



The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter

September 2025

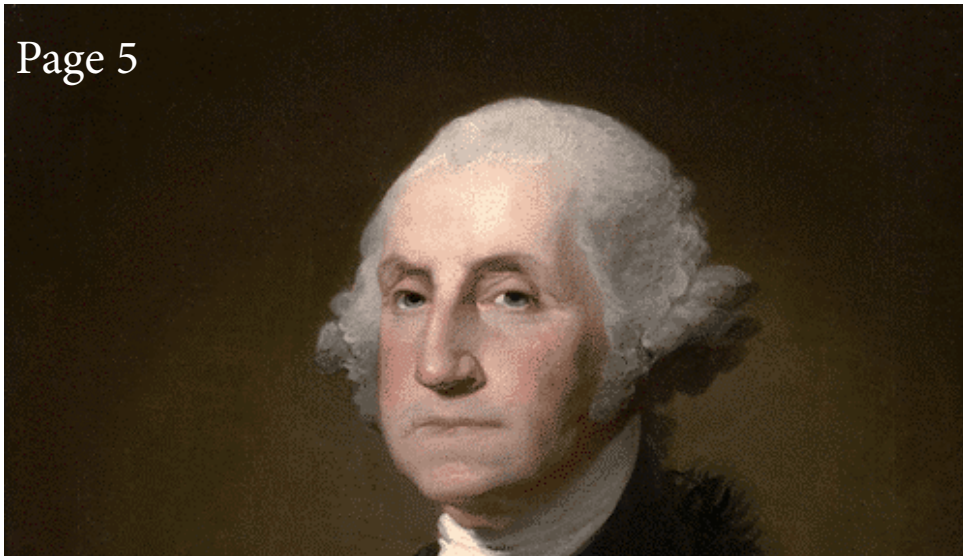
Volume 45 Issue 10



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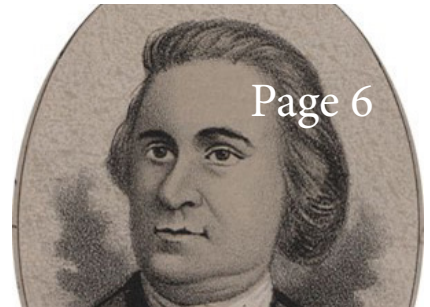
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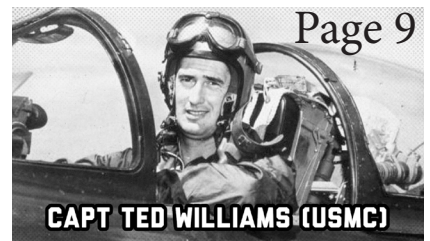
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MEMBERS

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

On the Cover

Compatriot Charles McMillan with Camp Arrowhead Chief Bobwhite Singing in the Oaks, aka. Frand Carlile.



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



The President's Message

By President J. Howard Fisk

Good day Compatriots,

This month I am writing about The American Revolution, the PBS documentary which Ken Burns has spent most of the last ten years creating. We at OMC have been asked to work with the local PBS affiliate to help assemble a group of young people for the purpose of sharing information on the documentary. We will introduce the program at MSU, participate in the filmed Q & A sessions and work with the participating Scouts to earn the American Heritage Merit Badge. The following program outline will give you an idea of the extent of this project.

I hope that some of our Color Guard members can attend the event at MSU to visit with Scouts and answer questions about SAR afterwards.

Howard

Birthday's

Bradley Hodges	10-2
John Hathcock	10-5
Loran Brayman	10-5
Stephen Brake	10-6
Derrol Hutton	10-7
Royal Walker	10-8
Guy Mikesell	10-12
Timothy Smith	10-13
William Bishop	10-18
Nicholas Brake	10-18
James Robinette	10-19
Ben Edmondson	10-22
John Charles	10-29
John Jehle	10-29
Jerrold Zimmer	10-29

Minutes of the Ozark Mountain Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution

October 18, 2025

9:35 A.M. to 10:32 A.M.

Ozark Technical College

Minutes recorded by Don King, Secretary

There were 32 Members and 12 Guests in attendance
The Meeting was called to order by President Fisk at 9:35 A.M.

Due to the absence of our Chaplain, President Fisk led the Invocation.

The Color Guard advanced the Colors.

Gary Gift led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Ken Lawrence led the Pledge to the SAR.

Joe Walker introduced a short 4-minute video of the siege of Yorktown presented by the American Battlefield Trust.

Ken Lawrence advised the assembled of upcoming events, and directed the members to also consult the newsletter for all events and additional events that are added between meetings.

INDUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS:

The following individuals, affectionately known as the "Walker Regiment" (Compatriot Perkins jokingly noted that the family had enough folks to start their own chapter) were inducted into membership by Compatriot Ken Lawrence

Joe Allen Stokes	Jeff Allen Stokes
Royal Joe Walker	Michael Ray Walker
Mark Lynn Walker	Patrick Davis Walker
Andrew Robert Walker	Randall Brian Walker
Bruce Edward Bacher	Bryan Levi Bacher
David Benjamin Bacher	Eric Benjamin Bacher
Kenneth Roger Tomas	

Compatriot Lawrence administered the following oath:

Do you, as a descendant of one of the patriots, the heroes of the American Revolution, reaffirm your ancestors' faith in the principles of liberty and our constitutional republic? And will you pledge to support the National and State Societies, Sons of the American Revolution? And by placing a rosette, which is the official recognition emblem of the Sons of the

American Revolution. Its blue and buff colors represent the colors in the uniform worn by General George Washington.

The placement of the rosette was performed by the significant other of the new members.

President Fisk presented Compatriot Joe Waker with the War Service Medal and Certificate

For service in the armed forces during an armed conflict.

Secretary Report:

Secretary Don King advised that the minutes were posted in the newsletter and copies were available at the meeting room entrance.

Compatriot Perkins made a motion to accept the minutes as posted in the newsletter

Compatriot Lawrence Seconded

Minutes were approved by unanimous voice vote.

There was no Vice President's Report

No Color guard report, as it was addressed during the upcoming events report

President Fisk reiterated the importance of checking the calendar on the website if you are unsure about an event

Registrar/Genealogist Report:

Compatriot Perkins reported as follows:

Year to date, 19 applications have been approved, in large part due to the Walker Regiment

10 are in process and may have an additional 1 or 2 to submit before the end of the year

The Registrar's statistics currently stand as

Total Membership:	137
New Members August 1 to date:	12
YTD:	25

Breakdown:

Regulars	128
Juniors	5
Duals	4

Treasurer Report:

Ben Edmondson reported as follows

Important Dates in History

Oct 1, 1768: British Troops arrive in Boston

Oct 4, 1777: Americans driven off at the Battle of Germantown

Oct 7–25, 1765: The Stamp Act

Oct 7, 1777: Burgoyne loses second battle of Freeman's Farm, NY (at Bemis Heights)

Oct 7, 1780: Battle of Kings Mountain

Oct 9, 1779: American attempt to recapture Savannah, GA fails

Oct 9, 1781: Battle of Yorktown

Oct 10, 1774: Point Pleasant Battle (first battle of war)

Oct 11, 1776: Benedict Arnold defeated at the Battle of Valcour Island (Lake Champlain)

Oct 13, 1775: The U.S. Navy is established

Oct 13, 1792: The White House cornerstone was laid

Oct 14, 1780: Washington names Nathanael Greene commander of the Southern Army

Oct 17 1777: Burgoyne surrenders to American General Gates at Saratoga, NY

Oct 19, 1781: Articles of Capitulation Signed ending war

Oct 20, 1774: The Association (prohibition of trade with Great Britain)

Oct 22, 1777: Hessian attack on Fort Mercer, NJ repulsed

Oct 24, 1774: Galloway's Plan rejected

Oct 28, 1776: The Americans retreat from White Plains, New York. British

Oct 30, 1735: John Adams Birthday



- Continued on Page 5, Minutes -

OZARK MOUNTAIN CHAPTER OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVELOUTION

Monthly Treasurer Report

Prepared By: Ben Edmondson, Treasurer

Period 9/20/2025

To

10/17/2025

Beginning Balance \$9,478.91

REVENUE For the Month

4100 Ducs	\$3,584.01
4200 Chapter Events	\$0.00
4300 New Apps	\$0.00
4400 General Fund Donations	\$288.11
4500 CFO Transfer Income	\$0.00
4600 Merchandise	\$0.00
4700 Designated Donations	\$786.81

Sept	Today
61.90%	68.25%

Restricted

EXPENSES for the Month

\$2,963.43

5110 Administration	\$210.00	
5112 Miscellaneous	\$0.00	
5141 CAR Dinner	\$0.00	
5142 Veterans Luncheon	\$0.00	
5171 C. A. R. Chapter Reconstitution	\$0.00	\$250.00
5172 2026 Greene County Plauqe	\$2,455.00	\$0.00
5173 Legends of Coservation Funds	\$0.00	\$700.00
5174 W Carr Veterans Fund	\$0.00	\$965.00
5205 Medals & Awards	\$0.00	\$250.00
5210 Flag Awards	\$0.00	\$0.00
5220 Public Safety Awards	\$0.00	\$203.12
5225 Eagle Scout	\$0.00	
5230 JROTC/ROTC	\$0.00	\$50.00
5235 EdComm CAR Award	\$0.00	
5240 EdComm Teacher of the Year	\$0.00	
5245 EdComm Brochure Contest	\$0.00	\$15.81
5255 EdComm Knight Essay	\$0.00	\$310.00
5260 EdComm Rumbaugh Oration	\$0.00	\$219.50
5330 Color Guard	\$0.00	
5341 Genealogist Supplies	\$0.00	
5351 Treasurer Supplies & Postage	\$0.00	
5352 Annual Dues State/National	\$4,035.00	
5353 Bank Charges	\$36.01	
5360-Historian	\$0.00	

Net Income (Loss)

\$4,658.93

\$6,736.01

(\$2,077.08)

Total Income

Total Expenses

Net Income (Loss)

Ending Balance

(Available General Funds : \$4,438.4)

\$7,401.83

6/30/2025

CFO Beginning Balance

3rd Qtr

\$10,557.52

CFO Income

\$125.47

CFO Withdrawls/fees

(\$26.49)

CFO Balance

\$10,656.50

Total Funds

\$18,058.33

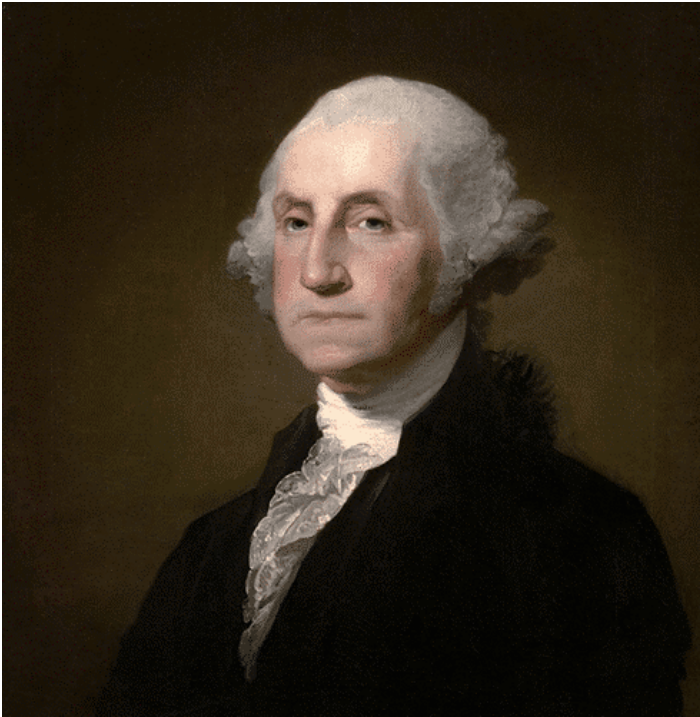
OMCSAR Budget		2025-26 Proposed		2024-25 ACTUAL		2024-25 Budget	
October 17, 2025		4/1/2025 3/31/2026		4/1/2024 3/31/2025			
4000-REVENUE		<i>Designated Funds \$3,484.43</i>		<i>Funds \$15,655.26</i>			
4100 Dues		\$9,288	\$6,297	\$8,134		\$9,100	
4200 Chapter Events	C.A.R. & Veterans	\$2,015	\$0	\$1,696		\$3,050	
4300 New Apps		\$200	\$365	\$305		\$300	
4400 General Fund Donations		\$500	\$409	\$340		\$500	
4500 CFO Transfer Income		\$400	\$0	\$0		\$500	
4600 Merchandise		\$100	\$0	\$90			
4700 Designated Donations			\$1,946			\$1,470	
Total Revenue		\$12,503	\$9,017	\$10,565		\$14,920	
5000-EXPENSES							
5100-President							
5110 Administration		\$300	\$210	\$360		\$1,200	
5112 Miscellaneous			\$0	\$0		\$325	
5140 Events			\$0	\$0			
5141 CAR Dinner		\$713	\$0	\$674		\$1,000	
5142 Veterans Luncheon		\$1,056	\$0	\$936		\$1,600	
5170 Special Projects			\$0	\$2,500			
5171 C. A. R. Chapter Reconstitution	\$250.00			(Library)			
5172 2026 Greene County Plauqe	\$0.00		\$2,455	(WWI)			
5173 Legends of Coservation Funds	\$700.00						
5174 W Carr Veterans Fund	\$965.00						
5175 Grave Marking	\$498.00						
		\$2,069	\$2,665	\$4,470		\$4,125	
5200-Medals & Awards							
5205 Medals & Awards	\$250.00	\$800	\$0	\$1,350		\$500	
5210 Flag Awards	\$0.00		\$0	\$0		\$400	
5220 Public Safety Awards	\$203.12	\$200	\$0	\$168		\$385	
5225 Eagle Scout		\$250	\$0	\$335		\$350	
5230 JROTC/ROTC	\$50.00	\$350	\$0	\$0		\$350	
5235 EdComm CAR Award		\$50	\$0	\$0			
5240 EdComm Teacher of the Year		\$250	\$0	\$0		\$250	
5245 EdComm Brochure Contest		\$300	\$0	\$300		\$310	
5250 EdComm Poster Contest	\$ 15.81	\$300	\$0	\$300		\$300	
5255 EdComm Knight Essay	\$ 310.00	\$250	\$0	\$0		\$250	
5260 EdComm Rumbaugh Oration	\$ 219.50	\$250	\$0	\$0		\$250	
		\$3,000	\$0	\$2,453		\$3,395	
5300-OFFICERS							
5310 1st Vice President							
5320 2nd Vice President							
5330 Color Guard							
5331 Color Guard	\$ 23.00		\$0	\$561			
			\$0	\$561			
5340-Registrar/Genealogist							
5341 Genealogist Supplies		\$100	\$0	\$83		\$200	
		\$100	\$0	\$83		\$300	
5350-Treasurer							
5351 Treasurer Supplies & Postage		\$200	\$0	\$239			
5352 Annual Dues State/Natior		\$7,128	\$4,035	\$6,013		\$7,100	
5353 Bank Charges		\$0	\$110.01				
		\$7,328	\$4,035	\$6,252		\$7,100	
5360-Historian							
Historian Supplies & Printing		0		\$0			
		0	0				
Total Expenses		\$12,497	\$6,700	\$13,820		\$14,920	

NOTES: As of April 25, 2025

2025 Revenue - Dues 108 @ \$86.00 C.A.R. Dinner 24 @ \$30.00 Veterans Lunch 37 @ \$35.00 New Apps 10 @ \$20.00

2025 Expenses - C.A.R. Dinner 27 @ \$26.40 Veterans Lunch 40 @ \$26.40 State & National Dues 108 @ \$66.00

People Who Made America Great



George Washington

George Washington (1732–1799) – Known as the “Father of His Country,” George Washington led the Continental Army to victory in the Revolutionary War and became the first President of the United States. His leadership at Valley Forge, Yorktown, and across the colonies inspired a ragtag militia to defeat the world’s greatest empire. He voluntarily relinquished power after two presidential terms, setting a precedent for peaceful transfer of power. Washington presided over the Constitutional Convention and helped establish the very framework of American government. His steadfast commitment to duty, humility in leadership, and vision for a united republic remain central to America’s identity.

During the brutal winter of 1777–1778 at Valley Forge, George Washington’s leadership was put to the ultimate test—not just in battle, but in morale. With his army starving, freezing, and on the brink of collapse, Washington chose to live among his men rather than retreat to comfort. He shared their rations, endured the cold in a log hut, and prayed daily for strength. One well-documented account came from Quaker pacifist Isaac Potts, who claimed to have witnessed Washington praying alone in the woods, kneeling in the snow and pleading with God for the survival of the nation. Potts later remarked that this sight convinced him the American cause was righteous and destined to succeed. Despite lacking food, shoes, and

supplies, Washington’s presence inspired loyalty and unity among his ragged troops. That winter became a turning point, with the arrival of Baron von Steuben to train the army and restore discipline. Washington’s quiet resolve under impossible conditions forged not just a stronger army—but a new nation.

- From Page 3, Minutes -

There was no old business

New Business:

Gary Gift wishes to inform the members of the 250th Anniversary recognition program that there are three levels of awards, and there are three levels of medals you may earn:

Bronze, which takes 25 points and is approved by the Chapter President

Silver, which takes 60 points and is approved by the State President

Gold, which takes 150 points and is a national award

And just as a way of showing you the ease of earning one of these awards when we are doing one of these video broadcast at a chapter meeting, that earns points, just by being at the meeting makes it a 250th anniversary event and counts as 3 points if you are here and are in uniform that is an additional 5 points and if you chair presenting the event that is an additional 20 points which is a total possible 28 points just today so I recommend everyone keep track of your points and go to the sar.org and look on the America at 250 tab, there is a scoresheet so you can keep track of all of your participation.

In place of the regular November meeting, we will be having the Veterans Lunch on 11/15/2025 at the Knights of Columbus Hall on Grand Street. Registration flyers will be sent via email, and the registration is \$35.00 per person. We will be honoring a 98-year-old World War 2 veteran. Please plan to attend.

A motion to adjourn was made and seconded

The motion was agreed to unanimously by voice vote

The Colors were retired in place

The Recessional was led by President Fisk

The Benediction was led by President Fisk.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence: Samuel Adams

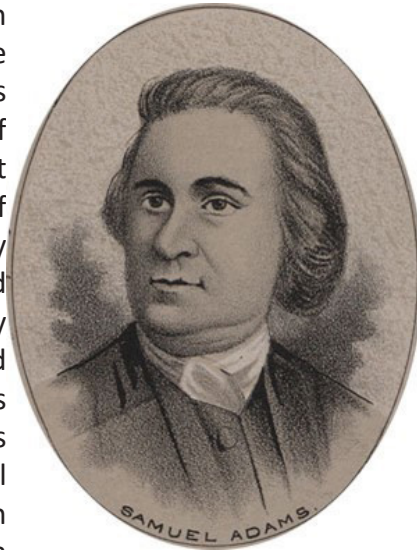
September 27, 1722- October 2, 1803

Birthplace: Braintree, Mass.

Representing the colony of Massachusetts at the Continental Congress

Education: Master of Arts, Harvard. (Politician)

Samuel and John Adams' names are almost synonymous in all accounts of the Revolution that grew, largely, out of Boston. Though they were cousins and not brothers, they were often referred to as the Adams brothers, or simply as the Adams'. Samuel Adams was born in Boston, the son of a merchant and brewer.



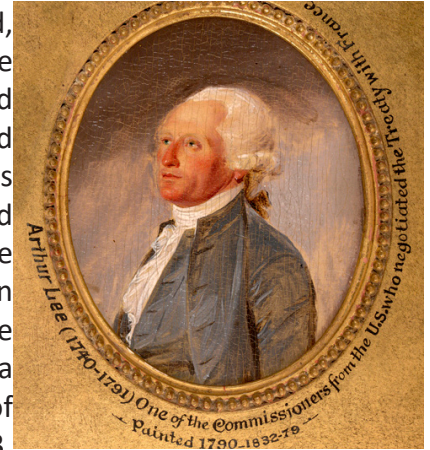
He was an excellent politician, an unsuccessful brewer, and a poor businessman. His early public office as a tax collector might have made him suspect as an agent of British authority, however, he made good use of his understanding of the tax codes and wide acquaintance with the merchants of Boston. Samuel was a very visible popular leader who, along with John, spent a great deal of time in the public eye agitating for resistance. In 1765 he was elected to the Massachusetts Assembly where he served as clerk for many years. It was there that he was the first to propose a continental congress. He was a leading advocate of republicanism and a good friend of Tom Paine. In 1774, he was chosen to be a member of the provincial council during the crisis in Boston. He was then appointed as a representative to the Continental Congress, where he was most noted for his oratory skills, and as a passionate advocate of independence from Britain. In 1776, as a delegate to the Continental Congress, he signed the Declaration of Independence. Adams retired from Congress in 1781 and returned to Massachusetts to become a leading member of that state's convention to form a constitution. In 1789 he was appointed lieutenant governor of the state. In 1794 he was elected Governor

and was re-elected annually until 1797 when he retired for health reasons. He died on the morning of October 2, 1803, in his hometown of Boston.

Arthur Lee's Warning

by Bob Ruppert

Even though American colonists protested the Stamp Act, the Declaratory Act, the Townshend Acts, the Boston Massacre and the Septennial Act, nothing pushed the colonies' relationship with Britain to the point of no return more than the Boston Tea Party. It was premeditated, it destroyed private property, it violated the Tea Act, and customs officials were intimidated into moving to Castle Island.[1] Unknown at the time, the destruction of tea on the evening of December 16, 1773, began something that now could not be stopped.



Arthur Lee

by John Trumbull, 1790. (Yale University Art Gallery)

Arthur Lee, born December 20, 1740, was the youngest son of Thomas and Hannah Lee. At the time, the Lee family was one of the wealthiest families in Virginia. Arthur had three brothers, Richard Henry Lee, Francis 'Lightfoot' Lee and William Lee. The first two men would serve in the Virginia House of Burgesses and the Continental Congress and the third would serve as the Commissioner to the Court of Frederick the Great during the war. Arthur, however, had the broadest background. All of his education took place in Britain. When he was young, his father sent him to Eton College in England.[2] As soon as he completed his studies at Eton, his father enrolled him at the University of Edinburgh where in 1764 he graduated with a degree in medicine. Lee then returned to Virginia and opened a practice. After two years he lost interest in medicine. In 1766, he returned to London and began to study law at the Middle Temple. In 1770, he graduated with a degree in law and opened a practice for the next six years. In the same year, he was appointed Benjamin Franklin's backup agent for the Colony of Massachusetts to the merchants of London and Parliament. During his ten years (1766-1775) in London, he became acquainted

with a number of influential men in politics and commerce.

Many of his letters home were addressed either to his brothers or, surprisingly, to Samuel Adams; between December 1770 and July 1775 Lee and Adams exchanged fifty letters.[3] In his correspondence Lee showed his knowledge of what was occurring in the colonies as well as in Parliament, offered suggestions as to how to write any further appeals or remonstrances to Parliament or the King, and identified who in the Privy Council and Parliament could be trusted. What follows are two letters, the first addressed to Samuel Adams and the second most likely to Richard Henry Lee:

London, February 8, 1774

Dear Sir, I informed you in my last of the insolent abuse which the solicitor-general, Mr. Wedderburne, poured forth against Dr. Franklin before the privy-council, at the hearing of your petition.[4] Dr. Franklin bore it all with a firmness and equanimity which conscious integrity alone can inspire. The insult was offered to the people through their agent; and the indecent countenance given to the scurrilous solicitor by the members of the privy council, was at once a proof of the meanness and malignity of their resentment

I mentioned that they threatened to take away Dr. Franklin's place. That threat they have now executed. The same cause which renders him obnoxious to them, must endear him to you. Among other means of turning their wickedness to their own confusion and loss, this of the post-office is not the least desirable, or most difficult

The present time is extremely critical with respect to the measures which this country will adopt relative to America. From the prevailing temper here, I think you ought to be prepared for the worst. It seems highly probable that an act of parliament will pass this session, enabling his majesty to appoint his council in your province. On Tuesday last the Earl of Buckinghamshire made a motion in the house of lords for an address to the king, to lay before them the communications from Gov. Hutchinson to the secretary of state.[5] He prefaced his motion with declaring, that these papers were to be required merely out of form; for that the insolent and outrageous conduct of that province was so notorious, that the house might well proceed to punishment without any farther information or enquiry. That it was no longer a question whether this

country should make laws for America, but whether she should bear all manner of insults and receive laws from her colonies ... One can hardly conceive a man's uttering such an absurd rhapsody even in the delirium of a dream, much less in a deliberate, premeditated speech, and upon the most important question to this country that can ever come before the legislature. He was answered by the Earl of Stair, who said it could be consistent neither with humanity, justice, nor policy, to adopt the noble lord's ideas against America. Lord Dartmouth then begged the motion might be withdrawn, not, as he said, from any desire to throw cold water on the noble lord's zeal, but because the despatches were not yet arrived, and they would be laid before the house in due time. The motion was withdrawn

By very late letters from New-York we understand that it is settled to return the tea, as at Philadelphia; and that the governor will not interfere. This completes the history of that unfortunate adventure; but it leaves Boston singled out as the place where the most violence has been offered to it. Your enemies here will not fail to take advantage of it, and Mr. Hutchinson's representations I presume will not soften the matter. They will shut their eyes to what is obvious, that his refusal to let it repass the fort compelled you to that extremity. Be prepared therefore to meet some particular stroke of revenge during this session of parliament; and instead of thinking to prevent it, contrive the means of frustrating its effect. I have already mentioned the alterations of your charter relative to the election of the council; but I am in hopes true patriotism is too prevalent and deep-rooted among you, to suffer them to find twelve men even upon the new establishment abandoned enough to betray their country.[6]

London, March 18, 1774

Dear Brother, The affairs of America are now become very serious; the minority are determined to put your spirit to the proof. Boston is their first object. On Monday the 14th, it was ordered in the house of commons that leave be given to bring in a bill, 'for the immediate removal of the officers concerned in the collection and management of his majesty's duties of customs from the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in North America; and to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading and shipping of goods, wares

and merchandize at the said town of Boston, or within the harbour thereof.’

If the colonies in general permit this to pass unnoticed, a precedent will be established for humbling them by degrees, until all opposition to arbitrary power is subdued. The manner, however, in which you should meet this violent act, should be well weighed. The proceedings of the colonies, in consequence of it, will be read and regarded as manifestos. Great care therefore should be taken to word them unexceptionably and plausibly. They should be prefaced with the strongest professions of respect and attachment to this country; of reluctance to enter into any dispute with her; of the readiness you have always shown and still wish to show, of contributing according to your ability and in a constitutional way to her support; and of your determination to undergo every extremity rather than submit to be enslaved. These things tell much in your favor with moderate men, and with Europe, to whose interposition America may yet owe her salvation, should the contest be serious and lasting. In short, as we are the weaker, it becomes us to be suaver in modo,[7] however we may be determined to act fortiter in re.[8] There is a persuasion here that America will see, without interposition, the ruin of Boston. It is of the last importance to the general cause, that your conduct should prove this opinion erroneous. If once it is perceived that you may be attacked and destroyed by piecemeal ... every part will in its turn feel the vengeance which it would not unite to repel, and a general slavery or ruin must ensue. The colonies should never forget Lord North’s Declaration in the house of commons, that he would not listen to the complaints of America until she was at his feet. The character of Lord North, and the consideration of what surprising things he has effected towards enslaving his own country, makes me, I own, tremble for ours. Plausible, deep and treacherous, like his master he has no passions to divert him, no pursuit of pleasure to withdraw him from the accursed design of deliberately destroying the liberties of his country. A prefect adept in the arts of corruption, and indefatigable in the application of them, he effects great ends by means almost magical, because they are unseen. In four years [9] he was overcome the most formidable opposition in this country, from which the Duke of Grafton fled with horror. At the same time he has effectually enslaved the East India Company, and made the vast revenue and territory of India in effect

a royal patronage. Flushed with these successes, he now attacks America; and certainly if we are not firm and united, he will triumph in the same manner over us. In my opinion a general resolution of the colonies to break off all commercial intercourse with this country, until they are secured in their liberties, is the only advisable and sure mode of defense. To execute such a resolution would be irksome at first, but you would be amply repaid, not only in saving your money, and becoming independent of the petty tyrants, the merchants, but in securing your general liberties[10]

The primary position of Arthur Lee in all of his letters is best represented in letter dated December 22, 1773:

Believe me sir, the harmony and concurrence of the colonies is of a thousand times more important in this dispute than the friendship or patronage of any great man in England. The heart of the king is hardened like that of Pharaoh against us. His nobles are so servile that they will not attempt any thing to which he is averse, unless necessity should compel both him and them to assume a virtue which they do not possess. That necessity must come from your general, firm, permanent opposition. To cultivate and preserve that, is therefore the first object of American policy[11]

The insights and the information that Arthur Lee was able to send back to the Continental Congress cannot be measured. Frequently what he learned was included in a letter and on board a ship for Philadelphia within twenty-four to forty-eight hours after he had secured it. The individuals he had access to ran from ships’ captains to merchants to men in coffee-shops to members of Parliament to printers to court officials. As a source of political, diplomatic and commercial information from London, for ten years Lee was second only to Benjamin Franklin.

[1] “The who[le] Affair was conducted with the greatest dispatch, Regularity & Management, so as to evidence that there were People of Sense & of more discernment than the Vulgar among the Actors.” Benjamin L. Carp, *Defiance of the Patriots* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2011), 132.

[2] At the time considered the best grammar school in England.

[3] Samuel Adams and Harry Alonzo Cushing, *The*

This Day in History

October 1, 1908

Henry Ford introduced the Model T, the first affordable automobile for the average American. This revolutionary car, known as the "Tin Lizzie," was priced at \$850 and could be assembled in just 93 minutes.

October 12, 1492

Christopher Columbus landed on an island in the Bahamas, marking the first time a European had reached the Americas. Columbus's arrival initiated centuries of European exploration and colonization of the New World.

October 13, 1792

The cornerstone of the White House was laid in Washington, D.C. Designed by James Hoban, the building became the official residence of the U.S. president and a symbol of the American government.

October 14, 1947

American test pilot Chuck Yeager became the first person to break the sound barrier in a Bell X-1 aircraft. This achievement was a milestone in aviation history, opening the door to supersonic flight.

October 18, 1867

United States formally took possession of Alaska from Russia in a ceremony in Sitka, Alaska. Initially ridiculed as "Seward's Folly," the purchase of Alaska for \$7.2 million proved to be a bargain when gold, oil, and other natural resources were discovered.

October 19, 1781

British General Lord Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, marking the effective end of the American Revolutionary War. The American and French forces had Cornwallis trapped, and his surrender paved the way for American independence. This victory led to the Treaty of Paris in 1783, formally recognizing the United States as an independent nation.

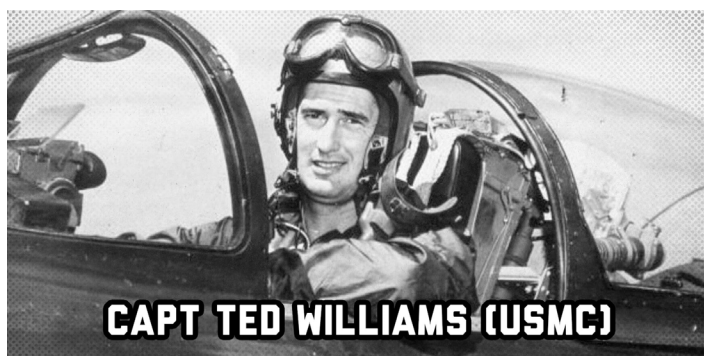
October 23, 1983

A suicide bomber attacked U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 241 American servicemen. The attack was one of the deadliest on U.S. military forces during peacetime.

October 31, 1517

Martin Luther posted his Ninety-Five Theses on the door of the Wittenberg Castle Church, challenging the practices of the Roman Catholic Church. The ripple effects of Luther's actions influenced the religious diversity seen in America today.

Profiles of Valor: Ted Williams



"Ted [was] a Marine fighter pilot. Ted was a gung-ho Marine."

Mark Alexander

I recently had the pleasure of profiling "A Great American Patriot and Sage," Yogi Berra, who paused his professional baseball career to serve in WWII. He was a Navy gunner's mate in the D-Day Normandy invasion and was wounded but declined any documentation for a Purple Heart because he didn't want his mother to receive notification of his injury.

At the time, I mentioned Ted Williams, the Splendid Splinter, who also interrupted his baseball career to become a Marine aviator during World War II ('43-'45), and again during the Korean War ('52-'53).

In 1945, he was a flight instructor at Naval Air Station Pensacola, where he had received his wings a year earlier. We have some personal insight into his time at NAS Pensacola because he trained both my dad and uncle in the venerable F4U Corsair. As I noted in my profile of famous Marine Aviator Pappy Boyington, who also flew Corsairs, the F4U was nicknamed "Ensign Coffin" and "Ensign Eliminator" because, though a superior fighter, it had some "challenging" flight characteristics.

Like my dad and uncle, Williams was awaiting orders to join the Pacific Fleet when World War II abruptly concluded.

Williams and his Naval trainees were preparing for Operation Downfall, the planned 1945-46 invasion of Japan to end the War. My dad recalled that he and his wingmen assumed most among them would perish during that invasion. In fact, the bold decision by Harry Truman to end the war with nuclear weapons at Hiroshima and Nagasaki saved their lives and those of an estimated 500,000 other Americans — and millions

- Continued on Page 10, Williams -

- From Page 9, Williams -

of Japanese military personnel and civilians.

According to my father, Williams was a “hard-ass” instructor! Today, along with Dad’s then-classified performance manuals for the F4U Corsair, we have military flight training logbooks signed by Ted Williams.

Williams was a native of San Diego, California, and named “Teddy” after former president Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt. His father was an Army veteran of the Philippine–American War, and his mother, May Venzor, was a Texan of Mexican heritage. She was a “soldier” in the Salvation Army and an evangelist.

At age eight, Ted’s uncle, Saul Venzor, a semi-professional baseball player, taught him how to pitch. He developed that skill into a profession, going on to play most of his 19-year Major League Baseball career with the Boston Red Sox — with the aforementioned interruptions in World War II and Korea. Williams was a 19-time All-Star, twice the recipient of the American League (AL) Most Valuable Player Award, six times the AL batting champion, and twice a Triple Crown winner. He concluded his career with a .344 batting average, 521 home runs, and a 1.116 on-base plus slugging percentage (second highest of all time).

But his service as a Marine Aviator, which few remember, meant most to him.

Williams was drafted in 1942, Class 1-A, though at that time, being the sole support for his mother after his father’s passing, he was reclassified Class 3-A. There was public disapproval of what seemed at the time to be his effort to dodge deployment. He lost his Quaker Oats sponsorship, though that year was the first of his Triple Crown wins. Soon thereafter, he sought to restore his Class 1-A certification, joined the Navy and was moved to the active duty rolls in 1943 as a 2ndLt Marine.

After his service as an instructor at NAS Pensacola, he was discharged and returned to the Red Sox in 1946.

However, he was again called up for active duty in 1952, and then-Capt Williams retrained in the Navy’s newest generation F-9 Panther jet. After eight weeks of refresher flight training and qualification flights, he was assigned to VMF-311, Marine Aircraft Group 33 (MAG-33), at K-3 airfield in Pohang, South Korea.

His squadron leader was a man whose name would later become recognizable globally as an astronaut, John Glenn. On February 20, 1962, in his Mercury

spacecraft, “Friendship 7,” he became the first American to orbit the Earth.

As Glenn recalled: “By luck of the draw, we went to Korea at the same time. We were in the same squadron there. What they did at that time, they teamed up a reservist with a regular to fly together most of the time just because the regular Marine pilots normally had more instrument flying experience and things like that. So Ted and I were scheduled together. Ted flew as my wingman on about half the missions he flew in Korea.”

On the first of Williams’s 39 combat missions in Korea in February 1953, he was part of a large attack flight against a tank and infantry training facility. It would prove his most dangerous. As Williams dove on the target, his Panther was hit by anti-aircraft fire, which disabled his hydraulic and electrical systems. He recalled: “I didn’t feel anything. I knew I was hit when the stick started shaking like mad in my hands. Then everything went out: my radio, my landing gear, everything. The red warning lights were on all over the plane.”

His plane was on fire, and because the F-9’s centrifugal flow engine would often blow the tail off the plane in an engine fire, the standard procedure was to eject. Glenn and others were yelling for Williams to get out, but he had no radio coms. At that point, Glenn and another Panther pilot, Larry Hawkins, joined on each side of Williams’s plane in order to guide him to the nearest friendly field. Hawkins said: “I moved up on Williams on his starboard wing. I wanted him to eject and save his life because his landing gear was not down. We kept talking by hand signals. He kept signaling he was getting lower and lower on fuel.”

According to Williams: “Why a wing didn’t go was just an act of God. The plane was still together and flying, but I knew something bad was happening. Hawkins saved my life; he got me back to the base.”

Williams “limped” his plane to the K-3 air base, where he crash-landed his flaming Panther at almost 180 knots. He recalled: “I hit flush and skidded up the runway, really fast, no dive brakes, no flaps, nothing to slow the plane. For more than a mile, I skidded, ripping and tearing up the runway, sparks flying. ... I always get mad when I’m scared, and I was praying and yelling at the same time. ... I stopped right at the end of the runway. The canopy wouldn’t open at first, then I hit the emergency ejector. ... Boy, I just dove out, and kind of somersaulted, and I took my helmet and slammed it

on the ground; I was so mad.”

Williams was back on another mission a day later against a target just south of Pyongyang. Later that year, he would be disqualified for flight status after a severe inner-ear infection.

Of Williams’s time in his squadron, Glenn said: “He didn’t shirk his duty at all. He got in there and dug 'em out like everybody else. He never mentioned baseball unless someone else brought it up. He was there to do a job. We all were. He was just one of the guys.”

Regarding his missions in Korea, Williams observed: “Everybody tries to make a hero out of me over the Korean thing. I was no hero. There were maybe 75 pilots in our two squadrons, and 99% of them did a better job than I did. But I liked flying. It was the second-best thing that ever happened to me. If I hadn’t had baseball to come back to, I might have gone on as a Marine pilot.”

He returned to baseball and won batting titles in 1957 and 1958, finished in the AL MVP Top 10 in five of the seven seasons, and was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1966. In a later Hall of Fame interview, Williams said: “I know how lucky I’ve been in life, more than anybody will ever know. I’ve lived a kind of precarious lifestyle, precarious in sports, flying, and baseball. I worked hard [at flying]. I wasn’t prepared to go into it. Then I had to work as hard as hell to try to keep going, to try and keep up. I think that’s as great an accomplishment as any in my life.”

After his retirement as a player, he held training and management roles with the Red Sox and later with the Washington Senators/Texas Rangers. He became an avid fly and deep-sea fisherman and hunter. He was politically active, and one biographer noted he was “to the right of Attila the Hun,” while another declared him “ultraconservative in the tradition of Barry Goldwater and John Wayne.” Well, after all, he was a combat-seasoned Marine, not a member of the pansy class of biographers who write about them.

Ted Williams died in July 2002 at age 83. Glenn said: “Much as I appreciate baseball, Ted to me will always be a Marine fighter pilot. He did a great job as a pilot. Ted was a gung-ho Marine.”

Ted Williams: Your example of valor — an American Patriot devoted to Liberty for all — is eternal. “Greater love has no one than this, to lay down one’s life for his friends.” (John 15:13)

- From Page 8, Arthur -

Writings of Samuel Adams (Salt Lake City, UT: Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, 2000), Volumes 1, 2 and 3. Arthur Lee was encouraged to befriend Adams by Stephen Sayre, a friend. He wrote to Adams on January 10, 1770 and introduced himself. After conveying his respect for Adams’ steadfastness and commitment to liberty, he hoped that Adams would consider being his information source on what was transpiring in Boston:

I observe that those who write in the public papers here against your town, are furnished with very speedy and accurate intelligence on all political affairs with you, which they communicate in such portions and manner as may best prejudice the public and promote their purposes. I have often lamented the want of authentic information to refute them, where from the general complexion of their story I conjectured it was fraudulent and false. It will not, however do to hazard one’s conjecture on this ground, because being once wrong would fix mistrust on every future attempt. I shall therefore be always obliged to you for such intelligence as will enable me to detect their falsehoods, and defend the province and the town from their unjust aspersions. [Richard Henry Lee, *Life of Arthur Lee*, LL. D. (Boston: Wells and Lilly, 1829), 1:250-51]

[4] The petition from the Massachusetts House of Representatives for the removal of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson and Lt. Gov. Thomas Oliver.

[5] The Secretary-of-State for the Colonies was William Legge, the Earl of Dartmouth.

[6] Richard Henry Lee, Arthur Lee, LL. D. (Boston: Wells and Lilly, 1829), 1:240-42.

[7] “Pleasantly in manner.”

[8] “Powerfully in deed.”

[9] Lord North became the Prime Minister of England on January 28, 1770.

[10] Lee, *Life of Arthur Lee*, 1:207-09.

[11] Arthur Lee to Samuel Adams, December 22, 1773, *ibid.*, 1:239.

<https://allthingsliberty.com/2025/10/arthur-lees-warning/>

Awards and Events

On Sunday, October 12, 2025, the Ozark Mountain Chapter participated in the DAR's Rachel Donelson Chapter honoring Patriot James Barham. The ceremony was attended by 200 or more people, one of the largest gatherings for such an event in recent time. Many descendants made the trip from as far away as Oregon, California, and Arizona. They also came from Michigan, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

The ceremony included comments from Greene County Commission's Rusty MacLachlan, SAR members Glenn Gohr, and State Senator Curtis Trent. James Osbourn, Past MOSSAR President, PAST SCD VPG, and current Librarian General, also brought greetings. Ash Grove's school choir sang several songs, and a



James Barham's grave is at GPS 37.302516, -93.488642, at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, 5584 N Farm Rd 75, Willard, MO.

local young teen Adelaide Cimino recited The American Flag", itself having historic origin to 1861.

James Barham certainly had an interesting life, which spanned from May 18, 1764, to January 8, 1865. He served the Virginia Militia and was present at the Battle of Yorktown. He and his first wife, Prudence Freeman, had six children. With his second wife, Elizabeth Houston, another three were born. The

families lived in Logan County, Kentucky, and while a resident in Trugg

County, KY, he was granted a pension. He then lived in Tennessee for a short while and, in 1846,

moved to Missouri to be near family. He obtained a bounty land warrant in 1855 in Greene County. The grave marker pictured was a government stone obtained in about 1911 and was dedicated on Sunday, October 15, 1911. Following the unveiling, musketeers Perkins and Higgerson fired a triple volley as flowers were set at the grave, and taps were played to conclude the ceremony and lead into the benediction. It was truly a glorious moment to honor James Barham, a **PATRIOT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**



Awards and Events



L-R: Charles McMillan, Steve Perkins, Ken Lawrence, Joe Walker, Jeff Hicks, Librarian General James Osbourn, Don Higgeson, Royal Walker (brand new member), Eli Harris (Royal's great-grandson).



Senator Trent



Higgeson & Perkins burning powder



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

Awards and Events

On Saturday, September 20, 2025, Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR Compatriot Joe Walker participated in the 36th Annual Applefest Celebration in Marionville, Missouri. He entered a float in the Applefest parade and won 1st Place for Best Representation of an Organization.

Walker and his father decorated a trailer with 12 different flags and included signage under each one with its name and year of adoption. Joe's father drove the old family tow truck while Walker and his wife Amy, wearing period clothing, handed out small American flags to spectators along the parade route with the help of their granddaughter Emersyn and family friend, and pending SAR member, Rodney Grewe.



There may be a family group with more members, but this might be the largest to be approved under one Family Group application. The sponsor is Compatriot Joe Walker, who joined the SAR in 2024. He set out and accomplished getting many of his cousins, uncles, and his father to join the SAR, all under one group. They were approved on September 12. Eleven total, however, two were unable to travel the distance for the induction ceremony held during the chapter meeting on October 18. We affectionately identify them as the Walker Regiment. The complete list of the Regiment in the order of their national numbers are: Royal Walker, Michael Walker, Mark Walker, Patrick Walker, Andrew Walker, Randall Walker, Bruce Bacher, Bryan Bacher, David Bacher, Eric Bacher, and Kenneth Thomas.



In addition, another father/son group of Joe and Jeff Stokes were also inducted that same date. More new members are scheduled for induction at the annual Veterans' Recognition Lunch on November 15.

Last Honor Flight for 2025 from Springfield/ Branson Airport

Charles McMillan and Steven Perkins attended the last Honor Flight of the year, and had the honor of meeting the Southwest Missouri Nurses, the Forsyth JROTC, and the pom pom girls from Willard High School (their first time to attend an Honor Flight), and Patsy Jones, a returning Veteran. Patsy was a Woman Marine in 1952 during the Korean War. She is 91 years young.



President Fisk presenting Compatriot Joe Walker with a War Service Medal and Certificate.



Awards and Events

Camp Arrowhead Flag Retirement

Gary Gift, Keith Jones, and Charles McMillan were honored to initiate an American flag retirement at Camp Arrowhead, BSA, in Marshfield on the 25th of October.

For many of these young people, it was their first time to experience seeing the cutting off of the 13 stripes and the field of stars, and retired by burning. This time, we had to simulate the burning by placing each piece of fabric in a box, and Gary Gift burned it later. Due to the weather, the event was held inside. Nonetheless, it was very meaningful and solemn.



Scouts holding strips of the American Flag before being burned.



Compatriot Gary Gift presenting Certificates to Camp Arrowhead.



Upcoming Events



Thursday, November 6 at 6:30 PM, the Chapter Development Committee is meeting at Steve's home. All members are welcome to attend. If you need directions, contact Steve.



Monday, November 10 at 6:30 P.M. the Color Guard will introduce the program at MSU, participate in the filmed Q & A sessions and work with the participating Scouts to earn the American Heritage Merit Badge. The event is being held at Glass Hall, Room 486 MSU, 921 S John Q Hammons Pkwy, Springfield, MO 65807.



Tuesday, November 11 at 10:00 A.M., members of the Color Guard will be in the Branson Veteran's Day Parade. The parade is on Branson Landing Blvd., so if you want to watch the parade, arrive early so get a good parking spot.



Tuesday, November 11 at 11:00 A.M., members will be having their annual OTC Veteran's Recognition. All are welcome to attend and the location is: 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield.



Saturday, November 15 at 11:00 A.M., the chapter is having our annual Veteran's Luncheon at the Knights of Columbus, located at 2340 Grand St., Springfield. If you have not sent in your money to attend, please do so as soon as possible.



Monday, December 1 at 12:00 P.M., the Color Guard will present Colors at a Distinguished Citizen Award Ceremony with the Boy Scouts. The event is being held at: Barley House at Moon Crossing, 3060 N. Kenwood, Springfield.



An Invitation for Scouts to Participate in an OPT Community Engagement Initiative:

The American Ideal: A Gen Z Perspective

EVENT DETAILS

Monday, November 10, 2025 at 7:00pm

Glass Hall Room 486, MSU Campus

Open to all Scouts and students grades 6–12

WHY PARTICIPATE?

- Fulfill merit badge requirements through a unique community-based learning experience.
- Gain exposure to media storytelling and civic engagement opportunities.
- Contribute your voice to a regional PBS project celebrating America's founding principles.
- Join a network of peers and mentors exploring the question: *Who are we as a nation?*
- Upon completion, Scouts will receive their **American Heritage Merit Badge** and may have their creative work featured by Ozarks Public Television.



Explore Liberty, Freedom, and Democracy with Ozarks Public Television



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A FILM BY

KEN BURNS, SARAH BOTSTEIN & DAVID SCHMIDT



PBS



OZARKS
public television

Ozarks Public Television invites Scouts across the region to take part in a creative civic engagement project inspired by Ken Burns' new PBS documentary, "The American Revolution" premiering November 16, 2025. This community initiative gives middle and high school Scouts the opportunity to explore the enduring ideals of liberty, freedom, and democracy, while completing key requirements for the American Heritage Merit Badge through interactive learning, creative storytelling, and public recognition.

Join OPT for the Kickoff Event!

Ozarks Public Television invites Scouts, troop leaders, and families to attend a special Kickoff Rally for The American Revolution on **Monday, November 10 at 7:00 p.m.** in Glass Hall on the Missouri State University campus. The event will feature preview clips from Ken Burns' new PBS documentary, along with engaging discussions led by local historians and educators about how the ideals of liberty, freedom, and democracy continue to shape our nation today.

Refreshments will be provided, and the event will be recorded and posted to OPT's website for those unable to attend in person, ensuring every Scout has the opportunity to participate. This gathering marks the official launch of OPT's initiative, which will run through July 2026, giving Scouts ample time to complete activities, earn their American Heritage Merit Badge, and contribute their voices to this community-wide exploration of America's founding ideals.

How It Works

Scouts will:

- Watch Ken Burns' The American Revolution and/or explore related materials on PBS LearningMedia.
- Participate in OPT's local American Revolution Rally, featuring community leaders, historians, and veterans discussing how America's founding ideals continue to shape our nation.
- Create a short video reflection or digital story that answers one essential question: **What does liberty, freedom, or democracy mean to me today?**
- Share their work with Ozarks Public Television to be showcased on OPTV.ORG.

Participation in this initiative satisfies multiple American Heritage Merit Badge requirements, including:

- Reading and interpreting the Declaration of Independence in personal terms.
- Comparing the contributions of historical figures and community leaders.
- Exploring how local history connects to national ideals.
- Taking part in a program about an event or person in American history.
- Watching a historically based documentary and evaluating its accuracy.



American Heritage Merit Badge requirements:

<https://www.scouting.org/merit-badges/american-heritage/>