

# The Buckeye Patriot

## Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12

### Sons of the American Revolution

#### Quarterly Newsletter

Spring/Summer, 2019

Volume 15, Issue 2

## From The President's Desk

### In This Issue

President's Desk	1
Welcome New SAR Members, Presidents' Day Photos, Chapter #12 Officers	2
Ladies Auxiliary's Hand-Stitched Quilt Raffle, NEO Chapter #12 Photos	3
General Casimir Pulaski May Have Been Intersex	4
250th Anniversary of the American Revolution (Burning of the Gaspee)	5
Why Mount Vernon Isn't Named After George Washington	6
Our Lost Declaration	7
U.S. Currency Has a Rich History	8
Form: OHSSAR Board of Management & Fort Laurens Memorial	9
Important Dates	10



Compatriots & Friends,

Well, we started Spring with our boots on the ground, and have just kept on going! Spring marks the beginning of Parade Season, and Color Guard activity. Our first Color Guard event, although not a parade, was providing memorial services for compatriot Bob Howe's funeral service. Prior to his illness and passing, he was our Color Guard Drummer. Bob was dedicated to his duties as drummer, and loved the job. He kept us in step during the many parades he participated in. He will be greatly missed by all of us. Our Memorial Grave Marking program was held on Sunday May 26th, in New Lyme Township. We recognized, memorialized, and rededicated the graves of five Revolutionary War Patriots who are buried in the Dodgeville and Hyde-Miller Cemeteries. Northeast Ohio SAR Color Guard members were joined by Color Guard Members from the Mahoning Chapter SAR, along with the Northeast Ohio Ladies Auxiliary, and members of the Stanley-Harper-Redmond DAR Chapter. As part of the ceremony, each Patriot's gravestone was marked with a brass SAR Patriot marker, and their biography and patriotic service was acknowledged. It is our long-range goal to identify, mark, and conduct memorials at the grave of every Revolutionary War Veteran buried in Ashtabula County, Ohio. I hope that you will join us, and participate in future memorial programs. Here are links to videos of the events that were produced by Compatriot Scott Whudyga. [Dodgeville Cemetery](#), [Miller-Hyde Cemetery](#).

Thanks to several members' recruiting efforts, and our chapter's online presence, our membership continues to grow. In fact, our membership currently exceeds 150 members. I have often suggested that we ought to have more meetings. Historically, we've only had four formal meetings a year with a picnic in the summer. Although we do participate in numerous parades, Color Guard events and the like, these activities only involve a small number of our membership. I'd certainly like to get your opinion, as to your interest in having additional meetings, what times, locations, and topics. A number of chapters meet every month at a specific time and location, while others meet bi-monthly, or have weekday/evening meetings, or a combination thereof. As we move forward in our planning, we'd like to accommodate your interests and availability. In short, I hope to make it easy for you to participate, and to make the most of your membership.

Patriotically yours,

Troy Bailey, President  
Northeastern Ohio 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



## *Welcome New SAR Members!*

*Bertran Paul Linson  
Jayden Aaron Fellows  
Erik Matthew Fellows  
Ryan Alexander Harper  
Ranny William Harper*

*Anthony Hector Harper III  
Anthony Hector Harper IV  
Hector Antonio Harper Jr.  
Alejandro Anthony Harper*

## *Presidents' Day Program Photos*



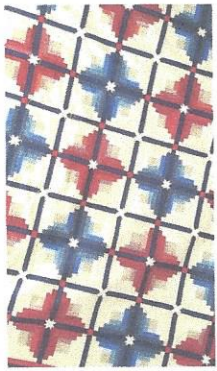
## *Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Officers*

*President - Troy Bailey  
1st Vice President - Jim Gilbert  
2nd Vice President - Kirk Bacon  
Registrar & Genealogist - Tim Ward*

*Secretary - Dan Matheke  
Treasurer - Bob Kenyon  
Historian - Scott Wludyga  
Chaplain - Jim Pildner*

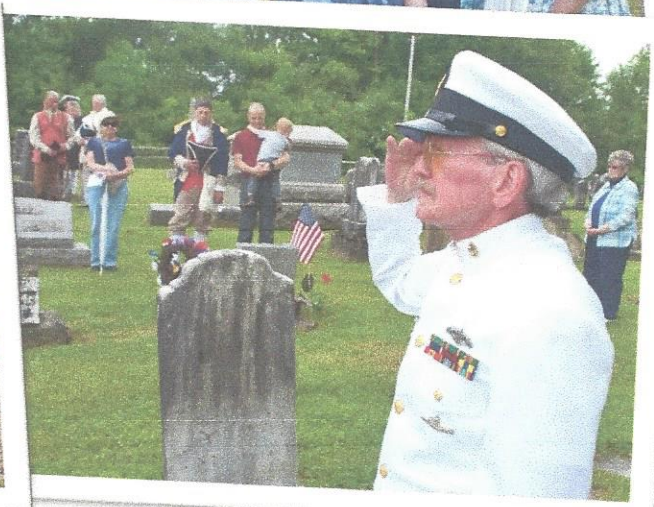


## Ladies Auxiliary to Raffle Hand-Stitched Quilt



*OHSSAR Ladies Auxiliary President, Venie Hinson, has pieced together a Red, White & Blue quilt top in a log cabin pattern. It will be hand-stitched over the next year, with an estimated value of \$600. Raffle tickets are \$5.00 each, with a total of 120 tickets.*

*Monies received from this project will be used to support future Youth Contests & Awards, and Ladies Auxiliary projects. Tickets will be available at the July 26 & 27th Fort Laurens Board of Management meeting as well as the Fall Point Pleasant Board of Management meeting, or by contacting Venie at [veniehinson@earthlink.net](mailto:veniehinson@earthlink.net) or [stevhin@earthlink.net](mailto:stevhin@earthlink.net).*





## General Casimir Pulaski May Have Been Intersex



Polish General Casimir Pulaski (Getty Images)

Casimir Pulaski is an American Revolutionary War hero and the namesake for a holiday in Chicago. But for over 200 years, no one knew where the so-called “father of the American cavalry” was buried. Researchers thought they’d located his grave in the 1990s until they examined the skeleton in the plot and said it appeared to be female. Yet now, researchers say that the skeleton is indeed Pulaski’s, and that the general may have been intersex.

Like many who served in the American Revolution, Pulaski wasn’t born in the colonies he fought for. The Warsaw native first made a name for himself by fighting for his home country of Poland against Russia. In his early 30s, Pulaski traveled to Paris and met Benjamin Franklin, who convinced him to join the British colonies’ war for independence. Pulaski arrived in Philadelphia in 1777 and served as a general in the Continental Army until 1779, when he died in Georgia from wounds received during the Battle of Savannah.

Some historical records said Pulaski was buried at sea, while others said he was in an unmarked grave in Savannah. In 1996, anthropologist Virginia Hutton Estabrook of Georgia Southern University and her

colleagues discovered an unmarked grave they thought could be his. Yet when they examined the skeleton in the grave, they thought its pelvic bones looked more female than male. Further tests that tried to identify the person’s sex came back inconclusive.

But years later, Estabrook and her colleagues found that the skeleton’s DNA matched a relative of Pulaski’s who died in the 19th century. They now believe that Pulaski may have been intersex, meaning he would’ve had a range of sex characteristics that we think of as male or female. In addition to having female skeletal characteristics, we know that Pulaski had male characteristics like facial hair and baldness. We don’t know what percentage of people are intersex, but estimates usually place it around one percent. Some intersex people have ambiguous genitalia that is visible at birth or emerges later, during puberty. An intersex person might also develop other male and female secondary sex characteristics during puberty. Some people know they are intersex from either their own knowledge of their bodies or medial observation, but not everyone with a mix of male and female sex characteristics is aware of it or identifies as intersex.

Pulaski may not have known whether he had any intersex characteristics; and even if he had, he still might have thought of himself as male. But even so, this knowledge changes our understanding of him and broadens our understanding of intersex people in history. There are many debates about how to categorize historical people who did not conform to normative sex or gender categories. Since researchers announced in 2017 that a Viking warrior assumed to be male was actually female, there has been much speculation about whether this person was seen as a man or a woman. These are the kinds of questions that, 30 years ago, researchers might not have even thought to ask. ([www.history.com](http://www.history.com))



# 250th Anniversary of the American Revolution

## Burning of the Gaspee



*I know it may seem a bit premature for those of you who may not have heard about the upcoming 250th Anniversary of the American Revolution, and most of the celebratory events are still in the planning stages.*

*However, the Northeast Ohio Chapter SAR is encouraged to begin celebrating events that led up to or occurred during the American Revolution. We are celebrating events, not just battles, that occurred, beginning with the Stamp Act and concluding in 1783 with the ratification of the Treaty of Paris by the Continental Congress.*

*On that note, please consider the events that took place June 9th & 10th, 1772 in Rhode Island. Commerce between Britain and the American colonies was revived with the repeal of the Townshend Import Duties, increasing in value more than four million pounds during 1771 alone. However, colonial merchants and shippers continued to evade customs tariffs whenever they could. Smuggling was not only commonplace but was the routine method of doing business for even the most respectable American Merchants.*

*The many inlets along the Narragansett Bay coastline of Rhode Island offered a perfect setting for organized smuggling of goods. The Royal Navy, in support of the customs service, dispatched the schooner Gaspee with an active young officer named Lt. William Dudingston in charge to halt the illicit trade. After several months of successful operations, the Gaspee ran aground while chasing a suspected smuggler.*

*During the night, the ship was boarded by locals who shot and wounded Dudingston, and burned the ship. Dudingston was subsequently arrested by the local sheriff and freed only after his admiral paid the fine. Months later, a royal commission convened to investigate, but failed to identify the culprits.*

*The commission's powers, however, included sending defendants to England for trial, a provision that alarmed many in the colonies.*

*(World Almanac of the American Revolution, [L. Edward Purcell, David F. Burg, John A. Garraty] p. 19.)*

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



*Burning of the Gaspee by Charles DeWolf Brownell  
(Rhode Island Historical Society)*



# Our Lost Declaration: America's Fight Against Tyranny from King George to the Deep State

New York Times bestselling author and committed constitutional conservative Senator Mike Lee reveals the little-known stories behind the Founder's takedown of a tyrannical king and the forgotten document that created America.

There is perhaps no more powerful sentence in human history, written in Philadelphia in the oppressively hot summer of 1776: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

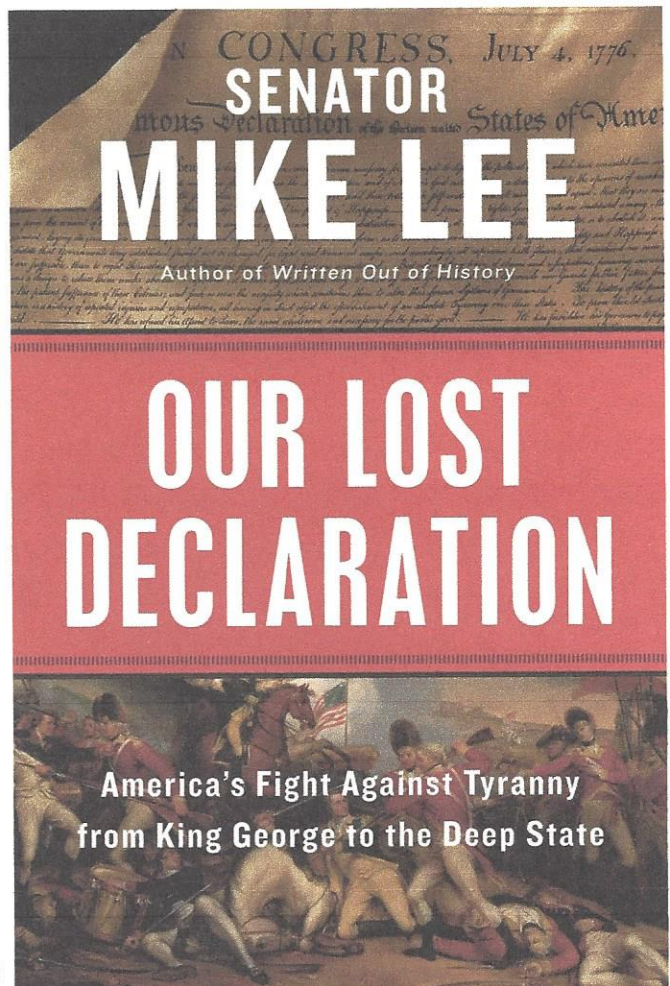
Despite the earth-shattering power of Jefferson's simple sentence and the document in which it is found, many Americans today don't understand or appreciate the Declaration's gravity. As a result, we have lost touch with much of what makes our country so special: the distinctly American belief in the dignity of every human soul.

Our nation was born in an act of rebellion against an all-powerful government. In *Our Lost Declaration*, Senator Mike Lee tells the dramatic, little-known stories of the offenses committed by the British crown against its own subjects. From London's attempts to shut down colonial legislatures to hauling John Hancock before a court without a jury, the abuses of a strong central government were felt far and wide. They spurred our Founders to risk their lives in defense of their rights, and their efforts established a vision of political freedom that would change the course of history.

Lee shares new insights into the personalities who shaped that vision, such as:

- \* Thomas Paine, a populist radical who nearly died making his voyage from Great Britain to the colonies before writing his revolutionary pamphlet, *Common Sense*.
- \* Edmund Randolph, who defied his Loyalist family and served in the Virginia convention that voted for independence
- \* Thomas Jefferson, who persevered through a debilitating health crisis to pen the document that would officially begin the American experiment.

Senator Lee makes vividly clear how many abuses of federal power today are rooted in neglect of the Declaration, including federal overreach that corrupts state legislatures, the judicial system, and even international trade. By rediscovering the Declaration, we can remind our leaders in Washington D.C. that they serve us—not the other way around. ([amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com))





## Why Mount Vernon Isn't Named After George Washington



First Lady Melania Trump, President Donald Trump, French President Emmanuel Macron and his wife first lady Brigitte Macron arrive at Mount Vernon, the estate of the first US President George Washington, in Mount Vernon, Virginia.

President Trump was not impressed with a tour of the first commander in chief's home, describing his visit to Mount Vernon with French President Emmanuel Macron and their wives as "truly bizarre." "If he was smart, he would've put his name on it," Trump reportedly said. "You've got to put your name on stuff or no one remembers you."

On the subject of whether anyone remembers George Washington, *The Washington Post*, which is based in the capital city of Washington (not Washington state) near George Washington University, would refer readers to the fact that Washington has come in first or second in nearly every "best presidents"

poll conducted, including the most recent one, in 2018, by Siena College Research Institute.

So why is Washington's magnificent sprawling estate on the Potomac River called Mount Vernon instead of George Washington Plaza or George Washington International? If Doug Bradburn, CEO and president of Mount Vernon, talked about the origins of the name during the tour, he isn't saying but on Wednesday evening, the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, the private, non-profit that runs the estate, released a statement that gently took issue with the Politico account of the visit:

"During the tour, all parties were interested and engaged in the story of George Washington and his beloved home. Conversations touched on topics like business dealings, real estate, and related matters that were of relevance and interest to the touring parties, and questions were asked by both leaders with curiosity and respect. Comments pulled from sources who were not present for the tour do not properly convey the tone and context in which they were delivered." Anyway, the "Vernon" of Mount Vernon is British Admiral Edward Vernon. He was the commanding officer of George's older half-brother Lawrence Washington, who fought in a conflict between England and Spain in the West Indies called the War of Jenkins' Ear. In any case, Lawrence inherited a small house and the land surrounding it from his and George's father, who died when George was 10 and Lawrence was about 25. Admiral Vernon had the unique distinction among British officers of treating colonial soldiers with some respect; hence, Lawrence renamed the property, previously called Little Hunting Creek, after him.

Lawrence became something of a surrogate father to young George, and some of the future president's happiest childhood memories occurred during his frequent trips to Mount Vernon. Tragically, Lawrence had contracted tuberculosis while in the West Indies, which killed him 10 years later, just as George was leaving his teens. Lawrence bequeathed Mount Vernon to his daughter upon his death. But, as was common in the colonial era, she died two years later, at which point the deed went to Lawrence's widow, who by then had remarried. She no longer lived at Mount Vernon and leased it to George. Then, in 1761, she died, too. There were no other heirs but George, who began transforming the house into a 21-room mansion over the course of decades. According to Mount Vernon's website, "Washington personally supervised each renovation; advising on design, construction and decoration — even during the Revolutionary War." So why didn't George Washington ever change the name? It's unclear, but it's probably a reflection of the reverence Washington had for his older brother throughout his life. A portrait of Lawrence still hangs in Washington's study in Mount Vernon to this day. ([www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com))



# U.S. Currency Has a Rich History

Before 1792, most Americans had money troubles. Goods and services could be exchanged for pieces of gold or silver if people had them. Some would use British or Spanish coins. Tobacco leaves, shells and pieces of land were other options. Colonies issued their own type of paper currency, but it wasn't reliable to use when trading and traveling. But on April 2, 1792, Congress established what is now one of the most widely recognized symbols in the world: the dollar. "In America, they used whatever they could get their hands on," said Frank Noll, a historical consultant for the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing. "But the Coinage Act established the dollar as a unit of currency for the United States." The Coinage Act of 1792 created the U.S. Mint, an institution dedicated to producing coins and controlling their movement around the world. The first official American currency was a silver dollar. People had to bring their own silver to the Mint to be coined. "The coins had to have a portrayal of 'Liberty' on them. And so you have these busts or portraits of female Liberty on all coins," Noll said. While the act was meant to simplify purchases, buying things was still complicated. It was rare for people to find these silver coins, because not many were produced. So local banks made their own currency that could be exchanged for gold or silver.



A \$5 legal tender note from 1862 was among the early official print currency in United States. The U.S. government began printing paper money in the 19th century to pay for the Civil War. (Smithsonian's National Museum of American History)



The \$1 with George Washington's face on it first appeared in 1869. (Jaclyn Nash, National Museum of American History)

In 1861, Congress needed to find a practical way — a currency that didn't rely on gold or silver — to pay for the Civil War and its soldiers. So the United States was introduced to the first government-regulated paper bills, also called "demand notes." Many would think the \$1 would be the first paper bill, but the first bills were the \$5, \$10 and \$20. The bills were also called "greenbacks," a name Civil War soldiers came up with. The color — used to print the back of the bill — had a purpose. To prevent people from counterfeiting, or printing fake money, the government turned to science. "What chemists were

looking for was a way to create an ink that could not be erased," Noll said. "And so one chemist in the 1840s came up with this ink that couldn't be removed and has a special chemical layer. It happened to be green."

In 1862, the \$1 bill was created, and the Treasury Department was in charge of designing it. Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase used that opportunity to put his face on the first dollar. Chase left the Treasury Department in 1864, and officials replaced his face with George Washington's five years later. Throughout history, paper bills have been redesigned primarily to protect them. The last redesign was the \$100 bill in 2013. A 3-D ribbon was added. If you tilt the bill back and forth you can see bells change to 100s. The next expected change is the \$10 bill in 2026.

Because our currency was such a complicated system, there is plenty of history behind it. Next time you get your hands on a \$1 bill, look at the Great Seal of the United States on the back. The two images, featuring an eagle and a pyramid, first appeared on the dollar bill in 1935. An early design had the images reversed, with the eagle looking away from the pyramid. The decision to flip it came from the highest level of government. "The current \$1 bill, the back looks the way it does because of Franklin Roosevelt," Noll said. "He is the only president who ever got involved in currency design." ([www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com))





OHIO SOCIETY

**SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

Patriotic ★ Historical ★ Educational

Organized April 22 1889

Instituted July 4 1876

**OHSSAR Summer Board of Management  
Fort Laurens Meeting and Memorial Service  
July 26<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> 2019**

VENUES		ITINERARY/SCHEDULE
<b>FIREHOUSE GRILLE &amp; PUB</b> 162 MAIN STREET ZOAR, OH 44697 (330) 874-2726 40° 36' 42.32" N -81° 25' 20.92" W	<b>SLEEP INN HOTEL</b> 11155 SR 212 N.E. BOLIVAR, OH, 44612 (330) 874-3435 40° 38' 30.36" N -81° 26' 41.51" W	<p><u>FRIDAY JULY 26<sup>TH</sup></u></p> <p><b>FIREHOUSE GRILLE &amp; PUB ZOAR</b>            5:00 PM - 6:00 PM: SOCIAL HOUR            6:00 PM - 7:00 PM: BUFFET DINNER            7:00 PM - 8:30 PM: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING            7:00 PM - 8:30 PM: OHSSAR LADIES AUXILIARY MEETING</p> <p><u>SATURDAY JULY 27<sup>TH</sup></u></p> <p><b>LOCKPORT BREWERY</b>            8:00 AM - 10:00 AM: BOARD OF MANAGEMENT MEETING</p> <p><b>FORT LAURENS HISTORIC SITE</b>            10:45 AM - 11:00 AM: COLOR GUARD MUSTER            11:15 AM - 12:15 PM: MEMORIAL SERVICE</p> <p><b>LOCKPORT BREWERY</b>            12:45 PM - 1:45 PM: BUFFET LUNCH            1:45 PM - 2:45 PM: AWARD PRESENTATIONS/MEETING</p> <p>NOTE: DUE TO LIMITED MEETING SPACE AT THE SLEEP INN, EXEC. COM. MEETINGS WILL BE HELD AT THE FIREHOUSE GRILLE &amp; PUB IN ZOAR, OHIO, A DISTANCE OF 2.6 MILES EAST OF THE HOTEL.</p> <p>BOM MEETING WILL BE HELD AT LOCKPORT BREWERY 0.3 MILES FROM HOTEL ON LEFT. PLEASE ADJUST YOUR PLANS ACCORDINGLY</p>
<b>FORT LAURENS HISTORIC SITE</b> 11067 FT. LAURENS RD. NW BOLIVAR, OH 44612 40° 38' 23.48" N -81° 27' 23.61" W	<b>LOCKPORT BREWERY</b> 10891 OH 212 BOLIVAR, OH, 44612 (330)-874-6037 40° 38' 18.60" N -81° 26' 22.83" W	
<b>FIREHOUSE GRILLE &amp; PUB</b>	<b>LOCKPORT BREWERY</b>	
<b>FRIDAY EVENING BUFFET</b> ROAST BEEF AU JUS MARINATED CHICKEN BREAST MASHED POTATOES & GRAVY GREEN BEANS SALAD & DINNER ROLL COFFEE, TEA, SOFT DRINKS SHEET CAKE <b>\$22.50 PER PERSON</b>	<b>SATURDAY LUNCH BUFFET</b> PULLED PORK SANDWICH CHICKEN SANDWICH BAKED BEANS MIXED GREEN SALAD WATER, COFFEE, UNSWEET ICE TEA SHEET CAKE BEER, WINE (CASH) <b>\$16.00 PER PERSON</b>	

**MAKING SLEEP INN BOLIVAR RESERVATIONS**

ROOMS AT THE SLEEP INN ARE AVAILABLE AT A RATE OF \$112.00. MAKE RESERVATIONS DIRECTLY BY CALLING THE HOTEL (330) 874-3435, HOWEVER MAKE PAYMENT TO THE "TREASURER, OHSSAR" TO AVOID UNNECESSARY STATE TAX. THIS IS A GROUP RATE FOR THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

**A BLOCK OF ROOMS HAS BEEN RESERVED UNTIL JULY 14TH, CALL BEFORE THEN TO GET THIS RATE.**

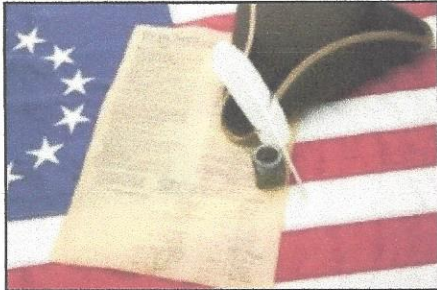
<b>OHIO SOCIETY SAR SUMMER MEETING REGISTRATION</b>		Enclose With Payment ↓
Name(s): _____ Society/Chapter _____		
Address: _____		
Phone(Optional): _____		Email(Optional): _____
<b>SELECTIONS</b> FRIDAY BUFFET _____ PERSONS @ \$22.50 _____ SATURDAY LUNCH _____ PERSONS @ \$16.00 _____ SLEEP INN ROOM _____ ROOMS @ \$112.00 _____ <b>TOTAL ROOM + MEALS \$ _____</b>		<b>PAYMENT- MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO:</b> <b>TREASURER, OHSSAR AND MAIL TO:</b> <b>MR. JOHN H. BREDEFORDEER</b> 8751 HAVERHILL LANE; CINCINNATI, OH 45236

**REGISTRATION DEADLINE FRIDAY, JULY 14, 2019**



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

Editor: John A. McClellan  
E-mail: [j.a.mcclellan@csuohio.edu](mailto:j.a.mcclellan@csuohio.edu)  
Website: [www.neo12sar.net](http://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**

### 129th NSSAR Annual Congress

July 5th -11th, 2019  
Hilton Orange County  
3050 Bristol Street  
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

### **OHSSAR Board of Management & Tomb of the Unknown Soldier**

July 27th & 28th, 2019  
11064 Fort Laurens Road  
Bolivar, Ohio 44612

[www.friendsoffortlaurens.org](http://www.friendsoffortlaurens.org)

### **Austinburg Country Days Parade**

August 23rd - 25th, 2019  
Ohio Rt. 45 & Ohio Rt. 307  
Austinburg, Ohio 44010

[www.austinburgcountrydays.com](http://www.austinburgcountrydays.com)

### **Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12**

Constitution Day Program  
September 14th, 2019  
Best Friends Restaurant  
1741 OH-534, Geneva, Ohio 44041

### **Naturalization Ceremony**

September 13th, 2019  
[Garfield National Historic Site](#)  
8095 Mentor Ave  
Mentor, Ohio 44060

### **NSSAR Fall Leadership Meeting**

September 19th & 20th, 2019  
[Brown Hotel](#), 335 W Broadway  
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

### **Fort Laurens Moccasin Roast**

September 27th, 2019 (Tentative)  
11064 Fort Laurens Road  
Bolivar, Ohio 44612  
[www.friendsoffortlaurens.org](http://www.friendsoffortlaurens.org)

### Geneva Grape Jamboree

September 28th & 29th, 2019  
U.S. 20 & Ohio 534  
Geneva, Ohio 44041

### **OHSSAR**

**Board of Management Meeting**  
October 4th & 5th, 2019  
[Point Pleasant Riverfront Park](#)  
Point Pleasant, West Virginia 25550

[Huntsburg Pumpkin Festival](#)  
Parade, October 6th, 2019  
OH-528 & State Route 322  
Huntsburg Township, Ohio 44046

### **Covered Bridge Festival**

October 12th, 2019  
25 West Jefferson Street  
Jefferson, Ohio 44047  
[www.coveredbridgefestival.org](http://www.coveredbridgefestival.org)

### **Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Veterans Day Program**

Saturday, November 10th, 2019  
Best Friends Restaurant  
1741 OH-534, Geneva, Ohio 44041