The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter

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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 Mountian Chapter Challenge Coin is available for purchase from Ben Edmondson for $10.00

On the Cover
Compatriot Gerald McCoy MCing the Flag Retirement Ceremony.



Photographs provided by: Daniel Piedlow, Margaret Swales

Editor: Daniel Piedlow



The President's Message

By President Steven Perkins

Greetings Members,

Political ads – good riddance! May God have mercy and grant His grace upon all mankind.

Ozark Mountain Chapter is at a crossroad that many chapters over time have to traverse. Where are all the members and why aren't their patriot's sacrifices honored even in small ways?

Our membership stands at roughly 130. I would estimate about 50% of the members cannot join members of OMC due to age, infirmity, illness and disease, family obligations, out-of-state residency... etc. Conversely, about half the membership doesn't fall into that bucket.

The crossroads is this. The risk of stagnation rides on the shoulders of indifference. Every state society... in fact every organization faces the prospect of slow death when membership decides someone else can answer the call to help. If you are compelled to offer a little time, and a commitment to keep strong the Ozark Mountain Chapter, please let one of our officers or myself know.

OMC held or participated in several public events in recent weeks. On 10/17 the Ozark Patriot chapter organized and executed installation and dedication of the "Architects of Freedom" memorial stone at the State Veteran's Cemetery Ft. Leonard Wood. It was a beautiful day with perhaps 50 guests including some chapter members, and twenty of Missouri Color Guard's finest to advance and post colors, and fire ceremonial musket volley. Then on 10/19 member Gerald McCoy, organizer, and OMC Guard and a handful of members, held a ceremony for the Cox At Home group. Past PG David Appleby , County Commissioner Bob Dixon, and other dignitaries spoke to about 3 dozen about the Battle of Yorktown, and then held a flag retirement of the aged large flag flown out front of the business. Then, Wednesday 11/21 four color guard welcomed home 80+ veterans who were guests of Honor Flight of the Ozarks. Their day is long but very memorable for who were predominantly Korean and Vietnam veterans.

Here you can find great articles that are centered on issues pertaining to the Constitution, and our Founders' actions during that time.

See you soon!

Minutes of the Ozark Mountain Chapter Sons of the American Revolution
October 17, 2026
9:31 A.M. to 10:03 A.M
Concourse Information Commons, West Ozarks Technical Community College

Minutes Recorded by Don King, Secretary
Meeting Chair: Don King, Vice President
There were 14 members and 3 Visitors Present
The meeting was called to order at 9:31 A. M. by Vice President King
Colors were posted in place
Guests were acknowledged
The Chair 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 in transportation.
Vice President King recited the Mission Statement
Chaplain Dan Philbrick gave the Invocation
Compatriot Gerald McCoy led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag
Compatriot Gary Gift led the SAR Pledge
Guests were acknowledged
The Chair reminded members of the upcoming 2026 Veteran's Recognition Lunch to be held at 11:30 A.M. at the Knights of Columbus Hall on November 21st 2026, catered by Simply Delicious LLC Catering, with a menu consisting of Old-World Italian Salad, choice of either Tuscan Chicken or Salmon, choice of Roasted Red Skin Potato or Sautéed Green Beans, Dinner roll, coffee, and tea. Members will be sent a printable registration form. All members are encouraged to attend. We will be honoring Korean War Veteran John Francis "Fritz" Corbin. The guest speaker will be Greg McManus, a Medal of Honor candidate. We also sent the invitation to the Rachel Donelson & Isaac Garrison DAR chapters and others.
Rod Grewe introduced a history moment in the Revolutionary War. The topics were A financier's deep patriotism and the Battle of Brooklyn (Long Island)
Ben Edmundson gave the Treasurer's Report as

follows:

Beginning Balance:	
	$10,630.07
Revenue for the Month	
	$5,151.25
Expenses	
	$3,110.86
Net Income (Loss)	
	$2,040.39
Available General Funds:	$8,622.39
Restricted Funds:	$4,047.87
Ending Balance:	
	$12,670.46
CFO Balance:	$10,999.35
CFO Beginning Balance:	$10,909.64
CFO Income	$117.06
CFO Withdrawals/Fees	($27.35)
Total Funds:	
	$23,669.81

Joe Walker gave the Color Guard Activity Report.
The Chair gave a summary of the Genealogist Registrar Report:
Membership: 131 + 5 = 136 (Inc. duals, juniors, and memorial members)
The Chair reminded members of the new website for the Chapter, highlighting the new look, and advised the members to take note of the new address: https://mossar.org/omcsar/
Chaplain Philbrick gave the Benediction
Compatriot Edmundson led the Recessional
The Meeting was adjourned at 10:03 A.M.





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.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Charles Carroll

September 19, 1737- November 14, 1832

Birthplace: Annapolis, Md.

Representing Maryland at the Continental Congress



Education: Jesuits' College at St. Omar, France; seminary in Rheims; Graduate, College of Louis the Grande; Bourges; studies in Paris; Studies, apprenticeship in London. (Scholar, Lawyer)

Charles Carroll was born into a wealthy Roman Catholic family in Annapolis Maryland. He began his rather remarkable formal education at the age of 8 when he was packed off to France to attend a Jesuit College at St. Omer. He graduated from the College of Louis the Grande at the age of Seventeen and continued practical studies in Europe until, at the age of 28, he returned to his home. Into the radical climate produced by the Stamp Act, walked a highly refined gentleman with all of the education and experience that might be expected of an emissary of the finest courts in Europe. Charles Carroll is said to have identified with the radical cause at once, and he proceeded to work in the circles of American patriots. In 1772 he anonymously engaged the secretary of the colony of Maryland in a series of Newspaper articles protesting the right of the British government to tax

the colonies without representation.

Carroll was an early advocate for armed resistance with the object of separation from Great Britain. However, his native colony was less certain in this matter and did not even send a representative to the first Continental Congress. He served on the first Committee of Safety, at Annapolis, in 1775, and in the Provincial Congress. He visited the Continental Congress in 1776 and was enlisted in a diplomatic mission to Canada, along with Franklin and Chase. Shortly after his return, the Maryland Convention decided to join in support for the Revolution. Carroll was elected to represent Maryland on the 4th of July, and though he was too late to vote for the Declaration, he did sign it. He served in the Continental Congress, on the Board of War, through much of the War of Independence, and simultaneously participated in the framing of a constitution for Maryland. In 1778 he returned to Maryland to participate in the formation of the state government. He was elected to the Maryland Senate in 1781, and to the first Federal Congress in 1788. He returned to the State Senate in 1790 and served there for 10 years. He retired from that post in 1800.

Charles Carroll was the last surviving member of those who signed the Declaration. He died, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration, in 1832 at the age of 95.

Birthday's

Bradley Hodges	10-2
John Hathcock	10-5
Stephen Brake	10-6
Royal Walker	10-8
Josh Voss	10-9
Dwain Gold	10-12
William Bishop	10-18
James Robinette	10-19
Ben Edmondson	10-22
Dillon Low	10-24
John Charles	10-29
John Jehle	10-29



Dr. Warren's Crucial Informant

by J. L. Bell

On April 18, 1775, Dr. Joseph Warren, leader of the Patriots still inside Boston, gathered information about a possible British army march from many sources. Nineteenth-century accounts spoke of hints coming in from a groom in the governor's stable, a boy who held horses for redcoat officers, a woman who employed a soldier's wife as a maid, sailors gossiping about boats being prepared.[1] But an early chronicler said that Warren turned to one source of intelligence in particular. This article proposes to identify that person by tracing two statements back to the same Patriot insider and by searching newspaper and vital records.

Warren's crucial informant was first described by the Rev. Jeremy Belknap (1744–1798), minister of Dover, New Hampshire. Already collecting information for his History of New-Hampshire (published 1784–1792), Belknap kept notes on the events unfolding around him. In the fall of 1775 he visited the Continental Army camps surrounding Boston to check on the New Hampshire troops and observe the siege. He wrote a diary during that trip, published in 1860 by the Massachusetts Historical Society.[2]

A few days after returning to Dover, on October 25, Belknap added an entry to his travel diary:

Mr. Waters informed me, that the design of the regular troops, when they marched out of Boston the night of April 18, was discovered to Dr. Warren by a person kept in pay for that purpose. . . .

These circumstances [a long list of clues that the British army was about to march] being communicated to Dr. Warren, he applied to the person who had been retained, and got intelligence of their whole design; which was to seize [Samuel] Adams and [John] Hancock, who were at Lexington,

and burn the stores at Concord. Two expresses were immediately despatched thither, who passed by the guards on the Neck just before a sergeant arrived with orders to stop passengers. Another messenger went over Charlestown Ferry; so that the alarm was given several hours before the troops arrived at Lexington. [3]

The express rider who left Boston by the Neck was William Dawes, Jr. The rider who crossed the Charles River to Charlestown was Paul Revere.[4] Gen. Thomas Gage had indeed ordered his troops to destroy "the stores at Concord." (Those orders said nothing about Adams and Hancock in Lexington, though.)[5]

Despite the account in Belknap's diary being largely accurate, historians have tended to treat it with skepticism. By October, after all, everyone in New England already knew how riders had carried the alarm out of Boston and where the British march ended. Although the minister's journal has been available in print since before the Civil War, almost no book has discussed the "person kept in pay" by Dr. Warren and his colleagues.

David Hackett Fischer used Belknap's statement in Paul Revere's Ride, but only partially. He accepted that Dr. Warren "applied to" his best-placed source late on April 18 after hearing from other sources. But Fischer set aside the detail about "a person kept in pay" as "merely a rumor he heard in the American camp" and instead focused on the possibility that that source was the British commander's wife. That theory, while very dramatic, is untenable.[6] Walter R. Borneman's analysis in American Spring works through Fischer's analysis skeptically but does not attempt to identify the informant.[7] In his 2014 article for this website, Derek W. Beck discussed Belknap's journal entry and concluded, "Mr. Waters's statement sounds like an American concoction."[8]

Earlier American authors may have been reluctant to explore the Belknap source because of distaste for the idea of the Patriots bribing an informant. It was more reassuring to stress the unity and perspicacity of Bostonians watching the soldiers prepare.
Anyone who wanted reasons to be skeptical about the October 1775 account could easily find gaping questions. Who was this otherwise unidentified "Mr. Waters" who spoke to Belknap? How could the minister have come across inside information about the Boston Patriots' intelligence effort when he was seventy miles away in New Hampshire? Was this statement anything more than well-traveled camp gossip festooned with claims that could never be confirmed?

To make this source into useful evidence, we need to answer these questions: Who was Belknap's acquaintance, the mysterious "Mr. Waters"? Did this man really have connections in Boston's Patriot leadership? And do those answers move us any closer to identifying the "person who had been retained"?

The search for "Mr. Waters" leads to Josiah Waters (1721-1784), a painter by training who became a respected merchant in pre-Revolutionary Boston. He joined the congregation of the Old South Meeting House at age twenty. He was elected to several town offices, including constable, fence viewer, clerk of the market, and finally warden, one of the most respected jobs—in charge of enforcing the Sabbath laws. In 1747 Waters joined the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, an old private club for men aspiring to be militia officers, and filled many roles in that organization.[9]

Also in 1747, Josiah and his wife Abigail had a son. Josiah, Jr. (1747-1805), grew up to work with his father in the firm of "Josiah Waters and Son" on Ann Street. In fact, the two men worked so closely together that it is often hard to distinguish the two. Josiah, Jr., also became a member of Old South and the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, and in 1770 he joined the St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons. [10]

In 1768, Josiah Waters, Sr., invested in land in Maine, buying out partners to become the main proprietor of the Massabesick Plantation. That area included the modern towns of Alfred, Sanford, and what the family would modestly name Waterboro.[11]

As of 1770, Josiah Waters, Sr., was a captain in the Boston militia regiment. By 1772, Josiah, Jr., was his lieutenant. According to Mills and Hicks's British and American Register for the Year 1775, as war approached the regiment's major was the senior Waters's brother-in-law Thomas Dawes. The adjutant, or administrative officer, was his nephew William Dawes, Jr., who was also Thomas Dawes's nephew. In 1773 both Captain Waters and Adjutant Dawes were asking the Boston selectmen if they could use Faneuil Hall for militia training.[12]

When war broke out on April 19, 1775, the elder

Waters sent his "wife, children & maids" out of Boston the next day. Briefly "shut in" the town, he got out as soon as he could.[13] Working as a gentleman volunteer, Waters took on the job of laying out a fort in Roxbury to keep the British army from marching south over the Neck. In his memoirs, Gen. William Heath listed "Capt. Josiah Waters of Boston" among the men "very serviceable in this line."[14] In September, Samuel Adams wrote of hearing about "the ingenuity of [Henry] Knox and Waters in planning the celebrated works at Roxbury."[15] Eventually Josiah, Jr., helped his father with those fortifications.

That October, Gen. George Washington and the Continental Congress started organizing an army for the coming year. Strengthening the artillery regiment with more engineers was a major priority. John Adams was another fan of the Waters family, and on October 21 he sent his friend and colleague James Warren a letter introducing a couple of Pennsylvanians visiting Massachusetts:

I could wish them as well as other Strangers introduced to H. Knox and young Josiah Waters, if they are any where about the Camp. These young Fellows if I am not mistaken would give strangers no contemptible Idea of the military Knowledge of Massachusetts in the sublimest Chapters of the Art of War.[16]

Earlier in the same month Adams wrote to Gen. John Thomas asking about Josiah, Sr.'s work as a military engineer, among other men. But Thomas wrote back: "I Apprehend [Waters] has no great Understanding, in Either [gunnery or fortifications], any further than Executing or overseeing works, when Trased out, and by my Observations, we have Several Officers that are Equal or exceed him."[17]

Likewise, by November 2 General Washington was writing candidly to Gov. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, "I sincerely wish this Camp could furnish a good Engineer." The only man Washington named as worthy in that field was "Mr Knox a Gentleman of Worcester."[18] He was not impressed by Josiah Waters, father or son.

In that fall of 1775 it probably became clear to the Waterses that they had not won over the commander-in-chief. They were unlikely to gain appointments in the reorganized army, at least at the ranks they wanted. But they still had the respect of New Englanders like Heath and the Adams cousins. They took a new assignment helping to fortify New London. As shown by how Connecticut calculated the older man's pay, he started that work on November 25. Josiah, Jr., was his assistant, naturally.[19]

Before heading south to New London, I posit, Josiah, Jr., traveled north in October to take stock of the family property. The Massabesick Plantation sat on the western edge of the district of Maine. Just over the border in New Hampshire was the town of Dover, home of the Rev. Jeremy Belknap. The minister's later correspondence shows that he exchanged letters with Boston clergymen through Josiah Waters, Jr., who became a friend and collected orders for the history of New Hampshire.[20]

Belknap was too smart a man to spend time writing down a story of what had happened in Boston on April 18 unless he had good reason to believe his source was reliable. He must have known that "Mr. Waters" was from Boston and had links to the Patriot movement. That description is a match for Josiah Waters, Jr.—a Boston militia officer; cousin to Dawes, key figure in smuggling artillery out of occupied Boston and Dr. Warren's first alarm rider; respected by Adams and other leaders of the movement; entrusted with designing fortifications.

Furthermore, Josiah Waters, Jr., remained active in local self-defense. By the mid-1780s he was colonel of the Boston militia regiment. People who knew him in the decades after the Revolutionary War recalled that he was particularly interested in preserving military lore. One of the first books about the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, which he served as treasurer, stated:

He collected many facts, for a history, but never published them. The manuscript is lost. The older members used to speak of it as containing important facts, as well as anecdotes of members, now preserved in the imperfect recollection of survivors.[21]

More specifically, a witness recalled hearing Waters tell stories about how Dr. Warren learned about the British army mission and sent off messengers. The militia colonel spoke to a young man from Roxbury named Joseph Curtis (1772–1858), who passed those stories to his daughter Catherine Parker Curtis (1801–1878), who saw them published in the New England Historic and Genealogical Register in 1853.

The Curtis account described a particularly useful

informant about the British march on April 18:

The Americans obtained this news, through an individual by the name of Jasper, an Englishman, a gunsmith by trade, whose shop was in Hatter's Square; he worked for the British, but was friendly to the rebels; a sergeant major quartered in his family and made a confidant of him, telling him all their plans. Jasper repeated the same to Col. Waters, who made it known to the Committee of Safety.[22]

Is this story about a sergeant major credible? The British army did not formalize the duties of a sergeant major until the late 1790s, but it was already the designation of a unit's senior sergeant. No non-commissioned officer would have been privy to General Gage's whole plan, but by late on the afternoon of April 18 a senior sergeant may well have known about some crucial variables. The expedition would leave Boston by water instead of by marching over the Neck, indicating a destination to the northwest rather than Worcester. Those troops were preparing to travel farther and stay out longer than the training marches of previous weeks.

Significantly, a sergeant would not have known about the ultimate goal of the march, which General Gage's orders specified was to destroy provincial military stores in Concord, including artillery pieces and gunpowder. Dr. Warren evidently did not gain that knowledge on April 18. Instead, he sent Dawes and Revere only as far as Lexington to warn Hancock and Adams. Those riders decided on their own to proceed further west toward what would turn out to be the expedition's real goal.

In one important respect, the 1853 source deviates from what we know about the Lexington alarm. The Curtis account stated:

The intelligence, that the British intended to go out to Lexington, was conveyed over Boston Neck to Roxbury by Ebenezer Dorr, of Boston, a leather dresser, by trade, who was mounted on a slow jogging horse, with saddle bags behind him, and a large flapped hat upon his head, to resemble a countryman on a journey. Col. Josiah Waters . . . followed on foot, on the sidewalk at a short distance from him, until he saw him safely past all the sentinels.

As stated earlier, eighteenth-century sources are clear that the Patriot express rider over the Boston Neck was William Dawes, Jr. The Curtis family tradition may well have muddled that man's surname with Ebenezer Dorr, who came from their town of Roxbury and became prominent in the early China trade; the Yankee pronunciations of "Dawes" and "Dorr" are similar. The other details of this account hold up. Dawes was indeed a tanner, or leather dresser, before the war. His horse was slower than Revere's. The younger Waters, as a first cousin to Dawes, might well have watched anxiously to see him "safely past all the sentinels."

Combining these two reports traceable to Josiah Waters suggests that the Patriots' paid informant on April 18, the man Dr. Warren consulted to be certain about the British plan, was this man Jasper. Waters may have overstated Jasper's importance because he himself was involved in collecting that information and conveying it to "the Committee of Safety," headed by Warren. However, Belknap's notes from 1775 do not suggest that Waters portrayed himself at the center of events, simply as someone in the know—and he certainly was close to the Patriot leadership.

Accepting the Waters sources as largely reliable brings on another question: Who was the "individual by the name of Jasper"? That man was almost certainly William Jasper, a maker of cutlery and surgical instruments born in Britain—not a "gunsmith," but someone who might well have made and repaired weapons for the royal army in 1775.

Jasper moved from Britain to North America soon after the French and Indian War, advertising in the August 29, 1763, New-York Gazette.

William Jasper, Cutler,

Just arrived from England, is now settled in New-York, near the Fly, Queen-Street, near Burling's and Beekman's Slips, next Door to Mr. Murray's, takes this Method to acquaint the Publick,

THAT he makes all Kinds of Surgeons Instruments, and grinds and cleans them; makes Razors, Penknives, Scissars, and all Kind of Edge Tools, which he also grinds; and makes Cutlery in general; makes Buckles of the best Block-Tin, wrought and plain Men's Gold and Silver Ware; Pinking-Irons of all Sorts; Sadlers Tools; Fret-Saws; Hatters Knives; likewise draws Teeth with great Ease and Safety, being accustomed to it for many Years. He likewise has brought over a Quantity of Copper and Tin Hard-Ware. All Persons that please to favour him with their Custom, may depend upon being served in the best and cheapest Manner.

William Jasper moved to Boston, where he married

Ann Newman on June 29, 1768.[23] This couple appears on the list of marriage intentions read from all the pulpits, but it is not clear where they actually wed. Likewise, there is no record of the baptism of their children, though later records say they had some. One possible explanation is that the Jasper family worshipped in one of Boston's Baptist Meeting-Houses, whose records have not been published.[24]

The Curtis story said Jasper the gunsmith had a shop "in Hatter's Square," now known as Creek Square. That was near the center of Boston, on the Mill Creek that defined the edge of the North End. Most likely Jasper rented a home and workshop because he does not show up in recorded deeds. Weapons collectors have found William Jasper's name on a couple of blades possibly made in the late 1700s, such as a spontoon in the collection of the Worcester Art Museum.[25]

As a native of Britain, renting space to a British soldier's family, perhaps doing business with the British military, William Jasper could well have appeared reliable enough to an army sergeant to be a confidant. But the cutler did not become a Loyalist, leaving town in the evacuation of March 1776.[26] Instead, the next time William Jasper appeared in a newspaper was this notice in the August 8, 1782, Continental Journal:

TO THE PUBLIC.

JASPER, Surgeon Instrument Maker in Boston, has lately invented and compleated an Instrument for drawing Teeth perpendicular, which was never done before, for which if he can have a patentee from Congress, it shall be universally known, if not, let it die in oblivion.

There was no statutory process for the American government to grant patents in 1782, and the Confederation Congress had a lot of other business to handle.

The Continental Journal of November 23, 1786, reported that "Mr. William Jasper, Cutler," had died in Boston. Anna Jasper administered William's estate, relying on two men to complete the paperwork since she could not sign her name. William Jasper's property, evaluated at only £24.6.6, included metal-working tools, some old books and pictures, and household utensils, but no real estate. Probate judge Oliver Wendell signed off on the administration, which mentioned children without specifying their names and ages.[27]

While the sparse record of William Jasper's life in America is far from decisive, it shows that he could have been the Patriots' crucial source on British army preparations in April 1775, as Josiah Waters described to different people, first as early that October and then decades later. More importantly, it lends credence to Belknap's statement in 1775 that the Boston Patriots relied not just on volunteers but on a paid informant—just like other groups gathering intelligence throughout history.

[1] Nineteenth-century accounts: Mary Caroline Crawford, Old Boston Days and Ways (Boston: Little, Brown, 1913), 118–21. Samuel A. Drake, Old Landmarks and Historic Personages of Boston (Boston: J. R. Osgood, 1873), 243, and Historic Fields and Mansions of Middlesex (Boston: James R. Osgood, 1874), 354. David Hackett Fischer, Paul Revere's Ride (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 93–4.

[2] Belknap diary: Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings (hereafter MHSP), 4 (1860), 77–86. Belknap was the principal founder of the M.H.S. after he moved to Boston.

[3] "Mr. Waters informed": MHSP, 4:85–6.

[4] Dawes and Revere: "Letter from Paul Revere to Jeremy Belknap, circa 1798," www.masshist.org/database/99.

[5] Allen French, General Gage's Informers: New Material Upon Lexington and Concord, Benjamin Thompson as Loyalist and the Treachery of Benjamin Church, Jr. (Ann Arbor, MI University of Michigan Press, 1932), 29–30.

[6] Fischer's analysis: Paul Revere's Ride, 96–7, 387. This argument rested on equating Warren's source with a woman who had contacted Samuel Adams days earlier with different information and presenting the Gages' marriage as irreparably damaged even though they remained together and had two more children.

[7] Borneman's analysis: American Spring: Lexington, Concord, and the Road to Revolution (Boston: Little, Brown, 2014), 124–9.

[8] Beck's analysis: "Dr. Joseph Warren's Informant," allthingsliberty.com/2014/04/dr-joseph-warrens-informant/. This article was valuable in gathering sources and pointing to holes in the theory about

General Gage's wife. In the end Beck decided that Warren gathered crucial information from his own first-hand observations. See also Beck, Igniting the American Revolution: 1773–1775 (Naperville, IL: Sourcebooks, 2015), 113.

[9] Josiah Waters, Sr.: Oliver Ayer Roberts, History of the Military Company of the Massachusetts, Now Called The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, 1637-1888 (Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, 1897), 2:47–8.

[10] Josiah Waters, Jr.: Roberts, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 2:161–2.

[11] Waters land in Maine: The Maine Historical Society has digitized the Waters account book and map, digitalmaine.com/hist_docs/13/.

[12] Using Faneuil Hall: Records Relating to the Early History of Boston (also known as Boston Town Records), volume 23, "Selectmen's Minutes" (Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, 1893), 167.

[13] Waters leaving Boston: "Sarah Winslow Deming journal, 1775," www.masshist.org/database/1898. Waters's sister Abigail married James Thompson, matching this source's mention of "Mr. Waters" having a "brother Thomson."

[14] "very serviceable": Heath's Memoirs of the American War (New York: A. Wessels Company, 1904), 30.

[15] "the ingenuity": Samuel Adams to Elbridge Gerry, September 26, 1775, in The Writings of Samuel Adams, Harry Alonzo Cushing, editor (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908), 3:227.

[16] "I could wish them": John Adams to James Warren, October 21, 1775, in The Papers of John Adams, vol. 3 (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979), 224–5.

[17] "I Apprehend": John Thomas to John Adams, October 24, 1775, Papers of John Adams, 3:239–41.

[18] "I sincerely wish": George Washington to Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., November 2, 1775, in The Papers of George Washington, Revolutionary War Series, vol. 2 (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1987), 289–90.

[19] Waters fortifying New London: Frances Manwaring Caulkins, History of New London, Connecticut (New London: n.p., 1852), 520. American Archives, Peter Force, editor, 4th series (Washington, DC: U.S. Congress, 1837-53), 4:971.

[20] Waters and Belknap: "Belknap Papers" in Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, series 6, volume 4 (1891), 199, 210, 232, 263, 268, 272–3, and so on; and series 5, volume 2 (1877), 103, 199, 239, 488, and so on. Hamilton Andrews Hill, History of the Old South Church (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1890), 2:254. It is also possible that the senior Waters was Belknap's informant in Dover in 1775, but that does not affect this essay's argument, given the closeness of father and son.

[21] "He collected": Roberts, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 2:161.

[22] "The Americans": C.C. [Catherine Parker Curtis], "Revolutionary Incidents," New England Historical and Genealogical Register (hereafter NEHGR), 7 (1853), 139.

[23] William Jasper marriage: Records Relating to the Early History of Boston (also known as Boston Town Records), volume 30, "Boston Marriages from 1752 to 1809" (Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1903), 428.

[24] Later records: On April 10, 1791, Nancy Jasper married Joseph Jones in the Rev. Thomas Baldwin's Second Baptist Meeting-house. The next year, on March 25, 1792, another Baptist minister, the Rev. Samuel Stillman, married Mary Jasper to John Dumaresque Dyer. Those women might have been the daughters or the widow and daughter of the cutler William Jasper. Boston Town Records, 30: 115, 117.

[25] spontoon: worcester.emuseum.com/objects/48713/spontoon. See also Al Benting, For Liberty I Live (New York: Page Publishing, 2019), 76–7.

[26] Jasper during the war: No one with the surname Jasper is listed in the comprehensive Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War, indicating how rare that name was in colonial New England. A William Jasper was among the Americans taken prisoner on the Boston-based privateer Rising States on April 15, 1777, and held in Forton Prison in Britain that December. NEHGR, 33:36; "List of American Prisoners Confined in Forton Prison Decr: 29th: 1777," January 8, 1778, Naval Documents of the American Revolution, 11:888-91. There is no indication this is the same man, however. A different William Jasper is remembered for his military service in South Carolina before dying in 1779.

[27] Jasper probate file: Suffolk County Probate

file 18795, Suffolk County, MA: Probate File Papers database at AmericanAncestors.org, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2017–2019.

https://allthingsliberty.com/2024/04/dr-warrens-crucial-informant/

Important Dates in History

Oct 1, 1768: British Troops arrive in Boston
Oct 4, 1777: Americans driven off at the Battle of Germantown
Oct 7–25, 1765: The Stamp Act
Oct 7, 1777: Burgoyne loses second battle of Freeman's Farm, NY (at Bemis Heights)
Oct 7, 1780: Battle of Kings Mountain
Oct 9, 1779: American attempt to recapture Savannah, GA fails
Oct 9, 1781: Battle of Yorktown
Oct 10, 1774: Point Pleasant Battle (first battle of war)
Oct 11, 1776: Benedict Arnold defeated at the Battle of Valcour Island (Lake Champlain)
Oct 13, 1775: The U.S. Navy is established
Oct 13, 1792: The White House cornerstone was laid
Oct 14, 1780: Washington names Nathanael Greene commander of the Southern Army
Oct 17, 1777: Burgoyne surrenders to American General Gates at Saratoga, NY
Oct 19, 1781: Articles of Capitulation signed, ending the war
Oct 20, 1774: The Association (prohibition of trade with Great Britain)
Oct 22, 1777: Hessian attack on Fort Mercer, NJ, repulsed
Oct 24, 1774: Galloway's Plan rejected
Oct 28, 1776: The Americans retreat from White Plains, New York. British
Oct 30, 1735: John Adams' Birthday

Profiles of Valor: The Last Raiders



The families of two Andrews' Raiders are still awaiting Medal of Honor recognition.

Mark Alexander

I recently profiled two long-overdue Medal of Honor awards to recipients, Col. Paris Davis and Cpt. Larry Taylor. Both men are Vietnam Veterans whose Medals were finally approved almost six decades after the actions that earned them.

Why such delays?

Having met most of the 63 living recipients, I can attest to what any of there fellow Veterans already know about them — they are, by nature, humble men whose first allegiance was to their fellow warriors under the umbrella of God and Country. Thus, the lengthy delays for some recipient recognition is most often the result of a lack of advocacy — because genuine heroes of this stature do not advocate for their own recognition.

I should note that even when recipients have been approved, some nominees are left waiting until a president can time the award ceremony for his own political benefit. Disgraceful.

The First Medals of Honor were awarded by Abraham Lincoln in March 1863 for the actions of the Andrews' Raiders in April 1862. Their valorous actions were memorialized in books and films as "The Great Locomotive Chase."

That chase ended just south of Chattanooga, Tennessee, when "The General," which the Andrews' Raiders had commandeered for their mission to disrupt critical rail traffic between Chattanooga and Atlanta, ran out of fuel for steam. The Raiders abandoned the train and headed for the hills, but within two weeks, most of the 24 Raiders were captured.

Andrews was hung as a spy on June 7, 1862, and 10 days later seven other Raiders — Union troops George Wilson, Charles Shadrach, Marion Ross, John Scott, Samuel Slavens, and Samuel Robertson, and Andrews' civilian guide William Campbell — were also hung.

After the War Between the States, the bodies of those eight men were exhumed from a ditch and reburied near the entrance to Chattanooga's National Cemetery, where a prominent monument of "The General" locomotive was erected at the cemetery entrance in their honor.

The Raiders would become the first Medal of Honor recipients, Jacob Parrott the very first, followed by 18 others. One Raider declined the Medal saying his role did not qualify. The two civilians, Andrews and Campbell, were not eligible for the award. In 2020, the National Medal of Honor Heritage Center was completed nearby to recognize the first recipients and all since.

There are a total of 3,517 men and one woman who have been recognized by a grateful nation for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life," valorous actions "above and beyond the call of duty."

However, 160 years after those first Medals were awarded, two Raiders, Pvt. Philip G. Shadrach and Pvt. George D. Wilson, have never been recognized for their actions despite the fact that President George W. Bush signed legislation authorizing the Medals of Honor for both men back in 2008.

In recent decades, their families, with assistance from the National Medal of Honor Heritage Center, have steadfastly advocated for the awards.

Pvt. Philip G. Shadrach and Pvt. George D. Wilson, your example of valor — American Patriots defending Liberty for all above and beyond the call of duty — is eternal.

Semper Vigilans Fortis Paratus et Fidelis

Pro Deo et Libertate — 1776

https://patriotpost.us/alexander/102166-profiles-of-valor-the-last-raiders-2023-11-14

This Day in History

October 1, 1908
Henry Ford introduced the Model T, the first affordable automobile for the average American. This revolutionary car, known as the "Tin Lizzie," was priced at $850 and could be assembled in just 93 minutes. The Model T not only transformed the automobile industry but also the way Americans lived, ushering in an era of mass car ownership and mobility.

October 2, 1967
Thurgood Marshall was sworn in as the first African American justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Marshall was already a celebrated figure for his work as a civil rights lawyer, most notably for his role in the Brown v. Board of Education case that ended racial segregation in public schools. His appointment to the court marked a major milestone in the ongoing fight for racial equality in America.

October 3, 1990
East and West Germany were officially reunited after 45 years of division. The peaceful unification was a triumph of democracy over communism, reflecting American foreign policy objectives during the Cold War.

October 4, 1957
The Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1, the world's first artificial satellite. This event sent shockwaves through the United States, initiating the space race between the U.S. and the USSR. The launch of Sputnik led to the creation of NASA and accelerated American efforts to catch up with Soviet space technology.

October 6, 1981
Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was assassinated, during a military parade in Cairo. His death had major geopolitical implications for U.S. foreign policy, as Sadat had been a key ally in the Middle East. He was instrumental in the Camp David Accords and Egypt's peace treaty with Israel, efforts supported by the U.S.

October 7, 2001
U.S. launched Operation Enduring Freedom, the military invasion of Afghanistan in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks. This marked the start of the War on Terror, with the goal of dismantling al-Qaeda and ousting the Taliban regime. It became the longest-running war in U.S. history, shaping U.S. foreign policy for decades.

October 8, 1871

The Great Chicago Fire started, spreading rapidly and destroying much of the city over two days. The fire left more than 100,000 people homeless and killed around 300. Despite the devastation, Chicago rebuilt swiftly, becoming one of the fastest-growing and most important cities in the United States.

October 11, 1984
Kathryn D. Sullivan became the first American woman to walk in space during the Space Shuttle Challenger mission. Sullivan's spacewalk was a groundbreaking moment in NASA's history and in the broader push for gender equality in the sciences. Her achievements paved the way for more women to participate in space exploration.

October 12, 1492
Christopher Columbus landed on an island in the Bahamas, marking the first time a European had reached the Americas. Columbus's arrival initiated centuries of European exploration and colonization of the New World.

October 13, 1792
The cornerstone of the White House was laid in Washington, D.C. Designed by James Hoban, the building became the official residence of the U.S. president and a symbol of the American government.

October 14, 1947
American test pilot Chuck Yeager became the first person to break the sound barrier in a Bell X-1 aircraft. This achievement was a milestone in aviation history, opening the door to supersonic flight.

October 16, 1962
The Cuban Missile Crisis began when American reconnaissance discovered Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba. This 13-day confrontation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union brought the world to the brink of nuclear war. The crisis was resolved peacefully, but it had lasting impacts on U.S.-Soviet relations and led to the establishment of a nuclear "hotline" between Washington and Moscow.

October 17, 1931
Chicago gangster Al Capone was convicted of tax evasion and sentenced to 11 years in federal prison. Capone had long evaded justice for his involvement in organized crime, including bootlegging, gambling, and murder during Prohibition. His conviction was a major victory for law enforcement in the fight against organized crime.

October 18, 1867
United States formally took possession of Alaska from Russia in a ceremony in Sitka, Alaska. Initially ridiculed as "Seward's Folly," the purchase of Alaska for $7.2 million proved to be a bargain when gold, oil, and other natural resources were discovered. Alaska became an important strategic and economic asset for the U.S.

October 19, 1781
British General Lord Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, marking the effective end of the American Revolutionary War. The American and French forces had Cornwallis trapped, and his surrender paved the way for American independence. This victory led to the Treaty of Paris in 1783, formally recognizing the United States as an independent nation.

October 21, 1805
Admiral Horatio Nelson led the British to victory against the French and Spanish, preventing Napoleon's plans to invade Britain. Nelson's tactics had a lasting influence on naval warfare, including that of the U.S.

October 22, 1962
President John F. Kennedy addressed the nation about the Cuban Missile Crisis, revealing the presence of Soviet missile sites in Cuba. This marked a critical moment during the Cold War, as the U.S. and the Soviet Union came to the brink of nuclear war. A tense 13-day standoff followed, ending with an agreement to remove the missiles.

October 23, 1983
A suicide bomber attacked U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 241 American servicemen. The attack was one of the deadliest on U.S. military forces during peacetime.

October 24, 1945
United Nations was formally established after the ratification of its charter by the U.S., the Soviet Union, China, Britain, and France. Created in the aftermath of World War II, the UN sought to prevent future conflicts and promote international cooperation. The U.S. played a key role in its founding and has remained a dominant force within the organization.

October 25, 1854
The British launched Charge of the Light Brigade on October 25, 1854, during the Crimean War. This disastrous military action highlighted the importance of clear communication and competent leadership. Its legacy influenced military planning in the U.S. during

later conflicts.

October 26, 1881
The infamous gunfight at the O.K. Corral occurred in Tombstone, Arizona. Lawmen Wyatt Earp, his brothers, and Doc Holliday faced off against a group of outlaws, known as the Cowboys. The event became legendary in American history and culture, representing the wild and lawless nature of the American West.

October 27, 1904
The first section of the New York City subway opened, forever changing urban transportation. The initial line ran from City Hall to Harlem and quickly expanded, becoming one of the largest and most used subway systems in the world. The subway system played a crucial role in the city's growth and modernization.

October 28, 1886
The Statue of Liberty was officially dedicated in New York Harbor. The statue, a gift from France, symbolizes freedom, democracy, and hope, especially for immigrants arriving in America. It remains one of the most iconic symbols of the United States and its values.

October 28, 1965
The Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri was completed. It is meant to symbolize St. Louis's historical significance as the Gateway to the West during the 19th century westward expansion of the United States.

October 29, 1929
The U.S. stock market crashed, leading to the Great Depression. Known as "Black Tuesday," the crash wiped out billions of dollars in investments, leading to widespread unemployment and economic turmoil. The resulting depression shaped U.S. economic policies for years to come and led to the creation of reforms such as the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

October 30, 1938
Orson Welles' radio broadcast of The War of the Worlds aired, causing widespread panic as many listeners believed the fictional Martian invasion was real. The broadcast demonstrated the immense influence of mass media on public perception. It remains one of the most famous events in the history of radio.

October 31, 1517
Martin Luther posted his Ninety-Five Theses on the door of the Wittenberg Castle Church, challenging the practices of the Roman Catholic Church. The ripple effects of Luther's actions influenced the religious diversity seen in America today.

Awards and Events



On October 2nd, Compatriot Dan Piedlow attended the fifth grade class at New Covenant Academy to tell them about our Poster Contest.



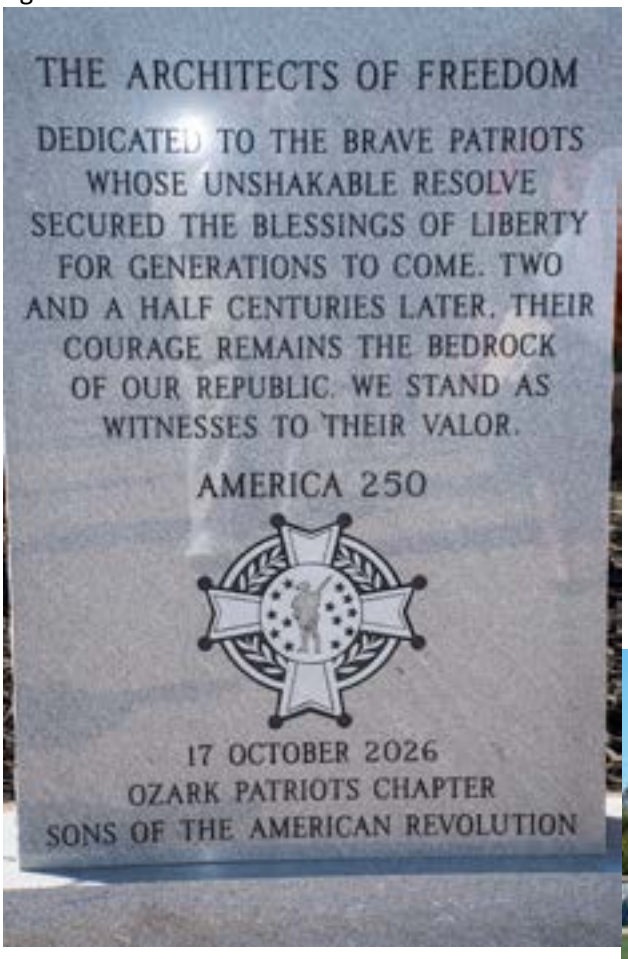
Tuesday, October 13, 2026 – Naturalization Ceremony, Springfield, MO. Eighteen new US Citizens, and many guests, including the Willard JROTC senior members, and students from a local high school. ROTC Honor Guard from Missouri State University advanced colors for the opening ceremony. Several Ozark Mountain Chapter Color Guard members were present for the customary photo opportunity for those new citizens who chose to do so.

Numbers of immigrants registering for and attending these ceremonies has dropped by a large factor because of current policies of the federal government's administration. I learned that in some cases some immigrants may have had a goal to naturalize, but procrastination to that end resulted in overstaying visas, or coming very near that date, and they simply could not participate. This will result in the US District Court of Southwest Missouri to reduce ceremonies from 3 per year to once per year.

Awards and Events



On October 13th, Compatriots Dan Piedlow (L) and Steve Perkins (R) attended a Naturalization Ceremony at the Darr Ag Center.



Saturday, October 17, 2026: Missouri Society SAR Color Guard were mustered to the Missouri State Fort Leonard Wood Veterans Cemetery. The cemetery, with full support of the State Veterans Cemetery Commission, authorized the placement of a Monument that recognizes and memorializes the sacrifices of our first veterans from 250 years ago. Those veterans withstood a cruel, stifling monarchy that would deprive any person and country under its control of freedom, self-governance, and liberty.

A glorious fall cloudless day was ideal for the host chapter Ozarks Patriots to call forth 20 guardsmen to advance and post colors, and hear commemorating words from the Honorable Keith Prichard who served as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army, Veterans Cemetery Director Stacey Wilson, State SAR President Ken Lawrence, and District 124 Missouri rep Don Mayhew. Bagpiper Daniel Jackson piped a tune prior to the unveiling. Chapter officer Phillip Roberson served as MC. Also instrumental to the ceremony were Michael Flowers, Past Chapter President Dr. Kelvin Erickson, and Missouri State Color Guard Commander Steven Perkins.

Color Guard from across the state included drummer Jeffrey Willey, Brad Fraizer and his son visiting from Quebec, Ian Frazier, Mark Parks, Don Higgerson, Gene Henry, Steven Biggs, Brian Willet, Greg Finch, Rob Ingram, Jim Hall, David Foster, John Sickmeier, Don Turner, James Blanton, Dan Piedlow (photographer), Billy Voight, Ben Crouch, and Garry Pirch. Following the unveiling of the Monument “Architects of Freedom”, a triple musket volley paid tribute to the day and its high purpose.



Awards and Events





On October 19th, the Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR conducted a flag retirement ceremony at the Cox Health at Home facility on W. Sunset St. Compatriots present were: Gerald McCoy, David Appleby, Steve Perkins, Don Higgerson, Rod Grewe, Jim Blanton, Ken Lawrence, George Swales, and Dan Piedlow (photographer and Musketeer).



Greene County Presiding Commissioner Bob Dixon reading the proclamation from the County to the chapter at the flag retirement.



At the MOSSAR Quarterly Meeting, President Ken Lawrence (L) presented OMC Compatriot Gary Gift (C) with a Gold Roger Sherman Medal and Certificate.



At the MOSSAR Quarterly Meeting, President Ken Lawrence (L) presented state members with their Patriot Grave Marking Medal and Certificates. President Lawrence, who is also an OMC member, is holding his certificate.

Awards and Events



At the MOSSAR Quarterly Meeting, President Ken Lawrence (L) presented Past President Michael Robertson with the General Pulaski Founders Medal and Cerificate. President Lawrence is holding his certificate.



At the MOSSAR Quarterly Meeting, President Ken Lawrence (L) presented Compatriots with the Liberty Medal and Certificate. OMC Member Steve Perkins in second from right. Not pictured is Joe Walker.

Upcoming Events

Saturday, November 7, at 10:00 AM, the OMC Color Guard will be marching in the Joplin Veterans Day Parade. Everyone is welcome to attend and watch the parade. Color Guard muster at 15th St. and Main St.

Tuesday, November 10, at 6:30 PM, the monthly Chapter Development Committee meeting will be held at Steve's house. All members are welcome to attend. For directions to his home, contact Steve.

Wednesday, November 11, at 9:15 AM, the OMC Color Guard will be presenting Colors to the Greenwood Laboratory School. Color Guard to muster at 8:30 AM.

Wednesday, November 11, at 11:00 AM, OMC will be presenting a Veterans Recognition Certificate to the Outstanding Veteran Student at Ozark Technical College, in front of the Commons building.

Upcoming Events

Thursday, November 12, at 1:00 PM, OMC will be having a Flag History presentation at the Castlewood Senior Center, 1538 N. Old Castle Rd., Nixa, MO. All are welcome to attend and take part in presenting flags.

Wednesday, November 21, at 10:00 AM, OMC will be participating in the Liberty Statue Redidation at the Greene County Courthouse, 940 N. Boonville Ave. Everyone is welcome to attend.

Saturday, November 11, at 11:00 AM, OMC will have their annual Veterans Luncheon at the Knights of Columbus, 2340 Grand St., Springfield. Please fill out the form and mail it to the address listed with your check. Everyone is welcome to attend.

