



# The Buckeye Patriot

## Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12

### Sons of the American Revolution

#### Quarterly Newsletter

Summer 2022

Volume 18, Issue 3

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### From The President's Desk

Compatriots & Friends,

Since the Spring, the Northeastern Ohio Chapter of the S.A.R. hosted a Patriot Grave Marking Ceremony honoring six patriots located at the Troy & Mumford Cemeteries in Welshfield, Ohio. The Color Guard awarded six American Flag Certificates and presented flags at the James A. Garfield home during a Naturalization & Oath of Allegiance Ceremony.

The Spring Board of Management meeting was held at the Lodge at Geneva-on-the-Lake. The N.E.O. Chapter sponsored Kyla Evans in the Poster Contest, and she took third place in the state competition. Congratulations to Troy Bailey on having a wonderful year as President of the Ohio Society S.A.R.

The Summer Board of Management meeting was held at the Fort Laurens State Memorial. Congratulations to Steve Hinson on being elected as Vice President General of the Central District (Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia) for 2023/2024. Steve has also assumed the role of Chair of the National Patriot Records System, maintaining patriot records, biographies, and gravesites.

We had very nice outdoor weather for our chapter picnic; a beautiful clear blue sky, 78-degree weather, low humidity, and a light breeze. Hamburgers, hot dogs & ribs with a variety of sides, and several members enjoyed boat rides on the lake.

I'd like to ask for your help with our S.A.R. Elementary School Poster Contest. If you know of any 3rd, 4th, or 5th graders (boys or girls) that would be interested in participating, please contact Bob Kenyon at [rgk@ncweb.com](mailto:rgk@ncweb.com) for contest rules. Parents don't have to be members of the S.A.R. or D.A.R. and there are chapter, state & national prizes. The deadline is in December.

There are also oration, essay, and Eagle Scout contests, all with chapter, state, and national prizes. These contests are mainly for middle school and high school students. Please contact Steve Hinson at [stevhin@earthlink.net](mailto:stevhin@earthlink.net) or Bob Kenyon at [rgk@ncweb.com](mailto:rgk@ncweb.com) for details.

Patriotically yours,

Gage C. Georgeff, President  
Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12  
Sons of the American Revolution  
[g.georgeff@sbcglobal.net](mailto:g.georgeff@sbcglobal.net)

# Welcome New SAR Members!

David Paul Caraker  
David Wayne Caraker Sr.  
Ian Shea Myers  
Peter Allen Pike

Ethan Andrew Shaffer  
Jeremy Roger Shaffer  
Joshua Isaac Shaffer  
Roger Laverne Shaffer



Kirk Bacon & Gage Georgeff



Flag Presentation Program, North Kingsville, Ohio



New Members: Joshua Shaffer, Ethan Shaffer & Jeremy Shaffer



Austinburg Country Days, Austinburg, Ohio

## Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Officers

President - [Gage Georgeff](#)  
1st Vice President - [Richard Dana](#)  
2nd Vice President - [Gregg Gorzelle](#)  
Registrar - [Troy Bailey](#)  
Genealogist - [Tim Ward](#)

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

# *Rebels at Sea: Privateering in the American Revolution*

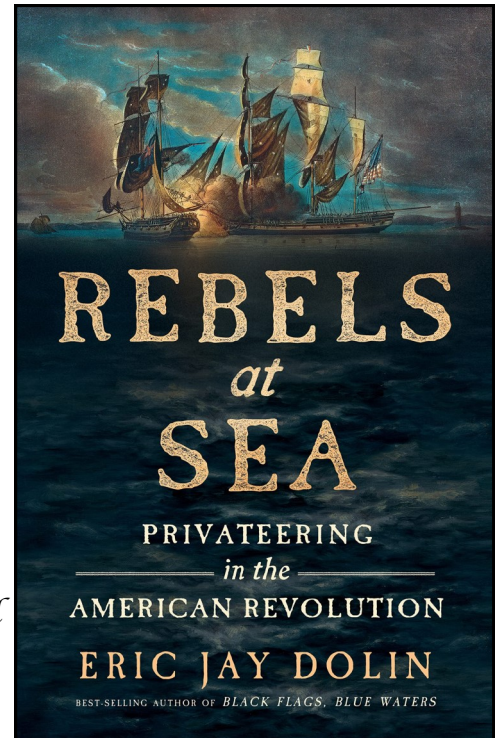
The bestselling author of [Black Flags, Blue Waters](#) reclaims the daring freelance sailors who proved essential to the winning of the Revolutionary War.

The heroic story of the founding of the U.S. Navy during the Revolution has been told many times, yet largely missing from maritime histories of America's first war is the ragtag fleet of private vessels that truly revealed the new nation's character—above all, its ambition and entrepreneurial ethos.

In [Rebels at Sea](#), best-selling historian [Eric Jay Dolin](#) corrects that significant omission, and contends that privateers, as they were called, were in fact critical to the American victory. Privateers were privately owned vessels, mostly refitted merchant ships, that were granted permission by the new government to seize British merchantmen and men of war. As Dolin stirringly demonstrates, at a time when the young Continental Navy numbered no more than about sixty vessels all told, privateers rushed to fill the gaps. Nearly 2,000 set sail over the course of the war, with tens of thousands of Americans serving on them and capturing some 1,800 British ships. Privateers came in all shapes and sizes, from twenty-five foot long whaleboats to full-rigged ships more than 100 feet long. Bristling with cannons, swivel guns, muskets, and pikes, they tormented their foes on the broad Atlantic and in bays and harbors on both sides of the ocean.

The men who owned the ships, as well as their captains and crew, would divide the profits of a successful cruise—and suffer all the more if their ship was captured or sunk, with privateersmen facing hellish conditions on British prison hulks, where they were treated not as enemy combatants but as pirates. Some Americans viewed them similarly, as cynical opportunists whose only aim was loot. Yet Dolin shows that privateersmen were as patriotic as their fellow Americans, and moreover that they greatly contributed to the war's success: diverting critical British resources to protecting their shipping, playing a key role in bringing France into the war on the side of the United States, providing much-needed supplies at home, and bolstering the new nation's confidence that it might actually defeat the most powerful military force in the world.

Creating an entirely new pantheon of Revolutionary heroes, Dolin reclaims such forgotten privateersmen as Captain Jonathan Haraden and Offin Boardman, putting their exploits, and sacrifices, at the very center of the conflict. Abounding in tales of daring maneuvers and deadly encounters, [Rebels at Sea](#) presents this nation's first war as we have rarely seen it before. ([www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com))



# Mercy Otis Warren



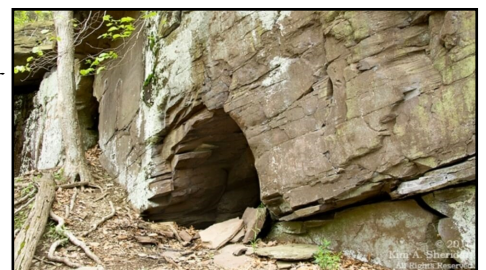
Mercy Otis Warren (1728-1814) has been called “The Conscience of the American Revolution.” Both Thomas Jefferson and John Adams called her a genius, and Elizabeth Ellet described her as “the most remarkable woman who lived in the days of the American Revolution.” Mercy Warren was the sister of James Otis and the wife of James Warren, both intense revolutionaries, and hosted groups including the Sons of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence in her home. However, it was primarily her writing that made her “perhaps the most important of Revolutionary War women.”

Warren wrote plays, poetry, and more (anonymously, until her 1790 *Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous*), as well as corresponding with many of America’s leading figures. But she is best known for a series of pro-independence plays that attacked British policies and officials, including *The Adulateur* (1772), *The Defeat* (1773), *The Group* (1775), and *The Blockheads* (1776). She wrote the anti-federalist *Observations on the New Constitution by a Columbian Patriot* (initially attributed to Elbridge Gerry) in 1788, objecting to the US Constitution for failing to include a bill of rights and safeguarding against a standing army, and other issues, as well as the three-volume *The Rise, Progress and Termination of the American Revolution* (1805), her eyewitness account of the revolution.

Mercy Otis Warren was a highly influential writer backing American independence and government based in liberty, in an era when women didn’t write for the public. As someone who has been termed “the real daughter of the American Revolution,” she deserves to be included with our founders as an articulate voice for our founding principle of liberty, America’s role in making it into reality, and what it takes to preserve the liberty hard-won in the American Revolution. Her stirring commitment to liberty is no less important to maintain today, “public opinion, when grounded on false principles...sometimes creates a tyranny, felt by the minority more severely than that usually inflicted by [a] monarch.” ([fee.org](http://fee.org))

## Secret Cave Used by Revolutionary War Outlaws

A secret cave that used to house Revolutionary War outlaws—British spies and armed thieves also known as the Doan gang - was recently discovered in Bucks County, Pennsylvania and is currently being excavated, writes John McDevitt for KYW Newsradio. Known as America’s first outlaws, the men were considered to be the “greatest threat to the American cause” by George Washington. “We ended up coming out here and started digging and sure enough, we found a big opening in the rock,” said Clint Flack, the exhibit specialist at Doylestown’s Mercer Museum. The cave was found on a property in Buckingham Township and could lead to the recovery of lost treasure. The Doan brothers — Moses, Aaron, Levi, Mahlon, and Joseph - along with their cousin Abraham robbed the Bucks County Treasury in 1781 and escaped with all of its funds. That loot has still not been found to this day. “We have been digging since 2019, almost 18 feet down,” said Flack. Filmmaker Mark McNutt has been filming the excavations. He is working on a drama series and a documentary about the Doan gang. ([vista.today](http://vista.today))



## *Hessians: German Soldiers in the American Revolutionary War*

*What was the Revolutionary War like for the German soldiers who fought alongside the British? Between 1776 and 1783, Britain hired an estimated 30,000 German soldiers to fight in its war against the American rebels. These soldiers traveled along with accompanying civilians, including hundreds of women and children. The German military units actively recruited Black men as musicians, laborers, servants and, in rare instances, privates. When the British evacuated the United States in 1783, an estimated 200 Black men, women, and children went with the German corps to Germany.*

*In her new book, *Hessians: German Soldiers in the American Revolutionary War*, historian Dr. Friederike Baer offers a groundbreaking reimagining of Britain's war against American independence from the perspective of German soldiers. Between 1776 and 1783, Britain hired an estimated 30,000 German soldiers to fight in its war against the Americans. Collectively known as Hessians, they actually came from six German territories within the Holy Roman Empire. Over the course of the war, members of the German corps, including women and children, spent extended periods of time in locations as dispersed and varied as Canada in the North to West Florida and Cuba in the South. They shared in every significant British military triumph and defeat. Thousands died of disease, were killed in battle, were captured by the enemy, or deserted.*

*Collectively, they recorded their experiences and observations of the war they fought in, the land they traversed, and the people they encountered in a large body of letters, diaries, and similar private and official records. Friederike Baer presents a study of Britain's war against the American rebels from the perspective of the German soldiers, a people uniquely positioned both in the midst of the war and at its margins. The book offers a ground-breaking reimagining of this watershed event in world history. ([www.amrevmuseum.org](http://www.amrevmuseum.org))*

★ MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ★

# READ *the* REVOLUTION

2021 - 2022 SPEAKER SERIES

## FRIEDERIKE BAER

May 12, 2022  
6:30pm Hybrid Event

Sponsored by The Haverford Trust Company

**Haverford**  
QUALITY INVESTING

HESSIANS  
GERMAN SOLDIERS  
IN THE  
American Revolutionary War  
FRIEDERIKE BAER

0:00 / 1:18:38

# The New England Confederation of 1643

The foundational ideas underlying the Constitution took root long before the founders drafted the document. In fact, they began to take root in the earliest days of American colonialization. The Constitution was the culmination of a radical shift in political thought. Instead of government making rules for itself, the people established rules for government and wrote them down. Later, as the colonies declared independence, their distrust of centralized power and vague unwritten constitutions was reflected in their written state constitutions.

The ideas that drove these actions influence the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution that followed. But we can trace this revolution of ideas back even further. A little-known agreement drafted just 23 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock could be considered the great-great-great grandfather to the Constitution.

In the spring of 1643, delegates from the Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Haven, and Plymouth colonies met with the intention of forming a confederation. The threat of attacks by the French, Dutch and Indians motivated these four Puritan colonies to consider forming an alliance. They also hoped to better regulate trade between the colonies and develop a mechanism to settle religious disputes. On May 19, 1643, the delegates agreed to what became known as “The Articles of Confederation of the United Colonies of New England.”

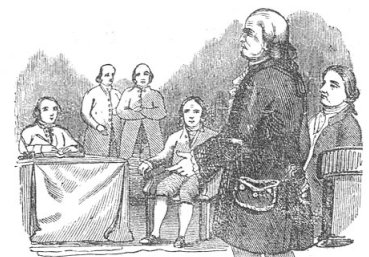
The document itself states the purpose of the confederation. “We therefore do conceive it our bounder duty, without delay to enter into a present Consociation amongst ourselves, for mutual help and strength in all our future concernments: That, as in nation and religion, so in other respects, we be and continue one according to the tenor and true meaning of the ensuing articles: Wherefore it is fully agreed and concluded by and between the parties or Jurisdictions above named, and they jointly and severally do by these presents agree and conclude that they all be and henceforth be called by the name of the United Colonies of New England.”

The very structure of this union foreshadowed the union of states created by the Articles of Confederation more than a century later. It created a federated system, maintaining colonial sovereignty while delegating a few powers to a central authority with limited power. The confederation began to unravel in 1684 when the Massachusetts Bay Colony resisted King Charles II’s efforts to exert more control over the colonies. Charles revoked the colony’s charter. Two years later, King James II merged the New England colonies into a larger colony known as the Dominion of New England. This officially brought the confederation to an end.

There are shades of the New England Confederation in Benjamin Franklin’s “Short hints towards a scheme for uniting the Northern Colonies,” which was used as a starting point for the Albany Plan in 1754. This in turn carried over to Franklin’s early plan for an American confederation drafted and submitted to the Second Continental Congress in 1775. A year later, ideas in Franklin’s plan found their way into the first draft of the Articles of Confederation. And of course, the Articles created the foundation for the U.S. Constitution. In a very real sense, the New England Confederation was an early ancestor on the Constitution’s family tree.

([tenthamendmentcenter.com](http://tenthamendmentcenter.com))

Union of the New England Colonies.



Delegates signing agreement.

## Battle of Brooklyn, Long Island

The first major battle in the American Revolution following the Declaration of Independence was fought [beginning on August 27th] 1776 on the western part of Long Island in Brooklyn. This proved to be the largest battle of the entire war. It resulted in a devastating loss for General Washington. His army was vastly outnumbered. Many of his farmer-soldiers had no bayonets, little ammunition, and almost no training. They were fighting the most experienced, strongest and best-equipped army in the world.

The British and Hessian troops pressed the attack on American lines and won the day. As detailed by Sir William Howe, "the force of the enemy was not less, from the best account I have had, than ten thousand men. Their loss is computed at about three thousand three hundred killed, wounded, prisoners, and drowned, with five field-pieces and one howitzer taken. In the evening of the 27th, the Army encamped in front of the enemy's works. On the 28th, at night, broke ground six hundred yards from a redoubt upon their left, and on the 29th, at night, the Rebels evacuated their entrenchments with the utmost silence. At daybreak on the 30th, their flight was discovered." General Howe's estimate of American killed, wounded and captured is more than double the current estimate. By not pressing the attack, General Howe allowed time for the retreating American troops to regroup and eventually escape back to Manhattan. During the attack, General Washington sent additional troops from Manhattan to Brooklyn, including 15-year-old Private Joseph Plumb Martin, a native of Connecticut who would, years later, write a detailed story of his seven years in the army. Martin's account is the singular most important recollection by an ordinary soldier telling the story of the Revolutionary War from the bottom up.



"Battle of Long Island" by Alonzo Chappel

Thus began Washington's miraculous escape, the evacuation of troops from Long Island under the very noses of the British. It continued all night and into the next morning when a thick fog gave cover as the last of the soldiers were transported across the East River to Manhattan. Setauket's Benjamin Tallmadge, also in his first engagement with the British, wrote in his autobiography a graphic account of the retreat after the battle. "On the evening of the 29th, by 10 o'clock the troops began to retire from the line in such a manner that no chasm was made in the lines. General Washington took his station at the ferry, and superintended the embarkation of the troops. It was one of the most anxious, busy nights that I ever recollect, and being the third in which hardly any of us had closed our eyes in sleep, we were all greatly fatigued. When I stepped into one of the last boats. I left my horse tied to a post at the ferry. The troops having now all safely reached New York, and the fog continuing as thick as ever, I began to think of my favorite horse, and requested leave to return and bring him off. Having obtained permission, I called for a crew of volunteers to go with me, and guiding the boat myself, I obtained my horse and got off some distance into the river before the enemy appeared in Brooklyn. As soon as they reached the ferry we were saluted merrily from their musketry, and finally by their field pieces; but we returned in safety." Much of the Battle of Brooklyn was fought across what is now Green-Wood Cemetery's grounds. For years, the Old Stone House, as pictured in Alonzo Chappel's painting, has partnered with Green-Wood to commemorate this important historic event on their grounds. ([tbrnewsmedia.com](http://tbrnewsmedia.com))

# *John Adams on the Purpose of Government*

*John Adams, who has become “virtually an asterisk in history books today,” in one writer’s words, is inadequately celebrated. He played a leading role in our revolution and the beginnings of constitutional government. He wrote a Stamp Act protest that became a model for other protests. He outlined principles of liberty for Americans on the cusp of independence.*

*He helped write the resolutions of May 10th, 1776, declaring America independent, and defended the Declaration of Independence before Congress. He composed most of the Massachusetts Constitution (the oldest still in use in the world), acclaimed for its bill of rights. His “A Defense of the Constitutions of Government of the United States” was often cited in the Constitutional Convention.*

*Given Adams’s importance in establishing our country on the basis of liberty, we should remember his advocacy of the rights, or property, that is the content of our liberty and whose defense is the central reason our government was instituted.*

*John Adams, because he recognized “an enemy to liberty [as] an enemy to human nature” and that “nothing is so terrible as the loss of their liberties,” wrote that “It has ever been my hobby-horse to see rising in America an empire of liberty.”*

*A Monumental Debate*

*Reflecting the central importance of liberty, Adams called the debate over the Declaration of Independence “the greatest question...which ever was debated in America.” Thomas Jefferson described his defense as having “a power of thought and expression that moved us from our seats.” Delegate Richard Stockton called him “the man to whom the country is most indebted...who...by the force of his reasoning demonstrated not only the justice, but the expediency of the measure.”*

*Adams also saw the importance of America’s revolution for the world: objects of the most stupendous magnitude and measure in which the lives and liberties of millions yet unborn are intimately interested, are now before us. We are in the very midst of a revolution the most complete, unexpected and remarkable of any in the history of nations.*



*And he made it clear why founding America on liberty was monumental: “Her cause is that of all nations and all men, and it needs nothing but to be explained and approved.” At a time when we often forget that liberty is both America’s rationale and its greatness, Americans would profit from Adams’s wisdom. ([fee.org](http://fee.org))*



# Archaeologists Uncover Remains of Hessian Soldiers

*This summer, a team of archaeologists and volunteers began excavating a tract of land that had recently been acquired by New Jersey's [Red Bank Battlefield Park](#), the site of a pivotal Revolutionary War conflict. A series of four digs unearthed hundreds of artifacts, including a rare gold coin dating to 1766—a resounding success, in experts' minds. But toward the end of the project, a volunteer discovered something that the team had not been expecting to find: a human femur.*

*Subsequent investigations revealed additional remains belonging to 13 soldiers—likely Hessians, or German troops hired by the British to assist in campaigns against American revolutionaries, reports the *New York Times*' Zach Zorich. Much to their surprise, the researchers had stumbled upon what they believed to be a mass grave. "It was stunning. It was exciting. And it was sad at the same time," says excavation leader Jennifer Janofsky, a historian at Rowan University as well as Red Bank Battlefield's public historian, in a statement. "We didn't anticipate exhuming human remains. That was not a goal of this. There are maps that indicate burial spots. This is not one of them."*

*The team found the remains in a former trench at Fort Mercer, which American forces built in 1777. Located on the shores of the Delaware River, the fort was part of efforts to weaken the British hold on Philadelphia by blockading the Delaware River and cutting off supplies sent from England. When the Battle of Red Bank began on October 22, 1777, the rebels' prospects did not look promising: Just 500 American soldiers were left to guard the fort against a force of 2,000 Hessians. And yet, the Americans prevailed; the battle was over in less than an hour. Just 14 American soldiers died, while Hessian casualties numbered 377. According to the website dedicated to the recent excavation, the battle represents "[o]ne of the greatest upsets of the Revolutionary War."*

*The newly-discovered bones bear witness to the brutality of the conflict, showing wounds from musketballs and grapeshot that were fired onto the soldiers from within the fort or from ships on the river. "These guys were being hit by all kinds of things," Wade Catts, principal archaeologist of South River Heritage Consulting and leader of the scientific fieldwork, tells the *Times*. "What a horrible place this would have been."*

*Researchers believe that the bones belong to Hessian soldiers based on artifacts that were found with the remains. Now, forensic anthropologists with the New Jersey State Police will work to extract DNA from the remains, with the goal of gleaned further insight into the lives of these long-forgotten soldiers. "We're hoping that eventually, perhaps, we can find some of these individuals," Janofsky says in the statement. "If we can extract their stories, and if we can tell their stories, it lets us put a name to a face. And that, to me, is a very powerful moment in public history."*

*"The Hessian soldiers that are here—this was not the space they intended to end their lives in," says Catts in the statement. "Part of what we are hoping to be able to achieve here is to learn who these soldiers were, who these men were, and give them some level of dignity and respect in reburial." ([www.smithsonianmag.com](http://www.smithsonianmag.com))*



*Volunteers Joe Reilly & Guy Digiugno processing soil and debris from the trench (Courtesy of Rowan University)*

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Quarterly Newsletter*

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Website: [www.neo12sar.net](http://www.neo12sar.net)



*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.*

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## **Important Dates to Remember**

**Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12  
Naturalization Ceremony**  
September 16th, 2022  
Garfield National Historic Site  
8095 Mentor Avenue  
Mentor, Ohio 44060

**Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12  
Constitution Day Meeting**  
September 17th, 2022 at 11:00 a.m.  
Jefferson Depot Village  
147 E Jefferson Street  
Jefferson, Ohio 44047

**Geneva Grape Jamboree**  
September 24th & 25th  
[www.grapejamboree.com](http://www.grapejamboree.com)  
U.S. 20 & Ohio 534  
Geneva, Ohio 44041

**NSSAR Fall Leadership Meeting**  
September 29th - October 1st  
The Brown Hotel  
335 West Broadway  
Louisville, KY 40202

**Battle of Point Pleasant  
Parade & Memorial Service**  
October 7th - 9th  
Main Street & 4th Street  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550

**Covered Bridge Festival**  
October 8th & 9th  
25 West Jefferson Street  
Jefferson, Ohio 44047  
[www.coveredbridgefestival.org](http://www.coveredbridgefestival.org)

**OHSSAR  
Board of Management Meeting**  
October 22nd  
Deer Ridge Golf Club  
& Black Dog Tavern  
900 Comfort Plaza Drive  
Bellville, Ohio 44813

**Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12  
Veterans Day Program**  
November 12th, 2022 at 12:00 p.m.  
Geneva Public Library  
860 Sherman Street  
Geneva, Ohio 44041

**Wreaths Across America**  
December 17th  
Greenlawn Memory Gardens  
3140 E Center Street  
North Kingsville, Ohio 44030



*Steve Hinson & Gage Georgeff*