The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter

June 2025 Volume 45 Issue 6

www.ozarkmountainsar.com https://america250sar.org

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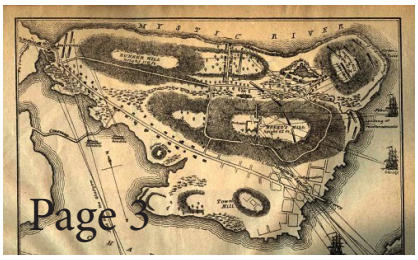

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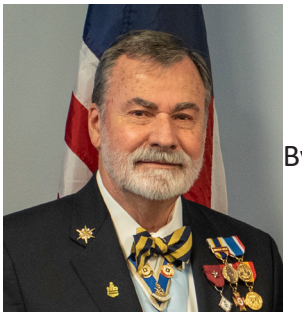
MEMBERS

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's presenting Colors at the Marlin Cemetery Grave Marking.

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



The President's Message

By President J. Howard Fisk

Good evening Compatriots,

We are just coming out of one of the busiest times of the year for our chapter and our outstanding Color Guard. This week we are going to Branson for a an event on July 3rd; we also want to invite everyone to my residence on July 4th at 10 AM to enjoy a neighborhood Independence Day Parade. It's small, 500 to 600 people, and is just a walk around a few blocks with food and drinks at the end. Enjoy your summer.

1535 East Meadowmere / park on Delaware Street.

Howard

Birthday's

Keith Jones	6-3
Dale Moore	6-4
David Carmichael	6-8
George Swales	6-8
Steven Perkins	6-10
Harold Finch	6-18
Richard Phillips	6-20
Alexander Primm	6-21
James Gift	6-23
Ronald Brown	6-24
Jackie Robinson	6-24
John Wade	6-24
Kenneth Lawrence	6-30

The members of the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR enjoy participating in our many programs that serve our community, although each program has a cost associated with it that is currently being subsidised. We are a 501(c)(3) Charitable Tax Exempt organization and any donations that you make in addition to dues will be considered a charitable tax donation.

These are some of our chapter programs and their approximate costs:

Medals and Awards $800.00

Flag Awards and Certificates $400.00

Public Service Awards $200.00

Eagle Scout Award $250.00

JROTC/ROTC Awards $350.00

CAR Award $200.00

Teacher of the Year Award $250.00

Youth Brochure Awardees $300.00

Youth Poster Awardees $300.00

Knight Essay Award $250.00

Rumbaugh Oration Award $250.00

We also are going to help fund a permanent Interstate Highway 44 road signs honoring General Nathaneal Greene as Greene County's Patriot for over $2,000.00.

And providing the Greene County Courthouse with a plaque permanently displaying the names of all known Revolutionary War Patriots who resided in Greene County at a cost of over $2,000.00.

Many of us are already helping our programs fund and we invite you to join us by sending any amount that you are comfortable with. We would appreciate all to consider donating and sponsoring in any amounts (small or large) to help fund our programs. Let us know if you want your donation to be anonymous and if you want it to support a particular program.

J. Howard Fisk, President

Minuteman

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

June 21, 2025
9:32 A.M. to 10:34 A.M.
Concourse, Information Commons West
Ozark Technical Community College
Minutes recorded by Don King, Secretary

25 Members and 5 Guests were present

The meeting was called to order by President Fisk

President Fisk led in the Pledge of Allegiance

President Fisk led in the Pledge to the SAR

President Fisk led in the American Creed

Invocation given by Dan Philbrick

A presentation on the "Foundingest Father of them all, George Washington, was given by Joe Walker

The Registrar's report was given by Steve Perkins, who stated that he would conduct an induction in absentia before reporting, as the inductees, Samuel Levitt, his son Flavian Levitt, and Samuel's grandson Jacob Levitt, are currently living in Germany.

Charles Ivey was inducted into membership.

The Secretary's Report, given by Don King, referred to the minutes posted in the newsletter and asked that they be approved. A motion was made and seconded; it passed unanimously.

Treasurer's report given by Ben Edmonson:

Period 5/18/2025 to 6/20/2025

Beginning Balance	$5454.91
Revenue for the month:	
4100 Dues	$0.00
4200 Chapter Events	$0.00
4300 New Applications	$0.00
4400 General Fund Donations	$0.00
4500 CFO Transfer Income	$0.00
Expenses for the Month	$0.00
Net Income (loss)	

Total Income: $0.00 Total Expenses $0.00 Net Income(loss) $0.00

Ending Balance	$5454.91

CFO Balance
$10,460.35

Total Funds
$15,915.26

A motion was made and seconded; it passed unanimously

Auditor report given by John McAleer

Having examined the January 1 through March 31, 2025, OMSAR financial records provided to me by Treasurer Ben Edmondson. The records consist of a check register, Arvest Central Bank of Missouri, and a CFO bank statement, photocopies of support for deposits and disbursements, and the OMCSAR Treasury Reports. In my opinion, based on the documents provided to me. The Treasury reports from January 1 through March 31, 2025, fairly reflect the financial position of the Ozark Mountain Chapter Sons of the American Revolution.

The report was accepted unanimously

A recommendation was made that the chapter send out a letter to all members asking if interested in donating to the chapter a sum earmarked to an item or items from a list provided with an approximation of the cost of the item with the caveat that if the donation is not used it would go to the general fund to fund the others on the list. A motion was made and seconded

Steve Perkins concluded with the Registrar's report:

Currently, 35 applicants have either submitted to the state or national or are in various stages of research or review. Some are awaiting return with signatures and fees

On the membership statistics:

122 Total Membership:

112 Regulars,

6 Junior,

4 Dual Members

Motion made and seconded for the meeting to adjourn

Benediction given by Chaplain Philbrick

SAR Recessional led by President Fisk

The Battle of Bunker Hill

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

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

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

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

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

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

Come dawn, a sentry on the British ship HMS Lively spotted the fortification, which was 160 feet long and 30 feet high, atop the hill, and the ships began firing at it. The British commanders immediately began to plan a two-pronged assault to capture the fortification, in which the British would divide into two groups: one force would demonstrate against Breed's hill, and the other would sweep around behind the rebels in a flanking move. Two thousand troops landed on the Peninsula and began marching toward Breed's Hill.

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

The British regrouped and assaulted the Patriot lines again. The Americans held again, however, they were already low on ammunition and now they were almost out. The British commanders requested reinforcements for a third and final assault. British gunboats moved in to provide support for the assault. Four hundred British marines were rowed to the peninsula, and Patriot reinforcements arrived.

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

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

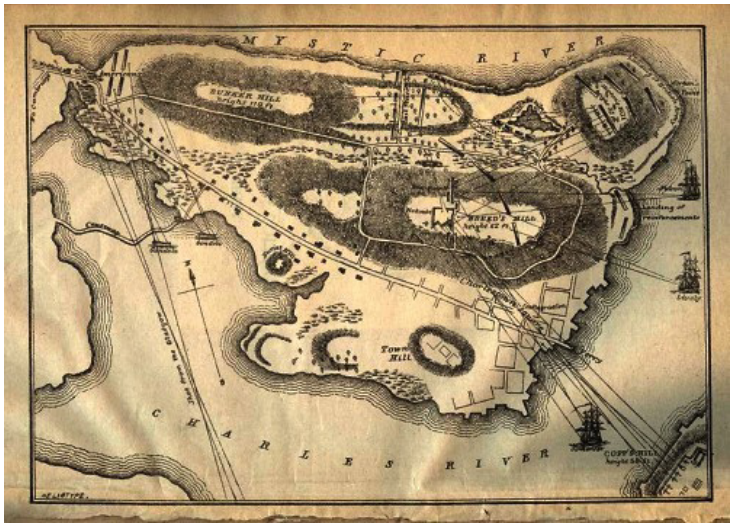
After the battle, one British officer was quoted as saying. "We have ... learned one melancholy truth, which is, that the Americans if they were equally well commanded, are full as good soldiers as ours."

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

The British commanders realized that they could not afford another costly victory. The British

- Continued on Page 4, Bunker Hill -

- From Page 3, Bunker Hill -



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

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

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

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

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

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

The United States Army's New Exhibit Highlighting the Revolutionary War Soldier Experience

by Adam E. Zielinski

"He is one of those who fought in the Revolutionary War for that Independence which the people of this Country now enjoy. That whilst his country had need of his services . . . he did not remain at home 'idle in his cabin,' but went wherever his country call[ed], & his General dared to lead." The words of Private William Woods of South Carolina speak directly to his quest for receiving a pension. Seeking relief from poverty in elder years, his story is just one of dozens found in the new exhibit, "CALL TO ARMS: The Soldier & the Revolutionary War," the National Museum of the United States Army's celebration of the army's

250th birthday this upcoming June 2025.

Details of a powder horn belonging to soldier Daniel Johnson in 1775.

The first exhibition of its kind to showcase the Continental Army at its inception, this ambitious exhibit centers enlisted soldiers in the overall scope of the Revolution, with a focus on artifacts that are both original and rare to tell their stories. The 5,000 square foot space has been developed to provide engagement at every corner; from the first shots of Lexington and Concord through the perils of the Southern Theater, the Army is presenting the Revolutionary War in a way that has never been seen before.

Located at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, the National Museum of the United States Army opened in November 2020 at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic. It remains a hidden gem of combat history for America's wars, offering visitors both physical and immersive experiences going back to America's founding. While the museum draws many veterans and their families, along with active duty soldiers, it continues to welcome the general public in an effort to show and tell the Army's history to American citizens. Chief Curator Paul Morando knew the museum could elaborate on the main gallery's Revolutionary War pieces. His first goal was to ensure this special exhibit brought visitors as close as possible to the soldiers of the Revolution.

With help from many of the nation's leading museums and historical societies, as well as the graciousness of several private collectors, the Army has enhanced its own collection to create a significant presentation to the public. One of the exhibit's crucial goals is presenting artifacts linked to individual soldiers. Of the 280 artifacts on display, 250 have such provenance. From original muskets, rifles and swords, to cocked hats, flags and personal effects, visitors will be treated to a full spectrum of items, some of which are on display for the very first time. Highlights include a cap worn by a soldier killed at Long Island, an original Ferguson breech-loading rifle, a sword thought to be the one surrendered by Lt. Gen. John Burgoyne at Saratoga, and a ten-inch French mortar used at the Siege of Yorktown. Through items associated with big names, such as Generals Washington, Greene and Morgan, visitors will learn about the soldiers who fought under their commands, and the triumphs and hardships that ultimately secured American independence.

A special treat is that the museum has partnered with international institutions to include artifacts from around the world. These include an original 1773 British redcoat, a 1776 French infantry coat, and artifacts associated with the many German regiments collectively known as Hessians. In addition, while the exhibit does not seek to tell the whole story of the war, it does provide visitors with a sprawling variety of items that touch on American Loyalists, prisoners of war, civilian interactions, and veterans seeking compensation in the nineteenth century.

Artifacts centering on the many soldier stories are not the only means of visitor engagement. The museum has partnered with several design firms to bring to life two interactive, 3-D topographical maps that will both show and tell visitors the Battle of Bunker Hill and the Siege of Yorktown. The exhibit also features two interactive, touch-screen kiosks that break down

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Northern and Southern theaters by battle. The heart and soul of the kiosks emerge when visitors discover personal accounts and testimonies from the soldiers themselves. Snippets reveal motivations for service,

for decisions made under fire, and reflection on what sacrifices soldiers of the Revolution ultimately endured.

Pvt. Cato Varnum (Vernon) is one of seven life-sized cast figures representing individuals who fought with the Continental Army.

The exhibit also features seven life-sized cast figures depicting real individuals who fought in the Revolutionary War on the side of American independence. These include Private Sylvanus Wood, who captured the first British prisoner at Concord, and Anna Maria Lane, a camp follower and soldier's wife who earned a pension from the state of Virginia for fighting alongside her husband. Other featured individuals, such as Stockbridge Indian Daniel Nimham, open avenues for visitors to learn who was fighting alongside the Continental Army, and their motivations for doing so. Look no further than Private Cato Vernon, an African American soldier with the 1st Rhode Island Regiment. Vernon, standing with fixed bayonet in the center of the exhibit, earned his freedom from chattel slavery by enlisting in the Army.

Of the many celebrations being planned for America's 250th anniversary in 2026, the US Army has once again taken the lead by being the front line of America's founding. Never before has such an exhibit taken on the responsibility of giving voice to so many who sacrificed all for America's birthright.

Come for the Washingtons. The Lafayettes. The Hamiltons. And discover the soldiers who fought for them to win American independence. This special exhibit opens to the general public Saturday, June 7, 2025 and will run consecutively through June 2027.

For more information, please visit www.thenmusa.org/.

https://allthingsliberty.com/2025/05/the-united-states-armys-new-exhibit-highlighting-the-revolutionary-war-soldier-experience/

Profiles of Valor: Farewell Col Bud Anderson (USAF)

Blue skies and tailwinds to the last member of the World War II Triple Ace Club.

Mark Alexander

The nose art "Old Crow" on iconic P-51 Mustangs flying at air shows today is immediately recognizable by aviation enthusiasts and historians as the name then-Capt Clarence "Bud" Anderson gave to all the planes he flew during his 30-year military career. In the European Theater during World War II, that would include his P-39 with the 363rd Fighter Squadron, three P-51Bs for combat tours with the 357th Fighter Group, and his 357th Fighter Group P-51D. In Vietnam, Bud flew combat missions in his "Old Crow II" F-105D as commander of the 355th TFW at Takhli Royal Thai AFB, Thailand.

Bud was a farm boy raised in New Castle, California, by teetotaling parents, so in some circles, he said "Old Crow" referenced "the smartest bird in the sky," but all who knew him understood it was the brand of the cheapest Kentucky straight bourbon whiskey available at the time, his favorite.

When Bud was seven, his father arranged his first ride — it was in an open-cockpit Stearman PT-17 biplane. He was hooked. He learned to fly in 1941, his first year in college. But prompted by the attack on Pearl Harbor, in January 1942, he enlisted with the U.S. Army Air Forces, earning his wings in September.

Ahead of D-Day, he deployed to Europe, where he would serve two tours, primarily escorting and defending heavy bombers against the Nazi Luftwaffe. He flew his first mission in February of '44 and earned his first confirmed kill on March 8, a Messerschmitt Bf 109 that was attacking an ailing B-17 Flying Fortress. He recalled: "We were heading home, three or four guys, with [1st Lt. John England] along with us. We saw a Boeing B-17 below us, smoking, so we were headed over there when three Messerschmitt 109s came up. They didn't even see us. We cut them off at the pass, and I saw one and said, 'This one's mine.' I wanted one bad."

As the two engaged in concentric circles, Bud says: "It's hard to get a shot in at 90 degrees. I was pulling a lot of Gs. I fired blind, and when he next came in view, black smoke was coming out — I got him in the coolant system. He went up and bailed out." Bud's wingman declared: "Best shooting I've ever seen in my life! He hit that son of a b***h out there at over 40 degrees!"

His second Bf 109 kill was a month later, along with a Heinkel He 111 heavy bomber. His fifth shoot-down was another Bf 109 over Frankfurt on May 12, making Bud an Ace. In the next two weeks, he took down three more enemy aircraft and, in June, shot down three Focke-Wulf Fw 190s, confirming him as a Double Ace. He scored his 12th kill in July and then took some much-needed R&R. Returning to the 357th in November, over the next 45 days, he shot down four more Fw 190s, becoming a Triple Ace plus one.

Notably, he became close friends with renowned fighter and test pilot Chuck Yeager, who also flew P-51s with the 357th. As he and Chuck were joy-flying over Switzerland in January 1945, he lamented missing out on a big day in the sky: "When I learned that while we were joyriding over the Alps, the rest of the 357th had scored a one-day record of 56.5 shoot-downs, I got sick!"

Yeager would write later, "On the ground, he was the nicest person you'd ever know, but in the sky, those damned Germans must've thought they were up against Frankenstein or the Wolfman; [Bud] would hammer them into the ground, dive with them into the damned grave, if necessary, to destroy them." He added, "Bud was the best fighter pilot I've ever seen."

Bud flew a total of 116 combat missions totaling 480 hours without ever taking a hit. But of the 28 pilots who deployed with him in Europe, half were either killed or became POWs by the end of the war. He lamented: "You come home and there's an empty bunk over there at night. Each guy had to figure out how to cope with that. Some guys just could pull the shade down and ignore it. Some people would not make friends — close friends — because of it."

He was promoted to Major at the end of his second tour, and the 357th FG was credited with 609 enemy aircraft kills, producing 42 Aces — more than any other fighter group, with Bud Anderson leading the pack. Bud talks about his combat missions here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9nl_vUtgpyA

For the record, 1,283 American pilots became fighter Aces during World War II. That would include famed Medal of Honor recipient Marine Maj Joe Foss. He matched the 26 kill record held by America's top World War I ace, Eddie Rickenbacker, who was an inspiration for Bud Anderson. Foss became America's first "ace-of-aces" in World War II.

After World War II, Bud married his sweetheart Eleanor Cosby, and they were together for 70 years until her death in 2015.

He served with many Air Force commands, including command of an F-86 squadron during the Korean War, concluding his combat tour in Vietnam commanding the 355th TFW. He retired in 1972 as a Colonel and logged more than 7,500 hours in more than 100 types of aircraft over the course of his career. He then had a second career as a manager with the McDonnell Aircraft Company's Flight Test Facility at Edwards AFB until 1998.

Among his military decorations are the Legion of Merit (2), Distinguished Flying Cross (5), Bronze Star Medal, and Air Medal (16). His first Distinguished Flying Cross citation notes: "For extraordinary achievement and heroism in aerial combat and the destruction of three enemy airplanes over enemy occupied Continental Europe. The skillful and zealous manner in which Captain Anderson has sought out the enemy and destroyed him, his devotion to

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duty and courage under all conditions serve as an inspiration to his fellow flyers. His actions on all these occasions reflect the highest credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States."

In 2022, on his 100th birthday, Bud Anderson was promoted to the honorary rank of Brigadier General by Air Force Chief of Staff Gen Charles Brown.

This week, Bud took off for the last time, after 102 years of life. He is remembered fondly by all who knew him for his infectious enthusiasm, determination, and optimism.

An inscribed copy of his 1990 memoir, To Fly and Fight: Memoirs of a Triple Ace, sits next to me as a source for this tribute. When contemplating the heroic service of such men, it is always a blessing to have an abundance of their own words.

Bud Anderson: Your example of valor — a humble American Patriot defending Liberty for all above and beyond the call of duty, and in disregard for the peril to your own life — is eternal. Blue skies and tailwinds, sir, ceiling and visibility unlimited! We are humbled by your service, and lifting up your family in prayer.

This upcoming Memorial Day, as Ronald Reagan noted in a Memorial Day address four decades ago, "Let us pledge that their lives, their sacrifices, their valor shall be justified and remembered for as long as God gives life to this nation."

"Greater love has no one than this, to lay down one's life for his friends." (John 15:13)

Semper Vigilans Fortis Paratus et Fidelis

Pro Deo et Libertate — 1776

https://patriotpost.us/alexander/107085?mailing_id=8361&subscription_uuid=b6666ccb-7d37-4607-b40f-88d0603e9482&utm_medium=email&utm_source=pp.email.8361&utm_campaign=snapshot&utm_content=body

William Means, Revolutionary War Ancestor of John Charles

National Number: 201933
State Number: 3346

William Means was born May 3, 1763 in Staunton, Virginia. He was the son of William Means and Nancy Simonton. He married first, Nancy McElroy from whom I am descended. Most of his Revolutionary War experience was listed in pension application files at the courthouse in Edgar County, Illinois. Around the first of January, 1780, William entered the "state service" as a volunteer private, placed under the command of Captain Robert Faris. He served as a baggage guard at the Battle of Cowpens on January 17, 1781, where Brigadier General Daniel Morgan defeated British forces under Sir Banastre Tarleton as part of the campaign in the Carolinas. Sometime later, he was placed under the command of James Crawford, Captain in Col. William Fair's regiment where, according to his pension application files, served in "scouting and ranging" about to prevent Tory depredations for his full term of two months. He was then placed under the command of James Crawford and marched to the village of Orangeburg on the Edison River in South Carolina and again engaged in what was called "scouting and ranging" in his pension application files. He again entered the State service on the last of September or the first of October 1781 as a volunteer private attached to Andrew Pickens brigade and was marched to several Indian towns to cut off and destroy the Indians. The Indians surrendered up seven white men three of whom were hanged by General Pickens and the rest turned over to General Clark of Georgia. William continued to reside in South Carolina for 12 or 15 years after the war ended and then moved to Adams County, Ohio, where he resided for about 23 years until he moved to Edgar County, Illinois--his final place of residence where he farmed for a living. After the death of his first wife, he married Susan Seal Chenoweth whose name appears in his pension application in Edgar County. William died Jun 11, 1848 in Edgar County, Illinois.

Fundraiser Opportunity

We as members of the Ozark Mountain Chapter of the SAR truly enjoy participating in our many chapter programs.

However – they all have some costs.

We presently have just over 120 members in the Ozark Mountain Chapter.

We have multiple chapter regular expenses—projects and events, dinners and Luncheons, officer supplies and postages.

We have working revenue of about $5000 dollars and spend about the same.

We are a 501(c)(3) Charitable Tax Exempt organization and any donations to our chapter outside of our dues can be considered a charitable tax donation.

To offset the costs of some of these services, events, and projects, we are looking for individuals who might be interested in donating to any of our Youth and Service Programs understanding that if these charitable donations are not used during this year that they can be transferred to our general fund to be used for our other programs.

These are some of our chapter programs and their approximate costs:

Medals and Awards	$800
Flag Awards and Certificates	$400
Public Service Awards	$200
Eagle Scout Award	$250
JROTC/ROTC Awards	$350
CAR Award	$50
Teacher of the Year Award	$250
Youth Brochure Awardees	$300
Youth Poster Awardees	$300
Knight Essay Award	$250
Rumbaugh Oration Award	$250

We also are going to help funding a permanent Interstate Highway 44 road signs declaring Revolutionary War General Nathaneal Greene as Greene County's Patriot for over $2000 dollars

And providing the Greene County Courthouse with a Plaque permanently displaying the names of all known Revolutionary War Patriots who resided in Greene County at a cost of over $2000 dollars.

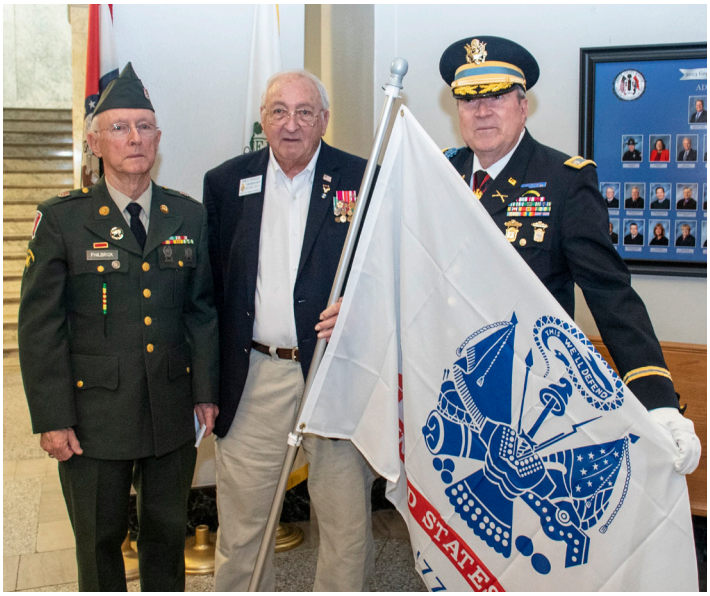
We would appreciate all to consider donating and sponsoring in any amounts (small or large) to help fund our programs

Important Dates in History

June 1 1774: Intolerable Acts
June 2, 1774: Quartering Act, one of the "Intolerable Acts"
June 6, 1781: Americans retake Augusta, GA
June 7, 1776: Lee Resolution
June 8, 1776: Revolutionaries fail to take Three Rivers, Quebec
June 9, 1772: The Gaspee Affair
June 12, 1776: The Virginia Declaration of Rights
June 14, 1775: U.S. Army created
June 14, 1777: Flag Resolution
June 15, 1775: George Washington named Commander-in-Chief
June 17, 1775: Battle of Bunker Hill
June 18, 1778: British abandon Philadelphia, Continental Army marches out of Valley Forge
June 19, 1778: Washington's army leaves Valley Forge
June 20, 1780: Patriots rout Tories at Ramseur's Mill, NC
June 20, 1779: Stono River, SC, Major General Lincoln inflicts extensive British casualties in indecisive battle
June 21, 1779: Spain declares war on Great Britain
June 21, 1788: U.S. Constitution adopted, when New Hampshire ratifies it
June 22, 1774: Quebec Act, one of the "Intolerable Acts"
June 28, 1778: The Battle of Monmouth Court House ends in a draw
June 28, 1776: Sullivan's Island, SC, failed British naval attack
June 28, 1776: American forces decisively defeat the British Navy at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina
June 29, 1767: Townshend Revenue Act
June 29, 1776: The First Virginia Constitution

Awards and Events

June 13, 2025 - Flag Day Ceremony
In collaboration with the Commissioners of Greene County, the Ozark Mountain Chapter presented a flag history of battle flags from the American Revolution, and the War of 1812. This annual event is greatly appreciated by the Commissioners, the three of whom join in the ceremony, as does the Greene County chorale. They sang the National anthem at the opening of the ceremony, and then three other patriotic songs during the course of the ceremony. OMC members stepped forward with the flag corresponding to the history orated by George Swales. The ceremony was concluded with the tolling of the bell 14 times. The flag procession was drummed in by Charles McMillan. OMC members include Joe Walker, Steve Perkins, Ken Lawrence, Dan McMurray, Rod Grewe (prospective) Don Higgerson, Norm Knowlton, Gary Gift, Dan Philbrick, and George Swales. Photos by OMC member Dan Piedlow.



Retired members of the United States Army.

Whereas, June 14th, 2025 is the 109th anniversary of National Flag Day, in action taken by John Hancock in the 2nd Continental Congress, in the Flag Act of June 14, 1777, making the 13 red and white striped flag with 13 stars representing our first states on a field of blue, and

Whereas, Our patriot ancestors risked their lives and fortunes to form a new more perfect nation, based on the Jeffersonian ideal of equality led by a democratically ruled government and a free and open system of education to train citizen leaders, and

Whereas, The Flag Act of 1794, signed into law by President George Washington changed the design of the flag to accommodate the admission into the Union of Vermont and Kentucky giving the flag fifteen stripes as well as fifteen stars. This would be the flag that came to be known as the "Star Spangled Banner" during the war of 1812, and

Whereas, The Flag Act of 1818 was enacted by Congress to provide for the modern rule of having thirteen stripes to represent the original thirteen colonies and having the number of stars match the number of states. It also provided that subsequent changes in the number of stars be made on July 4, Independence Day the year following admission, and

Whereas, The great national conflict of the Civil War, found Union officers determined to maintain the union of our great Nation joined together for the preservation of peace, rallied their troops under the flag of the "United States of America.", and

Whereas, On May 30, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson called for the nation-wide observance of Flag Day and in 1949, President Harry S. Truman signed congress' decree, making June 14th of each year National Flag Day, a time when Americans reflect on the foundation of our nation's freedom, and

Whereas, Americans also remember their loyalty to the nation, reaffirm their beliefs in liberty and justice, and observe the nation's unity. Our American Flag is our one enduring symbol of our Patriot ancestors and all that they gave so that we might freely meet here today, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT KNOWN TO ALL PERSONS

WE, THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF GREENE COUNTY MISSOURI, DECLARE THIS 14th DAY OF JUNE 2025 AS NATIONAL FLAG DAY IN GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI AND ASK ALL CITIZENS TO PAUSE AND EMBRACE THE SYMBOLIC VALUE OF THIS PATRIOTIC MOMENT IN TIME.

The Greene County Commission

Bob Dixon, Presiding Commissioner

Rusty MacLachlan Commissioner District 1

John C. Russell, Commissioner District 2

The proclamation from the Springfield City Commissioner.

Charles McMillan drumming cadence for the Color Guard.

Awards and Events

June 14, 2025

The Ozark Mountain Chapter – Missouri Sons of the American Revolution, was honored to walk the hallowed ground of Marlin Cemetery where about 50 descendants, friends and family gathered to commemorate Flag Day, but also to pay tribute to one of the earliest settlers of the upper Big Niangua River, west of Conway. Thomas Marlin (1782-1861) and wife Polly Rice arrived from Tennessee in 1833. Thomas was a son of Revolutionary War soldier and patriot Archibald Marlin. A medallion was set into the memorial stone, and SAR member Marty Griffin, a descendant of Archibald, presented a brief biography of Thomas. The ceremony was capped off by a triple musket volley by Color Guard members of the OMC SAR chapter. Participating members included Dan & Dan Jr Piedlow, Dan Philbrick, Joe Walker, Ken Lawrence, Steve Perkins. Sgt Arial Nims members were Marty Griffin, Kavan Stull, and Guy Mikesell.

Awards and Events

OMC Registrar/Genealogist Steve Perkins handing Compatriot Ed Gwin with his supplimental certificate.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

Ozark Mountain Chapter

Awarded First Place – Large Chapters

Participated in the Missouri Society Americanism Award Competition for 2024

April 26, 2025
Date

President

Chairman

The certificate from the April MOSSAR meeting where the OMC was awarded first place for a large chapter in the Americanism Contest.

Newly inducted members, Samuel Levitt (R), his son Flavian Levitt (L), and Samuel's grandson Jacob Levitt.

Compatriot Charles Ivy being inducted by OMCSAR Registrar/Genealogist Steve Perkins.

OMCSAR President J. Howard Fisk, and Compatriot Norman Knowlton holding the streamer the chapter received for bringing a wreath to the Fort San Carlos Memorial.

OMCSAR First-Vice President Gerald McCoy presenting Compatriot Jeff Settle with a Certificate of Appreciation.

Upcoming Events

Thursday, July 3, at 7:00 PM, the OMC Color Guard will be at the Branson Landing's 18th Annual Liberty Light Up Concert and Fireworks. The Color Guard participates with the presentation of Colors with the Branson High AFJROTC Cadets. All are welcome to attend the concert and fireworks. Color Guard who will be attending need to inform Commander Perkins if you will be attend or not. We hope to see all of you there.

Friday, July 4, at 10:00 AM, the OMC will be attending the annual Independence Day Parade that starts at President Fisk's home on Meadowmere. All are invited to attend, or watch. We hope to see y'all there.

Tuesday, July 8, at 6:30 PM, the Chapter Development Committee will be held at Steve Perkins home. All members are welcome to attend.

Saturday, July 19, at 9:30 AM, the monthly meeting of the Ozark Mountain Chapter will be held at the Ozark Technical College, 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield. All are welcome to attend.

Saturday, July 26, at 10:00 A.M., the quarterly meeting of the officers of Missouri Society SAR will be held at 700 Southwest Blvd., Jefferson City, MO 65109

Tuesday, July 29, at 3:00 PM, the OMC will be presenting the next installment of History Explorers at the Brentwood Schweitzer Branch Library, 2214 S. Brentwood Blvd., Springfield. All are welcome to attend and learn a little more about history.

Our Mission

The Sons of the American Revolution honors our patriot ancestors by promoting patriotism, serving our communities, and educating and inspiring future generations about the founding principles of our country.

Won't You Join Us?

This country was founded by brave men and women who were willing to sacrifice everything in order to create the country we love today.
Do you have what it takes to carry on that legacy?
Where does your American story begin?
Let us help you find out.

Connect with us online
www.sar.org

SAR
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Image: The Battle of Lexington, 19 April, 1775
Oil on canvas by William Barns Wollen (1857-1936), 1910
National Army Museum collection

INTRODUCING THE SAR

TOWN CRIER MEDAL

The Sons of the American Revolution is proud to launch the Town Crier Medal as a fundraising initiative to support the

YOUTH VIDEO CONTEST

a national program encouraging students to explore and share stories from the American Revolution.

SEND DONATIONS TO:
SAR HEADQUARTERS
809 WEST MAIN STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY 40202
Designate donations "Youth Video Contest"

$500
TOWN CRIER MEDAL

$1000
TOWN CRIER MEDAL
WITH "PRODUCER" BAR

$2000
TOWN CRIER MEDAL
WITH "DIRECTOR" BAR