

Summer, 2015

In Thís Issue	
From the President's Desk	1
Welcome New SAR Members, Flag Presentation, NEO Chapter #12 Officers	2
Did Betsy Ross Create the First American Flag?, Washington Rye Whiskey	3
Naturalization Ceremony in Mentor, Ohio, Ohio Society Combined Color Guard	4
Lost Colonial Williamsburg Landmark Returns	5
The Hermione, Replica of Revolutionary War- Era French Ship	6
Alexander Hamilton to Share Image on \$10 Bill With a Woman	7
Important Dates	8

The Buckeye Patríot Northeastern Ohío Chapter #12 Sons of the Amerícan Revolutíon Quarterly Newsletter

Volume 11, Issue 3

From The President's Desk

Compatríots & Friends,

It seems as though spring has finally given way to more seasonal summer weather. We appear to be on the brink of the dog days of summer. Though, it won't be long until fall will bring relief. Nevertheless, enjoy spending time outside while you can.

It has come to my attention that National SAR dues have increased from \$30.00 to \$35.00, effective January 1st, 2016. The NSSAR Board of Trustees adopted the increase at Congress last month. On the other hand, there are currently no plans for an increase of OHSSAR dues.

We've had a pretty busy schedule this past quarter. Several of our members and their wives have just returned from the annual Board of Management and Memorial Program at Fort Laurens in Bolivar. As many of you know, Fort Laurens was the only American Revolutionary War fort built in Ohio. Although the fort is no longer there, efforts continue to rebuild it. The annual Memorial Service was conducted at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers who lost their lives at Fort Laurens. For more information, visit friendsoffortlaurens.org.

Our July 5th Revolutionary War Soldier Grave Marking program was conducted in conjunction with the Ashtabula County Historical Society at Chestnut Grove Cemetery, located in Ashtabula. Five soldiers were recognized and honored, and the event was well attended. The next grave marking will be held on August 9th at the Edgewood Cemetery, located at State Road & East 40th Street in Ashtabula.

Upcoming events include the Geneva Grape Jamboree parade, and the Ashtabula County Ohio Covered Bridge Festival & Austinburg Country Days Parade. Even if you aren't necessarily interested in participating in the parade, you're certainly welcome to watch the parade, and to support Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12.

Take care, and enjoy the rest of your summer. I hope to see you at one or more of our upcoming events.

Patriotically yours,

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

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all."

George Washington

Welcome New SAR Members!

Craig Steven Campbell John Andrew Kosar Andrew William Proctor Wafe Wyatt Proctor John Shore Charles Wesley Van Kírk Charles Míchael Wílson John Patríck Wílson

Northeastern Ohío Chapter #12 Flag Presentatíon at Hístoríc Jefferson 1890 Víllage Depot



Left to Right: Steve & Venie Hinson, Andre Shirk, Dianne Gilbert, Jim & Kathy Pildner, Jean Dutton (Curator of the Jefferson Depot Village), Troy Bailey, Bob Howe, Jim Gilbert, Dan & Sue Matheke

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Officers

President - Troy Bailey 1st Vice President - John McClellan 2nd Vice President - Jim Pildner Registrar - Tim Ward Treasurer - Steve Hinson

Secretary - Dan Matheke Hístorían - Scott Wludyga Chaplaín - Vernon Palo Genealogíst - Troy Baíley

Díd Betsy Ross Create the Fírst American Flag?

If you ask just about anyone, "Who created the very first American flag?" you'll no doubt hear the name Betsy Ross. But was she really our original flag's creator? Certainly the 3-cent stamp issued in 1952 to commemorate the 200year anniversary of Ross' birth would lead you to believe so. That stamp is a sketch in miniature of Ross presenting her flag to George Washington. But people's knowledge (as well as this reenactment on an official U.S. postage stamp) are actually based more on legend than fact. During the celebration of America's Centennial back in 1876, organizers were looking for stories about how various symbols of our country came into existence. Well, Betsy Ross' grandson, William Canby, shared a story told to him by his aunt: The aunt said



that Betsy, a well-known seamstress with her own upholstery shop at the time of the American Revolution, had sewn the flag and presented it to General Washington. Other stories added embellishment, including saying that George Washington himself gave Ross a sketch of what he wanted the flag to look like — and that sketch was based on the official Washington family coat of arms, which included stars and stripes: But, based on letters and the congressional record at the time of the War for Independence, actual history reveals that the real designer of America's first flag was a patriot named Francis Hopkinson. Hopkinson was not only one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence as a delegate from New Jersey, he was a multitalented, artist, music composer and writer of satirical pieces that poked fun at the British. The Continental Congress commissioned Hopkinson to design seals and flags for the Navy, as well as for the newly formed country for which everyone was fighting. Hopkinson also contributed to the design of the United States seal (prominent, among other places, on the back of the \$1 bill). So on June 14, 1777, Francis Hopkinson's newly designed flag replaced the Grand Union flag, which incorporated aspects of Great Britain's flag. Hopkinson used six-pointed stars to represent the colonies and these stars, according to the Flag Resolution passed that day, would herald "a new constellation." Although the original flag representing the nation that Hopkinson designed no longer exists, it's said that he incorporated aspects of the flag he designed for the Navy. Of course, symbolism abounds in our country's stars and stripes – and there's a reason why, often seen weathered by battle, our flag has been dubbed Old Glory. The color scheme of red, white and blue was not chosen at random: symbolically, red stands for bravery and heroism, white for innocence and purity, and blue for vigilance, perseverance and justice. (<u>www.theblaze.com</u>)

Hístoríc Mount Vernon Showcases Washington Rye Whiskey



Visitors to former president George Washington's Mount Vernon estate in Virginia are in for an extra little special historic whiskey treat. A limited run of rye whiskey bottles, containing brown spirit made according to an original Washington recipe, will be available for sale on site. George Washington's Straight Rye Whiskey, according to Mount Vernon, will be available for purchase only at its shops at Mount Vernon, and the Gristmill Shop. It is expected a substantial demand will happen for the 375 ml bottle release. Sales will be on a first come, first serve basis. It looks as if there will be a few hundred or so bottles available for

purchase, with each pricing \$188. As previously mentioned, these are crafted based upon an old recipe Washington, a prolific distiller before his death, developed. Mount Vernon's staff produced this whiskey based on traditional 18th-century methods, and it was aged on-site in charred oak barrels for two years. (<u>thewhiskeywash.com</u>)

Ohío Socíety SAR Naturalízatíon Ceremony in Mentor, Ohío



Left to Right: Troy Bailey, Hugh Harris, Dan Matheke, James Gilbert, Lee MacBride, Steve Hinson, Claude Custer, with Naturalized Citizens

On Friday, July 10th, the Northeastern Ohio Chapter SAR Color Guard, and the Western Reserve Society SAR Archibald Willard Color Guard participated in a Naturalization Ceremony hosted at President Garfield's home, "Lawnfield", in Mentor, Ohio. This program was sponsored by the National Park Services and the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. The program took place on the back lawn of Garfield's home where the weather was warm and sunny with some of the SAR members lovely ladies in attendance in colonial attire. The program started with the posting of the Colors by the

Combined OHSSAR Color Guard. There were greetings from a number of dignitaries and local groups. Remarks were made from the Honorable John R. Adams of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, who then administered the oath to 29 new citizens. SAR participants included Claude Custer, Hugh Harris and Lee MacBride of the Western Reserve Society Archibald Willard Color Guard, and Troy Bailey, Steve Hinson, Jim Gilbert and Dan Matheke of the Northeastern Ohio Chapter Color Guard. After retirement of the colors to close out the ceremony, everyone congratulated the new citizens and the guardsmen were available for pictures. (<u>ohssardispatch.wordpress.com</u>)



Ohío Socíety Combined Color Guard 2015

Lost Coloníal Williamsburg Landmark Returns



Whitechapel Foundry in London, which also cast the Tarpley Bell at Bruton Parish Church in the 1700s

Even in a place that's been as carefully studied and probed as Colonial Williamsburg's worldfamous Historic Area, one major public landmark has been missing from the start. But with the raising of the timber-framed Market House scheduled to begin early Tuesday and be structurally complete by day's end, this sizable hole in the recreated 18th-century landscape of the Revolutionary City is finally closing. Funded by foundation trustee Forrest Mars, the \$1 million project has engaged scores of architectural historians, archaeologists and historic tradesmen during the past two years as the location, design and materials for the resurrection of the 20-by-40-

foot structure erected in 1757 have been refined and perfected. Many of them are acutely aware of their roles as the generation who will fulfill a dream that reaches all the way back to CW founder Dr. W.A.R. Goodwin, who campaigned for the reconstruction of one of the colonial town's most visible economic, social and cultural hubs beginning in 1930-31. "This is a public building that's been missing from Williamsburg's landscape since 1790 — and it was an important part of the town's life," says master carpenter Garland Wood, leader of a team that has cut, fitted and marked hundreds of mortises and tenons over the past few weeks as part of the last stage of prefabricating the building's timber frame. "So it's pretty good to be part of bringing it back."

Search for Clues—Two decades after Goodwin first championed a reconstruction, the foundation's Architect's Office showed revived interest. But the idea that the Market House could be designed and built by following patterns found in other period structures didn't go any further, CW architectural historian Carl Lounsbury says. Among the problems that had to be overcome was lingering uncertainty over the building's exact location on Market Square, where two archaeological digs had failed to find evidence confirming the site suggested by a 1780s map. No reliable clues regarding the Market House's dimensions seemed to survive either, though fragments of a foundation implied something similar in scale to other period market houses in the Chesapeake region. Archaeologists were not hopeful when — after Mars' gift in 2013 — they began sifting through the soil again, looking for signs that might have been missed. But eventually they uncovered an expanse of earth that showed how the footprint of the Market House had been hemmed by a parallel pair of trenches erected to defend the Powder Magazine in 1775. "I didn't think they'd even get that much," Lounsbury says, describing how the new evidence helped zero in on the Market House's dimensions. "And then they found this layer of sand that had been brought in to level the site for the brick pad that defined the market place."

Built by Hand—Despite its relatively simple and utilitarian character, the Market House would have been well-built, Lounsbury says. Its unusually wide, overhanging eaves would have required a robust and relatively elaborate system of roof trusses in order to provide adequate support for all that extra weight. That's why Wood and his carpenters have studied several surviving Historic Area examples as they've prefabricated a series of kingposts that will anchor the roof to the frame. They've also devoted thousands of man-hours to cutting hundreds of mortises and tenons and checking their fit — not to mention cutting and shaping an estimated 15,000 white cedar shingles. "This is going to be a high-dollar roof — as fancy as carpenters knew how to build," Wood says. "And we want to make sure it will last." The Historic Area's brickmakers, joiners and blacksmiths have made substantial contributions to the project, too, coming together to furnish the bricks, windows and hardware just as their colonial forebears did 258 years ago. "Everything above ground will be built exactly the same way as the original," says Director of Historic Architectural Resources Matt Webster. "This is an amazing project for us. We went all out." (<u>www.dailypress.com</u>)

The Hermione, Replica of Revolutionary War-Era French Ship That Brought Lafayette to America to Visit Boston

A replica of the French tall ship that brought General Marquis de Lafayette from France to America in 1780 is set to arrive in Yorktown, Virginia, as part of a 12-city tour along the East Coast. Here are three things to know about the ship and its journey. **The History**: Lafayette brought news that France was sending 5,500 troops to fight the British during the American Revolution. The Hermione was also among the French ships that participated in a naval blockade that cut off support to British troops during the decisive Battle of Yorktown in 1781. British General Lord Charles Cornwallis surrendered to General George Washington, leading to the end of the American Revolutionary War. **The Ship**: Construction on the Hermione began in France in 1997, based on exact line drawings from its sister ship La Concorde. The Hermione has three masts, is 185 feet tall, 216 feet long and displaces 1,166 tons of water. There are 1,000 pulleys, 26 cannons and 242 crew members on the frigate, which is made of oak, conifer, iron and lead. **The Journey**: The Hermione left Rochefort, France, in April and stopped in the Canary Islands off the coast of Africa before transiting the Atlantic. On Tuesday, the Hermione was greeted by U.S. Navy warships off the coast of Virginia. The newly built ship's stops include Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The Hermione's final stop in North America will be Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.



In this image provided by the U.S. Navy, the Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer USS Mitscher, right, welcomes the French tall ship replica Hermione in the vicinity of the Battle of Virginia Capes off the East Coast of the United States. The original Hermione brought French Gen. Marquis de Lafayette to America in 1780 to inform Continental Army Gen. George Washington that a French army was headed for America to assist in the war effort. The symbolic return of the Hermione will pay homage to Lafayette and the Franco-American alliance that brought victory at the Battle of Yorktown in 1781. The Hermione will visit Yorktown, Va., and then continue up the Eastern Seaboard, visiting cities of Franco-American historical significance. (Petty Officer 1st Class Michael Sandberg/U.S. Navy via Associated Press)

Alexander Hamílton to Share Image on \$10 Bíll With a Woman



For the first time in more than a century, a woman's face will appear on an American bill. The Treasury Department announced Wednesday it will replace the main image of its own founder, Alexander Hamilton, on the \$10 bill, with a woman as yet to be determined. Mr. Hamilton will remain on the bill in a diminished way. The currency will be unveiled in 2020, the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment giving women the right to vote. The last woman to appear on a bill

was Martha Washington, in the late 19th century. Americans will have the summer to weigh in on which one of history's leading ladies they think should have the honor. There is no list of successors, but names frequently mentioned include Eleanor Roosevelt, abolitionist Harriet Tubman, civil-rights icon Rosa Parks and Wilma Mankiller, who served as principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. "It's very important to be sending the signal of how important it is to recognize the role that women have played in our national life and in our national history for a very long time, really from the beginning," Treasury Secretary Jack Lew said in an interview Wednesday. "This is a symbolic representation of that but symbols are important." Mr. Lew said he "will be announcing a decision later in the year. Then we will go into production." The decision to overshadow Mr. Hamilton, the first treasury secretary and a chief architect of the nation's financial system, is part of a scheduled redesign of the \$10 bill. The Legal Tender Act of 1862 gives the Treasury Department broad powers to design U.S. currency. Displacing Mr. Hamilton isn't the first choice for some. A group called Women On 20s has urged President Barack Obama to replace President Andrew Jackson on the \$20 bill with a woman. Organizers sent a petition to the White House last month calling for the change. Respondents to their online poll chose Ms. Tubman for the slot. Mr. Lew, however, said the \$10 bill already was the next up for a redesign, making it the most practical vehicle for the symbolic portrait change. Mr. Jackson may have been seen as more easily replaced. As the nation's seventh president, he led a successful campaign to kill off the nation's central bank and stridently argued against the dangers of a paper currency, which he said concentrated too much power in the hands of bankers. But federal agencies in 2013 recommended starting with the \$10 bill as part of a broader currency redesign that will include tactile features for the blind and visually impaired. Currency officials said they selected it because it is widely used in commerce. "While it might not be the twenty dollar bill, make no mistake, this is a historic announcement and a big step forward," said Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (D., N.H.). "Young girls across this country will soon be able to see an inspiring woman on the ten dollar bill that helped shape our country into what is today and know that they too can grow up and do something great for their country." Mr. Obama raised the idea of putting a woman on American currency during an economic speech in Kansas City last July. A girl wrote him a letter asking why there wasn't a woman on U.S. currency, he said, "which I thought was a



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

Editor: John A. McClellan E-mail: <u>j.a.mcclellan@csuohio.edu</u> Website: <u>www.neo12sar.net</u>



Líbertas et Patría!

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 Grave Marking Program

August 9th, 2015 at 2:00 pm Edgewood Cemetery State Road & East 40th Street Ashtabula, Ohio 44004

NSSAR Fall Leadership Meeting

September 25th & 26th, 2015 NSSAR Headquarters 809 W Main St Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Austinburg Country Days Parade

September 11th – 13th, 2015 Ohio 45 & Ohio 307 Austinburg, Ohio 44010 www.austinburgcountrydays.com

Naturalization Ceremony

September, 2015 (TBA) Garfield National Historic Site 8095 Mentor Ave Mentor, Ohio 44060

Fort Laurens Moccasin Roast

(Reservations Only) September 26th, 2015 11064 Fort Laurens Road Bolivar, Ohio 44612 <u>www.friendsoffortlaurens.org</u>

Geneva Grape Jamboree

September 26th & 27th, 2015 U.S. 20 & Ohio 534 Geneva, Ohio 44041 parade@grapejamboree.com Ohio Society SAR Board of Management Meeting & October 2nd & 3rd, 2015 Gallipolis, Ohio

West Virginia SAR Battle Days October 2nd – 4th, 2015 Point Pleasant, West Virginia

Covered Bridge Festival Ashtabula County Fairgrounds October 10th & 11th, 2015 25 West Jefferson Street Jefferson, Ohio 44047 www.coveredbridgefestival.org

