



The Buckeye Patriot

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12

Sons of the American Revolution

Quarterly Newsletter

Spring, 2018

Volume 14, Issue 2

From The President's Desk

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Compatriots & Friends,

I can see by my calendar that spring is here. Gee, it sure doesn't feel like it. Our SAR calendar is certainly filled with spring events. Be sure to check out the "Important Dates to Remember" section at the end of the newsletter, and be sure to get involved in our activities.

Speaking of involvement in activities, my comments in this newsletter have to do with a question asked about voting for national officers. One of our members has noticed ads in the national SAR magazine from candidates running for national office and asking for votes. Our member asks, "How do I vote?" The direct answer is, "go to the National SAR Annual Congress in July as an SAR delegate from Ohio, and vote." Of course, that answer then begs for other questions to be answered. So, here's the process, in a nutshell.

Any member may run for a national office. Those seeking office for the next year may announce their candidacy following the annual national SAR congress. Candidates often seek endorsements from State Societies and in February, they may be selected (by a national nominating committee) to be on the slate of officers presented at the next annual congress. Voting occurs at the national congress in July, and officers are elected by a majority of votes cast by the official delegates in attendance.

Official delegates from Ohio are elected at the Ohio Society SAR Conference, which is held each May. Any Ohio member may apply to the Secretary of the Ohio Society to be elected as a delegate. Based on a total state membership of about 1,700 members, Ohio would be authorized to send thirty-four delegates. Though, the Ohio Society rarely has a full slate of official delegates going to the convention. Official delegates may vote on other measurers coming before the national congress. Candidates solicit your vote in the national magazine because they don't really know who's going to be an official delegate at the national conference. So, interested in being an Ohio delegate to this year's national conference?

Details for governance of the National Society SAR can be found in the Official Handbook, Volume I: Governing Documents, at www.sar.org. Details for governance of the Ohio Society SAR can be found in the Ohio Society SAR web site (www.ohssar.org) in the members-only section.

Patriotically yours,

Steve Hinson, President
Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12
Sons of the American Revolution
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stevhin@earthlink.net

Welcome New SAR Members!



Dale Fellows
Thomas Endemann

Long Buried Colonial Pottery Makes Its Debut

Recently discovered artifacts of colonial America's artisanal history has been unveiled to the public at the New York Ceramics and Glass Fair. After being found buried in a privy shaft in the Old City district of Philadelphia, over 10 pieces of slipware pottery from the 18th century will displayed in a show called "Buried Treasure: New Discoveries in Philadelphia Slipware from the Collection of the Museum of the American Revolution." The ceramics were uncovered during an excavation of the grounds of the new Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia. Archaeologists from the Commonwealth Heritage Group recovered almost 85,000 artifacts from the site between 2014 and 2016. "What is so exciting about this discovery is that it is a reminder of the importance of archaeology in colonial urban sites like Philadelphia," Dr. R. Scott Stephenson, the vice president of collections, exhibitions and programming at the Museum of the American Revolution, said in a statement. Slipware pottery is distinguished by the liquid clay applied directly to it as decoration. The pieces that will be on display at the Ceramics and Glass Fair bear abstract patterns made using this technique. According to Robert Hunter, an archaeologist and the editor of the journal *Ceramics in America*, research suggests that the slipware pottery found in Philadelphia was made by French or German potters working in the city. The French archaeologist Alban Horry has pointed out the kinship between the Philadelphia finds and certain pieces of French pottery made in the Montpellier area in the late 17th century. "It's extremely unusual to see such intact objects and this adds to the visual importance of these wares in addition to the historical importance," said Mr. Hunter. (www.nytimes.com)



Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Officers

President - [Steve Hinson](#)
1st Vice President - [Jim Gilbert](#)
2nd Vice President - [Troy Bailey](#)
Registrar & Genealogist - [Tim Ward](#)

Secretary - [Dan Matheke](#)
Treasurer - [Bob Kenyon](#)
Historian - [Scott Wludyga](#)
Chaplain - [Jim Pildner](#)

Mahoning Valley Chapter Celebrates Washington's Birthday

Members and guests of the Mahoning Valley Chapter Sons of the American Revolution gathered at Salsitas Restaurant in Austintown, Ohio on Saturday February 17th to celebrate President George Washington's Birthday. Joining the chapter for the event were Ohio Society SAR Registrar Troy Bailey; Ohio Society SAR 2nd Vice-President Steve Hinson; and Northeastern Ohio Chapter Secretary Dan Matheke.

During the business meeting, the chapter officers for 2018 were elected, and included: President Philip Bracy; Vice President John Opre; Secretary Scott Davis; Registrar/Genealogist Craig Campbell; Treasurer Jonathan Guerrier and Chaplain Jim Alexander. State Registrar Troy Bailey administered the oath of office. Chapter President Bracy then swore in two Adam Russell and Austin Michael Wentz as Junior Members. They joined their father and grandfather as Chapter Charter Members.

Dave Mannion was recognized for his on going efforts at the Canfield Fair with the presentation of the Ohio Society Challenge Coin. State Registrar and Northeast District Chairman Troy Bailey and Northeastern Ohio Chapter Secretary Dan Matheke were recognized for their tireless efforts helping form the Mahoning Valley Chapter.



Mahoning Valley Chapter, Phil Bracy welcomes, from Left to Right, Dan Matheke, NEO Chapter Secretary, Steve Hinson, 2nd Vice President and NEO Chapter President, Troy Bailey, State Registrar and Chapter President Phil Bracy. (Photo, Diane Bracy)



Mahoning Valley President Phil Bracy awards Certificate of Appreciation to State registrar Troy Bailey for his efforts on behalf of formation and ongoing support of the Chapter. (Photo, Diane Bracy)

In other business, Chapter President Phil Bracy announced that Scott Davis will serve as chairman of the Youth Programs Committee, in addition to duties as the chairman of Trumbull County recruitment activities. Brian Young will undertake the chairman responsibilities of the JROTC Committee. For YSU ROTC Committee, Chris Wentz will serve as chairman and John Dalbec will join the committee as a member. The Canfield Fair Committee will be chaired by John Phillips, with Dave Mannion and John Opre assisting as members.

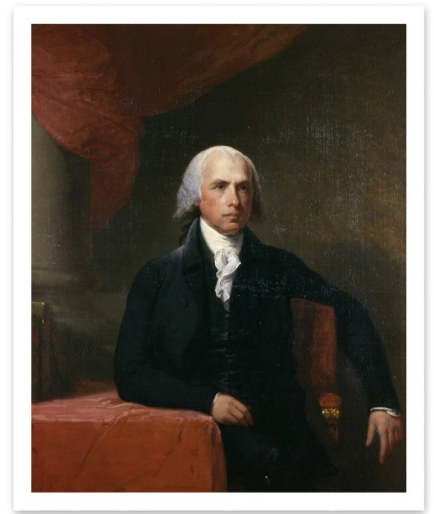
John Opre is changing chairmanship from the Canfield Fair Committee to the chairmanship of Columbiana County recruitment activities and will organize the chapter's color guard. John's extensive knowledge of Columbiana County and the close partnership with the NSDAR Mahoning County Chapter, which has been active there for some time, will be a successful combination. Bracy stated: "I am sure it will lead to great results for both organizations". Compatriots interested in serving on any of the committees were invited to contact the Chairmen today or through the chapter's dedicated email. (ohssardispatch.wordpress.com)



Mahoning Valley Chapter President Phil Bracy, awards a certificate of Appreciation to NEO Secretary, Dan Matheke for his efforts in the formation of and ongoing support of the Chapter. (Photo, Diane Bracy)

What the Least Fun Founding Father Can Teach Us Now

James Madison, who wrote the first drafts of the U.S. Constitution, sponsored the Bill of Rights, and served as the fifth Secretary of State and the fourth President, was America's least fun Founding Father. He was also the shortest, standing roughly eye-to-eye with George Washington's collarbone, and his unadorned black suits were forgettable next to the great general's tailored uniforms. Madison went to the College of New Jersey, now Princeton, rather than to William and Mary—Thomas Jefferson's alma mater—because his health was too poor to withstand the heat and humidity of lowland Virginia. Apart from a brief flirtation with a teen-ager named Kitty—a flirtation guided, if not induced, by Jefferson, a self-appointed Revolutionary yenta—Madison had an uneventful love life. Alexander Hamilton had already married and strayed from Elizabeth Schuyler, in what would become America's earliest sex scandal, by the time that a forty-three-year-old Madison, with the



help of Aaron Burr, Martha Washington, and a cousin willing to ghostwrite love letters, wooed Dolley Payne Todd, a widow in her early twenties. Dolley, who was fond of turbans and rescued George Washington's portrait before the British burned down the White House, was definitely the most fun thing about Madison. Madison, in other words, is never going to inspire a hit Broadway musical. But he's a reliable subject in the genre of "dad history," the kind written by David McCullough, purchased by default on Father's Day, and dismissed by most as "tomes"—a mark of pride to the "size matters" demographic who see virtue in page count. That's the kind of book one expects upon a first glance at "[The Three Lives of James Madison: Genius, Partisan, President](#)," by Noah Feldman. But Feldman, the Felix Frankfurter Professor of Law, at Harvard Law School, has written something else: a palliative for the age of Trump that never names the current President, as told through the political evolution of an important weirdo whose constant recalibrations enabled him, with increasing success, to fight epic battles with his own, founding-era "haters and losers." In what Feldman characterizes as the future President's first life—the "Genius" part—Madison laid the theoretical groundwork for a constitution for a republic. But, for that vision to be realized, he needed the help of Hamilton, who would become his greatest frenemy. It is difficult to imagine their fortuitous partnership forming before the Revolution. Madison lived with his parents at Montpelier, the plantation he was born on in 1751, surrounded by enslaved people whom his family owned. He was firmly of the planter class, an eldest son privately tutored at home with the expectation that he would carry on the family business, which included tobacco, vegetable, and grain crops. Feldman's descriptions of his movements—riding to Washington's Mount Vernon from Jefferson's Monticello, for instance—sometimes read like perverse historical buddy comedy: these were privileged gentleman who could leave their properties for months, even years, while overseers wielding whips made sure that their pockets remained relatively full. Madison's success, in other words, was virtually insured. The same couldn't be said for Hamilton, who, as everyone these days knows, was a bastard, orphan, son of a whore and a Scotsman. But the War of Independence brought them together. Madison, the introvert, the thinking man, the sickly eldest son, served as a Virginia state assemblyman, while Hamilton, convinced that the war was his chance for upward mobility, sought glory on the battlefield before finding it as Washington's aide-de-camp. It was a frustrating period for both men. In 1780, Hamilton wrote, "I hate Congress—I hate the army—I hate the world—I hate myself." Madison, meanwhile, couldn't even drum up enough interest in a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation. Hamilton stepped in, and, in ten prolific months, with a small contribution from John Jay, the two carried out the most successful publicity campaign in American history: the *Federalist Papers*. (www.newyorker.com)

February 10th Presidents Day Program Photos

Photos by Scott Wludyga



Jefferson's Statue Defaced on Founder's Day

The words "Racist & Rapist" were painted on a statue of Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia on April 13th, the day the school commemorates its founder each year. This year marks the 275th anniversary of his birth. Jefferson has become a fraught symbol as the university delves more deeply into its own complicated history, and as broader cultural battles play out nationally and locally over monuments and race.

Jefferson — author of the Declaration of Independence, third U.S. president and founder of the public university — is believed to have had children with a woman who was enslaved on his plantation. In August, students and community members circled a statue of Jefferson to protect it, as white supremacists carrying torches surrounded them, the beginning of a weekend of violent clashes in Charlottesville. In September, students and other community members shrouded a statue in black, with signs labeling Jefferson a racist and rapist.

On April 13th, a seated statue of Jefferson on the university's Lawn was painted with graffiti, on a day typically used to honor Jefferson's contributions. The university and the Thomas Jefferson Foundation at Monticello award the school's highest external honors, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation Medals in Architecture, Law and Citizen Leadership. Recipients of the medals give speeches, open to the public, and a celebration is held at Monticello as well.

"The university is disappointed that individuals vandalized the statue of Thomas Jefferson on the Lawn on the day that we honor his contributions to our university and to our democracy," said Anthony de Bruyn, a U-Va. spokesman. "The university recognizes the complexities of Thomas Jefferson's legacy and continues to explore them fully and honestly. U-Va. welcomes open and civil discourse on such important issues. However, acts of vandalism do not contribute to meaningful discussion."

He said that crews from the school's facilities management were removing the paint, and the University Police Department was investigating the incident. The Student Council president and the university's Black Student Alliance did not immediately respond to messages seeking comment Friday. On social media, some called the vandalism disrespectful, while others welcomed the commentary, or considered its nuances.



A U-Va. worker cleaned the statue of Thomas Jefferson located on the Lawn at the University of Virginia. It was painted with the phrase "Racist & Rapist."

Two constituencies exist at the university, said Jalane Schmidt, associate professor of religious studies at the University of Virginia and a community organizer and activist: Alumni and donors, who often have more gauzy, fond memories of the school's history, and professors and students who may look at it with a more critical eye. "There's a tension there." She doesn't know who tagged the statue or why, she said, but she sees in it "an attempt to kind of poke at these sort of self-congratulatory narratives" that form so much of the identity of the school and of the city of Charlottesville.

(www.washingtonpost.com)

George Washington's Death Shows Limits of Medicine

When George Washington left office at 65, he was the picture of health—at least for a man of his age living in the 18th century. Less than three years later, he was dead of a sudden illness that was centuries away from being treatable. By all accounts, George Washington's final hours were painful and frightening, though he had been healthy just days before and hadn't sustained any grievous injuries. His death, which took place "a little more than 30 months into his retirement," writes Howard Markel for PBS News Hour, illustrates how suddenly illness could strike even the most wealthy—and how little doctors were able to do about it.



An illustration of Washington's imagined deathbed scene, painted about 50 years after his death.

The weather was pretty miserable on December 12, 1799: Freezing rain, snow and hail poured down on Washington, then 67, and his employees and slaves. The former president spent most of the day on horseback working outside, and he was wet when he came in late for dinner. He was proud of his reputation for punctuality and didn't take the time to change before sitting down to the meal, writes Markel. The next day, he "did not go out as usual," writes White McKenzie Wallenborn for the Washington Papers, "for he had taken cold and complained of a severe sore throat." "He was suddenly overcome by what is believed to have been a rare throat infection," writes historian Christine A. Smith. "If the diagnosis from our contemporary perspective is correct, without antibiotics he could not have survived regardless of the treatment."

Even as late as 1900, before the advent of antibiotics, Americans "could primarily expect to die from pneumonia, influenza, tuberculosis, gastrointestinal infections, heart disease and cerebrovascular disease (strokes.)" Additionally, superstitions of the late 1700s held that wet hair and clothes actually caused colds, a belief that still persists. Aware of this, the sick Washington got his affairs in order. In July of that year, writes Smith, he'd written a new will arranging what would happen to his "great wealth," after he died: "the huge amount of real property, numerous investments, material goods and 124 slaves at the Mount Vernon farms." He ensured that Martha Washington, his wife, had the relevant will in her possession. By 3 am on December 14, he was really sick and he had feverish chills. When the sun came up, writes Wallenborn, his secretary "found the General breathing with difficulty and hardly able to utter a word intelligently." Two remedies for his congestion were tried that day: a mixture of molasses, vinegar and butter and a gargle of vinegar and sage tea. He couldn't take either and nearly died of suffocation while attempting to use them. Over the course of his illness, writes Wallenborn, he'd been bled more than once—another common remedy of the time—and lost about five pints of blood. He died that night, between ten and eleven p.m., having been healthy only two days prior. Although Smithsonian has written about the difficulty of diagnosing historical figures, based on accounts of his symptoms, Wallenborn, who is a medical doctor, believes that he had acute epiglottitis, "a severe, rapidly progressing infection of the epiglottis and surrounding tissues that may be quickly fatal because of sudden respiratory (airway) obstruction by the inflamed structures."

Whatever it was, Washington's death was terrifying, painful and undignified. However, unlike many other people during this period, he was treated by not one, but three doctors, as well as attended by servants and slaves and his own family. He was also old for his time, and had enjoyed a long, full life. He was buried on December 18, 1799, at Mount Vernon, his plantation.

(www.smithsonianmag.com)

An Inside Look at Colonial Williamsburg's Costume Design

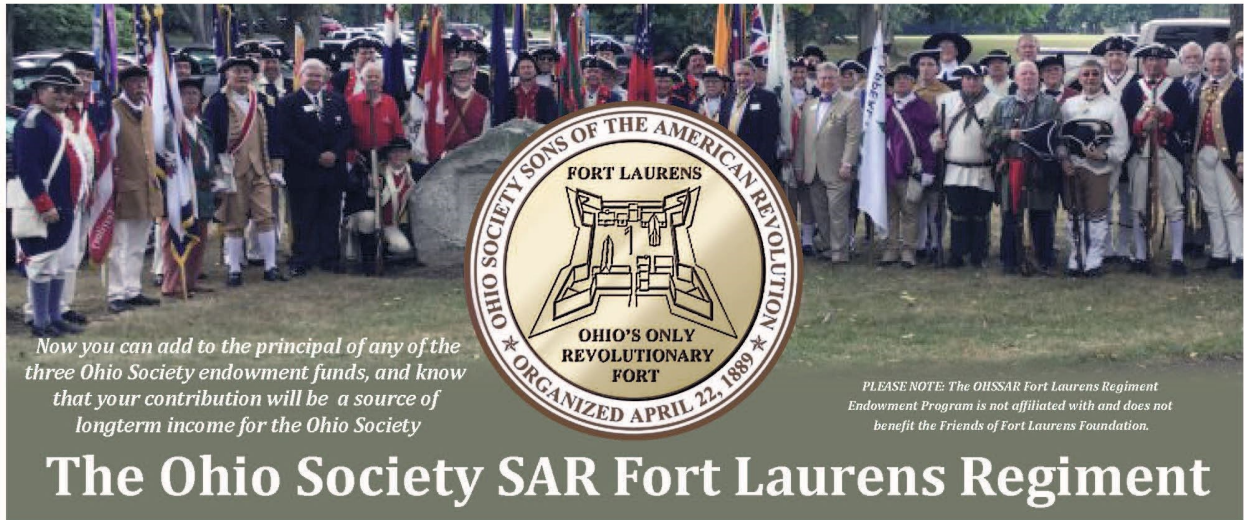
If your boss is Colonial Williamsburg, chances are you can't just go to the Premium Outlets to buy work clothes. From buckles to buttons, the clothing worn by Colonial Williamsburg's interpreters, who are reenactors of 18th century colonial life in the historic area, is researched and hand-selected by a team of costume designers. "You can look at a portrait of someone from the 18th century all day long, but only when you can see the clothing and the fabric brought to life will the full picture come together," said Brenda Rosseau, manager of the Colonial Williamsburg Costume Design Center. Hostesses in historic Williamsburg wore costumes for a 1934 visit by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, at the dedication of Duke of Gloucester Street, according to Colonial Williamsburg's website. Costuming now includes roughly 18 employees who research, build and maintain costumes for approximately 700 colonial interpreters in 1,100 positions, according to Rosseau. The department has an inventory of approximately 59,000 articles of clothing, and each costume costs about \$3,200-\$4,000 to make, according to Rosseau.



Parts of Lord Dunmore's formal attire traveled from Williamsburg to London to Pakistan, then back to London before returning home, according to Rosseau.

In June 2017, amid financial shortfalls and debt, Colonial Williamsburg outsourced commercial ventures, including golf operations and facilities management, and laid off about 70 employees. At the time, CW President Mitchell Reiss said that in 2014, the foundation lost a total of \$62 million, or \$176,000 every day. Costuming begins with evidence. For certain costumes, this can be difficult, Rosseau said. "To properly make these garments, you have to have an understanding of the people who were wearing them and how they were used," Rosseau said. "And that's hard because usually only the precious antiques survive." Ideally, to build an accurate reproduction, costumers need an image from the time period, documentation of the outfit and an antique, from which a pattern can be made. Rarely are all three available, though, and for Rosseau that's when the hunt begins. "Doing research is like solving a mystery," Rosseau said. "You're mining in a certain period or location and it's like following the clues until you can put together a product." For well-documented attire, such as clothing for Thomas Jefferson or George Washington, research can be fairly easy. But for clothing worn by the large population of African-descendant slaves, there's little historical evidence about what they wore, aside from what was mentioned in runaway ads, according to Rosseau. "We are now in a world where clothing is a disposable commodity," Rosseau said. "Back then, if something was ripped or needed fixing, it would be stitched. Even clothing for the president."

One of Rosseau's favorite projects was a formal suit for Lord Dunmore, who became Virginia's last royal governor in 1770, according to Colonial Williamsburg's website. The team's research began with seeing the original suit, taking notes on the entire outfit, and then taking closer notes and photos of details, such as the embroidery, said Rosseau. To recreate a replica of the suit, costumers had to decide which fabric to use because the original blue, hand-stitched velvet would have tripled the cost, according to Rosseau. Instead, the team used yellow silk and sent the embroidery to London to be digitized. The actual stitching was done in Pakistan, which Rosseau said was the least expensive part of the project, and shipped back to Williamsburg, to incorporate into the final product. "When you see an outfit you worked on come alive in the historic area," Rosseau said. "Well, there's nothing like it." (wydaily.com)



Now you can add to the principal of any of the three Ohio Society endowment funds, and know that your contribution will be a source of longterm income for the Ohio Society

PLEASE NOTE: The OHSSAR Fort Laurens Regiment Endowment Program is not affiliated with and does not benefit the Friends of Fort Laurens Foundation.

The Ohio Society SAR Fort Laurens Regiment

Details

Individuals who make a contribution, or in whose name a contribution is made, to any or all of the three Ohio Society endowment funds shall be given a rank in the Ohio Society Fort Laurens Regiment, based on the level of the contribution:

- a) A contribution of at least \$100.00 shall entitle the donor to the rank of "Sergeant."
- b) A contribution of at least \$300.00 shall entitle the donor to the rank of "Captain."
- c) A contribution of at least \$500.00 shall entitle the donor to the rank of "Colonel."
- d) A contribution of at least \$1000.00 shall entitle the donor to the rank of "General."
- e) A contribution of at least \$5000.00 shall entitle the donor to the rank of "General of the Regiment."

You decide where the money goes.

You can designate that your entire contribution should be allocated to any of the three Ohio Society Endowment Funds, or you can divide your contribution among two or more of the endowment funds.

Lapel pins: Display your rank in the Ohio Society Fort Laurens Regiment

The National Society has the George Washington Endowment Fund. Other state societies have various endowments that support their operations. The National Society and other state societies award lapel pins to their donors to wear as a special testament to the donor's generosity.

When you make a contribution under the Fort Laurens Regiment Program, the Ohio Society will award you, or the person in whose name you make the contribution, a lapel pin with the insignia of the appropriate rank in the Fort Laurens Regiment.

Donations are cumulative.

A donor may contribute \$100.00 in one year, and be "commissioned" as a Sergeant. Later on, the same donor may contribute an additional amount, and be promoted to a higher rank. For example, if this same donor contributes \$100.00 annually, after the third \$100.00 donation, he would be promoted to Captain, and after the fifth \$100.00 donation, he would be promoted to Colonel. With each promotion, this donor would receive the lapel pin appropriate for his new rank.

The three Ohio Society endowment funds

• **The OHSSAR Youth Programs Fund**
This newly established endowment helps fund the OHSSAR Youth Programs with the exception of the D.G.High Oration Contest. The programs include:

- The Americanism Poster Contest
- The Americanism Brochure Contest
- The Eagle Scout Program
- The ROTC/Junior ROTC Program
- The Knight Essay Contest

• **The OHSSAR D.G. High Oration Fund**
is the major source of funding for the OHSSAR D.G. High Oration Contest. The D.G. High Oration Contest was originally founded in Ohio and continues as one of our most established youth programs.

• **OHSSAR Permanent Fund**
endows all other OHSSAR programs as approved by the OHSSAR Board of Management.

Fun for family and friends

Donations may be made on behalf of individuals other than the donor. For example, parents or grandparents can make donations in the names of their children or grandchildren. For a donation of \$100.00, a grandfather can make his grandchild a Sergeant in the Fort Laurens Regiment. Make yourself a General and all your kids Sergeants. (Better yet make your wife a General!) Donations will gladly be accepted from individuals who are not members of the Ohio Society, or indeed, members of the SAR.

So... everyone can enlist in the Fort Laurens Regiment and support the important work of the Ohio Society SAR!



Sign up today for the Fort Laurens Regiment

Yes, I'd like to support the Ohio Society SAR by enlisting in the Fort Laurens Regiment

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ e-mail: _____

I am enclosing a contribution of \$ _____

I would like this contribution to be divided among the three Ohio Society endowment funds as follows:

OHSSAR Youth Programs Fund \$ _____ OHSSAR D.G. High Oration Fund \$ _____ OHSSAR Permanent Fund \$ _____

(Note: The sum of these three amounts must equal your total contribution.)

If you are making this contribution in someone else's name, please tell us who: _____

Please mail this completed form, along with your check payable to "Ohio Society SAR" to:

John H. Bredenfoerder, Treasurer, 8751 Haverhill Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45236

Tax Deduction: The Ohio Society SAR is a tax-exempt, charitable organization, as described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Your contributions to the Ohio Society SAR may be deductible on your Federal and state tax returns. Please consult your tax attorney or accountant.

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

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Website: www.ne012sar.net



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

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Patriots' Day Program

Saturday, April 21st, 2018, 11:30 am
Best Friend's Restaurant
1741 OH-534, Geneva, Ohio 44041

Geauga County Maple Festival

April 28th & 29th at 1:00 pm
Main Street, Chardon, Ohio 44024
www.maplefestival.com

OHSSAR Annual Conference

May 4th - 6th, 2018
Crowne Plaza Hotel
600 Metro Place North
Dublin, Ohio 43017

Geneva-on-the-Lake Summer Kickoff Parade

Saturday, May 12th, 2018
Geneva-on-the-Lake
Ohio 44041

Blossom Time Festival

Sunday, May 27th, 2018
400 E Washington Street
Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022

Saybrook Memorial Day Parade

Monday, May 28th, 2018
7911 Depot Road
Ashtabula, Ohio 44004

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Grave Marking Ceremony

Monday, May 28th, 2018
Saybrook Township Cemetery
Ashtabula, Ohio 44004

Ashtabula Memorial Day Parade
Monday, May 28th, 2018
Main Avenue, Downtown Ashtabula

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Wreath Laying Ceremony

Thursday, June 14th at 10:45 am
East 6th Street & Lakeside Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

JVCOCC Flag Day, Army Birthday & Naturalization Ceremony

Thursday, June 14th at 11:30 am
Rock & Roll Hall of Fame
1100 East 9th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

