



The Buckeye Patriot

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12

Sons of the American Revolution

Quarterly Newsletter

Winter, 2016

Volume 12, Issue 1

From The President's Desk

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Compatriots & Friends,

I would like to take this time to thank all of you who renewed your membership in the SAR. I sincerely appreciate your continued support. Also, I understand that due to distances, health issues, and other family matters, some of our members are not able to attend our meetings or participate in activities. Hopefully, one day we'll all be able to get together. As part of our Washington's Birthday meeting, our annual election of officers was held. The results are as follows:

*President: Troy Bailey
1st Vice President: Kirk Bacon
2nd Vice President: James Pildner
Secretary: Dan Matheke
Treasurer: Steve Hinson
Historian: Scott Whudyga
Genealogist & Registrar: Tim Ward*

Our officers were sworn in by our Past Chapter, and State President, Tim Ward. We look forward to another eventful year.

At an impromptu gathering of officers this past December, we decided to become a sponsor for the Wreaths Across America program, which is conducted annually on the third Saturday of December, nationally and internationally. Jim Gilbert will be the committee chair. Evergreen Cemetery, Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and the Soldiers & Sailors Monument Park, in Geneva, have been selected. For more information about the project, please visit www.wreathsaacrossamerica.org or call Jim Gilbert at (440) 224-0252. You can also email Jim at jgilbert7@windstream.net. The goal of the program is to place a wreath on every veteran's grave. So, we obviously need your help in getting the word out and finding sponsors. Wreaths are \$15.00 with \$5.00 coming back to the chapter. You can purchase wreaths with credit card by logging onto the above-mentioned website, or by getting in touch with Jim. There are approximately 800 veterans buried in these cemeteries, and we hope to obtain as many wreaths as possible.

The winners for the Arthur M & Berdena King Eagle Scout Scholarship were announced at our February 13th, chapter meeting. Bryce Lake won the Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 contest, and David Wood won the Ohio Society Sons of the American Revolution competition. David will go on to compete at the national level at the 126th NSSAR Annual Congress this summer.

Patriotically yours,

*Troy Bailey, President
Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12
Sons of the American Revolution*

"It is better to offer no excuse than a bad one."

George Washington



Welcome New SAR Member — Franklin M Wood



Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Officers

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Registrar & Genealogist - Tim Ward

Secretary - Dan Matheke
Treasurer - Steve Hinson
Historian - Scott Wludyga
Chaplain - Vernon Palo

Wreaths Across America

On December 12th, 2015 the joint Color Guard from Northeast Ohio, Samuel Huntington, Western Reserve and Lafayette SAR Chapters participated in the Wreaths Across America ceremony at Evergreen Cemetery in Painesville, Ohio. The event was sponsored by the New Connecticut Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, and included the American Legion Post 336 Color Guard, Anthony Carson Painesville City Manager, and many local Boy Scout and Cub Scout Troops and Packs.

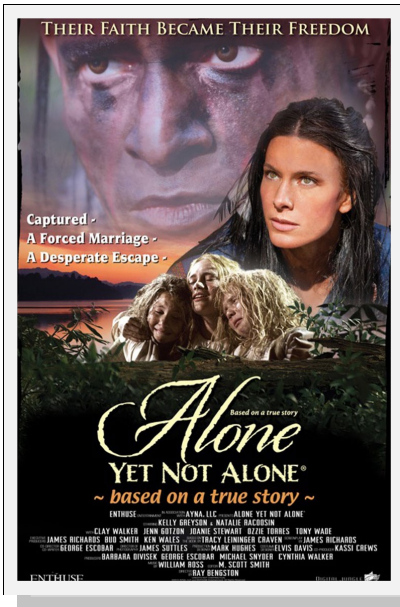


*Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12
President Troy Bailey*

Lieutenant Colonel Matthew Johnson, Professor of Military Science at John Carroll University, was the keynote speaker, and Compatriot Troy Bailey brought greetings and read the Proclamation from President General Lawrence. Ms. Heidi Skok sang the National Anthem and later God Bless America. Debby Kocis, Regent for the New Connecticut Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution was the Master of Ceremonies. Loralée Hill of the DAR delivered the Invocation and Benediction.

This was the first year this event was held at Evergreen Cemetery where over 1,000 Veterans are interred, including ten Patriots from the Revolution. The following Compatriots participated: Troy Bailey, Tim Ward, Jim Gilbert, Jim Pildner, Steve Hinson, Kirk Bacon, and Dan Matheke from Northeast Ohio, Robert Parvin and Robert Bradt from Samuel Huntington, Claude Custer and Galen Swab from Western Reserve, and John Franklin from Lafayette Chapters.
ohssardispatch.wordpress.com

Alone Yet Not Alone



Inspired by actual events, director Ray Bengston's historical drama [Alone Yet Not Alone](#) tells the tragic story of an 18th Century German family who flees their homeland to escape religious persecution, but finds nothing but misery and suffering after following God's promise to the New World. Denied the freedom to worship in their beloved Germany, the deeply-religious Leininger family ventures to America in search of a better life. Though tensions in the New World run high as French and British forces clash over control of the plentiful resources there, the Leininger's labor hard and long to establish a comfortable homestead in picturesque Penns Creek. Just when this peace-seeking family thinks they have seen the worst, however, Delaware raiders launch a vicious attack on them, abducting the youngest daughters and forcefully integrating them into Native American life. Helpless and alone as they struggle to summon the courage to survive, the terrified young girls fall back on their faith -- the one thing that can never be taken from them. (www.nytimes.com)

Colonial Williamsburg Launches New Magazine

Colonial Williamsburg is launching a new quarterly publication that aims to shine new light on all the historic city has to offer. The new magazine - "[Trend & Tradition: A Magazine of Colonial Williamsburg](#)" - is devoted to showcasing "the enduring cultural, intellectual, and political relevance of America's birthplace," according to a recent news release.

"Trend & Tradition" succeeds "Colonial Williamsburg: The Journal of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation," which was published quarterly from 1984 through 2015. Like the previous journal, it will be delivered to more than 100,000 foundation donors and available for purchase at Colonial Williamsburg retail locations and at selected newsstand locations. Readers can expect that each issue will include insight into the latest in historical research on colonial-era America as well as features on Colonial Williamsburg's collections, interpretation programs and tradecrafts. "Trend & Tradition" highlights the full range of foundation offerings - from the work of its award-winning chefs and gardeners to its first-ever ice skating rink," the press release reads.



Regular features in the magazine such as "It Started Here" and "Past Forward" tackle connections between modern cultural phenomena and their 18th-century roots. The inaugural issue includes coverage of the planned programs for Black History Month 2016, a look at political debate in colonial times, a behind-the-scenes feature on the George Wythe House and recipes from the chefs at Great Hopes Plantation. An online version of the magazine will highlight several stories from each issue and offer supplemental material like audio and video clips. "There is a new energy in the air at Colonial Williamsburg as we pursue initiatives that are inspiring more people of all ages and backgrounds," said Colonial Williamsburg President and CEO Mitchell B. Reiss. "Trend & Tradition" elegantly blends historical substance and contemporary appeal to fully capture both the relevance and fun of what we offer." The printed edition of the magazine will be mailed to individuals and organizations who donate \$35 or more a year to the Colonial Williamsburg Fund. (Elizabeth Hornsby, WYDaily.com)

How the Heroic Irish Won the American Revolution



The role of the Irish in the American Revolution has often been written out.

George Washington Park Custis, Washington's adopted son and a careful student of history, placed the significant Irish contribution to the American Revolution in a proper historical perspective: "When our friendless standard was first unfurled for resistance, who were strangers [foreigners] that first mustered 'round its staff, when it reeled in the fight, who more bravely sustained it than Erin's generous sons? Who led the assault on Quebec [General Montgomery] and shed early luster on our arms, in the dawn of our revolution? Who led the right wing of Liberty's forlorn hope [General Sullivan] at the passage of

the Delaware [just before the attack on Trenton]? Who felt the privations of the camp, the fate of battle, or the horrors of the prison ship more keenly than the Irish? Washington loved them, for they were the companions of his toil, his perils, his glories, in the deliverance of his country." Yet, the role of the Irish has often been written out. No chapter of America's story has been more thoroughly dominated by myths and romance than the nation's desperate struggle for life during the American Revolution. Unfortunately, America's much-celebrated creation story has presented a sanitized version of events. The long-accepted proper imaginary of the typical American patriot was that of an Anglo-Saxon who descended from early English settlers. This popular perception became a permanent part of the national mythology in regard to the people who were seen as having been most responsible for sustaining and winning the revolutionary struggle. As could be expected, the seemingly endless romantic myths about America's founding were created as part of the usual process of countries constructing self-serving myths for national self-gratification.

Americans today believe that the upper class elite, especially the Founding Fathers, and the traditional New England model (the popular romantic New England stereotype of the middle-class yeoman soldier of Anglo-Saxon descent) were most responsible for America's success in the revolutionary struggle. But this romanticized focus of America's creation story from the top has overlooked what was actually more significant in determining winner from loser during the American Revolution: the historical, republican, and cultural legacies brought to America by hundreds of thousands of Irish immigrants before the war's beginning, and the disproportionate contributions of the Irish from 1775 to 1783. Without sufficient resources to purchase land, lower class Irish settlers had pushed toward the setting sun in the search of land and the promise of a fresh start. Here, on the western frontier, they created distinctive ethnic communities, like "Little Ireland," and "Little Dublin," before the American Revolution, while laying America's most sturdy foundation for resistance to the so-called Mother Country. After all, England was the ancient enemy of the Irish people, and she was definitely no Mother County to them. Most of all, it was the lowest class colonists who made the most important contributions to America's ultimate victory over an extended period. · The ground-breaking new book by Phillip Thomas Tucker, Ph.D., "[How the Irish Won the American Revolution](http://www.irishcentral.com), A New Look at the Forgotten Heroes of America's War of Independence" (New York: Skyhorse Publishing, 2015) was published in October 2015. (www.irishcentral.com)

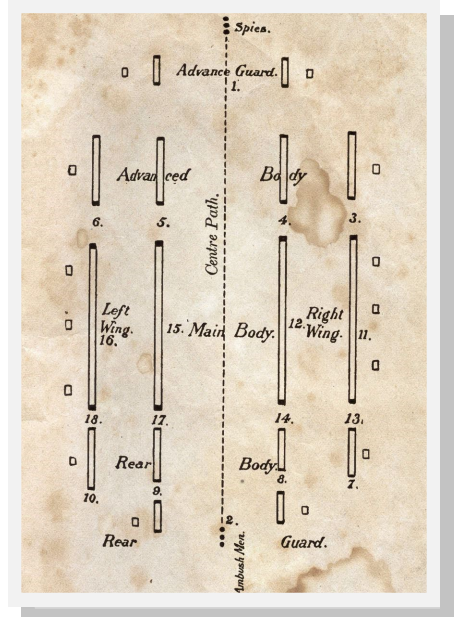
Colonel Crawford's Army Marched Through Roseland

Richland County, Ohio — Believe me I understand that history can be pretty dull stuff. It is boring, however, only when the past is divorced from its context; and given the opportunity to revive the same history with its relevance and sense of place restored, it can be fairly vital and mind-opening. Let me give you an example. Say you grew up in the Little Kentucky/Roseland area of Mansfield and for all you know the neighborhood as you've experienced it seems pretty ordinary, not-very-inspiring, dull. Yet if you were exposed to one interesting and critical moment of American History the very pavements of Springmill Street could take on a whole new aura. If you could walk out your door and the doorway was a time portal that slipped you back to 1782 — only 230 years ago — it's quite possible that you would find a whole regiment of continental soldiers trekking through your front yard. Our time moves forward in years and decades and centuries but the land we walk on does not move. The land that is today Richland County was, in 1782, the place where Colonel Crawford camped his 500 men on their way through the Ohio wilderness. Nine days later he was dead. This is not a movie script, it's not a novel: it is American History. And it is Richland County history, and Mansfield history, and it is authentic history of Little Kentucky.

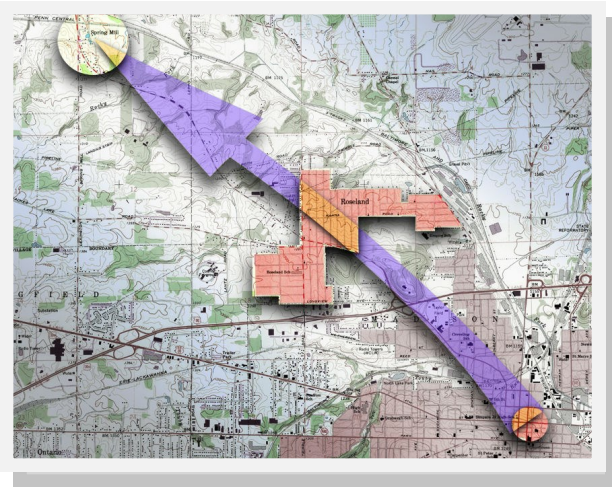


When these events took place there was no Richland County borderline for soldiers to cross, and there was not even a State of Ohio. Those young men bearing arms trudged through the site where one day Mansfield would stand at a time when the landscape was demarcated not by towns and highways, but by springs big enough to water one's horse, and rivers that had to be forded with wagons. The men who documented the daily hikes of the Crawford Expedition had only the landmarks of nature by which to measure their progress through the wilderness: a 'dry ridge covered with beech trees,' a swampy 'morass,' or more commonly, what was written as 'Mudd.'

What they called 'Towns' were tribal villages of Wyandot homes made of branches and thatch. Their destination was the largest Ohio town of Native Americans, in the prairies just west of here, on the Sandusky River. The American colonies took root tenuously on this continent in the 1600s from British seeds. By the middle 1700s that planting had grown strong enough, and boldly independent enough, to want freedom from its English guardians. The separation was set in motion with the first battles of the Revolutionary War, but the U.S. wasn't really born until the war was over. At that time the British still had control of these Ohio lands west of the colonies. Their 'control' however, was only in the political sense of their name on a map, because the land itself — the forested hills and rivers of this one-day Richland landscape — was the home of Wyandots, Mingoes, Shawnees. Whoever the Tribal folk sided with was who really 'controlled' the land. In 1782 the Tribes were allied with the British, fighting the Americans. They attacked American settlements bordering the Ohio River area, and harassed whoever the British asked them to. By 1782, the Americans knew if they were going to have peace along the western border of the United States, they were going to have to defeat not only the British in the Ohio country, but the Wyandots, Lenape, Hurons, Miamis as well.



So in late spring of that year an army of volunteer militia set out to destroy the big Tribal village on the Sandusky. Five hundred men gathered at the Ohio River near Steubenville, and marched off into the woods. They were settlers from Pennsylvania, most of them born in Ireland and Scotland. The average age of these men carrying guns was 24 — the youngest was 16, the oldest only 37. They voted to make Colonel Crawford their leader: he was 50. The reason we've all heard of Col. Crawford today is not really because of what he did in his life, but because of the way his life ended. This Expeditionary Force that he commanded reached the Sandusky River, his army was summarily routed by the British and Tribal coalition, and William Crawford was tied to a tree and burned. It is one of those moments in American History when we lost the battle so spectacularly — like the Alamo, or Pearl Harbor — that the resounding outrage served to fuel increasingly determined waves of wrath to wage war and overcome defeat. Col. Crawford became a legend, a martyr, and a rallying cry. They wrote a song about him and people sang him into the pages of history. The ensuing war that eventually established peace in the Ohio country wasn't completed until thirty years later, after the War of 1812; but all of the military will to overcome the Tribal/British alliance through battle after battle was motivated and inspired by the memory of Crawford's awful humiliation. In that respect the Battle of Sandusky was important, pivotal, consequential. In all other ways it was simply a disaster. In the days before the battle however, the 500 men stalking through the forest didn't know that: they were eager, nervous, maybe a little cocky. The Expeditionary Force entered what is today Richland County from the southeast and followed the

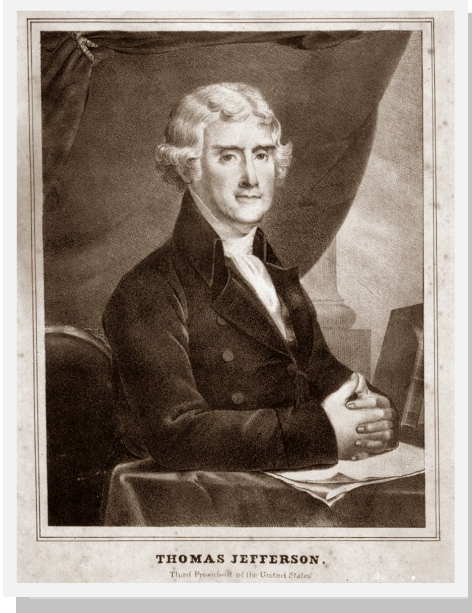


Rocky Fork. This was so long ago that the rivers here weren't yet known as the Forks of the Mohican — they were designated only as tributaries of what was then called White Woman's Creek. The army paused at a big spring that was notable in the chronicles as a landmark. In later years it was known as The Big Spring in Mansfield, located near the intersection of Fourth and Diamond Streets. It's worth noting the formation sketched into the logbook kept by a man who was there that day. He shows quite clearly that the army proceeded through the forest in lines splayed like the tines of a fork, creating a trail several hundreds yards wide.

If you look at a map it's clear that any army traveling from Diamond Street to Spring Mill passed right through Roseland. There was no Route 39 then to dictate just exactly how their path directed through Little Kentucky, but it is certain that, because they were spread apart several hundreds of yards, they trod right through any number of neighborhoods, along any number of streets. Perhaps even more poignant is the scene that took place in this same location only a few days later. The men who survived that devastating defeat at the Battle of Sandusky came back this same way in near panic — confused, wounded, scrambling. Though the remaining officers strove to keep the ranks in orderly retreat, the soldiers were volunteers without enthusiasm, decorum or obedience, who just wanted to get home quickly, desperately. They bled on the streets of Roseland. So sometime when you're going down Hammond Street and you catch a quick breeze with a bit of campfire wafting through, recognize it for what it is: a small visit to the neighborhood's woodland past. Soldiers and gunpowder and a drummer tapping out a rhythm for the march surround you, removed only by the illusion of 200 years. That portal to the past is very real — it is your imagination: which is a mighty power tool run very simply and compellingly by nothing but a sense of wonder.

www.richlandsource.com

Thomas Jefferson Defended Muslim Rights



Muslims are at the center of a roiling debate over religious freedom in the United States. But they've actually been a part of that heated conversation from the very beginning of the nation's founding. Indeed, a number of the Founding Fathers explicitly mentioned Muslims — along with other believers outside the prevailing Protestant mainstream — as they outlined the parameters of religious freedom and equal protection. "When enshrining the freedom of religion in our Constitution and our Bill of Rights, our Founders meant what they said when they said it applied to all religions," Back then, Muslims were often called Mahometans, and Thomas Jefferson explained that the Virginia Statue for Religious Freedom that he wrote was designed to protect all faiths — and I'm quoting Thomas Jefferson now — 'the Jew and the gentile, the Christian and the Mahometan.'" Muslims, who were also alluded to in

those years as "Turks," did live in this country at the time, Obama said. An estimated 20 percent of enslaved Africans were Muslim, but much of the citizenry at the time didn't acknowledge that Muslims existed in America, according to several historians. So unlike Jews and Catholics, Muslims were discussed in the hypothetical — and often with negative opinions, including those held by Jefferson — to show "how far tolerance and equal civil rights extends," said Denise Spellberg, author of "[Thomas Jefferson's Qur'an: Islam and the Founders](#)." "In the formation of the American ideal and principles of what we consider to be exceptional American values, Muslims were, at the beginning, the litmus test for whether the reach of American constitutional principles would include every believer, every kind, or not," Spellberg said in an interview. Jefferson authored the [Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom](#) and asked that it be one of just three accomplishments listed on his tombstone. The Virginia law became the foundation of the religious freedom protections later delineated in the Constitution. Virginia went from having a strong state-established church, which Virginians had to pay taxes to support, to protecting freedom of conscience and separating church and state. Jefferson specifically mentioned Muslims when describing the broad scope of protections he intended by his legislation, which was passed in 1786. "What he wanted to do was get the state of Virginia out of the business of deciding which was the best religion, and who had to pay taxes to support it," said Spellberg, a professor of history and Islamic studies at the University of Texas at Austin. During the bill's debate, some legislators wanted to insert the term "Jesus Christ," which was rejected. Writing in 1821, Jefferson reflected that "singular proposition proved that [the bill's] protection of opinion was meant to be universal." Where the preamble declares, that coercion is a departure from the plan of the holy author of our religion, an amendment was proposed, by inserting the word "Jesus Christ," so that it should read, "a departure from the plan of Jesus Christ, the holy author of our religion;" the insertion was rejected by a great majority, in proof that they meant to comprehend, within the mantle of its protection, the Jew and the Gentile, the Christian and Mahometan [Muslim], the Hindoo [Hindu], and Infidel of every denomination." (Elafie Izadi, www.washingtonpost.com)

*Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12
Sons of the American Revolution
Quarterly Newsletter*

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Libertas et Patria!

*This newsletter is intended for members of the
Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 of the Sons of
the American Revolution. It is for educational
purposes only, and is not for sale.*

Important Dates to Remember

Spring Leadership Meeting

February 25th - 27th, 2016

The Brown Hotel

335 W Broadway

Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12

Patriot's Day Program

To Be Announced

Best Friend's Restaurant

1741 OH-534, Geneva, Ohio 44041

Geauga County Maple Festival

April 23rd & 24th, 2016

Main Street, Chardon, Ohio 44024

www.maplefestival.com

Youngstown State ROTC Awards Breakfast & Ceremony

Thursday, April 28th, 2016

DeBartolo Stadium Club

One University Plaza

Youngstown, Ohio 44555

Ohio Society SAR 127th Annual Conference

April 29th - May 1st, 2016

Blue Ash, Ohio

Firelands DAR Grave Markings

Saturday, May 21st, 2016

Maple Grove Cemetery &

Brownhelm Cemetery

Vermilion, Ohio 44089

OHSSAR State Color Guard Annual Memorial Service

Thursday, May 26th, 2016

403 5th Street

Marietta, Ohio 45750

126th NSSAR Annual Congress

July 8th - 13th, 2016

Westin Copley Place

10 Huntington Avenue

Boston, Massachusetts 02116

OHSSAR Board of Management & Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

Saturday, July 30th, 2016

11064 Fort Laurens Road

Bolivar, Ohio 44612