



The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter



August-September 2026

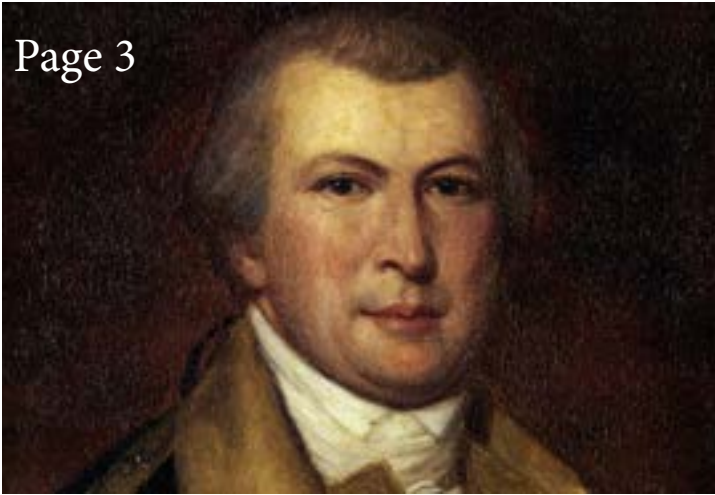
Volume 46 Issue 9



Contents

VOLUME 46 ISSUE 9

Page 3



- 3 Nathanael Greene and the Revolution
- 5 Thomas Jefferson Summarizes His Views
- 9 Profiles of Valor: Samuel Whittemore, Patriot

Page 5



Page 9



IN EVERY ISSUE

- 1 Presidents Message
- 1 Meeting Minutes
- 4 Birthday's August
- 6 Important Dates in History Aug.
- 9 Birthday's September
- 11 Important Dates in History Sep.
- 12 Awards and Events
- 14 This Day in History August
- 15 This Day in History September
- 17 Upcoming Events

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
Flag retirement ceremony with Scouting America



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



The President's Message

By President Steven Perkins

Hello Compatriots! We're off to a great start with 2027 dues renewals, now perhaps at about 25%, and hoping for 50% by the end of October. Your early payment is greatly appreciated for a variety of reasons, but most importantly, your earnest support of SAR.

2026 was a huge year for 250th celebrations. Many were determined not to be left out. Organizations, institutions, and the like had ceremonies, parades, or other public gatherings. Adorning a Facebook page or website landing page was the means for some.

Not for the SAR. The 250th celebration runs to 2033: the year when the formal treaty between the new nation and Great Britain was completed and signed. October 2031 will be 250 years after the Battle of Yorktown. There will be many more events to celebrate the 250-year mark. In 2031, we will mark 250 years since the French and Spanish settlers along the Mississippi River came together to defend Fort San Carlos in present-day St. Louis, just to the west of the Arch. Ceremonies for the commemoration will be in Ste. Genevieve, where many French militia came from.

This is all very significant. The fruits of our patriot ancestors laid the foundation for the Constitution, and what would become, and still is, the greatest nation on the planet. Today there are those who curse this nation, its history, and even its leaders of past and present. Yet people from across the globe want to settle in the United States. We could take a fork in the road and talk about those who want to embrace the culture of the United States versus those who want to saturate and change the culture to that from where they came. Our collective focus must always be toward patriot recognition and thanks.

Give thanks to God for what we have. With all its warts, scars, and greed that is harmful to our fellow humans, there still is no place better to live, raise a family, lead and influence grandchildren; serve others, the church, the community. This is no time to stay out of voting in the midterms. Everyone has a

voice through the vote. Together we are in this "great experiment" for the good of the nation.

Next month, November 21, we will recognize a Korean War Veteran, John "Fritz" Corbin. We also have a veteran helicopter pilot, Greg McManus give a talk. Please bring your spouse and enjoy good food and our special guests. I anticipate a nice DAR presence as well. If you don't have a registration form, visit our website and register there, or print a form and send in with payment. Register by 11/14/2026.

Yours in service, Steve Perkins

Minutes of the Ozark Mountain Chapter Sons of the American Revolution

September 19, 2026

9:34 A.M. to 10:56 A.M.

Concourse Information Commons West Ozarks
Technical Community College

Minutes Recorded by Don King, Secretary

Meeting Chair: Steve Perkins, President

There were 20 members and 14 Visitors Present

The meeting was called to order at 9:34 by President Perkins

Colors posted in place

Guests were acknowledged

President Perkins advised the members present of the organization Wreaths Across America, which purchases wreaths and places them on the graves of those who have passed. He asked members to visit the website and donate, as this worthy cause faces increasing costs, especially for transportation.

President Perkins recited the mission statement

Chaplain Philbrick gave the Invocation.

President Perkins led the Pledge to the Flag of the United States of America.

Compatriot Higginson led the Pledge to the Sons of the American Revolution.

Robert Daryl Hetrik and Jeffrey Dean Carlson were inducted as members of the Chapter

Compatriot King introduced the Guest Speaker, David Snider, Executive Director of the Honor Flight of the Ozarks, who gave a presentation on the topic God,

Family, and Country

Mr. Snider was presented with the Chapter Challenge coin

President Perkins presented a certificate to Compatriot Higgerson for a memorial compatriot application approval.

President Perkins acknowledged a thank-you card from Liberty Light Up in Branson for the Color Guard participation in the event

President Perkins encouraged all members to plan to attend the Veteran's Recognition Dinner on November 21st, 2026, at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 2340 W. Grand St., Springfield, Mo. 65802, honoring Korean War Veteran John Francis "Fritz" Corbin. The guest speaker will be Greg McManus, who is a Medal of Honor Candidate. Registration forms are available at the meeting today

In September, President Perkins presented a Flag Certificate to Stephen Burks, Manager of the local Cavender's. Mr. Burks stated he would frame the certificate and hang it where it is visible.

Compatriot Grewe presented a short film on the Battle of Baton Rouge.

Treasurer Edmonson presented the Treasurer's Report.

Beginning Balance
\$10,001.96*

Dues
\$628.83 (12.12%, which represents 16 out of 132 members paid; this will go to 20% after monies received today.)

Designated Restricted funds \$3,877.87

Available General Funds
\$6,752.00

Ending Balance \$10,630.07

CFO Beginning Balance \$10,909.64

Total Funds \$21539.71

*There was an error in the ending balance of the July report due to the end date on the May report being 5/15/2027 instead of 5/15/2026. The error occurred when the Conference disbursement was entered on 7/17/2026.

Compatriot McAlear gave the Audit Statement as follows:

As requested, I have examined the April 1 – June 30,

2026 OMCSAR financial records provided to me by Treasurer Ben Edmondson. The records consisted of the check register, Central Bank of Missouri and CFO statements, photocopies of support for deposits and disbursements, and the OMCSAR Treasurer's Reports.

In my opinion, based on the documents provided to me, the Treasurer's Reports from April 1 to June 30, 2026, fairly reflect the financial position of OMCSAR

The report was adopted by voice vote.

The Vice President could not be in attendance; therefore, no Vice President's report was given

President Perkins gave the Color Guard Report

There was a nice ceremony for Nathaniel Green's birthday celebration at the historic courthouse on the 14th of September. There was video of our color guard in action on KY3, so we did get a little publicity for our organization, and it did mention the Sons of the American Revolution as a participant in that ceremony.

On Saturday, September 29th, the color guard went to the Lamar Free Fair Parade and marched in the parade

State President Lawrence attended a new chapter chartering meeting at the Historical Society in Lynn Creek

Upcoming events:

October 17th State Muster to memorialize and dedicate the Architects of Freedom monument

October 19th Cox Health at Home Yorktown Ceremony and flag retirement

October 21st Honor Flight Returns from D.C.

November 11th Greenwood open assembly with colors 9:00 A.M.

November 11th Veteran Students of the Year at OTC, time to be announced

President Perkins gave the Genealogist Registrar Report

Apps recently approved

7/28 Bob Hetrick

7/28 Tommy Higgerson (Memorial)

8/12 Ryan Wallace (Supplement)

In June, July, and August, there were 11 total inquiries Charles Miller-at National

Dennis Clinton-at National

Alex Scranton-at National

Jim Watson-at National

John Forrester-at National

Jessee Coleman-to State 9/14 (recently sent to National)

Membership: 134 (including duals, juniors, and Memorial members)

We are currently in dues renewal; all members should have received an email with the letter attachment.

Early payment is encouraged, as the chapter receives recognition for the highest number of members who renew their membership in September and October.

Compatriot Lawrence proposed that the donation to the President of the Children of the American Revolution President recognition supper held in December this year on the 18th be increased from \$50.00 to \$100.00, as the current donation does not cover the cost for the CAR President and his parents to travel and secure lodging for the affair.

Compatriot Lawrence made a motion to approve the increase beginning this year, 2026.

Seconded by Compatriot Edmondson

The motion carried

As the OTC Campus will be closed on Saturday, December 19th 2026, the chapter will hold its December meeting on the 18th at 4:00 at the venue of the CAR Dinner at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 2340 W. Grand St., Springfield, Mo. 65802

There will be ongoing construction to the Concourse Information Commons West; as a result, the venue will remain as it is currently; however, there will be room changes next spring. Details to follow

President Perkins is seeking alternative meeting sites for the months of March and July of 2027; any suggestions are appreciated.

Compatriot Piedlow discussed our new website, which is hosted by the State Society; the old URL still works. With the new website, you can access a calendar feature that allows you to view our event calendar by the month or as a list, the list being the only option available on the old website. Compatriot Piedlow stated that the new website was powered by WordPress, which will make the website more robust and will make the content nicer and the experience much better for the members. He also mentioned

that if you are accessing it by phone and nothing works, please refresh.

Compatriot Philbrick gave the Benediction

President Perkins mentioned the Rachel Donaldson Chapter of the DAR has approached him about alternating the Veterans luncheon on a yearly basis. President wished to pass this information on to the group.

Compatriot Clemmons led the Recessional

The meeting was adjourned at 10:56 A.M.

Nathanael Greene and the Revolution

By Gregory French

Washington. Adams. Jefferson. Lafayette. Greene? In the immense history of the American Revolution, the first four names likely stand out to casual students of the war. All Americans remember Washington, the fearless and innovative general who crossed the Delaware River on Christmas Eve, 1776 to surprise the Hessian garrison at Trenton, New Jersey and later became our first president.

Adams is remembered by many as the politician, diplomat to France and the Netherlands during the Revolution, and second president of the United States. Jefferson stands out in popular memory as the author of the Declaration of Independence, Washington's first Secretary of State, and our third president.

Lafayette captures the popular romantic image of the Revolution as the handsome, young French aristocrat and soldier who became obsessed with the cause of American independence, volunteered to serve under Washington, and later became one of his most trusted generals. His impact on the American memory of the conflict is best illustrated by the actions of the first American troops to arrive in France in 1917, who marched to Lafayette's grave in Paris and famously announced, "Lafayette, we are here!" But who is Nathanael Greene? And why is he generally forgotten in the history of the Revolution? Many people may pass through Greene County, a town named Greenville, or drive past Nathanael Greene Park, yet would know little of the man.

Several factors may play into Greene's forgotten contributions. He lacked the charisma of Washington

in many ways, had a limp that perhaps impacted people's perceptions of him, and was soft-spoken. Greene also died shortly after the war, on June 19, 1786, and therefore did not have the opportunity to serve in the new United States government or military as Washington, Adams, and Jefferson did. He also served prominently in the lesser-known Southern Theater of the war, though he was at Washington's side at Long Island, Trenton, and many other Northern engagements. Greene's great battles of Guilford Courthouse, Eutaw Springs, and Cowpens (won by General Daniel Morgan, who served under Greene) took place only a few months before British General Lord Cornwallis' defeat at Yorktown in October 1781. Washington's victory at Yorktown thus served to overshadow Greene's actions, despite the fact that Greene's hit-and-run strategies in the South had necessitated Cornwallis' retreat to Yorktown in the first place.



Battle of Guilford Courthouse (Source: Wikipedia)

Despite Greene's lack of prominence in the popular history of the conflict, he nevertheless stands out as one of the most innovative and successful combat generals of the entire Revolution. His ability to outmaneuver his opponents, fight battles at times and places of his choosing, and inflict high casualties on professional European armies highlights his value to Washington. One can learn a lot about an individual through what others say of him. A letter from George Washington to the Continental Congress is instructive as to Washington's high opinion of Nathanael Greene, who is a man "in whose abilities, fortitude

and integrity, from a long and intimate experience of them, I have the most entire confidence." Greene, though he may not have realized it and people today tend to forget, was an embodiment of the American dream. Like Lincoln seventy years later, Greene was a self-educated man who taught himself military science by candlelight. He served as the commanding general of Rhode Island's army at the onset of the Revolution, became one of the youngest generals in the Continental Army, and emerged as Washington's choice to command the strategically significant Southern Theater. He deserves our admiration and respect.

Sources:

- Library of Congress, American Memory

Timeline:

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/index.html>

- George Washington's Mount Vernon:

<http://www.mountvernon.org/digital-encyclopedia/article/nathanael-greene/>

August Birthday's

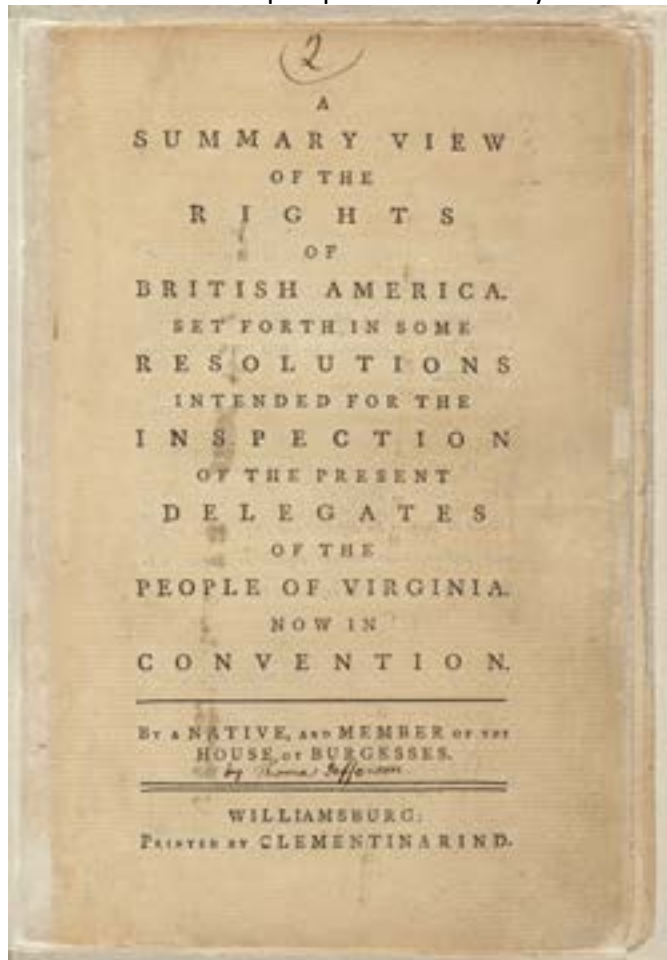
Kyle Wyatt	8-1
Leslie Becker	8-2
Donald King	8-3
John Hass	8-8
David Healy	8-11
Douglas Healy	8-11
Edward Morehead	8-11
James Clemmons	8-12
Ernest Burton	8-13
Jeffrey Carlson	8-13
Ryan Wallace	8-14
Wayne Jones	8-14
Terry Wood	8-17
Gordon Evans	8-21
Gary Gift	8-22
Jeffery Hicks	8-24
Norman Knowlton	8-25
Zane Wood	8-26
Martin Capages	8-28
Gerald Fowler	8-28
Robert Hetrick	8-29
Gerald Hill	8-30

Thomas Jefferson Summarizes His Views

by Jude M. Pfister

By an accident of birth Thomas Jefferson (1742-1826) entered Virginia planter society and politics in 1769 when he was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. By an application of his fortuitous talents, he became a political philosopher when America most needed one. Jefferson's A Summary View of the Rights of British America (July 1774, two years before the Declaration of Independence) became the literary formulation upon which the founders went to war. Not the "ink war" that the colonies experienced through a sea of argumentative pamphlets in the decade prior to the Summary View, but actual life and death war.

In 1774, Jefferson seemed an unlikely candidate for drafting a writing upon which to launch a war. In-deed, his Summary View, much like John Dickinson's Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, never advocated violent revolt. Rather, like Dickinson, Jefferson's Summary View sought to present the American debate with Britain from the perspective of history.



Title page for Thomas Jefferson's "Summary View of the Rights of British America." (Library of Congress)

The Summary View (not a title given to the work by Jefferson) was originally written as a series of talking points for his fellow Virginians attending the First Continental Congress. The leader of the Virginia delegation, Peyton Randolph, took it upon himself with his fellow Virginia delegates to get Jefferson's notes published under the title Summary View. It was printed as a pamphlet in September 1774 by Clementina Rind in Williamsburg shortly before her death. Jefferson, having been taken ill prior to the start of the congress in Philadelphia, ensured copies of his essay reached Randolph.

As Jefferson recollected, he saw his essay as a work of a free man who had his freedom naturally, not by the gift of a sovereign. Political freedom was the natural birthright of all men (with exceptions as we know—African Americans, women, Indigenous peoples) and the colonists, as free born Englishmen, only sought to re-establish those rights which they felt had been taken from them by the king, Parliament, or both.

The thesis of the Summary View echoed an earlier obscure essay by Richard Bland (Rights of the British Colonies, 1766) which Jefferson likely read as a student and during the time his Enlightenment natural rights theories began to develop. Bland argued that the colonies were part of the king's dominions, but not subject to the political control of Parliament. This was a radical departure from most contemporary writings. John Dickinson never made such a pronouncement in his Letters from 1767-1768.

Jefferson was not subtle. He sought a new concept inspired by Enlightenment thought for the relationship between the colonies and Britain; "Jefferson, together with the Adamses in Massachusetts and James Wilson in Pennsylvania, set forth the new theory of the imperial connection in which the colonies were equal self-governing states owing allegiance to the King." [1] Jefferson's approach to the debate with Britain compared to Dickinson's is on one level a matter of temperament; Dickinson was a decade older than Jefferson. Also, Dickinson spent several years in England studying law whereas Jefferson was American trained. There was also the matter of the seven years difference in the dates of their writings. Dickinson wrote before two defining events in early 1770s Boston—the Boston Massacre, and the Tea Party and the British response. A lot had changed in seven years as Americans became ever more emboldened.

Jefferson's Summary (which was edited for print by

his Virginia delegation colleagues) began with a quote from his favorite Roman writer, Cicero (whether Jefferson or Peyton Randolph chose this Cicero quote is not known). Jefferson aimed the quote directly at King George III rather than parliament,

it is the indispensable duty of the supreme magistrate to consider himself as acting for the whole community, and obliged to support its dignity, and assign to the people, with justice, their various rights, as he would be faithful to the great trust reposed in him.[2]

Jefferson clearly identified Cicero's supreme magistrate with George III. The order of government in the British system existed with the monarch as the

Important Dates in History

Aug 1, 1765: Sons of Liberty Formed

Aug 1, 1776: Ambushed by Cherokees, Patriots are saved by a mounted charge at Seneca, SC

Aug 4, 1790: U.S. Coast Guard Created

Aug 4, 1781: Patriot Isaac Hayne is executed

Aug 6, 1777: The Redcoats, with Iroquois support, force the patriots back at Oriskany, NY, but then have to evacuate

Aug 6, 1780: Patriots defeat Tories at Hanging Rock, SC

Aug 7, 1782: Washington establishes the Badge of Military Merit (Purple Heart)

Aug 12, 1776: Andrew Pickens' detachment surrounded by 185 Cherokee Indians, forms a ring and fires outward. It is known as the "Ring Fight."

Aug 12, 1776: Colonel David Williamson and Andrew Pickens burn Tamasee, SC an Indian town

Aug 19, 1779: Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee attacks Paulus Hook, NJ

Aug 19, 1782: Battle of Blue Licks, KY

Aug 23, 1777: British withdraw from Fort Stanwix, NY, upon hearing of Benedict Arnold's approach

Aug 25, 1777: British General Howe lands at Head of Elk, Maryland

Aug 27, 1776: Redcoats defeat George Washington's army in the Battle of Long Island. Washington's Army escapes at night

Aug 27, 1776: Battle of Brooklyn, NY

Aug 29, 1779: Newtown, NY, after two massacres, American forces burn Indian villages

locus of governmental power and authority, unlike what Jefferson foresaw for the colonies where he envisioned the people (by the eighteenth century definition), not those ordained by heaven, as the supreme magistrates. This would come to pass in the first line of the Constitution as "We the People." Jefferson was convinced that George III would come to realize "that his is no more than the chief officer of the people, appointed by the laws, and circumscribed with definite powers, to assist in working the great machinery of government." [3] Jefferson was describing what would eventually become the model for the American president through the Constitution.

Attributing these parameters to the eighteenth century English monarch was ludicrous. While the monarchy no longer espoused the divine rights doctrine, it certainly was not seen as a creation of the people through the people's law. While Jefferson's thinking was pure Enlightenment understanding relative to political liberty, the British monarchy was far from that understanding.

Jefferson's manuscript for the Virginia delegates began as follows:

Resolved that it be an instruction to the said deputies when assembled in General Congress with the deputies from the other states of British America to propose to the said Congress that an humble and dutiful address be presented to his majesty begging leave to lay before him as chief magistrate of the British empire the united complaints of his majesty's subjects in America; complaints which are excited by many unwarrantable incroachments and usurpations, attempted to be made by the legislature of one part of the empire, upon those rights which god and the laws have given equally and independently to all.[4]

A central argument of Jefferson's Summary was that the colonists "carried with them not just the laws but the rights that they possessed before they emigrated." [5] The Summary would summarize those rights and find their roots in Anglo-Saxon England. It was in Anglo-Saxon England, prior to the arrival of the Normans, that Jefferson, much like John Dickinson in his Letters, found the earliest parallels to the natural rights theory of political association animating the colonial movement. Jefferson wrote,

our ancestors, before their emigration to America, were free inhabitants of the British dominions and Europe, and possessed a right which nature has given to all

men, of departing from the country in which chance, not choice, has placed them, of going in quest of new habitations, and of their establishing new societies, under such laws and regulations as to them shall seem most likely to promote public happiness.[6]

Jefferson would equate the Saxons from the wilds of northern Germany with the early seventeenth century English emigrants. In an outlandish analogy, Jefferson wrote “And it is thought that no circumstance has occurred to distinguish materially the British from the Saxon emigration.”[7] He was clearly using some slippery history in an attempt to make a point.

He further found arguments for British control of trade to be misleading. While some founders thought Britain had every right to regulate trade, Jefferson thought it rather a further example of tyranny. Jefferson went so far as to cite a 1651 treaty by Oliver Cromwell that gave the colony of Virginia “free trade with all peoples and nations,” only to have that trade freedom revoked by Charles II with a reversion to the trade policies of Charles I which favored England exclusively.[8] This was not something lightly inserted by Jefferson. Many colonists looked to the English Glorious Revolution of 1688 as the English people themselves overcoming the tyranny of the restored Stuart monarchy. Charles II was simply another “divine rights” monarch—and a Catholic—and like his younger brother James II (who would be deposed in 1688 and replaced with his Anglican sister Mary and her husband William). Monarchy, in the developing Enlightenment nomenclature, was tyranny against the natural rights of men (white males usually born of privilege at this point), and religious monarchy infused with divine rights theories were the worst.

A manufacturing law that was particularly troublesome for American industry required American raw materials to be shipped to Britain for processing and then reshipped to the colonies for sale. An example from the reign of George II involved beaver pelts. The pelts, while obtained in America, could not, legally, be crafted into a hat or article of clothing in the colonies. Rather, the pelts had to be shipped to England for processing into apparel and reshipped to America for sale. Jefferson saw this as “an instance of despotism to which no parallel can be produced in the most arbitrary ages of British history.”[9]

Much like he would do in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson relied on a series of rapid-fire indictments against George III in the Summary View. After attempting to draw an analogy between

English colonists of the seventeenth century and Saxon colonists or emigrants of the seventh century he sought to give the British the benefit of the doubt by writing,

Single acts of tyranny may be ascribed to the accidental opinion of the day; but a series of oppressions, begun at a distinguished period, and pursued unalterably through every change of ministers, too plainly prove a deliberate and systematic plan of reducing us to slavery

The reference to slavery comes across as patently absurd.[10] Although to the political and legal argument (the English common law did not recognize enslavement, as Jefferson clearly knew) Jefferson was making the case that he, and other founders, saw themselves as slaves to the British colonial system without due representation. Hence, with a straight face, the founders could claim tyranny and slavery as the negative outcome of continued interaction with Britain.

Jefferson saw malicious tyranny put upon America from Britain everywhere he looked, and the Summary View reflects this. The Summary View was the Declaration of Independence in preview. Many of the indictments against George III in the Declaration first appeared in the Summary View. One involved law and its administration. Those colonists charged with serious crime were required to journey to England at their own expense, defend themselves, and, if acquitted, return to the colony of their origin. At this point in the Summary, Jefferson reached out to the king to ask for his help:

That these are the acts of power, assumed by a body of men, foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws, against which we do, on behalf of the inhabitants of British America, enter this our solemn and determined protest; and we do earnestly entreat his majesty, as yet the only mediatory power between the several states of the British empire, to recommend to his parliament of Great Britain the total revocation of these acts, which, however nugatory they be, may yet prove the cause of further discontents and jealousies among us.[11]

Jefferson’s rage towards George III became more focused as he proceeded.

King George was made out to be an unnerved monarch, someone surprised and unsettled by the turn of events in America. A monarch who saw himself as unfit or

somehow deficient for the role he found him-self in . . . Jefferson saw George as someone too easily misled by Parliament, someone who would not advocate for the interests of the colonies, and someone who was overwhelmed by the agility of his members of Parliament.[12]

Similar to the Declaration, Jefferson blamed George III for the slave trade, not necessarily enslavement as it existed. Jefferson and the founders in general drew a distinction between the slave trade and enslavement.

In one of Jefferson's final arguments in the Summary View, he again looked to the Anglo-Saxon period for a comparison of land ownership with which to contrast colonial America. Jefferson idealized the supposed Saxon concept of land ownership whereby land was held by an individual by natural right and asserted that the American colonists were the lineal descendants of this Saxon practice. The British government, according to Jefferson, were following the land use patterns developed after the Norman conquest of 1066. In Jefferson's telling, William, after his conquest of England, subsumed all land under the monarchy, doling it out to his supporters. As "America was not conquered by William the Norman, nor its lands surrendered to him, or any of his successors," the British crown has no claim to American territory.[13] This theme was originally used by Jefferson several months earlier in the Resolutions of Free-holders of Albemarle County in Virginia. Writing on July 26, 1774, Jefferson again summarized the resolves of the county leaders:

That the inhabitants of the Several States of British America are subject to the laws which they adopted at their first settlement, and to such others as have been since made by their respective Legislatures, duly constituted and appointed with their own consent. That no other Legislature whatever can rightly exercise authority over them; and that these privileges they hold as the common rights of mankind, confirmed by the political constitutions they have respectively assume, and also by several charters of compact from the Crown.[14]

Furthermore, Jefferson held the early charters designating colonies as Crown Colonies to be fraudulent. This whole argument was not repeated in the Declaration, for good reason—it was not a sound argument except in the fertile mind of Jefferson. The Jefferson biographer Dumas Malone wrote that the Summary View was "more noteworthy for boldness and fervor than for historical precision or literary

grace." [15] Nonetheless, Jefferson's insistence on law drafted and framed by men, not gods, and the reliance on "the common rights of mankind" was classic Enlightenment thought being reflected in the developing founding language.

Concurrently, in the busy summer of 1774, Jefferson drafted a Declaration of Rights for the Virginia Convention which was scheduled for August 1774. This Declaration was based on the Resolutions of the same time. While the Resolutions "resolved," the Declaration "declared" and enumerated the rights Jefferson saw as emanating from the natural rights doctrine swirling through the Enlightenment world. His was an Enlightenment captured for an American purpose.

Jefferson compared George III with his grandfather George II. According to Jefferson, George II followed the law in obtaining parliamentary approval when he sent troops to America during the French and Indian War, whereas George III sent troops (including German Hanoverians) to America without seeking Parliament's approval. Jefferson argued on one hand that George III did not follow British law, while on the other hand arguing British law had no effect in the colonies. In essence, Jefferson saw no future for America as a British colony. In Jefferson's most radical mind, the colonies by 1774 should have declared independence.

Keep in mind that the original intent of what became published as a Summary View was intended to be a series of notes and talking points for members of the Virginia delegation (fashioned after the Albemarle County Resolves) to the First Continental Congress. Jefferson was pushing his colleagues towards independence, where he was already mentally. Jefferson's radical outlook was similar to, but not identical to, other more voluble and violent practitioners of revolution such as Samuel Adams or Patrick Henry.

With the release of the Summary View Jefferson was irrevocably tied to the American independence movement. Never again would the solitude he craved from the Monticello mountain top be his to enjoy. The struggle for political independence and natural liberty, inspired by Enlightenment ideals, became by his death in 1826 something utterly unrecognizable to Jefferson. The forces he championed and unleashed were beyond control; many started to take the Enlightenment ideals literally. The revolutionary movement he marshalled with language in the 1770s became truly revolutionary in practice as the years passed. Natural liberty and other terms moved well beyond the Anglo-Saxon

past that Jefferson ideal-ized, however specious his argument was. The Summary View, planned or not as such, became America's first organized approach to the Enlightenment.

[1] Merrill D. Peterson, *Thomas Jefferson and the New Nation* (Norwalk: The Easton Press, 1987), 73.

[2] Carl Richard, *The Founders and the Classics* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1996), 37.

[3] Thomas Jefferson, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America Reprint* (Norwalk: Easton Press), 5.

[4] *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson Digital Edition*, ed. James P. McClure and J. Jefferson Looney, Main Series, Volume 1 (1760–1776), rotunda.upress.virginia.edu/founders/TSJN-01-01-02-0090.

[5] Jude M. Pfister, *Defining America in the Radical 1760s*, John Dickinson, George III and the Fate of Empire (Jefferson: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers), 192.

[6] Jefferson, *Summary View*, 6.

[7] *Ibid.*, 6.

[8] Pfister, *Defining America*, 195.

[9] Jefferson, *Summary View*, 10.

[10] *Ibid.*, 11.

[11] *Ibid.*, 16.

[12] Pfister, *Defining America*, 197.

[13] Jefferson, *Summary View*, 20.

[14] Henry Steele Commager, and Richard B. Morris, eds., *The Spirit of 'Seventy-Six, The Story of the American Revolution as told by Participants Volume 1* (New York: The Bobb-Merrill Company, Inc.), 22.

[15] Dumas Malone, *Jefferson the Virginian* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1948), 182.

<https://allthingsliberty.com/2024/08/thomas-jefferson-summarizes-his-views/>



September Birthday's

Matthew Craft	9-2
Joseph Barrett Fisk	9-3
Michael Clarke	9-3
Eric Bacher	9-5
Edward Gwin	9-6
Christopher Stark	9-7
Charles Ivy	9-8
Clifton Smart	9-9
Jerome Compton	9-11
Charles Faulkner	9-12
Gary Pirch	9-13
James Curl	9-15
Michael Walker	9-16
Justin Mutrux	9-17
Glen Gohr	9-18
Samuel Freeman	9-19
Nelson Hermilla	9-22
John McAlear	9-23
EuGene Smith	9-29
Christopher Stark	9-29
Philip Reinbold	9-30



Profiles of Valor:

Samuel Whittemore, Patriot

The roots of American Patriotism originate with the "shot heard round the world."

Mark Alexander

What follows is a Profile of Valor about a 78-year-old farmer who stood his ground against soldiers of the most powerful army on the planet — and lived to tell about it.

It all happened on one of the two most historic days on every American Patriot's calendar: April 19, 1775 (Patriots' Day) — the other being, of course, July 4, 1776 (Independence Day). Patriots' Day marks

the dawn of American Liberty, commencing with the opening salvos of the American Revolution at Lexington and Concord.

For context, on the evening of April 18, 1775, General Thomas Gage, acting as the Crown's military governor of Massachusetts, dispatched a force of 700 British Army regulars with secret orders. These troops, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith, were to arrest 53-year-old Boston Tea Party leader Samuel Adams, Massachusetts Provincial Congress President John Hancock, and merchant fleet owner Jeremiah Lee. Notably, what directly tied Gage's orders to the later enumeration in our Constitution's Second Amendment assurance of the innate "right to keep and bear arms" was the primary mission of his Redcoat brigades. They were charged with undertaking a preemptive raid to confiscate arms and ammunition stored by Massachusetts Patriots in the town of Concord.

Patriot militia and minutemen, under the leadership of the "radical" Sons of Liberty, anticipated this raid, which resulted in the armed confrontations with British regulars at Lexington and Concord. The Massachusetts Patriots, as with other New England citizen militias, were bound by "minute man" oaths to "stand at a minute's warning with arms and ammunition." The oath of the Lexington militia read thus: "We trust in God that, should the state of our affairs require it, we shall be ready to sacrifice our estates and everything dear in life, yea, and life itself, in support of the common cause."

In the early dawn of April 19, their oaths would be tested with blood.

Under the command of 46-year-old farmer and militia Captain John Parker, 77 militiamen assembled on the town green at Lexington, where they soon faced Smith's overwhelming force of seasoned British regulars. Parker did not expect shots to be exchanged, but his orders were: "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here."

Within close musket range from the Patriots' column, British Major John Pitcairn swung his sword and ordered, "Lay down your arms, you damned rebels!"

Not willing to sacrifice his small band of Patriots on the green, as Parker later wrote in a sworn deposition, "I immediately ordered our Militia to disperse, and not to fire." But his Patriots did not

lay down their arms. Then, under Pitcairn's orders, as Parker testified, "Immediately said Troops made their appearance and rushed furiously, fired upon, and killed eight of our Party without receiving any Provocation therefor from us." Ten other Patriots were wounded.

As the American militia retreated toward Concord with the British in pursuit, their ranks grew to more than 400.

In Concord, the British divided in order to search for armament stores. Before noon, the second confrontation between regulars and militiamen occurred as 100 British light infantry from three companies faced the ranks of militia and minutemen at Concord's Old North Bridge. From depositions on both sides, we know that the British fired first, killing two and wounding four.

This time, however, the militia commander, Major John Buttrick, ordered, "Fire, for God's sake, fellow soldiers, fire!" And fire they did. The volley commenced with what poet Ralph Waldo Emerson later immortalized in his Concord Hymn as "the shot heard round the world."

With that shot, Patriot farmers, laborers, landowners, and statesmen alike brought upon themselves the sentence of death for treason. In the ensuing firefight, the British suffered heavy casualties. In discord, the Redcoats retreated to Concord proper and, after reinforcing their ranks, marched back toward Lexington.

During their Concord retreat, the British took additional casualties in sporadic firefights. The most notable of those was an ambush by the reassembled ranks of John Parker's militia, which became known as "Parker's Revenge." Despite reinforcements when they returned to Lexington, the king's men were no match for the Patriot ranks. The militia and minutemen inflicted heavy casualties upon the Redcoats along their 18-mile tactical retreat to Boston.

It was when passing through the town of Menotomy on their retreat to Boston that 78-year-old Capt. Samuel Whittemore confronted the Redcoats alone.

Word of the Lexington and Concord Battles traveled ahead of the British that day, and old Capt. Whittemore, who had already established his fighting record against the French in Canada in 1745 and two decades later in the French and Indian War,

steeled himself for another fight. Despite his pre-Revolutionary service in King George's wars against the French, in the years ahead of the American Revolution, he had established himself as a Patriot, in defiance of British tyranny in Massachusetts.

Knowing the retreating British troops would pass on the road by his house, Whittemore left his field, gathered his old firearms, positioned himself behind a stonewall on his property, and waited to ambush the British grenadiers of the 47th Regiment of Foot.

According to the New England Historical Society account: "When the regiment passed by, Samuel Whittemore stood and shot point-blank at a British regular with his musket. Then he took out his dueling pistols and shot two more soldiers to death. The old farmer then grabbed his ornamental sword to fend off the British soldiers who swarmed over him. It didn't go well. The British shot him in the cheek, bayoneted him and beat him with the butts of their rifles."

Whittemore was found soon thereafter by Patriot militiamen, lying in a pool of his own blood, trying to reload his musket. He was taken to the nearby home of Dr. Cotton Tufts, who assessed the old man had little chance of survival.

However, against all odds, Whittemore survived, and he lived another 18 years enduring the severe wound to his face and other injuries until his death of natural causes on February 2, 1793, at the age of 96.

Capt. Samuel Whittemore: 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.

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

Live your life worthy of his sacrifice.

Semper Vigilans Fortis Paratus et Fidelis

Pro Deo et Libertate — 1776

<https://patriotpost.us/alexander/109405-profiles-of-valor-samuel-whittemore-patriot-2024-08-16>



Important Dates in History

- Sept 3, 1783:** Treaty of Paris Signed
- Sept 5–Oct. 26, 1774:** First Continental Congress
- Sept 6, 1757:** Marquis de Lafayette's Birthday
- Sept 8, 1781:** Greene defeated at Eutaw Springs, SC
- Sept 11, 1777:** The British win the Battle of Brandywine, Pennsylvania
- Sept 11, 1786:** Annapolis Convention
- Sept 15, 1776:** The British occupy New York City
- Sept 15, 1781:** French fleet drives British naval force from Chesapeake Bay
- Sept 16, 1620:** Mayflower sets sail from Plymouth, England for the New World
- Sept 16, 1777:** Rainout at the Battle of the Clouds, Pennsylvania
- Sept 16, 1776:** Generals George Washington, Nathanael Greene, and Israel Putnam triumphantly hold their ground at the Battle of Harlem Heights
- Sept 17, 1787:** Signing of the Constitution
- Sept 18, 1947:** U.S. Air Force Created
- Sept 19, 1776:** Colonel David Williamson's Pennsylvania militia forces attacked by Cherokees at Coweecho River, NC
- Sept 19, 1737:** Charles Carroll Birthday
- Sept 19, 1777:** Battle of Saratoga
- Sept 21, 1777:** Paoli Massacre, PA
- Sept 21, 1780:** Benedict Arnold commits treason
- Sept 22, 1776:** British execute Nathan Hale
- Sept 23, 1780:** John André arrested, leading to the exposure of Benedict Arnold's plans to cede West Point to the British
- Sept 23, 1779:** John Paul Jones, aboard the Bonhomme Richard, captures British man-of-war Serapis near English coast
- Sept 26, 1777:** British under Howe occupy Philadelphia
- Sept 27, 1722:** Samuel Adams Birthday
- Sept 28, 1778:** The Tappan Massacre "No Flint" Grey kills 30 Americans by bayonet

Awards and Events



On August 6, OMC President Steve Perkins presented a flag certificate today to Cavender's PFI, managed by Stephen Burk. He was gracious and thanked the chapter for recognizing their patriotism through the flying of flags. No doubt anyone who has driven south on US 65 sees the 24 small flags and the large flag flying at their premises.



On August 30, MOSSAR President (and OMC member) Ken Lawrence participated in the rededication of the Battle of Fort San Carlos in St. Louis.



On August 14, OMC had their annual General Nathaniel Greene Birthday ceremony at the Historic Greene County Courthouse. Members in attendance were: (L-R) Gerald McCoy, Norm Knowlton, Joe Walker, Gary Gift, Rod Grewe, Keith Chester, Steve Perkins, Jeff Hicks, George Swales, and Dan Piedlow (photographer).



Awards and Events



On August 29, the Ozark Mountain Chapter participated in a parade with the Sgt. Ariel Nimms Chapter in Lamar. In attendance from OMC are Steve Perkins, Rod Grewe, and Dan Piedlow (photographer).



On September 12, OMC chapter members conducted a flag retirement ceremony at Camp Arrowhead with Scouting America. Members in attendance were: Gary Gift, Gerald McCoy, and John Gerzen.



The guest speaker for the September 19 meeting was David Snider from Honor Flights of the Ozarks.



New members were inducted into our chapter at our September 19 meeting. They are: Jeffery Carlson (L), and Robert Hetrick (R). They are flanked by President Steve Perkins (far L), Mrs. Hetrick, and OMC Secretary Don King (far R).

Awards and Events



David Snider from Honor Flights of the Ozarks (R) receiving a challenge coin from OMC President Steve Perkins.

This Day in History August

August 1, 1876

Colorado was admitted to the union, becoming the 38th U.S. state.

August 2, 1990

The Iraqi army invaded Kuwait amid claims that Kuwait threatened Iraq's economic existence by overproducing oil and driving prices down on the world market. An Iraqi military government was then installed in Kuwait which was annexed by Iraq on the claim that Kuwait was historically part of Iraq. This resulted in Desert Shield, the massive Allied military buildup, and later the 100-hour war against Iraq, Desert Storm.

August 3, 1492

Christopher Columbus set sail from Palos, Spain, with three ships, Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria. Seeking a westerly route to the Far East, he instead landed on October 12th in the Bahamas, thinking it was an outlying Japanese island.

August 4, 1790

U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton established the Revenue Marine Service, which became the U.S. Coast Guard.

August 6, 1945

The first Atomic Bomb was dropped over the center of Hiroshima at 8:15 a.m., by the American B-29 bomber Enola Gay. The bomb detonated about 1,800 ft. above ground, killing over 105,000 persons and destroying the city. Another estimated 100,000 persons later



OMC member Don Higgerson receiving a memorial certificate of membership for Tommy Higgerson.

died as a result of radiation effects.

August 7, 1942

In the Allies' first major offensive in the Pacific theatre during World War II, U.S. Marines on this day in 1942 landed on Guadalcanal and captured the airfield from Japan, sparking a battle that lasted some six months.

August 9, 1945

The second Atomic bombing of Japan occurred as an American B-29 bomber headed for the city of Kokura, but because of poor visibility then chose a secondary target, Nagasaki. About noon, the bomb detonated killing an estimated 70,000 persons and destroying about half the city.

August 11, 1942

American actress Hedy Lamarr and composer George Antheil received a patent for an electronic device that minimized the jamming of radio signals; it later became a component of satellite and cellular phone technology.

August 12, 1877

On this day in 1877, American inventor Thomas Alva Edison made perhaps his most original discovery, the phonograph, and his early recordings were indentations embossed into a sheet of tinfoil by a vibrating stylus.

August 13, 1961

The Berlin Wall came into existence after the East German government closed the border between east and west sectors of Berlin with barbed wire to discourage emigration to the West.

August 16, 1977

Elvis Presley was pronounced dead at the Memphis Baptist Hospital at 3:30 p.m., at age 42.

August 17, 1943

During World War II in Europe, the Allies completed the conquest of the island of Sicily after just 38 days. This gave the Allies control of the Mediterranean and also led to the downfall of Benito Mussolini and Italy's eventual withdrawal from the war.

August 18, 1920

The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified, granting women the right to vote.

August 19, 1812

The USS Constitution, commanded by Captain Isaac Hull, won a brilliant victory over the British frigate HMS Guerriere in the War of 1812.

August 20, 1975

The robotic U.S. spacecraft Viking 1, built to explore the surface of Mars, was launched this day in 1975 and nearly one year later landed on Chryse Planitia, a flat lowland region in the northern hemisphere of the planet.

August 21, 1959

President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed a proclamation admitting Hawaii to the Union as the 50th state.

August 24-25, 1814

During the War of 1812, Washington, D.C., was invaded by British forces that burned the Capitol, the White House and most other public buildings along with a number of private homes.

August 25, 1944

On this day in 1944, some two months after the Allied invasion of Normandy, Paris was liberated from German occupiers as the Free French 2nd Armored Division under General Jacques-Philippe Leclerc entered the city.

August 29, 1991

Following the unsuccessful coup of August 19-21, the Soviet Communist Party was suspended, thus ending the institution that ruled Soviet Russia for nearly 75 years.

August 30, 1905

American baseball player Ty Cobb, who became one of the game's greatest offensive players and one of its fiercest competitors, made his major league debut, with the Detroit Tigers.

August 31, 1864

During the American Civil War, the Confederate evacuation of Atlanta began this day in 1864, shortly before Union troops led by William Tecumseh Sherman occupied the city, providing a much-needed victory for the North.

This Day in History September

September 1, 1939

Germany invades Poland, marking the start of World War II. The swift attack, known as Blitzkrieg, led to the rapid fall of Poland. This event triggered Britain and France to declare war on Germany, setting off a global conflict that lasted until 1945.

September 2, 1945

World War II officially ends as Japan formally surrenders aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay. This surrender followed the devastating atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The end of the war marked a major shift in global power dynamics, leading to the Cold War.

September 3, 1783

The Treaty of Paris is signed, formally ending the American Revolutionary War. This treaty recognized the independence of the United States and established borders for the new nation. The peace agreement signaled a new era of American self-governance and diplomatic relations with Europe.

September 5, 1972

At the Munich Olympics, Palestinian terrorists from the group Black September took 11 Israeli athletes hostage. The event, which came to be known as the Munich Massacre, ended tragically with all hostages killed. It shocked the world and led to increased security at international sporting events.

September 6, 1901

President William McKinley was shot by anarchist Leon Czolgosz while attending a public event in Buffalo, New York. Despite initial hope for his recovery, McKinley succumbed to his wounds eight days later. His assassination led to Vice President Theodore Roosevelt assuming the presidency.

September 7, 1813

The United States gets its iconic nickname "Uncle Sam." This came after a meat-packer named Samuel Wilson supplied barrels of beef to the U.S. Army, which were stamped "U.S." Soldiers began referring to the provisions as coming from "Uncle Sam," and the name stuck as a symbol for the nation.

September 8, 1900

The Galveston hurricane, the deadliest natural disaster in U.S. history, struck Texas. The storm claimed between 6,000 and 12,000 lives, devastating the city of Galveston. The event reshaped the region's future and led to significant improvements in disaster preparedness.

September 12, 1962

President John F. Kennedy delivered his famous "We choose to go to the Moon" speech at Rice University. The speech outlined the ambitious goal of landing an American on the Moon before the end of the 1960s. It inspired a generation and was a pivotal moment in the U.S.-Soviet space race.

September 13, 1814

During the War of 1812, Francis Scott Key wrote what would become the U.S. national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." Key penned the poem after witnessing the British attack on Fort McHenry in Baltimore, which the Americans successfully defended.

September 15, 1963

A bomb exploded at the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, killing four African American girls. The church had been a central meeting place for civil rights leaders, and the attack by Ku Klux Klan members outraged the nation. It marked a pivotal and tragic moment in the Civil Rights Movement.

September 16, 1620

The Mayflower set sail from Plymouth, England, carrying 102 passengers, including the Pilgrims. These settlers sought religious freedom and would establish one of the first colonies in North America. The Mayflower's voyage is a foundational event in American history, leading to the eventual settlement at Plymouth Colony.

September 17, 1787

The United States Constitution was signed by delegates at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. The document established the framework for the federal government and remains

the supreme law of the land.

September 18, 1793

President George Washington laid the cornerstone for the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. The event marked the beginning of construction for the nation's capital building, which would house the legislative branch of government.

September 21, 1780

American General Benedict Arnold committed treason by attempting to surrender the fort at West Point to the British during the Revolutionary War. His plot was foiled, and Arnold fled to join the British army.

September 22, 1862

President Abraham Lincoln issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, declaring that all slaves in Confederate-held territory would be freed as of January 1, 1863. The proclamation fundamentally shifted the nature of the Civil War, turning it into a fight for freedom and human rights.

September 23, 1806

The Lewis and Clark expedition, which had set out in 1804 to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Territory, returned to St. Louis. Their journey provided valuable information about the geography, wildlife, and native populations of the western United States.

September 24, 1789

The Judiciary Act of 1789 was passed, establishing the first Supreme Court of the United States. This act created the judicial branch of the federal government and set the framework for the court system. The first justices were appointed soon after, and the court began its work the following year.

September 25, 1957

After a tense standoff, Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, was finally integrated following federal intervention. President Eisenhower sent the National Guard to escort the nine African American students, known as the Little Rock Nine, into the school. This event was a major milestone in the Civil Rights Movement and the fight for desegregation.

September 27, 1998

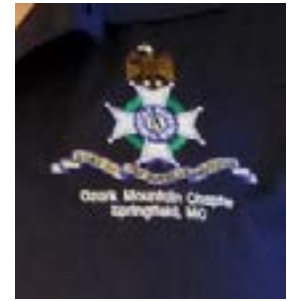
Google was officially founded by Larry Page and Sergey Brin while they were PhD students at Stanford University. The search engine quickly revolutionized the way information was accessed on the internet. Today, Google is one of the most powerful tech companies in the world.

September 28, 1928

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, the world's first antibiotic, which would revolutionize medicine. His accidental discovery changed the course of medical history, saving countless lives from previously untreatable infections. Penicillin paved the way for the development of other antibiotics.

September 30, 1938

The Munich Agreement was signed by Germany, Britain, France, and Italy, allowing Nazi Germany to annex the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia. This concession was made in the hopes of avoiding a broader conflict, a policy that became known as appeasement. However, it only emboldened Adolf Hitler, leading to further aggression and the eventual outbreak of World War II.



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.

Upcoming Events



Tuesday, October 13 at 6:30 PM, the Ozark Mountain Chapter, Chapter Development Committee will be having their monthly meeting at Steve's house. All members are welcome to attend.



Wednesday, October 14 at 11:30 AM, there is a Naturalization Ceremony at the Aguracultural Center, 2401 S. Kansas Expy., Springfield. All are welcome to attend.



Saturday, October 17 at 9:30 AM, the Ozark Mountain Chapter will be having their monthly meeting at Ozarks Technical College, 1001 E. Chrstnut Expy., Springfield. All are welcome to attend.



Saturday, October 17 at 11:00 AM, the OMC Color Guard will be at Fort Leonard Wood Cemetery for a dedication ceremony for "Architects of Freedom" Memorial Monument. This is a state Color Guard event and guard are to muster at 9:45 AM. Everyone is welcome to attend, so tell a friend!

Upcoming Events



Monday, October 19 at 4:30 PM, the OMC Color Guard will be conducting a Flag Retirement Ceremony at the Cox at Home building located at 2240 W. Sunset St., Springfield. Muster at 3:45 PM. All are welcome to attend.



Wednesday, October 21 at 8:45 PM, Honor Flight of the Ozarks has a flight returning to Springfield Airport with some well deserving veterans. All are welcome to attend and show support for our hero's. Arrive at 8:30 PM.



Saturday, October 31 at 10:00 AM, there is a state quarterly meeting in Jefferson City, at the Jefferson Bank, 700 Southwest Blvd., Jefferson City.



Saturday, November 7 at 10:00 AM, OMC Color Guard will be participating in the Joplin Veterans Parade. Muster will be at the corner of 15th St. and Main St.



Tuesday, November 10 at 6:30 PM, the Ozark Mountain Chapter, Chapter Development Committee will be have their monthly meeting at Steve's house. All members are welcome to attend.



★ **AMERICA 250** ★

★ **HONORING 250 YEARS OF LIBERTY** ★

1776 ★ 2026

— ★ **JOIN US** ★ —

AS WE DEDICATE THE

ARCHITECTS OF FREEDOM MONUMENT

★
HONORING
AMERICAN PATRIOTS
FROM THE
REVOLUTIONARY WAR

*Who secured our independence,
established our Republic, and
laid the foundation of the freedoms
we cherish today.*

★
**SATURDAY,
OCTOBER 17, 2026**

★ **11:00 AM** ★

MISSOURI VETERANS CEMETERY
Fort Leonard Wood
25350 Highway H
Waynesville, MO 65583



The Architects of Freedom

Dedicated to the brave Patriots
whose unshakable resolve
secured the blessings of liberty
for generations to come. Two
and a half centuries later, their
courage remains the bedrock
of our Republic. We stand as
witnesses to their valor.

America 250



17 October 2026
Ozark Patriots Chapter
Sons of the American Revolution

AMERICA
250
1776 ★ 2026

★★★★★
*Their Courage Built a Nation.
Our Gratitude Preserves It.*



**SONS OF THE
AMERICAN
REVOLUTION**

REMEMBERING OUR PAST ★ HONORING OUR PATRIOTS ★ INSPIRING OUR FUTURE