



The Buckeye Patriot

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12

Sons of the American Revolution

Quarterly Newsletter

Winter, 2018

Volume 14, Issue 1

In This Issue

<i>From the President's Desk</i>	1
<i>Welcome New SAR Members, Wreaths Across America, Chapter #12 Officers</i>	2
<i>Why America Forgot Our First Founding Father</i>	3
<i>November 11th Veterans Day Program Photos</i>	4
<i>New Book Highlights 'Poetry Wars' of Revolution</i>	5
<i>The Last Naval Battle of the American Revolution</i>	6
<i>Why Thomas Jefferson Owned a Qur'an</i>	7
<i>Mount Vernon visitors get a chance to 'Be Washington'</i>	8
<i>OHSSAR Fort Laurens Regiment</i>	9
<i>Important Dates</i>	10



From The President's Desk

Compatriots & Friends,

Here we are, at the beginning of a new year. Happy New Year to all of our Northeastern Ohio Chapter 12 compatriots and families.

As a chapter, in 2017 we scored 10,707 points in the Americanism Award Competition. As the results have just been turned in for 2017, we do not know how well we did nationally but in 2016, we turned in 11,263 points and ranked 5th nationally in chapters with 100-199 members. What's the Americanism Award? Well, it's a bit complicated but basically it's a scoring mechanism where chapters and state societies can accumulate points in sixteen different categories for achieving goals aligned with National Society objectives. The points can be earned for things like attendance at meetings and events, participation on national committees and programs, publicity, and financial contributions. There are actually two award categories, the Americanism Award and the President General's streamer. Special thanks to Dan Matheke, our Secretary, who for several years, has been keeping track of our participation, recording all of our points and completing annual reports on time.

Once again, it's time for our Annual Meeting and Election of Officers. The meeting will be held on February 10th at Best Friends Restaurant in Geneva. Being only two days' shy of Lincoln's Birthday, our guest speaker will be Christina Fischer, a Horace Mann Award for Teaching Excellence, and is the Media Specialist at Edgewood Senior High School. She will speak about Abraham Lincoln and her Horace Mann experience. Come and enjoy the talk. Perhaps we will learn just how honest old "Honest Abe" really was.

Last call for nomination of 2018 officers. If you would like to serve or you would like to see someone else serve as one of our Northeastern Ohio Chapter 12 officers, please contact Jim Pildner at (440) 992-2972 or jkrpildner@roadrunner.com.

Want to join the color guard but do not have a uniform? No problem. We're looking into acquiring a few militia hunting frocks, hats, and woven belts guardsmen can slip on at the event and return afterwards. Contact Troy Bailey at (440) 645-0465 or tbailey@suite224.net if you're interested.

So, here we are running hard into another year. As always, you're all invited to come out and participate in our SAR program.

Patriotically yours,

*Steve Hinson, President
Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12
Sons of the American Revolution
Home: (440) 293-4314, Cell: (440) 645-7322
stevhin@earthlink.net*

Welcome New SAR Members!



*Benjamin Sherman Pugel
Harrison Michael Pugel
Henry Templin Pugel*

Wreaths Across America

On Saturday, December 16th, the joint Color Guard from the Ohio SAR included the Northeast Ohio Chapter, Samuel Huntington Chapter, and Western Reserve Society SAR.

Compatriots from these Chapters participated in the Wreaths Across America ceremony at Evergreen Cemetery in Painesville, Ohio. Over 1,000 veterans are interred, including ten Patriots from the American Revolution.

(ohssardispatch.wordpress.com)



Left to Right: John Franklin, Robert Parvin & Diane Parvin, Galen Swab, Robert Bradt & Wife, James Gilbert, Kirk Bacon, Diane & James Pildner, Tim Ward, Venie Hinson, Lee MacBride & Steve Hinson



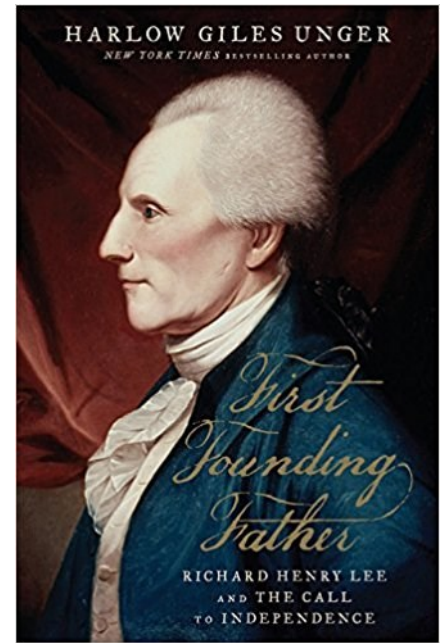
Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Officers

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

*Secretary - [Dan Matheke](#)
Treasurer - [Troy Bailey](#)
Historian - [Scott Wludyga](#)
Chaplain - [Bill Robinson](#)*

Why America Forgot Our First Founding Father

John Adams was more excited than he'd ever been in his life, scribbling a quick note to wife Abigail that July 2, 1776, would become "the most memorable epoch in the history of America...solemnized with pomp and parade...forever more." No, he didn't get the date wrong. He had it right, for it was on July 2—not July 4—that he seconded a resolution—and Congress approved—"that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States...." And no, the author of that resolution was not Thomas Jefferson. The tall Virginian who stood in Congress to demand, "Why...do we delay? Why still deliberate?" was Richard Henry Lee. "Let this happy day give birth to an American republic," he thundered. "Let her arise, not to devastate and to conquer, but to reestablish the reign of peace and of law." The effects of his rhetoric were magical—"so rich," one listener reported, "with such bewitching cadence...you thought him perfect." And when Congress approved the resolution, banner newspapers headlines hailed the vote, calling Richard Henry Lee Father of American Independence and our First Founding Father.



[First Founding Father: Richard Henry Lee and the Call to Independence](#)

Joining George Washington and Patrick Henry in Virginia's state legislature, he risked charges of treason by writing—and putting his name atop—the notorious Westmoreland Resolves, the first formal American protest against British taxation-without-representation. With the British crackdown that followed, Lee joined Boston's patriot leader Samuel Adams to establish committees of correspondence in each state to coordinate the pro-independence movement and organize North America's First Continental Congress. A year later, he again invited execution by the British hangman with his treasonous resolve in Congress for American independence.

In September 1777, when the British seized the American capital of Philadelphia, most members of Congress fled for their homes. Richard Henry Lee, however, rallied twenty members and led them westward to Lancaster, then York, Pennsylvania, and while Washington held the remnants of the army together at Valley Forge, Lee held the remnants of Congress together and established a fledgling American government. Assuming leadership of military, financial, and foreign affairs, Lee ensured Washington's military victory, while three of his brothers, bound by love of country, reinforced his efforts. John Adams hailed the Lees as a "band of brothers, intrepid and unchangeable...in the defense of their country." In 1779, Richard Henry Lee, forty-seven by then, with four fingers blown away in a gun explosion, displayed his heroism by leading his home-county militia in a charge that repelled British regulars attempting to land along Potomac River shores. After the Revolution, Lee won election to the U.S. Senate in the First Congress, where he led the struggle for enactment of the first ten amendments to the Constitution—the Bill of Rights.

How could Americans forget such a towering figure? The loss of our collective memory began on July 4, 1776, when Congress approved a second Declaration of Independence, in which Thomas Jefferson expanded Richard Henry Lee's July 2 resolution and added a beautiful preamble. In addition, Jefferson outlived Lee by 32 years and with no one to challenge him, he wrote an inscription for his gravestone describing himself as sole author of the Declaration of Independence. Ironically, the Lee family member most Americans remember today is not Richard Henry Lee, who helped found and form our union, but his great nephew Robert E. Lee who fought to shatter it. (www.huffingtonpost.com)

November 11th Veterans Day Program Photos



New Book Highlights 'Poetry Wars' of Revolution



St. Olaf College Professor of English and Department Chair Colin Wells recently released his new book [Poetry Wars: Verse and Politics in the American Revolution and Early Republic](#). "Poetry Wars offers an erudite and engaging account of the surprisingly instrumental role of verse in U.S. nation formation," Edward Cahill of Fordham University says in his review of the book, noting that Wells is "capturing a time when poetry was both a vital force in public life and a dynamic means of effecting political change."

Penn Press describes the book by saying "The pen was as mighty as the musket during the American Revolution, as poets waged literary war against politicians, journalists, and each other. Drawing on hundreds of poems, Poetry Wars reconstructs the important public role of poetry in the early republic and examines the reciprocal relationship between political conflict and verse."

Wells joined the St. Olaf English Department in 1995, where he has taught courses in 18th-century and early American literature, comedy, satire, the novel, and Marxist literary theory. His areas of interest include the literature of the American Revolutionary and Early National periods, 18th-century English poetry, and the relations between literature, politics, and religion.

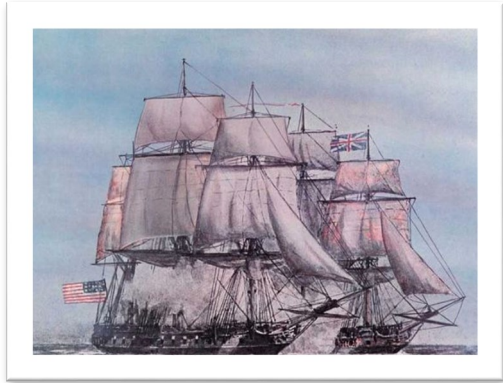
Tell us a little about your book. Are there key messages that you want to come across to your readers? The main goal for the book is to recover for contemporary readers a sense of the cultural and political importance of political poetry in America's founding period. This is a time when hundreds of amateur poets submitted political poems to newspapers (usually anonymously) as a way to respond to the news as it was unfolding - and particularly the news related to the events that preceded the Revolution (such as the Stamp Act), the Revolutionary War itself, and then - after the war - the intense struggle over the political direction the new republic should follow.

Most of these poems have been forgotten in the ensuing centuries. My book attempts to re-examine the hundreds of poems that were published and, more particularly, recover the atmosphere in which rival poets waged "poetic warfare" against political leaders and each other during this time.

What did you draw inspiration from as you wrote this book? I was inspired to write this book because, when I was doing research on an earlier book, I kept coming across satirical poems and songs that were directed at other printed texts: sometimes they were directed at official proclamations or declarations (including the Declaration itself); sometimes they were directed at articles from the newspapers or speeches and writings by people like John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, or Alexander Hamilton; sometimes they were directed at other poets. So often I saw this dynamic in which poets were attacking and counter attacking each other so that their party or group could gain the upper hand politically. (wp.stolaf.edu)

The Last Naval Battle of the American Revolution

The British controlled Florida from 1763 to 1783, encompassing the entire American Revolution. Florida remained loyal to England and King George III throughout the conflict. The last naval battle of the American Revolution took place off of Cape Canaveral on March 10th, 1783. Two American ships, the Alliance and the Duc de Lauzun, were on a mission to bring 72,000 Spanish silver dollars from Cuba to the American colonies to pay the Continental soldiers. The American ships were intercepted by three British ships, the Alarm, the Sybil, and the Tobago at Cape Canaveral.



"I think in my article I refer to it as a two-ship treasure fleet on a secret mission to secure funding to pay the American soldiers that had been pretty much languishing for almost two years without pay in upstate New York and other places throughout the colonies," says Brevard County Historical Commissioner Molly Thomas, who has written a series of three articles about the battle for the most recent issues of the Indian River Journal. As the American ships carrying much needed funds for the Continental Army met with the British ships determined to stop them, one ship from each side took the lead in battle.

"Basically, you had two ships sailing north, and you had three ships sailing south," says Thomas. "The ships heading north were the Americans, and the three sailing south were the British. Only the Alliance and the Sybil really engaged. The other two (British ships) the Tobago and the Alarm kind of lingered back a little bit, and didn't get involved in the fight. The Duc de Lauzun just did its best to stay out of it because it couldn't keep up with any of them." The HMS Sybil was under the command of James Vashon, and the USS Alliance was under the command of John Barry.

Vashon had received intelligence that the Duc de Lauzun was carrying money from Cuba. It was also the weaker of the two American ships, having removed most of her cannons and ammunition to lighten the load, to try to be faster. "The Sybil started to go after the Duc," says Thomas. Barry saw an opportunity to position the Alliance between the Sybil and the Duc de Lauzun. "So that's when the actual fight started." Robert Morris of the Continental Congress was the mastermind of the secret plan to bring Spanish money from Cuba to fund the American Revolution. His plan led to the last naval battle of the war. "He was the chief financier for a lot of things to do with the military and he was also what they called the Agent of Marine, which is basically like the Secretary of the Navy now," says Thomas. "He was a self-made shipping mogul, so he had a lot of connections both in buying and selling ships. He actually purchased the Duc de Lauzun himself, and he also had a lot of access just in networking with people in other ports. So he was able to coordinate them going down to Havana to secure this money from a French financier."

Ironically, the Treaty of Paris was signed more than a month before the last naval battle of the American Revolution occurred. No one in the Americas knew that the war was over, because word had not yet arrived from Europe. That knowledge may not have stopped the secret mission to Cuba, because America really needed the money. "The Battle of Yorktown had already happened," says Thomas. "Everything had stopped for the most part as far as hostilities went, but they wouldn't disband the army. Despite all the many letters that George Washington had written, they refused to disband it because they didn't actually believe that they were going to come to any terms. So, for that two year window after Yorktown and then this battle, the soldiers were not paid. They didn't have the money to pay them." The Americans won the last naval battle of the American Revolution, and the mission to bring funds back from Cuba was successful. Following the war, Florida would return to Spanish control in 1783, until becoming a United States Territory in 1821. Florida became a state in 1845. Dr. Ben Brotemarkle is executive director of the Florida Historical Society. (www.floridatoday.com)

Why Thomas Jefferson Owned a Qur'an

Two hundred and three years ago this month, President James Madison approved the act of Congress purchasing Thomas Jefferson's private library. Intended to restock the Library of Congress after its previous holdings were destroyed by British arson during the War of 1812, the transfer of books from Monticello to Washington also highlights a forgotten aspect of religious diversity in early America.

Among the 6,487 books that soon traveled north, Jefferson's 1734 edition of the Qur'an is perhaps the most surprising.



Thomas Jefferson's two-volume personal copy of George Sale's 1734 translation of the Qur'an is now in the collections of the Library of Congress. (Michaela McNichol, Library of Congress)

Historians have attributed the third president's ownership of the Muslim holy book to his curiosity about a variety of religious perspectives. It's appropriate to view it that way. Jefferson bought this book while he was a young man studying law, and he may have read it in part to better understand Islam's influence on some of the world's legal systems.

But that obscures a crucial fact: To many living in Jefferson's young nation, this book meant much more. Some scholars estimate 20 percent of the enslaved men and women brought to the Americas were Muslims. While today these American followers of the Prophet Muhammad have been largely forgotten, the presence of Islam in the United States was not unknown among the nation's citizens in the 18th and 19th centuries. Often practiced in secret, reluctantly abandoned, or blended with other traditions, these first attempts ultimately did not survive slavery. But the mere existence of Islam in the early republic is evidence that religious diversity in this country has a deeper and more complex history than many now know.

Even counting their population conservatively, the number of enslaved men and women with a connection to Islam when they arrived in colonial America and the young United States was likely in the tens of thousands. Proof that some of them struggled to preserve remnants of their traditions can be seen in the words of those most intent in seeing them fail in this endeavor.

*In 1842, Charles Colcock Jones, author of *The Religious Instruction of the Negroes in the United States* complained that "Mohammedan Africans" had found ways to "accommodate" Islam to the new beliefs imposed upon them. "God, say they, is Allah, and Jesus Christ is Mohammed. The religion is the same, but different countries have different names."*

If there were any Muslims at Monticello when his library began its journey to Washington, in theory Jefferson would not have objected to their faith. As he wrote in surviving fragments of his autobiography, he intended his "Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom" to protect "the Jew and the Gentile, the Christian and Mahometan, the Hindoo, and infidel of every denomination." (www.smithsonianmag.com)

Mount Vernon visitors get a chance to 'Be Washington'

A new interactive experience reveals the pressures of his life as a general and a president. Do you have what it takes to be a leader like George Washington? Two new programs at Mount Vernon might help you find out. "Be Washington," opening February 12, combines 18th-century reenactments with 21st-century technology as participants test their ability to make split-second decisions, tackling four challenges faced by Washington during the Revolutionary War and into his presidency — battle strategies, military pay, America's neutrality, and a tax revolt. Recently, local home-schoolers ages 8 to 16 previewed "Be Washington." Beyond the "who, when and where" of history, they learned the "why" in Washington's decision-making process. As events unfold on a 30-foot screen, students at touch-screen consoles choose which advisers to consult and rate their advice. As Mark Lyons, 13, of Alexandria, Virginia, was about to make his decision, new information in the form of dispatches arrived. "Oh, those dispatches! They changed everything," Mark said. "They showed how the story evolved and the stress that must have been felt."

David Earwood, 9, of Alexandria, said, "I like all the different ways that you get information to help you decide — the big screen story, the advisers and the dispatches made it easier for me to understand and remember the information." At the end of each 17-minute segment, students have 10 seconds to choose one of three actions to take. Then, they compare their choices to what George Washington did and to what other kids in the group chose.

"I was surprised at how hard it was to make a decision that felt 100 percent right," said Aurora Dennison, 11, of Silver Spring, Maryland. "Getting new information almost made it harder to decide." Allie Fiul, 14, of Springfield, Virginia, said, "It makes you understand that you can't just act on your own opinions — you need to listen to others." "I was expecting just another museum exhibit and was so excited to see the touch screens!" said Alex Geyer, 9, of Alexandria, who noticed other special flourishes. "The way the windows change color was really cool and unexpected. It shows how much detail they put into making it feel dramatic." Lightbulbs in the room also flickered like 18th-century candles.



General George Washington in a scene from a new 4-D movie at the Mount Vernon education center. The screen and sound in the theater have also been updated to make visitors feel as though they are part of the action. (Mount Vernon)

Next was the "Revolutionary War 4-D Experience" movie. While learning more about the why of Washington's actions and strategies, snow, wind and fog brush your face. Flashes from cannon and musket firings whiz around the room as your seat rumbles from the barrage of battle. Alex said, "The way they show the troops and maps was like they knew exactly what I was thinking next. The snow, the fog and the sound effects make you feel like you're actually there crossing the Delaware" River.

"Washington was confronted by some truly challenging crises, and he used the input of trusted advisers and others to reach the best decisions," said Rob Shenk, who's in charge of Mount Vernon's visitor engagement. "He sought out and weighed differing viewpoints so that all sides could be fully considered. It's our hope that people will be inspired to 'Be Washington' ... or to be better leaders in whatever capacity available." (Ann Cameron Siegal,

www.washingtonpost.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 contribution of at least \$100.00 shall entitle the donor to the rank of "Sergeant."
- A contribution of at least \$300.00 shall entitle the donor to the rank of "Captain."
- A contribution of at least \$500.00 shall entitle the donor to the rank of "Colonel."
- A contribution of at least \$1000.00 shall entitle the donor to the rank of "General."
- 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 a 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*

Editor: John A. McClellan

E-mail: j.a.mcclellan@csuohio.edu

Website: www.neo12sar.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
Presidents Day Program &
Election of Officers**

Saturday, February 10th at 11:30 am
Best Friend's Restaurant
1741 OH-534, Geneva, Ohio 44041

Spring Leadership Meeting

March 1st - 3rd, 2018
Brown Hotel, 335 W Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

**Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12
Patriots' Day Program**

Saturday, April 21st, 2018
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