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Fall, 2019

The Buckeye Patríot Northeastern Oĥío Chapter #12 Sons of the American Revolution Quarterly Newsletter

Volume 15, Issue 3

From The President's Desk

Compatriots & Friends,

By the time this message reaches you, Thanksgiving will be upon us, with Christmas close behind. I hope that you will join me in participating in a Wreaths Across America celebration on December 14th. Each December, on National Wreaths Across America Day, the mission to Remember, Honor, and Teach is carried out by coordinating wreath-laying ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery, as well as at more than 1,600 additional locations in all 50 states, at sea, and abroad. Our chapter will be participating in a local program sponsored by the Mary Stanley D.A.R. Chapter of Ashtabula. It will be held at the Greenlawn Memory Gardens in North Kingsville (3140 East Center Street, Conneaut, Ohio 44030). This will be the second annual Wreaths Across America conducted at this cemetery. Program details will be made available closer to the event. For more information about the program, or where one will be held in an area near you, go to wreathsacrossamerica.org. To sponsor a wreath, click here: <u>Northeastern Ohio</u> <u>SAR Chapter 12 (OH0079P)</u>. Our account number is OH0079P. Our color guard will be participating. Though, all members are encouraged to assist with wreath laying and attending the memorial service, which is held at noon. Our color guard, along with our camp followers, have just finished another busy season. In addition to participation in local and area Memorial Day parades, we also participated in the Austinburg Country Days, Geneva Grape Jamboree, Geneva-on-the-Lake Summer Kick-Off Parade, naturalization programs, and other special events. As always, we're looking for more members to become involved. Plans are in development for grave markings to be held in 2020. Steve Hinson, Grave Marking Chair, and I have been out and about scouting local cemeteries for potential program sites. A new replacement stone has recently been acquired from the Veterans Administration for Revolutionary War Patriot Benjamin Waters, who is buried in the Rays Corners Cemetery in West Lenox, Ohio. He is one of the two Revolutionary War Patriots buried in there. In fact, we're considering conducting our first program at Rays Corners, followed by the East Lenox Cemetery and the Morgan Township *Cemetery. Details will be announced soon. As with all of our programs and activities, all members* are welcome and encouraged to participate. The committee working on the Patriot Records System (PRS) needs volunteers to do computer work, entering data into the SAR's PRS database. PRS is the SAR's version of what the DAR has in their GRS database. This is an opportunity for members to help with a national program, without having to leave the comfort of their home. If you are interested, please let me know, and I'll be happy to get you connected with a committee member who can get you started. Lastly, let us not forget about the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution. Did you know that on November 16th, 1776 at Fort Oranje, St. Eustatius an eleven-gun salute from this Dutch outpost answered the salute of the USS Andrew Doria, flying the red & white striped flag of the Continental Congress, the first official salute of the American flag by a foreign nation? (World Almanac of the American Revolution [L. Edward Purcell, David F. Burg, John A. Garraty] 1992, pg. 107)

Patriotically yours,

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

> "If we cannot learn wisdom from experience, it is hard to say where it is to be found."

> > - George Washington

President's Desk
Welcome New SAR
Members, Rare Declaration of
Independence on
Display, Chapter #12 Officers
School will Cover, Not Destroy, George Washington Mural
Cost of Revolution: The Life and Death of an Irish Soldier
NEO Chapter #12 SAR Photos
Enough with Hamilton, Say Fans of Other Founding Fathers
NEO Chapter #12 Veterans Day

Program Crawford County

History Comes to Lífe The War that

Secured the Amerícan Revolution

Important Dates



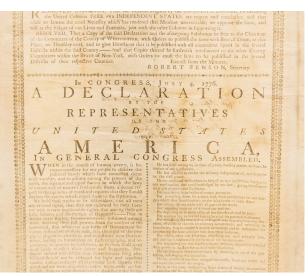
Welcome New SAR Members!

Garner Ryan Boshart Bart Nelson Caldwell John Justus Hínkle Jr.

James Freeman Keherly John Wayne Norrís

Rare Declaration of Independence on Display

An extremely rare 1776 printing of the Declaration of Independence has gone on public display for the first time in over a century. The printing is on display at the Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia through the end of 2019. This is also the first time that the print has been displayed in a museum. Printed by newspaper publisher and printer John Holt in New York in 1776, the artifact is addressed to Col. David Mulford, a Revolutionary War colonel who died of smallpox in 1778. The print stayed in the possession of Mulford's family until 2017, when it was sold to Holly Metcalf Kinyon, herself a descendant of Declaration signer John Witherspoon. "The Mulford family's deep appreciation for history enabled me to connect with my American heritage in a profound



way," said Kinyon in a statement. "Women played a vital role in preserving this printing of the Declaration and it's my privilege to see it displayed publicly again by the Museum of the American Revolution." "We are honored to be able to share this extraordinary treasure of the American founding with our visitors this summer," said Dr. R. Scott Stephenson, President and CEO of the Museum of the American Revolution. "It is humbling to stand in the presence of such an authentic witness to our nation's birth." Revolutionary War artifacts offer a fascinating glimpse into the events that shaped America. Items in the Museum of the American Revolutionary Solutionary Berlington's tent and his headquarters flag. In December 2018, the remains of the famous Revolutionary War frigate USS Bonhomme Richard were discovered off the coast of the U.K., more than 200 years after it sank following a naval battle. Earlier this year, a rare powder horn that belonged to an African American soldier killed in the Revolutionary War went on display at the Museum of the American Revolution. (www.foxnews.com)

Northeastern Ohío Chapter #12 Officers

Presídent - <u>Troy Bailey</u> 1st Více Presídent - <u>Jím Gílbert</u> 2nd Více Presídent - <u>Kírk Bacon</u> Regístrar & Genealogíst - <u>Tím Ward</u> Secretary - <u>Dan Matheke</u> Treasurer - <u>Bob Kenyon</u> Hístorían - <u>Scott Włudyga</u> Chaplaín - <u>Jím Píldner</u>

School will Cover, Not Destroy, George Washington Mural

The artwork with images of slaves and a slain Native American will be covered with panels that showcase "the heroism of people of color in America," the school board president says. The San Francisco school board voted to cover — but not destroy — a mural that shows founding father George Washington owning slaves and beginning the conquest of Native Americans.

By a 4-3 vote, lawmakers approved a compromise plan by board president Stevon Cook to save the mural at George Washington High School from being painted over. In June, the board had voted to paint over the divisive mural. Now it'll instead be obscured with panels that'll depict "the heroism of people of color in America, how we have fought against, and continue to battle discrimination, racism, hatred and poverty," Cook said. "I brought it back so if you're upset with somebody, you can be upset with me," Cook said of his approved compromise plan.

Before the meeting, actor, civil rights activist and Washington HS alum Danny Glover implored board members to keep the "Life of Washington" mural. He said the best art is made to make people "uncomfortable" and remind all of what still needs to be accomplished. "You have to feel uncomfortable to sense what the past is and how the past is connected to the future, the present and the future," Glover said.

The 13-panel, 1,600-square work shows Washington at various points in his life, with images of slaves working at his Mount Vernon home and a dead Native American killed in America's westward expansion. The artwork, painted in 1935 and 1936 by Russian immigrant Victor Arnautoff, was intended as a harsh critique of Washington's legacy as America's first president. But critics of the work said the mural was a grim reminder to students, particularly those from minority communities, of the racism they still face.

Bay Area residents on both sides of the argument came away with some, but not all, that they wanted Tuesday night. "We're happy that it's going to be covered. That's what we wanted ultimately, we don't want students to have to see this still," mural opponent Arianna Antone-Ramírez told NBC Bay Area. "But we do wish it would have been voted to be painted down." It's expected to take years to design panels to have the art obscured. "I don't want to a call it a victory per se," said preservationist Tamaka Bailey. "I look at it as preserving history." (<u>www.nbcnews.com</u>)



Cost of Revolution: The Life and Death of an Irish Soldier

Museum of the American Revolution September 28, 2019 through March 17, 2020 Free with Museum Admission

What can a life tell us about an era? Follow the untold story of Irish soldier and artist Richard St. George, whose personal trauma and untimely death provide a window into the entangled histories of the American Revolution of 1776 and the Irish Revolution of 1798. The art he created and commissioned provides a unique perspective of the physical and emotional costs of these revolutionary moments.



A portrait of Richard St. George by Hugh Douglas Hamilton

Richard St. George joined the British Army and donned a red coat to fight against the American "rebels" in 1776. Over the next twenty years, St. George survived a severe head wound at the Battle of Germantown, mourned over the tragic death of his wife, and saw the rule of kings and of gentlemen like himself violently challenged on two continents. Along the way, he made sketches, published cartoons, and commissioned portraits and paintings to document his experiences and emotions. In 1798, he stood in opposition to the growing Irish Revolution and was killed by his tenants. As a result of detective work by the Museum's curators, the art and artifacts from St. George's life and death will be reunited in Philadelphia from Ireland, England, Australia, and the United States to tell the story.



Richard St. George by Thomas Gainsborough (1776)

The Museum of the American Revolution is uniquely connected to the story of Ríchard St. George for two reasons. First, the Museum is in Philadelphia, the place where St. George received his life-changing head wound in 1777. Second, the Museum owns two paintings of the battles of Paoli and Germantown, made by Italian artist Xavier della Gatta in 1782, that Richard St. George helped create based on his eyewitness testimony and the sketches he made on campaign in America. St. George had himself depicted in the Germantown painting being carried from the battlefield after his wounding. Cost of Revolution is the Museum of the American Revolution's first international loan exhibition. Over 100 artifacts and works of art will be on display (some for the first time) from museums and private collectors in Ireland, England, Australia, and the United States. The exhibition will include one of the richest collections of artifacts documenting Ireland's 18th-century revolutionary history and war for independence ever displayed in Philadelphia. British Army weaponry, insignia, portraits, and manuscripts from the American Revolutionary War will also be on exhibit. (<u>www.amrevmuseum.org</u>)

Northeastern Ohío Chapter #12 Sons of the Amerícan Revolutíon Photos



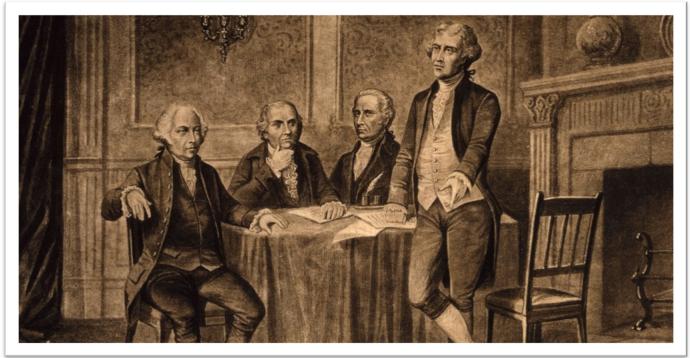
Enough with Hamilton, Say Fans of Other Founding Fathers

It's a hard time to be a Founding Father if your name isn't Alexander Hamilton. The runaway Broadway success of "Hamilton: An American Musical" has meant that Thomas Jefferson isn't even the sole attraction in his own home-turned-museum, Monticello. Visitors can take a standard house tour—or a \$40 "Hamilton Takeover" one that focuses on Jefferson's political adversary.

Long after its 2015 Broadway debut, "Hamilton" continues to make the Revolutionary period hip, and to the dismay of many history buffs, steal the limelight from other Founding Fathers. Fans of the other giants of early American history have been trying to fight the tide and grab some attention for their overlooked favorites. It hasn't been easy.

In Philadelphia, crowds line up for a Hamilton exhibit at the National Constitution Center, but a beer-trolley tour led by a Benjamin Franklin impersonator is no longer offered because of lack of interest. One Philadelphia-area Franklin impersonator, Brian Patrick Mulligan, posted a tongue-in-cheek audition video when casting directors were recruiting for a "Hamilton" national tour. His headshot was the \$100 bill. The show's casting director didn't reach out, and Franklin remains absent from the show. "It's so young and hip and fresh," Mr. Mulligan, 58 years old, says of the musical. "I can understand why they wouldn't have an old man in the show." Descendants and supporters of Burr, who killed Hamilton in an 1804 duel in Weehawken, N.J., have debated how hard to push back on the play's characterization that Burr dishonorably fired on Hamilton.

"The play adopts the theory as true that Hamilton deliberately missed Burr," says Stuart Fisk Johnson, a criminal-defense attorney distantly related to Burr who heads the Aaron Burr Association. "Throwing away your shot, they called it. But no one really knows what happened." The association debated sending a letter of protest to playwright Lin-Manuel Miranda. Its members couldn't agree on whether to take a stand. "Some members really leaned on me to make a big stink," Mr. Johnson says. "We thought it's going to make the Aaron Burr Association look like a bunch of kooks." (www.wsj.com)



Leaders of the Continental Congress, from Left: John Adams, Robert Morris, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson

NEO Chapter #12 Veterans Day Program



Troy Bailey & Cathy Bacon

Karl Rowbowtham

Troy Bailey & Gary Heroon

The Northeast Ohio Sons of the American Revolution Chapter #12 met on Saturday, November 9th, at Best Friends Restaurant in Geneva to celebrate and recognize Veterans Day. Following traditional SAR formalities, a very interesting and informative program was presented by Karl Rowbowtham, a member of <u>D-Day Conneaut</u>, who presented a detailed overview of the many activities offered at the annual D-Day reenactment held in Conneaut every August.

Cathy Bacon received a Molly Pitcher Medal & Certificate for her participation and support of the NEO Color Guard, presented by NEO Chapter President, Troy Bailey. Gary Heroon was recognized for his military service and received an NSSAR Servíce to Veterans *Certificate, also presented* by NEO Chapter President, Troy Bailey. New member, Carl Bart Caldwell was inducted into the Northeast Ohio Sons of the American *Revolution Chapter #12 and* received his SAR *Membership certificate* and member rosette.



Tim Ward, Bart Caldwell, Troy Bailey & Dan Matheke

Crawford County History Comes to Life

Annual Event Draws Reenactors, Craftsmen, Visitors to Lowe-Volk Park

LEESVILLE — A solemn moment in Crawford County history was recreated this summer during the annual Living History Days at the Lowe-Volk Nature Center. The capture and subsequent death of Col. William Crawford, for whom the county is named, was reenacted for the 16th year at the Crawford Park District facility on Ohio 598 near Crestline. The three-day event also featured numerous history enthusiasts who presented demonstrations and displays of 18th century tools, weapons, household goods, clothing, and the like.

Commissioned to lead the ill-fated Sandusky Expedition in late spring of 1782, Crawford marched with an army of about 500 western Pennsylvania volunteers from what is now Mingo Junction, Ohio, in the eastern part of the state to the area that is now Crawford and Wyandot counties. The force was assembled to eliminate enemy Native American towns along the Sandusky River in hopes of quelling attacks against American settlers. In the Battle of Sandusky — also known as the Battle of Battle Island — Crawford's party squared off with warriors from the Delaware, Wyandot, and Shawnee tribes as well as British forces. Crawford's army was forced to retreat.

While in retreat, Crawford's force was separated during the Battle of Olentangy in Crawford County. He and five of his men, including Dr. John Knight, were captured by Delaware warriors on June 7, 1782, near Leesville, at the current site of the Lowe-Volk Nature Center. Delaware Chief Wingenund took Crawford and Knight to his village, located about a half-mile northeast of the present-day Lowe-Volk Nature Center. Due to his previous relationship with Wingenund, Crawford thought he would be safe.

However, it was decided that Crawford would pay the price for the slaughter of the 100 peaceful Moravian Delaware Indians who lived at Gnadenhutten, Ohio. In fact, Col. David Williamson, Crawford's second in command, led the raid that became known as the Gnadenhutten massacre. Williamson escaped back to Pennsylvania.

Crawford and Knight were transported to the Delaware tribe's village of Tymochtee in present-day Wyandot County. Crawford was tortured and then burned at the stake on June 11, 1782. Knight was

given to Shawnee warriors for transport to southern Ohio, where the same fate that befell Crawford awaited him. However, Knight escaped and returned to Fort Pitt in Pennsylvania, surviving to tell the tragic tale of Crawford's demise.

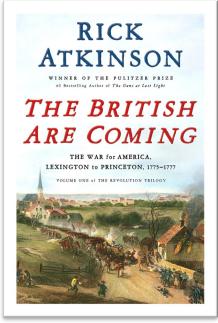
Reenactors from Ohio and other states attend Living History Days each year, each bringing their own distinct flavor to the event. For information about upcoming Living History Days, visit the Facebook page <u>Living History Days</u> <u>at Lowe-Volk Park</u>. Information about the Crawford Park District is available at <u>www.crawfordparkdistrict.org</u>. (<u>www.galioninquirer.com</u>)



Galion resident Randall Bryhn makes Native American flutes

The War that Secured the American Revolution

High drama, soaring hopes, crushing failures, hubris, miscalculation, impossible circumstances and nausea-inducing human misery defined the first two years of fighting - for both sides - in the American war for independence. Generations of historians have tackled the problem of telling, and explaining, this tale and its outcome. Many, perhaps most, have focused on why the fighting started at all. Others have explored the meaning and consequences of its successful redefining of political sovereignty. Yet others have probed ever deeper into the course and nature of the fighting itself. These different historical objectives reflect the interests of individual historians, but also the distinction that must be acknowledged between the "war of independence" and the "American Revolution." In this first volume of a revolution trilogy, Rick Atkinson turns his attention to the former - to the war. Atkinson, a former Washington Post reporter and editor and the author of a remarkably successful trilogy on the Anglo-American campaigns in Western Europe during World War II, wastes no time reminding us of his considerable narrative talents. The opening pages of the prologue drip with detail, from the timing of the sunrise, to rumors retailed by contemporaneous newspapers and finally to extensive personal description of the



characters, in this case George III and his inimitable chin and nose. Atkinson is not unique in this attention to detail, but to it he adds his well-developed sense of geography and how it shapes every story, not least the story of a military campaign. His experience with other military histories helps him in conveying the immensity of the challenges, the complexity of campaign space and the remarkable perseverance of many of his characters. Like many historians before him, as he immersed himself in the papers of these men (something he clearly did, and yes, they were mostly men), he found pages and pages of accounts, of lists, of requests, and the tally of supplies received was always shorter than what was requested. Any historian working in these records can be overwhelmed by the material realities and requirements of a campaign. Unlike many, however, Atkinson regularly returns to these challenges and makes them a part of his drama. It is no small feat to track, and then to convey, how many knee buckles (among so many other things) the French smuggled into American ports to help equip the struggling cause. Atkinson is also keenly alive to the British side of the story, and he adeptly shifts the reader from an American to a British perspective, without being overly focused on a single representative figure like George Washington or Lord George Germain (the British secretary of state for America). Finally, his knowledge of military affairs shines in his reading of the sources; at one point he observes critically of British preparations for operations off the North Carolina coast that "Germain's orders to the expedition leaders on December 7 included five paragraphs beginning with 'If.'" If I have spent most of my space here on describing Atkinson's style of narration, and less on the content of the book, that is because the narrative is the point. "The British Are Coming" tells the story of the war, and does so at great and glorious leisure, over 564 pages of text. This pace allows Atkinson to devote pages and pages to the retrieval of the cannon from Fort Ticonderoga, including no fewer than seven direct quotes about the difficulties of the route over just two pages. Even the most military-focused of narratives has often glossed this story in a sentence or two. It also allows him to relate episodes often not mentioned at all episodes that perhaps have deserved more attention. The British burning of Falmouth and Norfolk early in the war (each gets a full chapter) arguably convinced many wavering Americans of the evils of British rule. Atkinson also cleverly blends in the international aspect of the war, complete with a digression into the privateering side of things, in a unique and captivating chapter on Benjamin Franklin's mission to Paris. For sheer dramatic intensity, swinging from the American catastrophes at Quebec and Fort Washington to the resounding and surprising successes at Trenton and Princeton, all told in a way equally deeply informed about British planning and responses, there are few better places to turn. (www.washingtonpost.com)

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

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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

Wreaths Across America Saturday, December 14th, 2019 Greenlawn Memory Gardens 3140 E Center Street Conneaut, Ohio 44030

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Presidents Day Program & Election of Officers Saturday, February 15th, 2020 Best Friend's Restaurant 1741 OH-534, Geneva, Ohio 44041

NSSAR Spring Leadership Meeting February 27th - 29th, 2020 Brown Hotel, 335 W Broadway Louisville, Kentucky 40202 Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Patriots' Day Program Saturday, April 18th, 2020 Best Friend's Restaurant 1741 OH-534, Geneva, Ohio 44041

Geauga County Maple Festival

April 25th & 26th, 2020 Main Street, Chardon, Ohio 44024 <u>www.maplefestival.com</u>

Blossom Time Festival

Sunday, May 24th, 2020 400 E Washington Street Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022

Saybrook Memorial Day Parade

Monday, May 25th, 2020 7911 Depot Road Ashtabula, Ohio 44004 Ashtabula Memorial Day Parade Monday, May 25th, 2020 Main Avenue, Downtown Ashtabula

JVCOCC Flag Day, Army Birthday & Naturalization Ceremony Friday, June 12th, 2020 Rock & Roll Hall of Fame 1100 East 9th Street Cleveland, Ohio 44114

130th Annual NSSAR Congress

July 9th - 15th, 2020 Richmond Marriot Downtown 500 East Broad Street, Richmond, VA (804) 643-3400

* times and dates are tentative and subject to change