genevieve.



On May 31st, the MOSSAR Color Guard along with the French Malice (Malita), presented Colors for the Ste. Genevieve commemoration of the Battle of Fort San Carlos.

Awards and Events



MOSSAR President Ken Lawrence during his welcome speech.



Robert Muller speaking at the Memorial Cemetery.



Compatriot and MOSSAR Past-President Gene Henry singing the Star Spangled Banner.



MOSSAR Color Guard marching to the Francois Valle II house for a remembrance activity.



NSSAR Vice-President General Phil Hunt speaking at the Valle home remembrance.



Geoff Giglierano, Executive Director of the French Colonial America, Ste. Genevieve

Awards and Events



The plaque for the Battle of Fort San Carlos has been replaced.



Upcoming Events



Saturday, June 6 at 1:00 PM, the Ozarks Gateway Chapter will be having their FIRST meeting since their charter has been approved at the last board meeting. The meeting will be at the Historic Rodgers Theatre, 224 N. Broadway, Poplar Bluff 63901. Founding members will be sworn in and special guest appearance by State Representative Hardy Billington. Color Guard members muster at 12:15 PM. All are welcome to attend.



Tuesday, June 9 at 6:30 PM, the OMC will have their monthly Chapter Development Committee meeting at Steve's house. All are welcome to attend.



Friday, June 12 at 10:00 AM, the OMC will be having a Flag Day Ceremony at the Greene County Historic Courthouse, 940 N. Boonville Ave., Springfield. All are welcome to attend. Color Guard muster at 9:30 AM.



Sunday, June 14 at 2:00 PM, the OMC Color Guard will be assisting the DAR with a bench dedication at Nathaniel Greene Park, 2400 S. Scenic Ave., Springfield. All are welcome to attend. Color Guard to muster at 1:15 PM.



Saturday, June 20 at 9:30 AM, the monthly chapter meeting will take place at the Ozarks Technical Community College, 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield, in the Atrium. All are welcome to attend.



Saturday, June 27 at 10:00 AM, the OMC Color Guard will be in Linn Creek at the Linn Creek Historical Society 250th Event. The event will be at the Camden County Museum, 206 S. Locust St., Linn Creek 65052. Everyone is welcome to attend. Color Guard muster at 8:30 AM.



Saturday, June 27 at 8:00 PM, the OMC Color Guard will be advancing Colors at the College of the Ozarks 250th Celebration, 1 Opportunity Ave., Point Lookout 65726. Everyone is welcome to attend.



CHARTERING CEREMONY

OZARK GATEWAY CHAPTER

SONS OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Saturday, June 6th at 1:00 PM
Historic Rodgers Theatre
Poplar Bluff, MO

Founder members to be sworn in,
including State Representative Hardy Billington.
Refreshments provided.

SAR Color Guard Musket Salute
(Conditions permitting for weather and safety).

