



# The Buckeye Patriot

## Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12

### Sons of the American Revolution

#### Quarterly Newsletter

Spring 2023

Volume 19, Issue 2

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### From The President's Desk

Compatriots & Friends,

As you know, the Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 SAR hosted a successful 75th Anniversary Celebration on April 23rd. We had fifty-five members, relatives, and friends in attendance including the OHSSAR President, First Lady, 1st Vice President, President of the Mahoning Valley Chapter, Chapter Regent of the New Connecticut Chapter D.A.R., and of course, the ladies of the D.A.R. Food & cake were plentiful and delicious.

By press time, we will most likely have held our Patriot Grave Marking Ceremony in Concord on June 3rd. A few noteworthy upcoming events include:

Flag Certificate Presentation at Sanctuary of Geneva on Wednesday, June 14th.

Bronze Marker Dedication Ceremony in conjunction with the New Connecticut/Painesville DAR at the Lake County Courthouse on Tuesday, July 4th, at 10:00 a.m.

Naturalization Ceremony on Friday, July 7th, at the Garfield National Historic Site.

133rd NSSAR Annual Congress from July 13th - 20th, in Orlando, Florida.

Liberty Camp USA from July 10th through July 14th at Lake Metroparks Hidden Lake Shelter.

Austinburg Country Days on Saturday, August 26th, at Austinburg Township Park.

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Chapter Meeting on Saturday, September 9th, Location TBD. For additional information, see "Important Dates to Remember" on page ten.

To all, be sure to have a great summer! I hope to see you at our upcoming events.

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!

John Marshall Evans Sr.  
John Marshall Evans Jr.  
Robert Thomas Evans

Andrew C Legros  
Kendall Hanley Stauffer

## Revolutionary War Soldiers Finally Rest In Peace

Camden, S.C. — On April 22nd, fourteen Revolutionary War Soldiers' remains were discovered last fall, buried as shallow as six inches deep in the sandy soil where they fell during the Battle of Camden. Thanks to the work of archeologists, coroners, and historians, aided by buttons and other military paraphernalia, the battleground remains have been determined to belong to 12 Continental soldiers, one British loyalist and one British regular. Thirteen were honored as heroes in ceremonies planned by countless volunteers, both civilian and military. The 14th individual was determined to have had at least some Native American ancestry and so will be buried with help from the Catawba Nation and the Lumbee Tribe.

In fact, the reinterment of all the soldiers at the Camden Battlefield site is being delayed until the U.S. Army and the South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust can turn the ground into a military cemetery. The Army, which has a legislative mandate to protect military remains in perpetuity, buries its dead only in military cemeteries. For now, at least, the carefully crafted coffins are being held in a safe place until preparations for the cemetery are completed.

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



Volunteers in Camden, S.C., conduct a funeral honors ceremony for Patriot soldiers whose remains were recently discovered at the Camden Battlefield

## Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Officers

President - [Gage Georgeff](#)  
1st Vice President - [Richard Dana](#)  
2nd Vice President - [Gregg Gorzelle](#)  
Secretary - [Ed Hanlon](#)  
Treasurer - [Dennis Gadley](#)

Chaplain - [Bill Robinson](#)  
Registrar - [Troy Bailey](#)  
Genealogist - [Tim Ward](#)  
Historian - [Bob Kenyon](#)

# 75th Anniversary Celebration Photos



*Jim Pildner & Gage Georgeff*



*Gage Georgeff & Jack Bredenfoerder*



*Gage Georgeff & Mark Tyler*



*Rich Joiner & Gage Georgeff*



*Gage Georgeff & Troy Bailey*



*Jim Gilbert & Gage Georgeff*



*Suzanne Nahunck & Gage Georgeff*



*Casey Kozlowski & Gage Georgeff*

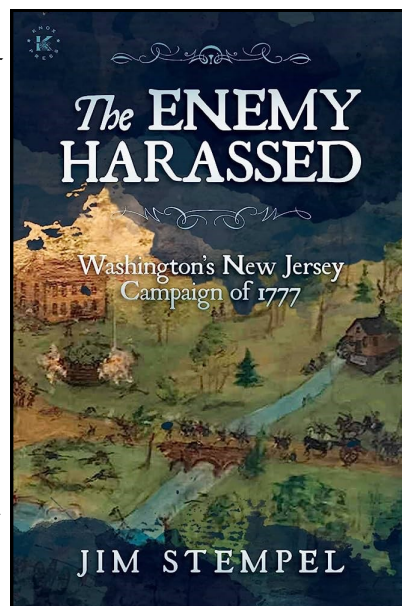
## The Lost Diary of George Washington: The Revolutionary War Years



You are invited to travel by horse with the General, stay in his quarters, hear what he thinks, weigh upon his decisions, listen to his prayers, and fight by his side. Sometimes he will sound redundant. You will realize this is because many of the problems he faced were repetitive. Sometimes there will be little action. This will bother you. Please keep in mind, it bothered him more. You will see him in anguish and distress. You will experience his frustrations. You will grieve because of those who betrayed him. You will be a fly on the wall as he strategizes with his men. You will see some of those strategies carried out, while others were not executed. Even knowing the glorious outcome beforehand, you will see no possible way for victory to be had - until finally it is. You will be surprised to learn that this stoic figure had an inner turmoil few have ever faced. In the end, because of his own writings, you will know General George Washington more for who he was, above and beyond what he did or what others have said. You will hear it from his lips, in his own words. ([amazon.com](http://amazon.com))

## The Enemy Harassed: Washington's New Jersey Campaign of 1777

As few books regarding American history have achieved, Jim Stempel's *The Enemy Harassed* brings a previously neglected period of the American Revolution to life. In late December 1776, the American War of Independence appeared to be on its last legs. General George Washington's continental forces had been reduced to a shadow of their former strength, the British Army had chased them across the Delaware River into Pennsylvania, and enlistments for many of the rank and file would be up by month's end. Desperate times call for desperate measures, however, and George Washington responded to this crisis with astonishing audacity. On Christmas night 1776, he recrossed the Delaware as a nor'easter churned up the coast, burying his small detachment under howling sheets of snow and ice. Undaunted, they attacked a Hessian brigade at Trenton, New Jersey, taking the German auxiliaries by complete surprise. Then, only three days later, Washington struck again, crossing the Delaware, slipping away from the British at Trenton, and attacking the Redcoats at Princeton—to their utter astonishment.



The British, now back on their heels, retreated toward New Brunswick as Washington's reinvigorated force followed them north into Jersey. Over the next eight months, Washington's continentals and the state militias of New Jersey would go head-to-head with the British in a multitude of small-scale actions and large-scale battles, eventually forcing the British to flee New Jersey by sea. In this captivating narrative of the American War of Independence, author Jim Stempel brings to life one of the most violent, courageous, yet virtually forgotten periods of the Revolutionary War. Sure to enthrall professional historians and book lovers of all stripes, *The Enemy Harassed* is scholarly history presented in an accessible style anyone can enjoy. ([www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com))

# *Did George Washington Order Rebels to Burn New York City in 1776?*

*On September 2, 1776, George Washington wrote to the Continental Congress, seeking permission to burn New York City to the ground. The general knew his beleaguered Continental Army couldn't hold the city against the world's greatest navy, but as he prepared to retreat, he hoped to deny the British harbor through a strategy nearly as old as warfare itself: a scorched-earth policy. "If we should be obliged to abandon this town, ought it to stand as winter quarters for the enemy?" he asked John Hancock, the Congress' president. "They would derive great conveniences from it on the one hand—and much property would be destroyed on the other."*

*Washington chose his words carefully, but he later made it clear that his wish before retreating was to see New York City—the second-largest urban center in the Thirteen Colonies, with a population of around 25,000—"laid in ashes." He knew this plan would be controversial, so he urged Congress to be discreet in its response, writing, "If Congress therefore should resolve upon the destruction of [the city], the resolution should be a profound secret."*

*Refused permission by Congress, Washington and his army retreated from New York on September 15, leaving the city intact. Two and half weeks after the general's unsuccessful appeal, on September 20, a sentry awoke British Brigade Major Frederick Mackenzie with urgent news: New York was engulfed in flames. The British had taken control of the city less than a week earlier, and Mackenzie was stationed at a house outside the commercial center of the city. Looking out a window, Mackenzie saw an "immense column of fire and smoke." He hastily dressed and ran the two miles into town, where the fire, spread by a strong southerly wind, was already out of control.*

*The fire cast such a monumental glow that it could be seen in New Haven, Connecticut, 70 miles away. Some four miles away, watching from the deck of a British frigate where he was being held as a prisoner of war, Rebel soldier John Joseph Henry couldn't help but notice the inferno's beauty. "If we could have divested ourselves of the knowledge that it was the property of our fellow citizens," Henry wrote, "... the view might have been esteemed sublime, if not pleasing."*

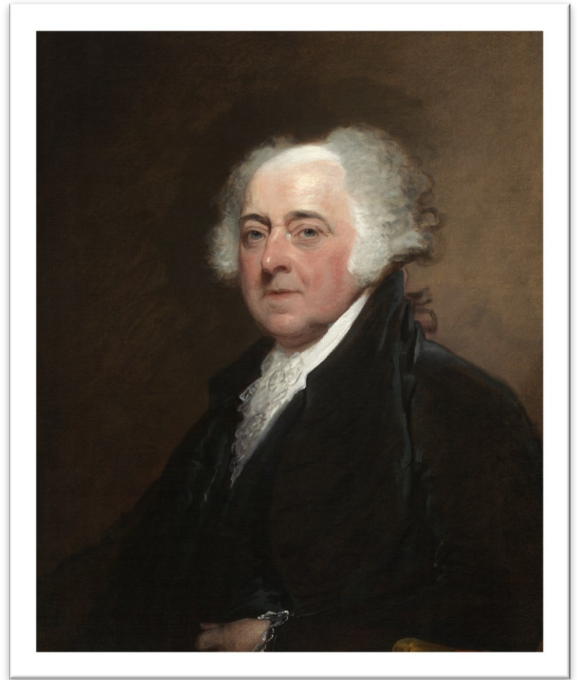
*Estimates of the number of buildings destroyed in the fire, which raged through the night and into the next morning, range from 200 to 1,600. Maps suggest the flames razed between an eighth and a fifth of the city. While officials never calculated the cost of the inferno, one Hessian journal placed the financial toll at around £225,000, nearly \$40 million today. Sources would later claim the blaze's unusual spread was caused by burning shingles carried by the wind.*

*For nearly 250 years, the mystery of how the fire started has gone unsolved—and, for the most part, unexamined. Generations of Revolutionary War historians and Washington biographers, when they've mentioned the fire at all, have generally concluded that there's not enough evidence to say how the blaze broke out. In the new book [\*The Great New York Fire of 1776: A Lost Story of the American Revolution\*](#), however, historian Benjamin L. Carp argues that the causes of the fire were never quite so mysterious as Washington and his fellow founders might have claimed. ([www.smithsonianmag.com](http://www.smithsonianmag.com))*

# Five Interesting Facts about President John Adams

Most know of John Adams as the second President of the United States, but there are a few interesting facts about him that you might not know about.

He defended British soldiers after the Boston Massacre: Though he was a part of the Sons of Liberty and was very active during the American Revolution for the U.S., Adams volunteered to represent nine soldiers charged with manslaughter for the Boston Massacre. He did this to ensure a fair trial, arguing that the soldiers shot in self-defense against “a motley rabble” and won for seven of them, even Captain Thomas Preston, who was the British officer in charge. The other two soldiers were convicted but did not serve time in prison.



He was the first president to live in the White House: When Adams arrived in Washington, D.C., the newly established capital was still under construction. The President’s House (later the White House) was still far from completion, so he had to live at Tunncliffe’s City Hotel until The White House was finished in November of 1800.

He died the same day as Thomas Jefferson: Though bitter political rivals, Adams and Jefferson made amends after their time in the White House. Oddly enough, the two signatories of the Declaration of Independence died exactly 50 years after the document’s signing on July 4, 1826. Adams whispered on his deathbed, “Thomas Jefferson survives,” but it wasn’t the case, because five hours earlier Jefferson died at Monticello.

He believed that the president should be addressed as “His Highness:” The debate on how to address the president was contested weeks after George Washington was inaugurated in 1789. Adams believed the office should have a grand title, similar to royal courts in Europe. He believed simply being president was not enough, so he thought that Washington should be called “His Majesty the President” or “His Highness, the President of the United States of America, and Protector of the Rights of the Same.” This did not take to effect since Americans wanted to rid themselves of a monarch.

He founded one of the U.S.’ scientific societies: Being a Harvard scholar, Adams cherished knowledge and supported science and the arts in the U.S. He proposed the establishment of the American Academy for Arts and Sciences in 1779, which still exists as a scholarship to this day. ([www.wvnstv.com](http://www.wvnstv.com))

# *The Battle of Fort George: When U.S. Declared War and Attacked Upper Canada*

*This year marks the 210th anniversary of the Battle of Fort George. Between 1796 and 1802, Fort George was constructed on the western shores of the Niagara River to counter the imposing Fort Niagara just across the water.*



*Fort George Interior Painted abt 1805 by Surgeon Edward Walsh*

*Fort Niagara had been turned over to the newly formed republic of the United States during peace negotiations at the end of the Revolutionary War.*

*Although Fort George was built as a field fortification, whose main purpose was to protect the British trade route along the Niagara River, it played a major role throughout the War of 1812.*

*It became the headquarters for the center division of the British Army in Upper Canada (Ontario) and housed a large contingent of British regulars within its walls. On June 18, 1812, U.S. President James Madison declared war on Great Britain.*

*The Americans planned a three-pronged attack against Upper Canada: the first would be along the Detroit frontier, the second would be along the Niagara frontier and the third attack would be at Montreal. However, the Americans found Upper Canada better defended than anticipated and their attempt to capture the Detroit frontier failed in August 1812.*

*In October 1812, the Americans tried to cross again, this time along the shores of the Niagara River at Queenston but were repelled by the British and their allies. Over the winter of 1812, the Americans prepared a new plan of attack, which included targeting Kingston, York (the provincial capital) and Niagara.*

*On April 27, 1813, the Americans launched an amphibious attack on York (Toronto), known as the Battle of York. The Americans were successful in landing and capturing the town, but as the British retreated, they blew up the powder magazine at Fort York.*

*The explosion was so powerful that it rattled the windows at Fort Niagara and a massive mushroom cloud was clearly visible from Niagara. Within two days, news had spread to the British at Fort George that Fort York was now in American hands. ([niagaranow.com](http://niagaranow.com))*

## *George Washington University's New Nickname ... the Revolutionaries*

*George Washington University unveiled a new nickname Wednesday to replace one that its leaders and many students had deemed divisive and dated during a recent period of racial and social reckoning. No longer to be known as the Colonials, sports teams and other groups on the D.C. campus will go by the Revolutionaries.*

*The choice, made after four finalists were disclosed in March, was announced as the largest university in the nation's capital wraps up the school year. With it, GWU bypassed a whimsical proposal that had been a favorite of many of its roughly 26,000 students — Blue Fog. The other finalists were Sentinels and Ambassadors.*

*"This is an exciting day for the George Washington University Revolutionaries," Mark S. Wrighton, the university president, said in a statement. "I am very grateful for the active engagement of our community throughout the development of the new moniker." The university said it had received "47,000 points of feedback" and "8,000 moniker suggestions" in the past year.*

*A point of clarification: The university is not changing its mascot. That remains George, in honor of its namesake, the first president. Also, there is no move to rename the university itself.*

*Revolutionaries, tying to Washington's role as a military leader in the American Revolution, is GWU's first new nickname since Colonials was adopted in 1926. In the past few years, Colonials fell out of favor because the moniker was seen as a proxy for European imperialism, offensive to Indigenous peoples in the United States and elsewhere. Many non-White students, in particular, did not identify with the nickname.*

*In 2019, GWU students approved a referendum urging the university to replace the Colonials moniker. Racial justice demonstrations that arose nationwide after the murder of George Floyd in 2020 led to intensified scrutiny. In June 2022, the GWU board of trustees announced the moniker would be replaced by the 2023-2024 school year. Some on campus disagreed, saying Colonials was a fitting nickname and point of pride.*



*For all the feedback the university received, the final call on the nickname was made by the trustees, accepting a recommendation from Wrighton — who is stepping down in a few weeks — and an advisory committee. But GWU said in a news release that Revolutionaries ranked as "the top option" when the university community submitted feedback on the four finalists.*

*Chuck Todd, host of NBC's "Meet the Press," a former GWU student who received an honorary degree from the university last year, helped publicize the nickname with a newscast-style video circulated on social media. "Hi there — I'm Chuck Todd, and I have a breaking news story," he said in the video. "It's a story we've been following for months. The George Washington University has, at last, decided on its new moniker." ([www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com))*



To kick off Lake County's participation in the 250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the United States, the New Connecticut Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be dedicating a Bronze Marker honoring the 80+ Revolutionary War Patriots who are buried in Lake County.



This marker has been approved to be dedicated in front of the Lake County Courthouse on:

Tuesday, July 4, 2023, at 10:00 a.m. - Public is invited

COMMEMORATIVE BRICK SPONSORSHIP – THROUGH MAY 31, 2023

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE # \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL \_\_\_\_\_

Be part of a lasting memorial to those who served in the Revolutionary War and call Lake County their final resting place by sponsoring a brick for \$100.

All brick sponsors will be listed in the commemorative handout as follows:

One brick – Red level Two bricks – White level Three bricks – Blue level

AMOUNT \$\_\_\_\_\_ Please make out all checks to: New Connecticut NSDAR

Attn: Lynn Mauter, Treasurer  
9990 Wisner Road  
Kirtland, Oh. 44094

For more information email us at: [newconndar@gmail.com](mailto:newconndar@gmail.com)

501c3, Tax Exempt #34-6555077 All proceeds will be used for on-going America 250 celebrations

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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  
Patriot Grave Marking Ceremony***

*Saturday, June 3rd, 2023  
Concord, Ohio*

***Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12  
Flag Certificate Presentation***

*Wednesday, June 14th, 2023  
[Sanctuary of Geneva](#)  
200 Commerce Place  
Geneva, Ohio 44041*

***Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 SAR,  
New Connecticut/Painesville DAR  
Bronze Marker Dedication Ceremony***

*Tuesday, July 4th, 2023 at 10:00 a.m.  
Lake County Courthouse  
95 North Park Place  
Painesville, Ohio 44077*

***Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12  
Naturalization Ceremony***

*Friday, July 7th, 2023  
[Garfield National Historic Site](#)  
8095 Mentor Avenue  
Mentor, Ohio 44060*

***[Liberty Camp USA](#)***

*July 10th - 14th, 2023  
Lake Metroparks  
Hidden Lake Shelter  
7024 Kniffen Road  
Leroy Twp, Ohio 44077*

***[133rd NSSAR Annual Congress](#)***

*July 13th - 20th, 2023  
[Rosen Plaza Hotel](#)  
9700 International Drive  
Orlando, Florida 32819*

***241st Anniversary of the  
Battle of Blue Licks***

*August 18th - 20th, 2023  
[Blue Licks Battlefield State Park](#)  
10299 Maysville Road  
Carlisle, KY 40311*

***[Austinburg Country Days](#)***

*Saturday, August 26th, 2023  
Austinburg Twp Park  
2870 OH-307  
Austinburg, Ohio 44010*

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

*Saturday, September 9th, 2023  
Location TBD*