



The Buckeye Patriot

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12

Sons of the American Revolution

Quarterly Newsletter

Spring/Summer, 2021

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In This Issue

| | |
|--|----|
| President's Desk | 1 |
| Welcome New SAR Members, You Never Forget Your First, Chapter #12 Officers | 2 |
| 'The Indispensables' Review: Washington's Marbleheaders | 3 |
| N'EOSAR #12 Member Travis Roby 'Forged in Fire' | 4 |
| A 'House Divided' in More Ways Than One | 5 |
| Last Naval Battle of American Revolution | 6 |
| Living History Days Returns to Crawford Park District | 7 |
| Keeping Washington's Remains at Mount Vernon | 8 |
| Molly Pitcher Never Existed | 9 |
| Important Dates | 10 |



From The President's Desk

"Land Where My Fathers Died"

Compatriots, Brothers & Friends, "America (My Country, 'Tis of Thee)" is a patriotic hymn written by Samuel F. Smith in 1831. The melody had traveled around Europe in several variations that included "God Save the King." This song was the lyrical result of Smith's drive to create a national hymn for the United States. In about thirty minutes on a rainy day, Smith wrote the now classic anthem. The first three verses encourage and invoke national pride, while the last verse was reserved specifically as a prayerful request to God for his continued favor and protection of the United States of America. Such was the popularity of this song that, much like "Hail, Columbia," it became an unofficial national anthem of the United States during the 19th century, before the adoption of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Father's Day will soon be upon us. Might I suggest that in addition to our fathers, we should honor our Founding Fathers on June 20th as well? The Founding Fathers united the Thirteen Colonies, led the War for Independence from Great Britain, and established a framework to govern the United States of America. Their fortitude and strength gave us the liberty and freedom our country enjoys today. They gave every American a wonderful legacy!

As author Michael Austin suggests, the real legacy of the Founding Fathers to us is a political process: a system of disagreement, debate, and compromise that has kept democracy vibrant in America for more than two hundred years.

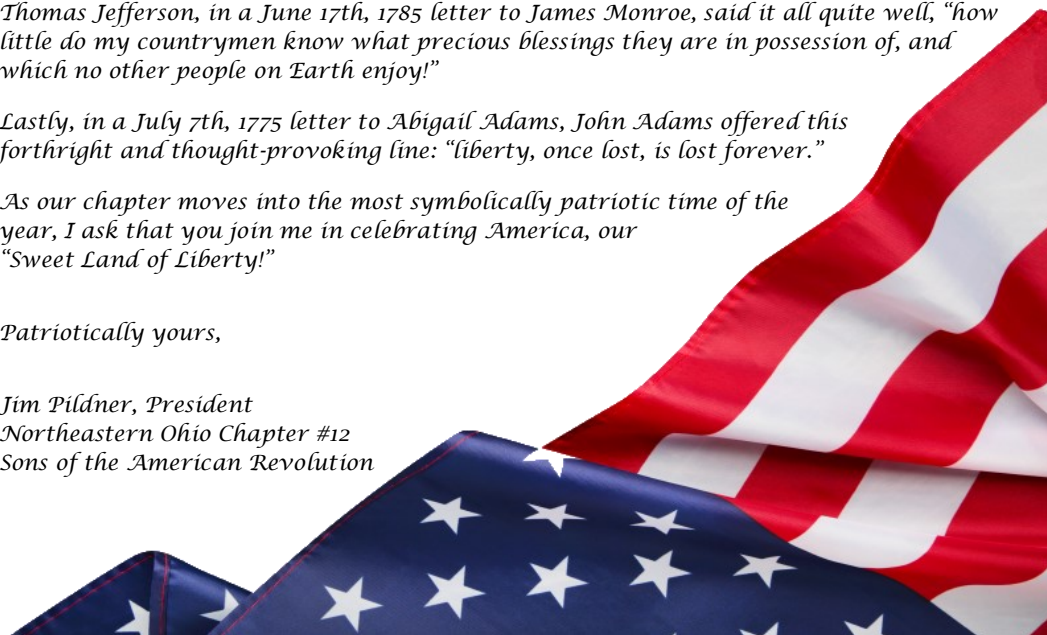
Thomas Jefferson, in a June 17th, 1785 letter to James Monroe, said it all quite well, "how little do my countrymen know what precious blessings they are in possession of, and which no other people on Earth enjoy!"

Lastly, in a July 7th, 1775 letter to Abigail Adams, John Adams offered this forthright and thought-provoking line: "liberty, once lost, is lost forever."

As our chapter moves into the most symbolically patriotic time of the year, I ask that you join me in celebrating America, our "Sweet Land of Liberty!"

Patriotically yours,

Jim Pildner, President
Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12
Sons of the American Revolution

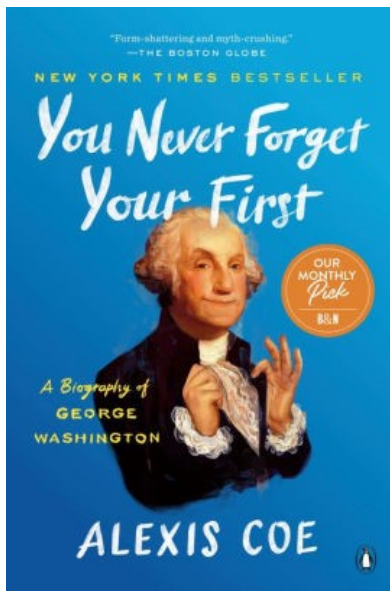


Welcome New SAR Members!

Dennis Gadley
Michael Gettings
Ed Hanlon

Diego Moreno
Mark Sanzotta

You Never Forget Your First



Tired of the usual fusty, thousand-page portraits of our first president, with their romanticized, larger than life, well-worn and not always quite accurate tropes? Well then, jump in! This is not your usual founding father history, but what a sweet, refreshing breath of fresh air that is! Alexis Coe offers up a duly informed and authoritative biography, yet one with a modern spin — brisk, brief, sometimes teasing, often cheeky — and manages to show the complicated man behind the myth in a very new way. Don't miss out!

“In her form-shattering and myth-crushing book...Coe examines myths with mirth, and writes history with humor... [[You Never Forget Your First](#)] is an accessible look at a president who always finishes in the first ranks of our leaders.” —Boston Globe

Alexis Coe takes a closer look at our first—and finds he is not quite the man we remember

Young George Washington was raised by a struggling single mother, demanded military promotions, caused an international incident, and never backed down—even when his dysentery got so bad he had to ride with a cushion on his saddle. But after he married Martha, everything changed. Washington became the kind of man who named his dog Sweetlips and hated to leave home. He took up arms against the British only when there was no other way, though he lost more battles than he won.

After an unlikely victory in the Revolutionary War cast him as the nation's hero, he was desperate to retire, but the founders pressured him into the presidency—twice. When he retired years later, no one talked him out of it. He left the highest office heartbroken over the partisan nightmare his backstabbing cabinet had created. (www.barnesandnoble.com)

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Officers

President - [Jim Pildner](#)
1st Vice President - [Richard Dana](#)
2nd Vice President - [Tim Ward](#)
Registrar - [Troy Bailey](#)
Genealogist - [Tim Ward](#)

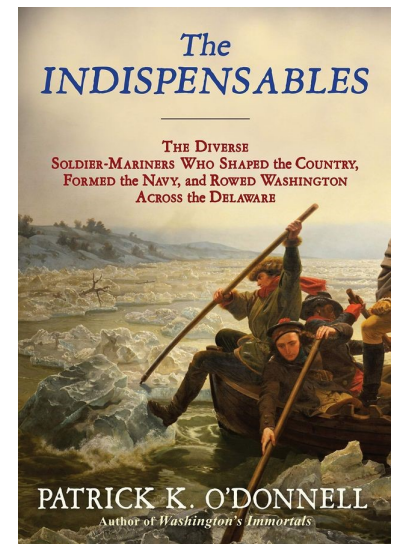
Secretary - [Scott Wludyga](#)
Treasurer - [Bob Kenyon](#)
Historian - [Scott Wludyga](#)
Chaplain - [William Robinson](#)

'The Indispensables' Review: Washington's Marbleheaders

The military historian Patrick O'Donnell is known for his books on 20th-century elite units, including "First SEALs." In "[The Indispensables](#)," his second foray into the American Revolution, he does for the soldier-mariners of Marblehead, Mass., what he earlier accomplished for the Continental Army's First Maryland Regiment in "Washington's Immortals." Readers who have enjoyed Mr. O'Donnell's earlier books will not be disappointed with this one, his 12th.

The climax of Mr. O'Donnell's novel-like account unfolds on Christmas night, 1776, when the "weathered, salty" men of the Marblehead Regiment—many of them veterans of the French and Indian War—rowed George Washington, his 2,400 troops and their artillery across the "fast-flowing, ice chunk-filled" Delaware River. By facilitating the Continental Army's surprise attack on Hessian and British forces at Trenton, N.J., they turned the tide of the war. Washington is typically the focal point of that momentous scene, as he is in Emanuel Leutze's painting "Washington Crossing the Delaware." But Mr. O'Donnell's gaze remains fixed on the valiant men who delivered him.

The author begins their story on the Atlantic Ocean in 1769, off Massachusetts' Cape Ann, where the Royal Navy has stopped the Pitt Packet. Boarding the Marblehead-based brig under pretense of searching for contraband, a British press-gang is instead intent on kidnapping colonists and compelling them into service for Britain. The American sailors are not fooled. Mayhem ensues. One of the Marbleheaders, Michael Corbett, hurls "his harpoon with the practiced skill of an experience mariner," impaling and instantly killing Henry Panton, a British lieutenant. Corbett, writes Mr. O'Donnell, was one of the first to offer "deadly defiance against the Crown." He epitomizes the sea-hardened men of Marblehead.



Not all Marbleheaders were as obscure as Corbett. Elbridge Gerry, an "ardent abolitionist" and the "intellectual mainspring behind Marblehead's revolutionary movement," signed the Declaration of Independence and later became vice president under James Madison.

(Today he is remembered mostly for the term "gerrymandering.") John Glover, "short, scrappy, and tenacious," was commander of the Marblehead Regiment and instrumental in forming Washington's navy. Capt. John Manley—who captured the British brigantine Nancy, one of the war's greatest prize ships—was celebrated in prose and song. Caleb Gibbs led Washington's Life Guard, "a small, handpicked, elite unit." Nor were those associated with Marblehead all revolutionaries. We also meet the treacherous Dr. Benjamin Church, whose mistress lived in Marblehead, and the loyalist Ashley Bowen, a Marblehead sail-rigger and "prolific diarist" of the Revolution.

"The Indispensables" shows that the ardent men of the Marblehead Regiment were the diverse soldier-mariners who not only rowed Washington across the Delaware but "saved the Continental Army multiple times." In 1903 the British historian George Trevelyan wrote of them: "It may be doubted whether so small a number of men ever employed so short a space of time with greater or more lasting results upon the history of the world." Many of them, Mr. O'Donnell reminds us, "fought for no monetary gain and became broken men" in the process. But these indispensable men from Marblehead "enabled the birth of a new country" and "serve as a shining example for future generations." (www.wsj.com)

NEOSSAR #12 Member Travis Roby 'Forged in Fire'

GENEVA - Like other fans of "Forged in Fire," Travis Roby of Geneva got hooked on the television show after watching it. But unlike most of the show's viewers, Roby was lucky enough to be in an episode. After applying to be on the show, the Geneva bladesmith was on the Feb. 24th episode of "Forged in Fire" on The History Channel. "It was surreal to get onto the set and see the Forged in Fire emblem over the door," he said. "It was exciting. I was excited and nervous all at once, like 'this is really going to happen.'" In the television series, "world-class bladesmiths re-create historical edged weapons in a cutthroat competition," according to the show's description.



NEOSSAR #12 Member, Travis Roby

Originally, plans called for Roby to be on the Christmas show of "Forged in Fire," but because of Ohio's COVID-19 travel restrictions, he wasn't able to be on that episode. Filming took place in late fall, though Roby isn't permitted by the show to disclose the location. In the episode, Roby was one of four bladesmiths who competed against each other to forge a pry bar knife. "The competition you really have to prepare for," Roby said. "You have to prepare for challenges." He said being on the show was a bit nerve-wracking. "I was nervous; I told myself I would not be," he said. At home, he can take all the time he wants to create a knife, but on the show, he had to work as the clock ticked. And there was a lot of heat - and not just because of the competition. "It's really hot on the set," Roby recalled. "You have four forges burning in the room at the same time."

In the competition, the first round consisted of forging the knife. "Each round is a test of your abilities," Roby said. He recalled the materials from which the competitors had to make their knives. "They might give you a car, and you've got to strip parts off the car to make a knife," he said. "They might give you a snowmobile. In this one, they opened up a crate and it was a bunch of tools. We had to make our Damascus knives from tools out of the tool shed. That was our challenge. I used hand saw blades and files...and powdered steel called cannister Damascus." He said there was a selection of tools to choose from. Next, the second round involved attaching a handle to the knife. Roby, who didn't make it past the second round, said he couldn't find some pins for the handle of his knife. "Everything's different on the forge floor," he said. "You're not used to the area, you're not used to where everything's at."

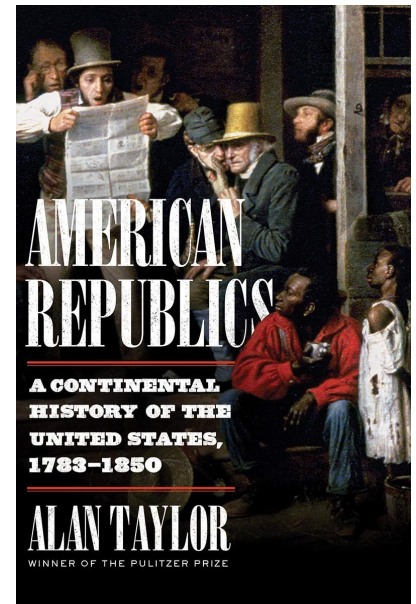
He ended up having to use corby bolts, which he said are screw fasteners. "It's a competition, so any mistake you might make like that, you take a risk," he said. When the strength of his handle was tested, it came apart because he said the screws weren't screwed in all the way. Roby said the Geneva Community has enthusiastically been behind him, cheering on his accomplishment of being on the show. After all, it's not every day that you can turn on the television and watch someone you know on The History Channel. "It's been really humbling to have all the support even though I was out on the second round," Roby said. "It was really awesome. My family and friends rooted for me."

Roby, who has been blade smithing for nine years, likes to work with his hands and the idea of leaving his name in the steel. "I think one of the coolest things you could do is leave your name in the steel," he said. "It could be around for hundreds of years." He isn't limited to knife-making. He also has made long bows, bow socks from brain tanned deer hides and an Alaskan dog sled, to name some of his creations. Roby said people can get in touch with him through YouTube, Facebook or by calling him at (440) 344-5455. (gazettenews.com)

A 'House Divided' in More Ways Than One

As politically and culturally divided as America is today, there was a time when it was even more so. In 1858, Abraham Lincoln captured the unprecedented peril the nation faced when he quoted Matthew 12:25: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." The Civil War, which took 750,000 American lives, was the bloody outcome of the divide over slavery. As tragic as it was, the war had the positive outcome of pointing the nation toward civil rights for Black citizens.

In his stimulating new book, "[American Republics](#)," the historian Alan Taylor takes us back to the decades before the Civil War, when America was not so much divided as it was fragmented. Covering the period between 1783, when the American Revolution ended, and 1850, when Congress passed compromise bills aimed (futilely) at saving the Union, Taylor describes a nation that was, in his words, "built on an unstable foundation of rival regions and an ambiguous Constitution." In this "always-imperiled" country, as Taylor calls it, it seemed as if civil war could break out at any time between East and West or between North and South. Many histories of this important interregnum period have been written, but none emphasizes the fragility of the American experiment as strongly as Taylor's book does.



Even within individual states or among social groups, hostilities flared. In the 1780s, stringent economic conditions in western Massachusetts gave rise to Shay's Rebellion, in which debt-ridden farmers rose up in armed protest against state taxes. The rebellion was a warning sign of potential anarchy that contributed to the calling of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, which enhanced the power of the federal government — power that President George Washington put to use in 1794 when he enlisted 15,000 state militiamen to quell the so-called Whiskey Rebellion, in which backcountry farmers from Pennsylvania down to Georgia staged an insurrection in anger over an excise tax on alcohol. Taylor, acutely sensitive to such strains on the national fabric, traces the continuing conflict between competing visions of democracy: the Hamiltonian, which favored centralization and rule by the social elite; and the Jeffersonian, skeptical of national power and devoted to states' rights and the common man. The overall drift of American politics, as Taylor points out, was toward democratization, epitomized by the populist Andrew Jackson, who served two terms as president (1829-37).

To the north, the British-ruled Canada was a tempting target for the United States. Thomas Jefferson said in 1812 that "the acquisition of Canada, this year, as far as the neighborhood of Quebec, will be a mere matter of marching." Others who envisaged a takeover of Canada, Taylor tells us, included the Vermont politician Ira Allen (brother of the famous Ethan), who schemed to form his own nation, United Columbia, by combining his state with Canada, and the Scottish-born Canadian William Lyon MacKenzie, who organized secret lodges in the Northern United States with the idea of invading Canada and forming an independent country. Meanwhile, British loyalists in Canada mocked America as a hypocritical nation that boasted about liberty and equality but held millions of Black people in slavery.

To the south, Mexico was a magnifying mirror of America's instability. Recent historians have pointed out that Mexico, where slavery was abolished by law, was a desirable haven for enslaved people who fled from their Southern masters. True, Taylor argues, but economic inequality was far worse in Mexico than in the United States. So was political instability. Between 1822 and 1847, Taylor reports, Mexico witnessed 50 coups, many of them led by the magnetic but incompetent Antonio López de Santa Anna, who became the nation's leader no less than 11 times. For those who want more information about these or other topics, Taylor's copious endnotes are a useful guide. Whether as a gloss of received historical wisdom or as an overview whose originality lies in its comprehensiveness, "American Republics" succeeds admirably. (www.nytimes.com)

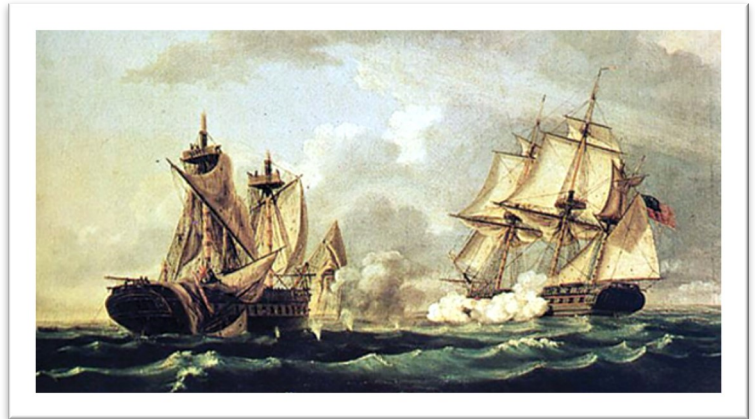
Last Naval Battle of American Revolution

Brevard County, Florida - On March 10th, 1783, the last naval battle of the American Revolution was fought off Cape Canaveral, as Captains John Barry and John Green tried to deliver a shipload of Spanish silver to the Continental Congress. Barry, captain of the Alliance, the Continental Navy's 36-gun sailing frigate, arrived in Martinique from France in January 1783 and found orders from Robert Morris of the Continental Congress to sail to Havana, Cuba to pick up 72,000 Spanish silver dollars that were to be used to finance the Continental Army.

When Barry arrived in Havana, he discovered that Captain John Green aboard the USS Duc de Lauzun was already there with the same orders from Morris. The silver was already loaded on Green's ship so the captains decided to sail together in case they encountered any enemies along the way. The ships left Havana on March 6th and sailed partway with a Spanish and French fleet that was making its way to Jamaica.

On March 7th, the Americans left the fleet and headed north, but ran into British ships including the HMS Alarm and the HMS Sybil - in company with the sloop-of-war HMS Tobago. Barry and Green then headed back toward the Spanish and French fleet, and as soon as the British ships saw the fleet, they retreated.

Then, on March 8th, Barry and Green sailed to the north again and reached Florida, with Barry constantly slowing his ship because the Duc de Lauzun, an armed transport vessel of twenty guns, was much slower.



The last naval battle of the Revolution was fought off the Brevard County Coast where the USS Alliance defeated the HMS Sybil. (Irwin Bevan)

On the 9th, the two agreed to transfer much of the money to the Alliance because the Duc de Lauzun's slow speed made it vulnerable to the British ships patrolling the area.

On the 10th, the Alarm, the Sybil and a third British ship, the Tobago, found the American ships off the coast of Cape Canaveral.

As the British gave chase, as usual, the Duc de Lauzun dragged behind. Captain Barry pulled alongside Green and persuaded him to throw most of the ship's cannons overboard to lighten the load. A fourth ship of unknown origin appeared on the horizon, which caused the British ships to hold back, making Barry think it must be French or Spanish.

Barry then maneuvered between the Duc de Lauzun and the Sybil, which began firing. The Alliance took several direct hits, including one in the captain's quarters which killed one and wounded several others. Barry commanded his men not to fire, but sailed directly for the Sybil. When they were in an extremely close rage, he ordered the men to fire and they unleashed a torrent of cannon fire on the Sybil. After a firefight of forty minutes, the Sybil fell quiet and began to sail off.

Nearly forty had been killed on the ship and another forty wounded. The Alliance, the Duc de Lauzun and the ship from the horizon, which turned out to be the French ship Triton, chased the British ships but lost them in the night. The rest of the silver was transferred to the faster Alliance and the ships then headed north. The Duc de Lauzun was able to travel up the Delaware River to Philadelphia on March 18th and the Alliance made it to Newport, Rhode Island on the 20th. Only a few days later, word arrived that the Treaty of Paris had been signed on February 3rd, bringing the American Revolutionary War to a close and making this engagement the last naval battle of the Revolution. (spacecoastdaily.com)

Living History Days Returns to Crawford Park District



The capture and death of Col. Crawford reenacted

After taking a hiatus in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Living History Days returned to the Crawford Park District this year. The event took place June 4th - 6th at Lowe-Volk Park, 2401 Ohio 598, Leesville. "It was started about 19 years ago to commemorate the capture of Col. (William) Crawford on those grounds June 7th of 1782," said organizer Julie Rossington, who is a member of Colonel Crawford's Company, a reenactment group that specializes in the late American Revolution era.

Reenactors from Colonel Crawford's Company and other groups as well as Native American storytellers, and period artisans participated in this year's Living History Days. "Basically, what people learned is that both the British and the American armies went to the Native Americans and asked for their support for their particular cause," Rossington said. The capture of Col. William Crawford was reenacted on Saturday and Sunday. Native American storytellers Shequonur and Roger Moore conducted sessions each day, and a lantern tour featuring Native American storytellers took place Saturday night. A native camp and military camp was setup, and 18th Century vendors sold their wares.

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, 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 positive relationship with Wingenund, Crawford thought he would be safe. However, it was decided that Crawford would pay the price for the killing of the 100 peaceful Moravian Delaware Indians who lived at Gnadenhutten, Ohio. 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 11th, 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. (www.morrowcountysentinel.com)

Keeping Washington's Remains at Mount Vernon

America was experiencing major growing pains in the early 19th century, with rapid expansion westward, Northern and Southern states battling over slavery and political factionalism rending the young nation. But even through competing agendas, George Washington, who died in 1799, remained a such a powerful symbol of unity that the Founding Father's tomb at Mount Vernon became a site of pilgrimage for those committed to the American experiment in republicanism. Perhaps it was inevitable, then, that someone would try to steal the first president's remains.



A wreath is laid and the tomb is a place to celebrate on George Washington's birthday. (The Washington Times)

The attempt would fail. The thief likely made off with the bones of a Washington relative and was caught soon afterward. The great man's remains, as far as anyone knows, have not left Mount Vernon since the day he died, and history has largely forgotten the episode. The details remain sketchy. Neither the year of the attempt, the name of the thief nor the actual bones stolen are known for certain. But the reports of theft caused a bit of a sensation when details leaked into the newspapers of the day. Congress soon was asking that Washington's body be driven 18 miles north to be entombed in the Capitol as part of the celebration of his 100th birthday, Feb. 22, 1832. Had Washington's heirs at Mount Vernon not just built a new tomb in 1831—historians say most likely spurred by the theft attempt—Congress might have prevailed. “The attempt on the body is certainly a catalyst to ensure that the new tomb is constructed and the body is moved,” said Matt Briney, vice president of communications at Mount Vernon.

Mr. Horn said Virginia's feverish defense of the body was ironic given that Washington felt politically estranged from his home state by the end of his life. The ideas of Thomas Jefferson were taking hold in a political faction that viewed itself opposed to Washington's governing ideology. Indeed, one reason to move the body was the belief that Washington would be a unifying presence in the capital city, his bones binding the sectional divisions. As Virginia's legislature made clear, factional politics won out. “One of the questions you see emerge in the debate was whether Washington's memory belonged more to the state he called home or to the country he created,” Mr. Horn said. “It was a preview, in sense, of what would happen during the Civil War when both sides sought to claim Washington's mantle for their own.”

The property eventually was bought by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, which was formed in the 1850s with the mission of rescuing the property from rapid deterioration. They tried to get the state of Virginia to take ownership, but the General Assembly refused—a surprising twist given the state's stance in 1832. So the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association took control in 1858 and launched a pioneering preservation effort. Today, Mr. Briney said, an interpreter resides near the tomb to keep watch, along with a network of security cameras to prevent any further attempts at grave-robbing. “Just imagine where we would be today if the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association didn't come along and protected the home and purchased it from the Washington family and made it a secure site that's open to the public today,” he said. (www.washingtontimes.com)

Molly Pitcher Never Existed

In under a day's time, a traveler in the mid-Atlantic could get breakfast at the Molly Pitcher Waffle Shop in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, then drive north to see the Molly Pitcher grave and statue in nearby Carlisle and grab a drink at the town's Molly Pitcher Brewing Company. Drive east for a few hours, and they'd be at the Molly Pitcher memorial at Monmouth Battlefield State Park, the site of her alleged heroic feats. Not far away, before heading back home, the traveler could stop for a snack at the Molly Pitcher Service Area along the New Jersey Turnpike. At the end of their itinerary, they might have gotten a sense of how Molly Pitcher, the beloved freedom fighter who joined the Battle of Monmouth upon seeing her slain husband, contributed to the American Revolution, but in reality, they were just chasing a figment of the American imagination.



Illustration of Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley, the likely inspiration for Molly Pitcher

The legend of Molly Pitcher is perhaps best told visually, the way 19th-century Americans captivated by her story would have seen and propagated it. In 1854, artist Dennis Malone Carter created a large canvas with Molly at its center, holding a ramrod beside a cannon that has just been fired, her dead husband lying at her feet. The popular lithographers Currier & Ives likewise sold a print showing a fiercely determined but richly dressed Molly jamming the ramrod into a cannon, similarly accompanied by the fallen husband as well as a pail of water she had dropped. Any number of books and popular websites will tell you today that while "Molly Pitcher" never existed, the real woman behind the nickname was likely Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley. The National Women's History Museum, the American Battlefield Trust, the National Archives, the American Revolution Museum at Yorktown, and New York's Fraunces Tavern Museum all have stories about McCauley, the real-life heroine of the Battle of Monmouth. On June 28, 1778, the popular history goes, McCauley was delivering water to men on the field (hence the "pitcher" nickname) and took over manning her husband's cannon after he was killed. McCauley was then recognized by George Washington himself as a non-commissioned officer. The problem is, McCauley's story itself is also likely the stuff of legend. No account from her lifetime says she was on the battlefield; it was not until after her death that the story of her heroism emerged and that she became associated with the "Molly Pitcher" nickname. But stories about a brave woman at the Battle of Monmouth have been found in the historical record, stories which have been tied to her. Could they be true?

Countless women, whose names we may never know, served at the battlefield as nurses, cooks, laundresses and camp followers. The last group describes women who accompanied the troops and provided domestic (and sometimes sexual) services, in some cases because they were simply too poor to provide for their families with their husbands away fighting. Historian Holly Mayer estimates that perhaps 7,000 women accompanied the American troops during the war. George Washington complained in 1777 that "the multitude of women in particular...are a clog upon every movement." But he knew that the soldiers would desert without them, and that their labor was necessary. Some of these women later applied for pensions, and more research is needed in the voluminous pension files of the National Archives to flesh out these stories.

The next time you pass Molly Pitcher Service Area as you drive on the New Jersey Turnpike, or see her image in a textbook, spare a thought for the real female heroes of the American Revolution. We may not know many of their names, but thousands of them helped America achieve its independence.

www.smithsonianmag.com

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

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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

Pildner Flag Day Ceremony

Monday, June 14th at 12:00 pm
Rick & Jean Pildner's House
2483 OH-307
Austinburg, OH 44010

Smith Flag Day Ceremony

Monday, June 14th at 12:45 pm
Ken & Carol Smith's House
1463 Dadeyville Road
Austinburg, OH 44010

131st NSSAR National Congress

July 7th - 15th, 2021
Hyatt Regency Lake Washington
1053 Lake Washington Blvd N
Renton, WA 98056

Lake County Liberty Camp

July 12th – 16th, 2021
Hidden Lake Shelter
7024 Kniffen Road
Leroy Twp., OH 44077
Contact Linda O'Brien @ 440.725.2064

Geauga County Liberty Camp

July 26 – 30, 2021
Chickagami Park
17957 Tavern Road
Burton, OH 44021
Contact Linda O'Brien @ 440.725.2064

OHSSAR Board of Management

July 23rd & 24th, 2021
11064 Fort Laurens Road
Bolivar, Ohio 44612

NEO Chapter #12 Annual Picnic

Saturday, August 28th, 2021
Details to be announced at a later date

NSSAR Fall Leadership Meeting

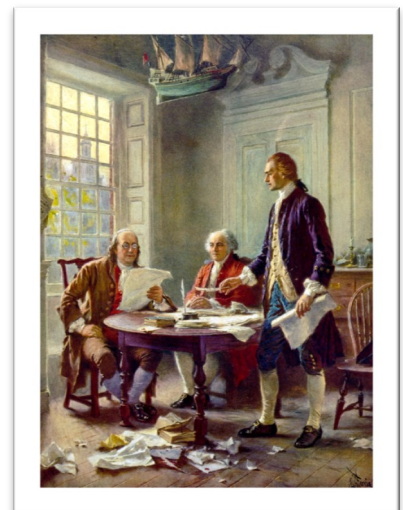
September 23rd, 2021
(More Details to Follow)

Battle Days at Point Pleasant

October 9th, 2021
Point Pleasant, West Virginia 25550

OHSSAR Board of Management

October 16th, 2021
Lafayette Hotel
101 Front Street
Marietta, Ohio 45750



Writing the Declaration of Independence, 1776, by
Jean Leon Jerome Ferris (1863-1930), oil on canvas