



The Buckeye Patriot

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12

Sons of the American Revolution

Quarterly Newsletter

Fall, 2014

Volume 10, Issue 4

From The President's Desk

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Compatriots & Friends,

These past few months have been exceptionally busy for the chapter color guard. We've been as far as Louisville, Kentucky and Point Pleasant, West Virginia, and various places in between. Thank you all for your dedication and participation! In response to the encouragement of a few Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 members, several ladies have joined our ranks, so to speak. Venie Hinson, Chris Bailey, Dianne Gilbert, Kathy Pildner, and Susanne Matheke now have period dresses that are appropriate for parades, colonial balls, and other SAR events. Special thanks to the considerable organizational skills and needlework of Venie Hinson! In fact, Chris, Dianne, and Kathy have already had the opportunity to show off their gowns at the Point Pleasant Battle Days Governor's Ball on October 4th.

For my part, a highlight of the summer was our Chapter Picnic. As you may know, the gathering was held at [Laleure Vineyards](#) in Parkman, Ohio. Actually, Laleure is owned and operated by chapter member, Rich Hill and his wife, Betsey. The weather was perfect, and there was a variety of picnic fare, and fellowship, of course. We hope to do it again next year!



NEO Chapter #12 SAR Chapter Picnic at Laleure Vineyards

Our Veterans Day program is scheduled for Saturday, November 15th at 11:30 am. The presentation will be provided by a member of our local [Blue Star Mothers](#) chapter. We'll also be trying out a new meeting location. Hopefully, it will be large enough to accommodate us, allowing enough privacy so that we can actually hear one another. It's called [Rivalry's Restaurant](#), and is located inside the Ramada Austinburg/Ashtabula at Route 90 & Route 45; 1860 Austinburg Road, Austinburg, Ohio 44010. On a final note, it's membership renewal time again Dues are \$50.00 (unless you're an OSSAR Life Member). Junior Membership dues are \$5.00, and National Life Membership dues are \$10.00. Checks should be made payable to NEO Chapter #12 SAR and mailed to Steve Hinson at 5863 Beech Street, Andover, Ohio 44003.

Additional information pertaining to Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 programs and activities is posted on our web site (neo12sar.net). As always, your suggestions for future meetings, including topics, locations, and dates, are welcomed and encouraged.

Patriotically yours,

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

"Never express anything unbecoming, nor act against the rules moral before your inferiors."
- George Washington



Color Guard Wins 1st Place at Geneva Grape Jamboree

The Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Sons of the American Revolution Color Guard won first place for Color Guards/Marching Units at the Geneva Grape Jamboree Parade on Sunday, September 28th. NEO Chapter #12 won a large trophy, and received a \$50.00 cash prize while competing against an American Legion group, a Knights of Columbus group, and several others. Color Guard member, Bob Howe revealed this is his fourth season with the Color Guard, "and the first time we've won anything. I'm very proud of the guys. We're finally doing things right!"



240th Anniversary of the Battle of Point Pleasant



The Combined Central District Color Guard led the parade down Main Street with Ohio Society drummer, Tom Romine.

On October 4th and 5th, members of the Ohio Society took part in remembering the Battle of Point Pleasant at the confluence of the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, where the bloody, day-long Battle of Point Pleasant was fought. On October 10th, 1774, Colonel Andrew Lewis' 1,100 Virginia militiamen decisively defeated a like number of Indians lead by the Shawnee Chieftain, Cornstalk. Considered a landmark in frontier history, some believed the battle to be the first of the American Revolution. This action broke the power of the ancient Americans in the Ohio Valley, and quelled a general Indian war on the frontier.

Significantly, it also prevented an alliance between the British and Indians, one which

could very possibly have caused the Revolution to have a different outcome, altering the entire history of the United States. In addition, the ensuing peace with the Indians enabled western Virginians to return across the Allegheny Mountains to aid Revolutionary forces. OHSSAR leads a parade to commemorate this National event each year at the site of the battle.

(ohssardispatch.wordpress.com)

Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Officers

*President - Troy Bailey
1st Vice President - John McClellan
2nd Vice President - Jim Pildner
Registrar - Tim Ward
Treasurer - Steve Hinson*

*Secretary - Dan Matheke
Historian - Scott Wludyga
Chaplain - Vernon Palo
Genealogist - Troy Bailey*

July 4th Grave Marking Ceremonies

On July 4th, the Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 of the Sons of the American Revolution held fifteen Grave Marking Ceremonies in four different cemeteries. For those of you who were unable to attend, the biographies of the fifteen patriots honored follow.

Andover Cemetery Biographies

Seth Hillyer † Seth Hillyer was born on August 16th, 1756 in Granby Connecticut. His father was Nathaniel Hillyer. Seth enlisted in 1776 for one year, in 1778, and also for a six-month term in the militia. His unit was engaged at Trenton, Bordentown, Princeton, and White Plains. Seth married Miss Sybil Case in March, or possibly April 1783 and had nine children. In 1818, they sold their property in Granby, Connecticut, and moved to Andover, Ohio. Seth Hillyer died in Andover on June 22nd, 1841.



Troy Bailey, Dan Matheke, Tim Ward,
Don Taft & Jim Gilbert

John Pickett † John Pickett was born on the 19th, or possibly the 20th of June, 1754 in Haddam Connecticut. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Pickett, and served in 1775 as a minuteman, and marched to Boston. He served again in 1776, and in 1777. John was present at the destruction of Fort George, and was in a skirmish at Kingsbury. He served as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for twenty-one years. John had acquired wealth but having lost most of it, was able to sell what was left and moved to Andover in 1818. He was married twice; first to Miss Ruth Boardman, and then to Miss Mary Buell. He and his first wife, Ruth, had six children - most of whom stayed in Massachusetts. John Pickett died on October 23rd, 1840 in Andover, Ohio.

James Wade † James Wade was the son of Samuel Wade and Martha Upham. In fact, his Grandmother, Sarah Leonard, was a descendant of Massachusetts Bay Colony Governor, Simon Bradstreet. James was born on July 8th, 1750 in Malden, Massachusetts. He served in the militia and marched to Watertown in 1775. James married Mary Upham on January 15th, 1780. They had at four children and moved to Andover in 1821. James Wade died on May 9th, 1826. His son, Benjamin Franklin Wade, was a United States Senator during Civil War reconstruction. Another son, Edward, was a U.S. Representative from Cleveland, Ohio.

West Andover Cemetery Biographies

Abda Dolph (DeWolf) † Abda DeWolf was born on October 25th, 1743. He was the son of Joseph Dewolph and Tabitha Johnson. Abda served in the 17th Regiment of the Albany County Militia. He married Mary Coleman on March 17th, 1766 and had at least nine children. Abda later married Bethia Fuller in 1801, and his third wife, Elizabeth, in 1811. Abda relocated to Andover, Ohio in 1832 with his son George. He died on October 26th, 1833.

John Fenn † John Fenn was born about 1750 in Connecticut. In 1776, he enlisted for one year in Colonel Jedediah Huntington's Regiment of the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army. In 1777, he enlisted for another three years in Colonel Samuel Blachley Webb's 2nd Connecticut Regiment. He was engaged at Monmouth and White Marsh. Fenn relocated to Ashtabula County around 1820. He died on November 30th, 1838.

Francis Lyman † Francis Lyman was born in Woodbury, Connecticut on February 23rd, 1756. His parents were David Lyman and Mary Gitteau. Francis served with the Connecticut Line, and was present at Peekskill, New York when Burgoyne was taken. Lyman served at Stony Ridge, and took part in the New Haven alarm. He married Abigail Coles on May 4th, 1780 and together they had six children. He relocated to Andover in 1812 and in 1818, he provided space in his barn for the first school in Andover Township. Francis Lyman died on July 17th, 1840.

Nathan Mason † Nathan Mason was the son of Nathan Mason and Elizabeth Wood. He was born in Swansea, Massachusetts on November 15th, 1756. Nathan fought for Massachusetts in 1777 & 1778 and again in 1779. He married Elizabeth Cole on December 5th, 1778, ultimately having nine children. By 1835, Nathan Mason was living in Ashtabula County. He died in Andover on June 16th, 1847.

West Williamsfield Cemetery

Joshua Giddings Jr. † Joshua Giddings Jr. was born on November 9th, 1756 in Lyme, Connecticut. His parents were Joshua Giddings and Jane Reed. Joshua's father was a leading man of the town, holding office almost every year and serving as a minuteman early in the war. Joshua Jr. served in 1775 & 1777. He was married twice, first to Submit Jones and then to Elizabeth Pease. He had four children with his first wife, and one with his second wife. Joshua moved to Ashtabula County in 1805. He died on October 21st, 1833. His son, Joshua Reed Giddings, served in Congress for twenty-two years. He was a prominent opponent of slavery and a founder of the Republican Party.

Levi Leonard † Levi Leonard was born on June 26th, 1762 to Nathian Leonard and Abigail Herrick. He served with Colonel Elisha Porter's Hampshire County Massachusetts Militia in 1779. Levi married Keziah Benjamin on October 5th, 1786 in New Marlborough, Massachusetts, and had twelve children. Having relocated to Ashtabula County around 1818, Levi passed away on June 28th, 1832.

Gilbert Palmer † Gilbert Palmer was born on May 21st, 1760 to Moses Palmer and Prudence Turner of Stonington, Connecticut. He served in Colonel McClallen's Regiment of Connecticut Militia in 1782. He also served during the War of 1812 for three short tours. Gilbert married Ruby Coats on November 28th, 1784. Together, they had eight children and moved to Ashtabula County around 1818. Gilbert Palmer died on May 2nd, 1828.

Ezra Woodworth † Ezra Woodworth was born in Lebanon, Connecticut on August 25th, 1765. His parents were Ebenezer Woodworth and Hopesil Tryon. Ezra served in Colonel John Durkee's 4th Connecticut Regiment. He married Anna Woodworth and had five daughters and five sons, eventually relocating to Ashtabula County in 1807. Ezra Woodworth was a school teacher and an elder in his church. He died on January 8th, 1834.

Williamsfield Center Cemetery

Eleazer Heath † Eleazer Heath was born on September 25th, 1756 in Wellington, Connecticut. He was the tenth child of Ebenezer Heath and Dorcas Slaughter. Eleazer served with Connecticut troops during the American Revolution, and was present at the Battle of Saratoga, in which Burgoyne was defeated. He married Abigail Robbins on December 16th, 1779 and they had twelve children. The family eventually moved to Williamsfield in 1819. In fact, Eleazer lived in Williamsfield for thirty years, passing away at the age of ninety-three. His date of death has been reported to be either December 24th, 1849 or January 1st, 1850.

Elijah Morse † Elijah Morse was born on November 11th, 1766 in Worthington, Massachusetts. He was the son of Samuel Morse and Eunice Brown. In 1781, Elijah enlisted for six months in Samuel Beck's Company. He later married Mary Morse on September 18th, 1787 and had seven children. Elijah Morse moved to Ashtabula County around 1812. He died on April 5th, 1837.

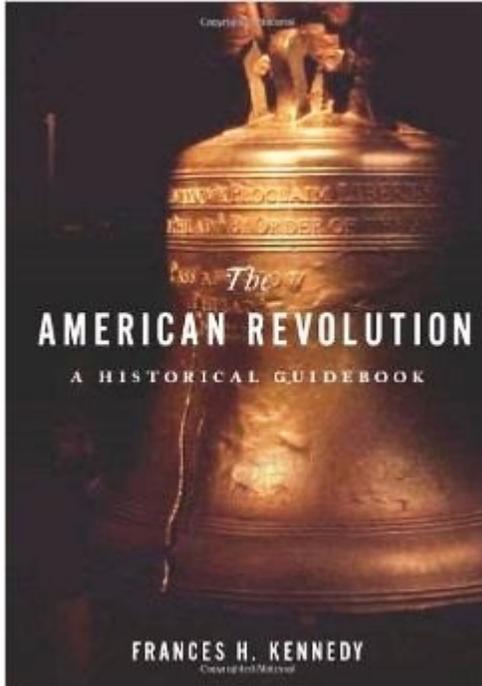
Elnathan Pratt † Elnathan Pratt was born on September 20th, 1758 in Granville, Massachusetts. He was the son of Bernard Pratt and Mary Meeker. Enlisting in 1778, Pratt was garrisoned at Fort Ticonderoga. He also served in 1779, substituting for his brother. Elnathan married his wife Candace (Anna) about 1790, and they had four or five children. He died on March 4th, 1840.

Frederick Simons † Frederick Simons was born in 1762, in Holland. In November of 1780, he joined the Maryland Militia and served under General Washington at the Siege of Yorktown in 1781. Frederick married Miss Barbara Reid, and had two sons. He died in Ashtabula County on November 20th, 1849.



Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12 Vice President, Jim Pildner

The American Revolution, a Historical Guidebook



In 1996, Congress commissioned the National Park Service to compile a list of sites and landmarks connected with the American Revolution that it deemed vital to preserve for future generations. Some of these sites are well known--Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, Fort Ticonderoga--and in no danger of being lost; others less so--Blackstock's Plantation in South Carolina or Bryan's Station in Kentucky--and more vulnerable. But all are central to the story of our nation's fight for independence. From battlefields to encampments, meeting houses to museums, these places offer us a chance to rediscover the remarkable men and women who founded this nation and to recognize the relevance of not just what they did, but where they did it.

Edited by Frances H. Kennedy, *The American Revolution: A Historical Guidebook* takes readers to nearly 150 of these sites, providing an overview of the Revolution through an exploration of the places where American independence was articulated, fought for, and eventually secured. Beginning with the Boston Common, first occupied by British troops in 1768, and closing with Fraunces Tavern in New York, where George Washington bid farewell to his officers on December 4, 1783, Kennedy takes readers on a tour of

the most significant places of Revolutionary history. Accompanied by illuminating excerpts and essays from some of the foremost scholars in the field, including David McCullough, Barbara Tuchman, David Hackett Fischer, Eric Foner, and John Ferling, the entries move in a roughly chronological order from the pre-Revolutionary years up through 1787. Taken together, the combination of site, essay, and excerpt provides rich context and overview, giving a sense of the major figures and events as well as the course of the Revolution, and cover topics ranging from the Boston Tea Party to the frontier wars.

The guide is encyclopedic in scope and covers a wide geographical sweep. Accompanied by historical maps, as well as a number of illuminating primary documents including the Declaration of Independence and letters from John Adams and George Washington, it offers a comprehensive picture of how the Revolutionary War unfolded on American soil, and also points readers to the best writing on the subject in the last fifty years. *The American Revolution: A Historical Guidebook* is an essential companion for anyone interested in the story and history of our nation's founding. (Available at www.amazon.com)

'Turn: Washington's Spies' Begins Production in Colonial Williamsburg

The second season of AMC's Revolutionary War drama "TURN: Washington's Spies" began production in and around Richmond, Virginia, including two historic locations in Williamsburg; Colonial Williamsburg's Historic Area and on the campus of the College of William & Mary. The filming in Colonial Williamsburg's Historic Area will take place at the Governor's Palace, which was the official residence for the Royal Governors of the Colony of Virginia, as well as home to two of Virginia's post-colonial governors, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, and marks only the second time a large-scale production has been allowed to film in the historic location, which previously hosted the filming of "John Adams." The scenes taking place at the College of William & Mary will be filmed in the Sir Christopher Wren Building, which is the oldest college building in the United States and the oldest of the restored public buildings in Williamsburg. Additional production locations in Virginia for the second season include Tuckahoe, the Old Town area of City of Petersburg which will double for New York and Philadelphia; as well as various historic sites and parks in Hanover County, Henrico County, and Charles City County.

Remains of Colonial-Era Brewery Found at William & Mary



Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists work on a dig next to the Wren Building on the campus of William & Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. (AP Photo/Steve Helber)

College students have always had a taste for beer, and archaeologists have uncovered new evidence at the College of William and Mary to prove it. The remains of what is likely an 18th century on-campus brewery were discovered just outside of the nation's oldest college building when campus officials were looking to widen a sidewalk. School officials say the discovery near the Wren Building will allow them to tell a broader story about campus life in the Colonial era that involved the interaction of slaves, Native Americans, faculty and students. "This is exactly what we want," said Susan Kern, executive director of the college's historic campus. "It's a marvelous find." After it was gutted by fire, the Wren Building

was rebuilt in 1716 and debris from its construction was placed in a large pit near the building site. Sometime after that — likely in the 1720s, although the exact date isn't known — archaeologists believe the school built a small brewery right next to that trash pit. It would've provided beer for the few dozen students and faculty who were there during the Colonial era. The brewery site itself isn't large, with the brick outlines measuring 18 feet by 20 feet. A small addition measuring 18 feet by eight feet was added at some other point in time. The building's remains were found only about a foot underneath the surface in a heavily trafficked area of campus near Colonial Williamsburg where students and tourists have been snapping photos of the dig site. (www.newsadvance.com)

Historical Benjamin Franklin Document Sold

It's two years into the French and Indian War. British troops are being defeated at nearly every turn and resources are running low. Benjamin Franklin is desperate to ensure Pennsylvania, his home state, stays safe from French attacks. So he does what needs to be done during wartime. He raises money. The transfer of funds was recorded in the form of a bill of exchange dated February 1, 1756. The events leading up to that day were soul crushing for British troops. "It [the bill of exchange] represents the financial support of the militia by the British government" when Franklin "marched with his troops toward Gnadenhutten, Ohio, a settlement that had been overrun by the French together with Shawnee and Delaware Indians "the Spink (the auction house that the bill was sold) catalog reads.

Benjamin Franklin and John Nelson endorsed the bill of exchange with their signatures on the back. John Nelson was a merchant from Philadelphia. Both John Nelson and John Hunter were money agents for British troops in western Pennsylvania. They were employed by Thomlinson & Hanbury, which further explains their role in this transaction. On June 7th, 2014, this bill of exchange was sold at the Bonds and Shares Certificates of the World sale in Switzerland. It was auctioned off at the equivalent of \$16,741. (kgw.com)



Benjamin Franklin Bill of Exchange Dated February 1st, 1756

Greed, Poor Decisions & Miscommunication Led to Britain's Loss of Its American Colonies

While there is no shortage of histories of the American Revolution, most of them are told from the side of the Colonies. Nick Bunker's "An Empire on the Edge" shifts the focus to the other side of the Atlantic and, in doing so, makes it clear why both the war and the American victory were almost inevitable. Bunker focuses on the years leading up to the conflict, and particularly on the causes and consequences of the Boston Tea Party. His background as a journalist and investment banker informs his understanding of aspects of the British economic and political situation in the 1700s that led up to the war.

Bunker dismisses the image of a stodgy Britain, resistant to change, and argues that, at the time, it was "an energetic but reckless nation, eager to exploit every opportunity for profit." His account, which focuses on almost-daily changes in plans in the government, makes it clear how volatile the political situation was in Britain as well as in the American colonies. The British Empire in America, he says, "had no guiding vision, and it had no high ideals. From the British point of view, the American colonies existed to serve one purpose alone, which was crudely economic."

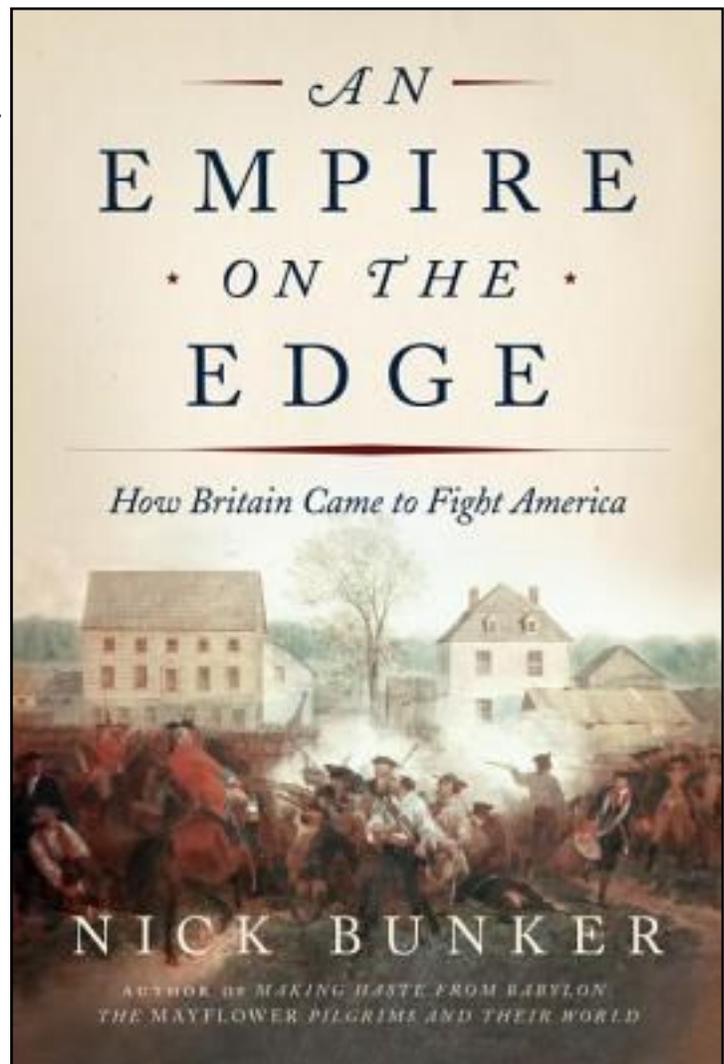
The central figure in what the author views as the "debacle" of the British loss of the Colonies is the prime minister during the time, Lord North. Bunker analyzes the various political forces at work on North's decision-making, as well as that of the members of Parliament who supported or opposed him. Poor communication, Bunker argues, also brought the conflict to a head. Parliament, with European problems on its agenda, didn't even discuss the American problem in 1772. The British governors in the Colonies tended to downplay the potential for revolution, and dispatches from America to Britain often took weeks to arrive — and were disregarded when they did.

Even the words in the dispatches, and the ones used by the press, worked toward division.

"While they spoke what appeared to be a common language, the words it contained — like 'God,' 'Liberty,' 'Patriotism,' and 'Law' — had acquired different meanings on each side of the ocean, so that, as they slid toward war, often each nation simply misunderstood what the

other was saying. Bunker's is a fascinating historical account, with implications that go beyond its subject matter into the question of

how empire-building works — or doesn't. (By Margaret Quamme, www.dispatch.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

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

Saturday, November 15th, at 11:30 am

[Rivalry's Restaurant](#)

Ramada Austinburg/Ashtabula
Route 90 & Route 45
1860 Austinburg Road
Austinburg, Ohio 44010

**Ohio Society SAR
Board of Management Meeting**

February 6th, 2015 at 3:00 pm

[Courtyard Marriott](#)

4047 Bridgewater Pkwy.
Stow, Ohio 44224
(330) 945-9722

**Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12
Presidents Day Program &
Election of Officers**

Saturday, February 14th, 2015

To Be Announced

**Northeastern Ohio Chapter #12
Patriots' Day Program**

Saturday, April 20th, 2015

To Be Announced

Ohio Society SAR

126th Annual Conference

Friday, May 1st - 3rd, 2015

[Hope Hotel & Richard C. Holbrooke](#)

[Conference Center](#)

10823 Chidlaw Road

Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433

Geauga County Maple Festival

April 25rd & 26th, 2015

Main Street, Chardon, Ohio 44024

www.maplefestival.com

Chagrin Falls Blossom Time Festival

Sunday, May 24th, 2015 at 2:00 pm

400 E Washington Street
Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022

<http://cvjc.org>

Patriotic Cantata

Sunday, May 24th, 2015 at 6:00 pm

Geauga County Fairgrounds

14373 North Cheshire Street

Burton, Ohio 44021

Ashtabula Memorial Day Parade

Monday, May 25th, 2015 at 12:00 pm

Point Park, Walnut Blvd.

Ashtabula, Ohio 44004

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

Saturday, June 13th, 2015

To Be Announced

