



Western Reserve Society Sons of the American Revolution

125TH ANNIVERSARY BENEFIT GALA CELEBRATION

JUNE 16TH, 2017 | SHAKER HEIGHTS COUNTRY CLUB

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Section I	THANK YOU to our Patrons and Sponsors
Section II	Silent Auction Item Descriptions
Section III	A Short History of the WRSSAR from the WRSSAR Centennial Register
Section IV	Fascinating Excerpts from 125 Years of WRSSAR History: Notes, Articles and Minutes
Section V	Who We Are: A few Patriot Ancestors

Sponsors & Patrons

Special Thanks to Mr. Thomas Stickney for providing a \$1,250 Matching Grant
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A sincere THANK YOU to our Sponsors and Patrons who through their generosity
are supporting the next 125 years of WRSSAR programs!

Silent Auction Items

- ITEM #1 Four tickets to the FOUR TOPS at the Hard Rock Casino at Northfield Park on Thursday, June 29th, at 730pm. (Value \$360)
- ITEM #2 CLEVELAND CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY: (Tickets) Music Series for 2 people performed at Plymouth Church of Shaker Heights (7 concerts) Since 1950, the Cleveland Chamber Music Society has presented the most outstanding chamber music ensembles. (Value \$125)
- ITEM #3 Two tickets to APOLLO's FIRE: Concert of your choice at any location in the 2018 season – yet to be announced. (Value \$320)
- ITEM #4 CLEVELAND BALLET: Two Season tickets (3 performances) at Playhouse Square. (Value \$354)
- ITEM #5 FABULOUS BASKET: Wine: Louis Jadot Pinot Noir; Decoy Cabernet Sauvignon, Rosier Pouilly-Fuisse. GIFT CARDS: D'Agnese's Tomato Grill \$50, Flip Side \$50, Heinen's \$50, Hudson's Restaurant \$25, Picnic Basket Supplies. (Value \$280)
- ITEM #6 Signed Copies of History BOOKS edited by our speaker this evening: Dining with the Washingtons & The Mount Vernon Ladies Association: 150 years of restoring George Washington's home
- ITEM #7 INDIANS TICKETS: (Behind Home Base): Wednesday, June 28th, 2017
2 Tickets: Texas Rangers V Cleveland Indians 7:10pm

Bid Generously and Support the WRSSAR.

Winners will be announced following our featured Speaker. If you must leave, we will hold your item and contact you in the future for payment/delivery of items.

A Very Brief History of the WRSSAR

The founding of the National Society SAR, the Ohio Society SAR, and the Western Reserve Society SAR, all occurred within a three year period starting in April, 1889. On April 10th, 1889, a call was issued by the New Jersey Sons of the American Revolution for a delegate convention to be held in New York City for the formation of a National Society. On May 2nd, the NSSAR came into being with 18 State Societies, one of which was the Ohio Society.

After the convention in New York City, another meeting of the Ohio Society was held on June 4th, 1889, and which a constitution was adopted admitting both men and women. The new National Society looked with disfavor on the Ohio constitution admitting both men and women and ruled that only male descendants would be admitted. As a result, soon after in 1890, the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed with Mrs Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, as its first President General.

After the formation of the Ohio Society SAR, meetings were held in Columbus, however, members were admitted from many areas of Ohio . By early 1892, the Cleveland area had 23 members and the WRSSAR was chartered by the Ohio Society on May 5th, 1892. It was formally organized in a meeting assembled in the Club Room of the Hollenden Hotel on December 13th, 1892. At the organizational meeting, 23 charter members were recognized and the 1st President was elected: Dr Elroy M Avery.

Dr Avery appears to have sparked the formation of the Society. He was an active Civic leader and led the movement to restore the grave of Moses Cleaveland in Connecticut in 1906. Dr Avery was Superintendent of Schools in the original East Cleveland Village.

When the WRSSAR was given its charter from the OHSSAR in 1892, it was given jurisdiction over 12 of the 14 counties in the Western Reserve Territory. It was given the title "Society" because there were no provisions for Chapters until implemented by the National Society in 1895.

The WRSSAR predates the “community chapter” established in 1893 in New Jersey which many have called the first chapter. The WRSSAR has been grandfathered by keeping the name Society. The WRSSAR has always proudly and gladly supported the development of other local chapters within our jurisdiction. But, we also honor all of those early WRSSAR members who worked so hard to develop the SAR: at the local, state and national levels. Our 2nd President, James Richardson, was also elected President of the OHSSAR, and in 1912, he was elected President of the National Society. The Plain Dealer, on December 24th, 1892, reported the congratulatory telegram sent to the WRSSAR by President General Horace Porter and DC Society President General Greeley.

While the mission of the WRSSAR has remained the same, current and trends of history have shaped the priorities and character of our leaders. The WRSSAR is a non-partisan, educational, civic, patriotic and historic non-profit organization whose members may reflect every political, social, ethnic and religious character that has ever made up this amazing country. We come together, as brothers, to celebrate the vision and sacrifice of our Patriot Ancestors who sacrificed so much to create what has been the greatest global voice for Democracy and our Democratic Republic.

Over the next few pages, you will find selections from notes, newspaper articles, and Board of Trustee Minutes. It is interesting to look back, decades later, to see what topics were of interest to our members and how heated the debates were even back then. What we think is “new”, was a topic of controversy 100 years ago. It is most interesting to note that even in our early years, our events often operated at a slight deficit. And, there have always been members who joined the SAR to prove ancestry but who quickly failed to renew their dues. These issues which our chapter wrestles with each year are not new. They are as perennial as the blossoms on the Cherry trees in Washington!

Finally, as the WRSSAR celebrates our 125th anniversary, let us all pledge to help our neighbors to work to unite the divisions in the country. Democracy is hard but as a non-partisan organization, let’s strive to stem the tide of disrespect and anger that has been simmering. We are at our greatest when we stand together.

Excerpts From Our Archives

Founding Information

Cleveland Ohio 22 Feb. 1892

Cleveland Ohio 22 Feb. 1892
A meeting of the male descendants of officers,
Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution
met this day in the parlor of the Forest City House,
at 2 o'clk. p.m. for the purpose of a preliminary
organization, and on motion of Judge J. H. McMath
Mr Dudley Baldwin, a son of a revolutionary sire
was made chairman, and J. H. McMath was on motion
appointed Secretary of the meeting.

On motion Dr Elroy M Avery, a member of the District of Columbia Society was called upon to state the objects and purposes of the Meeting and of the National and State Societies. Whereupon on motion of Dr Avery a Committee of Three was appointed by the Chairman, to wit! Dr. E. M. Avery Prof. Charles F Olney and Mr Charles S Campbell to confer and advise with the State Society as to the steps to be taken to form a Society for the Western Reserve.

those present and participating in the proceedings
was as follows viz:

2 Dudley Baldwin

482 North Perry St.

1 Dr Elroy M. Roney

657 Woodland Hill, Ariz

Nathaniel Winterworth

130 Huron St.

John G Richards

85 Fourth Ave

John B Campbell

47 Cedar Ave

Charles O Campbell

“ “ “

Justin Snow

1884 Equalled Ave

Prof Ches & Olney

137 Jennings Ave

Allison J Farrand

303 Howells Aug

A. Ellsworth Cornwall

779 1/2 Seranton

Linnaeus Cheyne

2038 Meach St

Thomas H Cahoon

374 Feb 1900

May 1892
Founding
Documents →

Whereas, They have duly made application to the Ohio Society for
Authority - as to organize

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Executive Committee of the Ohio
Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, that Eloy M. Barry
and others of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, be, and they are
hereby authorized to organize a local Society of the Sons
of the American Revolution.

- 1 That said Western Reserve Society, shall have original
primary jurisdiction with respect to the election and
initiation of Members in the Counties of Cuyahoga, Ashtabula,
Lake, Geauga, Trumbull, Portage, Summit, Medina,
Lorain, Ashland, Huron, and Erie in said State of Ohio.
- 2 That said Western Reserve Society shall pay on or before the 1st
April in each and every year to the Treasurer of the Ohio
Society of the S. A. R., a fee of \$1.25 for each Member in
good standing of said Western Reserve Society. All members
of said Western Reserve Society in good standing shall
be Members of the Ohio Society. Eloy M. Barry is hereby
chosen as the first President of the Western Reserve Society.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of a
resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Ohio
Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at a meeting duly
held for that purpose on Thursday the 5th May 1892.

Signed

Henry A. Williams

Columbus O. May 6th 1892.

Secretary

After reading the above authority for organization, the same was received
& placed on file, and a Motion was adopted requiring the Secretary
to cast the vote of the Society electing Dr E M Barry President
of the Society. Whereupon President Barry in a few well chosen
words thanked the Society for the honor re. re.

The President then read the following Constitution to wit!

Art I

Name

The name of this Society shall be the Western Reserve Society of the
Sons of the American Revolution.

Fanding
Minutes

Cleveland Ohio 23 Dec 1892

Pursuant to call by the President Dr E M Arny
the following descendants of revolutionary soldiers
and sailors met in the Club Room of the Hollander
Hotel at 4 o'clock p.m. to organize
The Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution
That is to say, present.

1	Arny	Elroy	M	657 Woodland Hills Ave
3	Baker	Elbert	H	Reader office
2	Baldwin	Budley		481 St Perry St
18	Bowler	A.	P.	14 Hunter St
6	40	2240	Myan	Frederic C. of Akron
4			Campbell	Charles S
20			Garrard	A. J.
7			Holden	L. J.
10			Hubbard	Joseph H.
15			Knight	J. S. 202 Soc Ave
11			MacMath	J. H. 236 Superior
13			Manchester	S. H. 204 "
16			Morton	John T. The Arcade
9			Olney	Charles F.
19			Parsons	Richard C. 190 Superior
21			Perkins	Jacob B. 190 Superior
14			Richardson	James M.
17			Thwing	Rev Charles F. Adelbert Coey.
12. 21. 2221			Wiswall	William D. 8 Adams St.

Who have proven their eligibility and have been accepted as
members of the National and State Societies and have their
numbers assigned them.

Mr Norman A Kelly was also present but not as a member.

Mr Gideon D. Stewart of Norwalk Huron Co. Ohio, having proved
eligibility was invited to be present, but failed to appear.

Mr E. M. Arny then read a letter from Mr Henry A. Williams
Secretary of the Executive Council of the State Society, enclosing the



FAILED TO AGREE.

An Effort to Amalgamate the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution Proves Fruitless.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The efforts to effect a union of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution has resulted in a failure. Each of the societies met here Thursday bent on amalgamating their interests and objects into one organization. Each society remained in separate session all day exchanging ideas in the form of resolutions by which it was hoped they might become one body. But at sundown when each society adjourned they were wider apart than when they met in the morning, so that a union for the present at least is out of the question. At each meeting was found prominent men from various parts of the country. Little progress was made until late in the afternoon when a committee from the Sons of the Revolution walked into the camp of the "Americans," with a recommendation that each general society appoint two men to form a committee and that these four select a fifth who shall not be connected with either body. These five men were to be empowered to go over the membership lists of both societies and drop all members who in their opinion were ineligible, and who had, therefore, not rightly been admitted to membership. Nothing was said about the Sons having adopted the joint committee's findings, which they urged the Americans to adopt. When the committee had withdrawn the recommendation was unanimously rejected, after several speeches expressive of indignation had been made. The Sons of the Revolution were notified of this action and asked why they had not adopted the findings of the joint committee after asking the other body to do so. They replied that they had only recommended the adoption and had not adopted the constitution. When the Sons of the American Revolution heard this they adjourned sine die. A few minutes later the Sons of the Revolution also adjourned.

THE WESTERN RESERVE SOCIETY, S. A. R.



Cleveland, O., February 20, 1893.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held at the Hollenden Hotel in this city at 12 o'clock, M., February 22.

Dues to the Ohio Society are payable by this Society and not by its individual members.

All members of the Society are requested to display the National flag from their respective residences and places of business on Washington's Birthday.

W. T. WISWALL,
Secretary.

ELROY M. AVERY,
President.

CIRCULAR NO. 2.

ELROY M. AVERY,
PRESIDENT.

WM. T. WISWALL,
74 FRANKFORT STREET,
SECRETARY.



WESTERN RESERVE
SOCIETY.

ELBERT H. BAKER,
"LEADER" COUNTING
ROOM,
TREASURER.

D. W. MANCHESTER,
204 SUPERIOR STREET,
REGISTRAR.

CLEVELAND, O., 1893.

1. The following proposed amendment to the constitution was announced at the annual meeting, February 22, and will be voted upon at the next meeting of the society:

To amend the constitution by adding "Committee of Safety" as an alternative reading for "Board of Management," wherever the latter expression occurs.

2. The Charter members of the society are as follows: Elroy McKendree Avery, Dudley Baldwin, Elbert Hall Baker, Charles Davidson Campbell, Gideon Tabor Stewart (Norwalk, O.), Frederick Carlos Bryan (Akron, O.), Liberty Emery Holden, William Richardson (now of Wichita, Kas.), Charles Fayette Olney, Joseph Warren Hubbard (Kenilworth, Trumbull Co., O.), Jesse Harland MacMath, William Thomas Wiswall, Daniel Wilbert Manchester, James McElroy Richardson, Thomas Spencer Knight, John Trenmor Morton, Charles Franklin Thwing, Noadiah Potter Bowler, Richard Chappell Parsons, Addison John Farrand, Jacob Bishop Perkins, William Henry Van Tine, Hermon Alfred Kelley.

3. The following have been elected as members since the last meeting of the society: Douglas Perkins, Samuel Hiram Cowl, William Lyman Hurlbut, William Finley Carr, Charles Hanson Gale, Francis Joseph Wing, Jeremiah Emerson Robinson, George W. King, William Edgar Wirt, Oliver K. Brooks, Orlando John Hodge, Francis Merton Munson, George Henry Kimball, Theodore Melzo Bates.

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Allen, E. A. Angell, Oliver K. Brooks,
R. R. Holden, Mrs. R. R. Holden, H. C.
White, Mrs. H. C. White, Mr. and Mrs.
H. M. Brown, L. S. Fish, Mrs.
L. S. Fish, M. B. Gary, Miss Lucy A.
Proctor, Mrs. C. E. Kennedy, Dr. and
Mrs. Henry Barnes, J. Marshall Cahoon,
Miss Ida M. Caborn, Mrs. Wesley H.
Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnson,
Benjamin Karr, Miss Wickham, W. R.
Caulkens, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lascelles,
W. M. Andrews, C. F. Leach, J. A.
Thompson, C. H. Gale, Mr. and Mrs.
Thomas C. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. M. J.
Caton, J. P. Cowing, L. O. Rawson, Miss
M. Saxton.

The Press.

April 20, 1893.

DAUGHTERS

And Sons of the Revolution.

A Brilliant Banquet in Which Well Known People Took Part.

The banquet of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, which occurred in the banquet hall of the Hollenden, Wednesday night, was a brilliant event. The attendance was large and the untiring efforts of those who had the banquet in charge to make the affair enjoyable were crowned with success.

Prior to the banquet the guests were received in a parlor adjoining the banquet hall, where was arranged a fine collection of revolutionary relics, including a vase of Lowestoft ware which was presented to the grandfather of Prof. Chas. F. Olney by Gen. Geo. Washington, for bravery at the battle of Yorktown.

The guests were received by Prof. and Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Charles F. Thwing.

At 9 o'clock the guests took their places at the tables which were adorned with roses and ferns, and discussed an elaborate menu. A hidden orchestra discoursed sweet music and a chorus of singers rendered several selections.

Dr. Elroy M. Avery acted as toastmaster, and responses were made by Judge H. C. White, Judge E. M. P. Brister, of Norwalk, Dr. Thwing, John C. Covert, R. C. Parsons and James H. Hoyt. The evening closed with the singing of "America" by the guests.

The Leader.

April 27, 1893.

"As members of the organization especially designed to commemorate the events of the Revolution, and to teach the principles upon which our country was founded, the Daughters of the American Revolution are requested to display the stars and stripes on Thursday in honor of the liberty bell.

"Mrs. E. M. AVERY, Regent."

"To the Sons of the American Revolution, resident in Cleveland: You are hereby requested to display the national flag from your respective homes and places of business, between the hours of 12 and 4, on Thursday, April 27, in recognition of the presence of the old liberty bell in our city.

"ELROY M. AVERY,

"President of the Western Reserve Society."



FRAUNCE'S TAVERN, NEW YORK CITY

Where Washington bade farewell to his generals, and where the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized. Through the efforts of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society the city of

New York will purchase it for the purpose of a Historical Museum.

Feb. 21, 1896.

How the Birthday of Washington Will be Celebrated.

BANQUET AND RECEPTION.

Sons of the American Revolution
to Give It.

Prominent Men of Ohio to Give Addresses
—Some of the Members of
the Western Reserve
Chapter.

The recurrence of the birthday of Washington recalls more vividly than does that of any other national holiday the perils, the heroic self-devotion, and the courageous perseverance of the men and women who secured the in-

dependence of our country, while his great achievements are remembered among men.

The great patriotic societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, with branches in forty of the States, non-sectarian and non-political, but broadly patriotic—have undertaken a more extended celebration of Washington's birthday in these latter years of the century.

This year the Western Reserve Society, Sons of the American Revolution, with the invited co-operation of the Daughters of the American Revolution, seek to emphasize the event by a reception and banquet which, while it will be a brilliant social function, will also call attention to a far-reaching patriotic movement on the part of the men and women in high standing in professional, business, and social life who are themselves lineal descendants from Revolutionary ancestors, having for its object the encouragement of education, historical research, commemoration of Revolutionary anniversaries, and the strengthening of the love of country and its free institutions.

Among the members of the society in Ohio are Hon. William McKinley, a descendant of Daniel McKinley, a private in the Pennsylvania troops, serving at the defense of Paulus Hook, and in the battles of Amboy and Chestnut Hill; Senator John Sherman, Governor Asa Bushnell, Hon. Tod B. Galloway, who will speak at the banquet Saturday evening, a descendant of James Smith, a

V
Plain Dealer

July 23rd, 1896.

FOR ARBITRATION.

Sons of the American
Revolution Adopt
Resolutions.

Do Not Want Any More Wars.

The Resolutions to be Sent to President Cleveland and Queen Victoria
—Annual Meeting Held Yesterday
Afternoon by the Western Reserve
Society — Officers Elected for the
Ensuing Year—Fine Banquet.

The annual meeting of the Western Reserve society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held at The Hollenden yesterday afternoon. Reports of all the officers showed the organization to be in excellent condition, particularly the report of Secretary Herbert H. Ward and Treasurer Elbert H. Baker. The membership of the organization has increased over one-half during the last year, and the financial condition of the organization reported to be particularly good. President James M. Richardson's report was encouraging. Historian O. F. Olney made a report as chairman of the committee on monuments. The committee has considered the recommendation to erect on the Public square a fine equestrian monument of Washington, but yesterday made an adverse report. The committee arrived at the conclusion that nothing should be done at present owing to the large expense entailed in building the Chamber of Commerce building and in prosecuting the work of celebrating the centennial. Reports were also made by Registrar Daniel W. Manchester and Historian Charles F. Olney.

Mr. John Thomas offered the following stirring resolutions:

Resolved—1. It is our earnest desire that the government of the United States and of Great Britain shall, by formal treaty, establish arbitration as the method of concluding all differences which may fail of settlement by diplomacy between the two powers.

2. It is our judgment, speaking in the light of the present day, and realizing that we are at the dawn of twentieth century of the Christian era, that war, as a mode of settling controversies between enlightened nations, should no longer be necessary.

War
==

sion.

resident.



FOURTH ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION
AND
BANQUET,

OF THE

Western Reserve Society
Sons of the American Revolution,

AT

THE HOLLENDEN,
FEBRUARY TWENTY-SECOND,

1897.

THE COWELL & BRADY CO.

Feb'y 20-1897.

BANQUET OF REVOLUTIONARY SONS.

eral James Barnett, James H. Hoyt, James M. Richardson,
Herbert Wright, Dr. D. H. Beckwith, Frank L. Ford, George

Menu.

Old Colony Blue Points.

Consomme La Fayette.

Olives. Radishes. Salted Almonds.

Yorktown Salmon, Maitre de Hotel.
Julienne Potatoes.

Tenderloin of Beef with Mushrooms.
Stuffed Tomatoes.

Croquetts of Sweetbreads.
Green Peas.

Washington Sherbet.

Chicken Salad.

Valley Forge Ice Cream. Cake.

Cheese. Water Crackers.

Coffee from Beyond Seas.

Banquet Music.

"THE SCHUBERT CLUB."

J. P. JONES, F. M. BARRETT, A. C. KLUMP, C. E. KALINA,
R. J. NAPP, R. E. POWELL, A. W. NEAL.

MARCH, DUNLAP COMMANDERY.

1. LA CARMELA, Whitman.
2. SHANDON BELLS, Mills.
3. LA MOUSME, Garm.
4. a) MINUET A L'ANTIQUE, Paderewski.
b) HUNGARIAN DANCES, Brahms.

INVOCATION,

WELCOME,

Rev. J. N. FREEMAN,
Of Calvary Presbyterian
Hon. LIBERTY E. HOLT,
Vice-President Western Society.

Coasts.

"Keep the golden mean between
Saying too much, or too little."

Hon. JAMES H. HOYT, Toastmaster.

OUR FIRST PRESIDENT—An Example to his Successors,

Response by Hon. JOHN F. FOLLE
Ex-President Ohio Society,

THE CITIZEN SOLDIER—

Response by Major-General HENRY A. AXIN
Ex-President Ohio Society, S

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE—

Response by Col. FREDERICK DENT GRAN
Ex-Minister to A

MUSIC—Battle Hymn of the Republic, Mr. FRED T. SHOLES
(Audience joining in the c

WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—

Response by Mrs. SARAH E. BIER
Of the Western Reserve Society, D.

THE DAWNING OF THE DAY—

Response by Rev. GEORGE THOMAS DOWLING, D.D.
Rector of Trinity Church, Told

THE FRENCH ALLIANCE—

Response by General ED. S. MEYER, U.S.A. (Rel

THE BROADER PATRIOTISM—

Response by Rev. CHARLES D. WILLIAMS,
Dean of Trinity Catho

MUSIC—America,
Mr. FRED T. SHOLES, and Audie

Board of
Management
Feb 26-1897

Persuant to a call from the President, the Board of Management W.R.S. & A.R. met in the office of President Richardson, (the first meeting of the Board held in the President's new office Telephone Building) on Friday Feb 26-1897 at 3 P.M.

There were present Compatriots Richardson, Avery, Baker, Manchester, Knight, Holdens, Olney, Thomas and Ward.

Proxies were had from Compatriots McKelvey, Bryan and Wyman.

The Secretary read the minutes of the meeting of Feb 20th which were approved.

Treasurer Baker reported as follows on the banquet of Feb 22-1897.

Paid Hollenden Hotel - 175 plates @ 1⁵⁰ = 262.50

Flowers & Decorations 50.

Music 18.

Invitations (envelopes, etc) 22.

Printing 19.75

Postage 22.

Hotel bill of guest 2.15

Piano rental 5.

Total 401.40

Sold 135 tickets @ 2⁵⁰ each = 337.50

Total deficit = 63.90

It was moved & carried that the report be received and approved and that an order be drawn on the treasurer for \$63⁹⁰ - the amount necessary to cover the deficit.

On the recommendation of the Secretary and Treasurer it was moved & seconded that the names of Edward H. Childs and W.T. Wiswall be dropped from the membership for non-payment of dues - Carried.

This leaves a membership of 11.

Deficits
even back
then
1897

Cleveland Plain Dealer

September 19, 1901.

AIM BLOW AT ANARCHY.

Sons of American Revolution Ask
for Laws to Prevent Repetition
of Buffalo Tragedy.

At a meeting of the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held Tuesday, the following preamble and resolutions were presented by a special committee consisting of Compatriots George H. McGrew, John Thomas and James M. Richardson and unanimously adopted by the society:

"Whereas for the third time within the recollection of many men now living the chief magistrate of the republic has been killed by the bullet of an assassin; and

"Whereas on the present occasion the crime was committed in the absence of political excitement, without personal animosity toward the president, and solely because he was president; and

"Whereas the spirit which prompted the deed is subversive of all civil government; therefore

"Resolved that in common with all true men we express our horror and detestation of this murder, whereby a great and good man, with words of peace upon his lips, is robbed of life, for no other reason than that the American people had chosen him to be their president.

"Resolved that we convey to the widow of the president our deepest sympathy in her bereavement. In this hour of deep grief and rare loneliness we can but commend her to the care of Him whose ways are not our ways, until 'God's love place her at his side again.'

"Resolved that with all our fellow citizens we lament the untimely fate of a typical American, whose courage was conspicuous on the field and in the hall of counsel; whose domestic policy had completed the reunion of the nation and resulted in unexampled prosperity; whose direction of foreign relations had freed Cuba, brought Porto Rico within the circle of American benefits, had sown the seeds of true liberty in the Philippine islands; had prevented the dismemberment of China and brought the great Anglo-Saxon peoples of the world into a clear sense of their oneness and a hearty sympathy with each other. While the very success of his statesmanship assures the immediate future of the country it tends only to deepen our sense of his loss to the nation.

"Resolved that we express the hope that as the assassination of President Lincoln touched the hearts of the southern

people, thereby paving the way for a speedy reunion of the two sections, the murder of Garfield effectually wrenched the country against the evils of faction and strife and made a reform in the future possible, so the death of President McKinley may serve to impress the hearts of all our people the death of false notions concerning civil government. As Sons of the American Revolution we call upon all the agencies which have the enlightenment of the people, the editors and newspapers, the teachers in our schools, the ministers who preach righteousness from our pulpits, and enforce the distinction between civil liberty and Anarchistic license, to emphasize the fact that liberty does not mean freedom to assassinate, further summon our lawmakers, national, to the difficult task of this distinction in such laws as a repetition of the tragedy enacted upon the God given right to protect the people against abuses of political power. "Resolved that as descendants of those who fought for American independence we mourn the loss of one who was a member of our society. At the same time, that the Sons of the American Revolution not forgotten the lessons of his life for the country which their fathers exemplified, and we express our confident belief that so long as we animate our children the republic will endure."

more public
proclamations

Comptrolr Holden Marlatt, Fuller Richardson and Hodge took part in this General discussion but no action was taken. Comptrolr Richardson introduced the following resolution - which on motion of Comptrolr Brewer was duly carried by a vote of ten for - seven against -

Resolved: That the Western Reserve Society Sons of the Revolution, in annual meeting assembled on this anniversary of the birth of Washington, hereby records its protest against the Senate Joint Resolution Number 50 of the 77th General Assembly of Ohio for amending the Constitution of Ohio by providing for the principle of "Initiation and Referendum."

Resolved: That we look with unqualified disfavor on the attempt to revive, and put in execution theories of government which our fathers deemed unwise and dangerous.

Resolved: That the representative form of government established by the framers of our Constitution has not failed through all our history, to meet the exigencies and solve the problems of our advancing civilization. By the terms of that instrument every State in this Union is guaranteed a representative form of government. Any attempt to overthrow that form of government by direct legislation, threatens the stability of our institutions, and is harmful to the security of the people in their right to "Life Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

A general discussion was here entered into on a motion of Comptrolr H. G. Wilson that a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to all the members of the State Legislature - but no action was taken. On motion a Committee on Nominations

SAR
Takes
position
on
government
policies

THE CLEVELAND ADVERTISING CLUB

THE HOLLANDEN

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November 20, 1911.

Mr. E. M. Hall, Jr., Secy.,
Western Reserve Society,
Sons of the American Revolution,
1615 Williamson Bldg.

Dear Sir:-

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of
this club today the following was unanimously adopted:-

"Resolved:- That The Board of Directors of
The Cleveland Advertising Club do hereby endorse and
approve the project of having the City of Cleveland
secure the services of Mr. A. M. Willard, Cleveland's
grand old man artist, to reproduce his world famous
painting entitled "The Spirit of 1776", to be the
property of the City and be placed permanently in
the new City Hall".

I trust this will be of service to you and
we take pleasure in complying with your recent re-
quest that some action be taken on this matter.

Very truly yours,

Will S. Gilbert

Secretary.

*Archibald
Willard* →

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Western Reserve Society.

The regular January meeting of the Board of Management was held on Wednesday, January 28th, in Room B, Chamber of Commerce.

There were present Compatriots Sherman, Harris, Gates, Wolcott, Slayton, Richardson, Wilson and Hall.

complaints to city
Attention was called to the fact that the programs of the municipal orchestras failed to include the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, as the National Anthem. After considerable discussion, it was moved by Compatriot Richardson, seconded by Gates, that the Secretary should write manager of the municipal orchestras, asking that the Star Spangled Banner be played at the close of each concert and the audience requested to stand, and that the Secretary also ask the President of the Singers Club to co-operate in bringing about this result, and also to introduce the playing of the National Anthem at the regular concerts of the Singers Club.

The Secretary reported that the engraved invitations previously authorized, were now ready for distribution, and that owing to a mistake on the part of the engraver, he also had 500 extra invitations which were slightly defective. It was moved by Compatriot Richardson, seconded by Harris, that one of the defective invitations be sent to each member, with the request that he send in a list of men to whom he desired an invitation for membership to be extended.

The President reported that he had engaged the Hollenden Hotel for the Annual Meeting and Banquet, for the evening of February 28th. A number of suggestions were offered regarding the securing of proper speakers for the occasion, and the President and Secretary were authorized to invite Ex-Senator Jos. E. Foraker

Essay Contest

Compatriot Treadway reported for the Committee on Patriotic Education, stating that essay contests had been arranged in Doan and Sibley schools, the Cleveland High Schools, Lakewood High School and Lakewood grade schools. He reported further that the papers from the Cleveland Schools had already been read by the Committee.

Compatriot Waite suggested that in grading papers there would probably be difficulty in choosing the winning essays, and stated that if necessary he would be glad to give an additional medal.

Compatriot Hall, the Secretary, proposed the names of Joseph W. Stone, recommended by Compatriot Curtis and Corner, and Wilfred A. Guild, recommended by Compatriots Weedon. On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Board for these members, subject to the Registrar approving the applications.

The Secretary then stated that he believed the work of the Society could be conducted more effectively if an Assistant Secretary were chosen to aid him, particularly in the matter of details. On motion of Compatriot Wilson, duly seconded and carried, the office of Assistant Secretary was established for the present year, the incumbent to have the right of sitting with the Board of Management, but without the right to vote. On further motion, duly carried, Compatriot Sidney L. Weedon was elected as Asst. Secretary. The Secretary expressed his thanks to the Board for their acquiescence in the suggested plan.

Compatriot Waite, the Treasurer, reported the Treasury in a somewhat precarious condition, with more than twenty Compatriots delinquent in payment of their dues. He further stated that with all dues paid the Society would have only about \$200. for the year. The Treasurer was instructed to write to delinquents that if payment were not made prior to the next meeting, their delinquency would be reported to the Board in detail at that time.

Dues Collection Problems
Early 1910's

Cleveland in April next.

The Treasurer made a report showing \$30.48 in the bank, stating that all bills were paid. The report further showed that twelve compatriots are in arrears one year; three, two years; and four, ⁴ three years. The President, Secretary and Treasurer were appointed a Committee to report to the Board as to the status of back members with reasons for the arrears.

Compatriot Fenner emphasized the Society's need for the establishment of a permanent fund for the Society and in this connection urged the need of securing life memberships. A motion was duly carried to name a committee which should serve as a Life Membership Campaign Committee. The President appointed Compatriot Fenner as Chairman of this Committee and to serve with him and co-operate with him as members Compatriots Monroe Curtiss and Fuller.

The meeting then adjourned.

After

*Dues + Life Memberships
1915's*

Interesting: Controversial

At a meeting of the Board of Management of Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held on Sept. 11, 1940, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED that the Western Reserve Society Sons of The American Revolution commend the Honorable Joy Seth Hurd, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for his clear and just decision in the matter of publication of the signatures of persons on the petitions of the Communist Party for public office and that this resolution be spread on the minutes of the Society and be presented to the Judge in person by the undersigned Committee."

RIGHT AND WRONG WAYS OF TEACHING HISTORY

By W. I. LINCOLN ADAMS

President General, National Society Sons of the American Revolution

Current History - 1922

THE Sons of the American Revolution and other hereditary and patriotic organizations are very greatly interested in the proper teaching of American history in our schools and colleges. They are also interested in the much-needed censorship of the textbooks employed in those institutions. We have a National Committee, under the Chairmanship of Judge Wallace McCamant of Portland, Ore., former President General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on Patriotic Education, which expects to be very active in this important work during the present year.

The two chief requisites for the advantageous study of American history in our schools and colleges are, first, teachers who are properly equipped to instruct, by temperament, character and knowledge of the real facts and their true significance, and, second, well-written and truthful textbooks which present the historical facts in their proper relation to each other and in their true proportions.

It is astonishing to find how many of those who are attempting to teach American history are not in sympathy with their subject. Some are frankly "international" in their ideas, as they rather grandiloquently characterize what they consider a finer and broader point of

view; they deprecate patriotism as "provincial," "selfish," "ignorant" and "prejudiced," and they minimize and misrepresent the acts and motives of our heroes and the great leaders of our past.

Some are admittedly socialistic, and even communistic, in their convictions, while others are agnostic or worse in their religious faith, or lack of it. And yet these misguided teachers are permitted to continue their false instructions to our young people at a time when the latter are forming their opinions and characters for the country's future weal or woe.

Surely, a rigid censorship is sorely needed for those who teach, as well as for what is taught. Personally, I wish that every teacher of history in this country might be required to declare, with Daniel Webster: "I shall know but one country! The ends I aim at shall be my country's, my God's and truth's. I was born an American; I lived an American; I shall die an

American, and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career."

However, it is the defective character of many of our textbooks of history which has most concerned us; our patriotic societies and, indeed, all good citizens, must recognize as a very promising sign the censorship of school histories which has

been undertaken in New York. We hope that this worthy example may be followed throughout the entire Republic. I strongly believe that our school histories should be written from an American standpoint and that the facts contained in them should be truthfully set forth, regardless of whom they may offend.

Our textbooks need not be anti-British to be truly American. They should always record that the action of our Revolutionary forefathers in breaking away from the mother country was commended by a large body of enlightened Englishmen at that time, as it is approved by the judgment of most Englishmen of the present time. It should not be omitted that many Englishmen of the Revolutionary period were in active sympathy with our patriotic ancestors and felt that, in a certain sense, they were fighting to preserve English civil liberty in America for the benefit of the whole world. These significant facts are properly emphasized in Sir George Trevelyan's excellent four-volume history of the American Revolution.

Our quarrel was not with the English people, but with a King who was not truly English, either by birth or in spirit. Our forefathers were distinctly not out of sympathy with the true English traditions which they brought to this country and which were and are our common inheritance. In fact, it was largely just because they were descended from the English Barons, who exacted the Magna Charta from King John, that they resisted, even to the point of an armed conflict, the encroachments of King George III. on their hard-won political rights and privileges in America.

It should be remembered that King George III. employed German mercenaries to suppress the efforts of our heroic ancestors to preserve their precious liberties.

1922 → People still arguing on this topic as if only now - New

MINUTES
'More Political /Controversial

RESOLUTIONS AUTHORIZED BY THE WESTERN RESERVE SOCIETY

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Believing that freedom of speech is one of the vital elements of our democratic civilization, the Western Reserve Society, Sons of the American Revolution, ~~through its Executive Committee~~, urges upon all citizens of the United States of America the necessity of distinguishing between the exercise of this right and subversive activities on the part of those who are not citizens of this nation. Along with this historic right, built into the structure and and fabric of our government with it, go respect for the individual, faith in the common man, and obligation to the government, of which all citizens are a part, and from which all the inhabitants of the land enjoy security, protection, and freedom. Even though citizens may differ as *to* policies and laws, they accept sincerely and gratefully, the eternal truth of the principles of self government and co-operative responsibility in a progressive civilization.

The Society, therefore, supports proposed new legislation, now before the Congress of the United States, designed to solidify our people in these ~~distress~~ distressing times and to prevent expressions of disrespect for our flag and the republic for which it stands. It further recommends that all citizens of our government in its local as well as in its federal parts, participate actively in suitable ways, to magnify our heritage of freedom, to exalt our flag, to support our duly constituted authorities, to defend our institutions, and to make themselves prepared to preserve the foundations upon which our civilization and culture have been built.

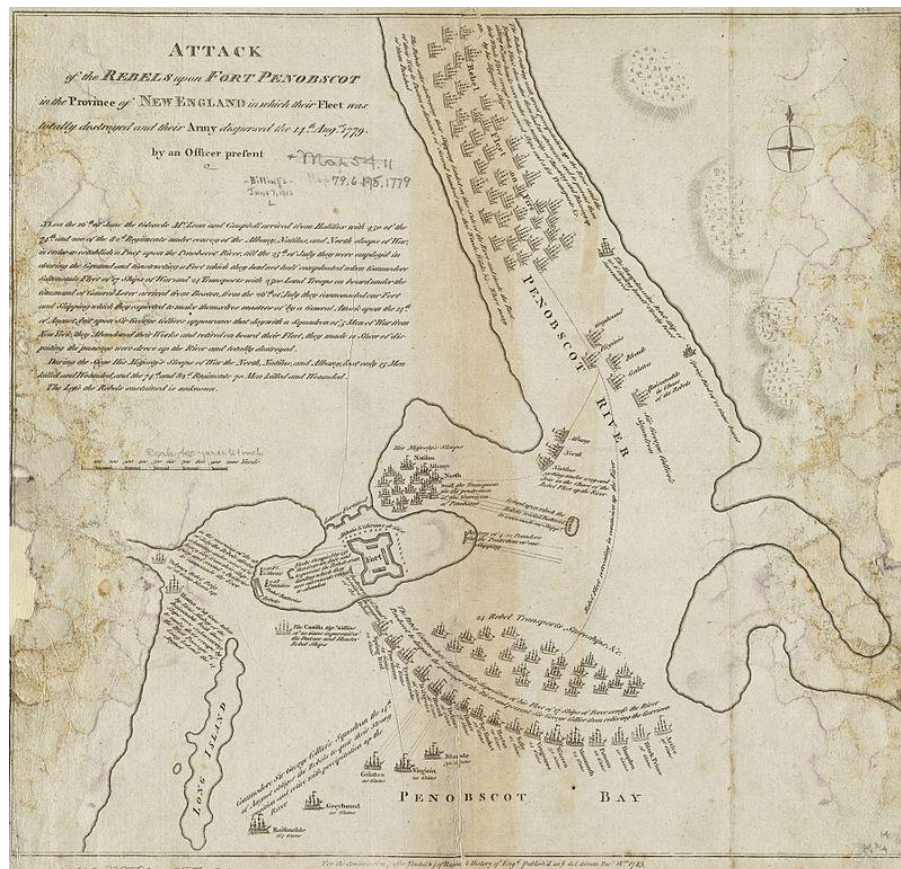
Indifference, disregard, and negligence are serious failures in any citizenry; warm devotion, eternal vigilance, and sincere personal service on behalf of our beloved country are the bulwark of our liberties.

R. P. Boggis, Secretary

Who We Are: Our Patriot Ancestors

A Few Stories

James Campbell: Private in Capt James Jones' Co. and Col. Joseph North's Reg in Maine for four months, 1778. He Marched from Newcastle, Maine, to Boston, then to Providence, then to Tiverton, to guard against the British who had Newport, RI, at the time. In 1779, he enlisted at Edgecomb, Maine, in Capt. Archibald McAllister's Co for three months and participated in the Penobscot Expedition at Castine, Maine and was present for the battle.



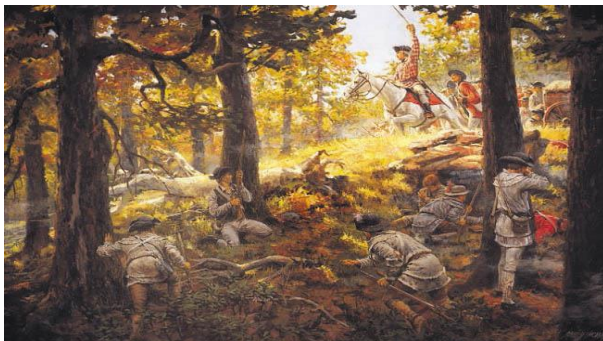
Kenneth Clark

John Colgan: My name is David William Byers. My ancestor was John Colgan born 1741 in Ireland and died 1791, buried in Allegheny County Pennsylvania. He achieved the rank of Sargent in The 6th Pennsylvania Regiment. He served a tour for Christopher Stoop 1782. John Colgan's daughter Mary Colgan married John Boyers (Byers) in 1792.

James Crow: born circa 1850. He married Jane circa 1776 in the Presbyterian Church in Abingdon, VA, near where Col William Campbell lived. It was Col Campbell who recruited his regiment to join forces in the Battle of King's Mountain in 1780. James had been recruited for that battle which was a decisive battle between Patriot and Loyalist militias in the Southern campaign.

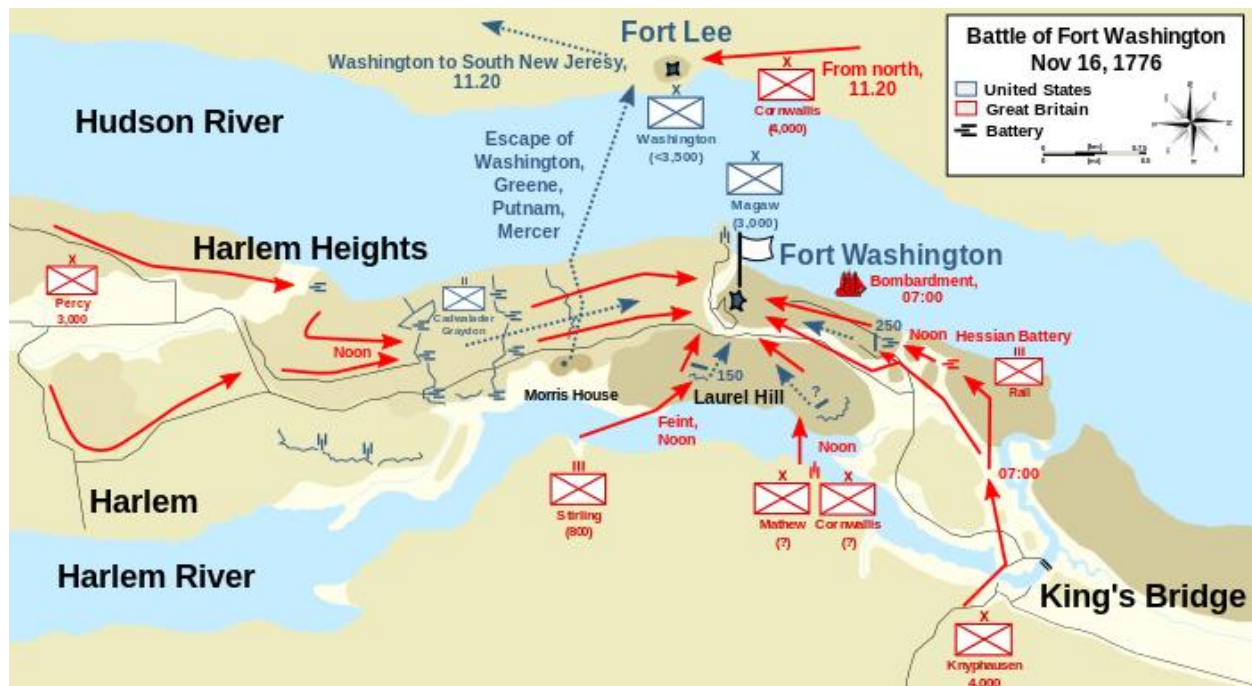
The actual battle took place on October 7th, 1780, nine miles south of Kings Mountain, North Carolina, in a rural part of York county South Carolina. British Major Ferguson had arrived in North Carolina in early September with the purpose of recruiting loyalist militia and protecting the flank of Lord Cornwallis' main force. Ferguson ordered local militia to lay down their arms refused and rallied an attack. The Patriot Militiamen achieved the surprise, attacked and surrounded the loyalists.

After an hour, Ferguson was fatally shot while trying to break the rebel line. His men surrendered. Although victorious, the Patriots had to retreat quickly for fear of Cornwallis' advance. The battle was a pivotal moment for the south campaign which greatly raised the Patriots' morale. With Ferguson dead, Cornwallis was forced to retreat to South Carolina.



Artist's rendering of the battle of Kings' Mountain. Here, Ferguson is trying to rally his men just moments before he is fatally shot.

Johann Decher: Captain 8th CO of Berks CO, PA, 1776. Under command of Capt Decher, 1776, with Magaw's Battalion, marched to New York and encamped where Ft Washington was erected. He remained there to build the fort. Marched to Brooklyn where annoyed by continual rains and without tents, they laid upon their arms and kept up incessant firing against the British. They returned to Ft Washington where on November 16th, 1776, the fort was attacked by General Howe's army and due to treachery by Adjutant Demole, the fort was captured. Some officers were paroled but the majority of the men were retained until 1777 by which time their enlistment had expired. Capt Decher gained his parole and then broke it. He resigned February 1st, 1777, only to re-enlist on May 17th, 1777, as Major Peter Decher of Reading, PA.



William Martin: 2nd Lieutenant in Captain James Hilton's 7th Co and Col William Jones' regt of Mass Militia. Reported commissioned on May 8th, 1776. William took part in the capture of the vessel "Sally" whose owners were deemed "unfriendly to the Patriot cause". This took place on July 30th, 1775.

Kenneth Clark

Fauntley Muse: was born 17 Jan 1757 near Winchester, Virginia. A family record containing a note of this fact was supposedly lost in a "flight from an incursion of the Indians." We are not sure what actually happened to Fauntley's father or even who he was for that matter. At any rate his mother, who we are not sure of either, remarried a man with the surname of Elrod. Fauntley was seven or eight years old at the time. Shortly thereafter the Elrod family relocated to McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania not far from Pittsburgh.

Fauntley took an early and decided part of the American Cause at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. From his file we learn that Fauntley was a member of the Pennsylvania line. In 1777 a corps was formed in Pittsburgh and they marched westward. When they reached the Mahoning River, near present day Youngstown, Ohio they came upon an Indian settlement. This they destroyed. They found another similar settlement a day later and destroyed that one as well.

In 1779 an Indian town above Venango Fort on French Creek was destroyed by a force of nearly 500 men who answered the call. In the spring of 1780 the Indians again became very troublesome. This time Fauntley went ahead as an advance spy. He may have been a fair shot as well.

By the end of hostilities, Fauntley and several of his children had settled near McKeesport or gone a bit west and settled in Mercer county Pennsylvania. Fauntley would die at a son's home near McKeesport in 1840. This home is still standing and we had the opportunity to view it in recent years.

Fauntley's first wife was Mary Jones who he married on 17 Aug 1780. Mary died in 1819. She was the mother of all his children. He married a second time to Margaret Patterson on 20 Sep 1820. Fauntley's pension application was approved in 1832. He passed away in 1840. In 1854 Margaret applied for a widow's pension and this was approved. She also initiated a bounty claim and acquired land in Clark County Illinois. Today there are Muse descendants in Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Brent Morgan

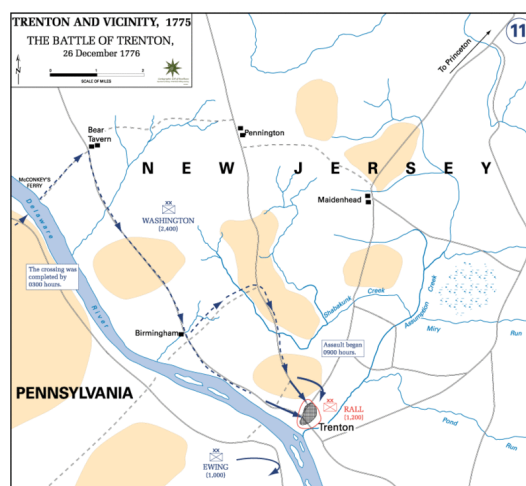
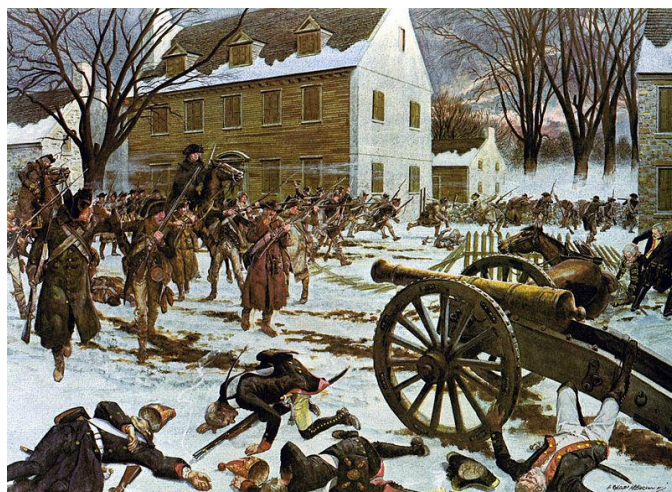
Eldad Hitchcock: an early settler of the town of Westminster, Vermont and a veteran of the American Revolution. as one of Westminster's first town officers. He is listed in the records of the town's first recorded Town Meeting as "Petit Juror". According to the history of the town, he moved to Westminster from Brimfield, Massachusetts, sometime between 1775 and 1780 with his young bride, Esther Hoar. In 1797 Eldad and his family are reported to have been among the first families that founded the West Parish Church.

Eldad's revolutionary service was the basis for Kate Hitchcock Hartwell's membership in the DAR. While Eldad may not have actually heard "the shot heard round the world" on April 19, 1775 in Lexington, he came fairly close. He marched to the alarm of April 18 with a regiment of Brimfield men to the defense of Lexington and Concord. Brimfield is close to Springfield, about 70 miles from Lexington. Given the distance, they couldn't have gotten there in time for the battle. In fact, it seems likely that they couldn't have even gotten the warning that the British were marching before the shots were actually fired. But the fact that they marched on the 19th, from Brimfield, indicates the speed at which the alarm spread and the seriousness with which the colonials viewed the situation at the time. Eldad served as a private mustered in Captain Joseph Thompson's company of Colonel Timothy Danielson's regiment. Eldad subsequently served for eight months in Danielson's regiment, and received (or at least requested) a Bounty Coat "or its equivalent in money" for his service. Eldad died in Westminster in 1810.

Nathan Niles, Jr: a soldier of the Revolution. Born at Bridgewater, MA, in 1750, died in Auburn, ME, 1814. He married Jane Gurney. They sold their home and land in 1778 and moved to Maine. By 1780, they were living at Sylvester Plantation, ME. Nathan was one of several men who contracted in 1782 with the proprietors of Sylvester to build its first meeting house which was completed in 1783. Nathan was a cordwainer by trade and was elected Town Selectman in 1787 and surveyor of highways in 1792. Jane was illiterate but her brother Rev David Gurney was a Harvard graduate (1785) and a Classical Scholar and author of English grammar texts. They had nine children.

Robert Puckett

Samuel Smith: March 23rd, 1776, a township committee was appointed to buy up all the arms that were fit for service. Samuel Smith of Buckingham was appointed to that post for the upper district. In May, at the age of 27, he assisted John Lacy in recruiting a company of 64 men. He was named First Lieutenant. They joined Gen Anthony Wayne's Regiment and marched to Valley Forge. On July 15th 1776, a meeting was held and Samuel Smith was elected delegate from Bucks County to a Convention held in Philadelphia that was to form a State Constitution.



On December 20th, 1776, Generals Sullivan and Gates joined Washington near the Delaware ad with reinforcements of Buck County men, increased the Army to 6,000. On Christmas night, Washington crossed the Delaware River while General Rawle, the Hessian Commander at Trenton, was enjoying the festivities of the night. Washington's small army surrounded him, took 1,000 prisoners, arms and several pieces of artillery. Samuel Smith remained in the army until the close of the war. In 1784, he was present at the taking of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, VA. Soon after, he returned to his native county and married Ann Lacy where they settled on a farm in Buckingham, Bucks County, PA, where he died in 1836 at the age of 87.

James Wellman: (born 1754), and his uncle Solomon Wellman both served in the American Revolution in the New Hampshire militia. James mustered into Josiah Russell's Company of Rangers on October 9, 1776 as a private. The next summer, both James and Solomon can be found in the New Hampshire militia Company of Colonel Jonathan Chase, and they marched in June 1777 to the relief of Fort Ticonderoga, on the shores of Lake Champlain, and served also under General Gates at Saratoga in September of the same year.

Ticonderoga and Saratoga were critically important sites dominating control of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. Control of this stretch of geography was viewed by both sides as a geographic key to winning the Revolution by controlling access to New England. The British hoped to cut off New England from the rest of the colonies, and the Americans attempted, initially, to capture Quebec through a line of attack based on strategic control of the water access through Lake Champlain.

The Americans under Ethan Allen had captured Ticonderoga itself in 1775 in a stunning victory for the underdog Americans. By the summer of 1777, "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne, commanding the British regulars, was ordered to travel from Canada down Lake Champlain to the Hudson River. The intent was for his army to link up with a British army under Howe coming north from New York, thus splitting the radical colonies of New England from the more moderate mid-Atlantic and southern colonies.

Notwithstanding our ancestor's service defending the fort, Ticonderoga fell to Burgoyne on July 5th and 6th. Burgoyne's campaign, though, was ill fated. A British detachment seeking supplies was defeated at Bennington, Vermont. A second British column, under St. Leger, was forced to retreat to Canada when beset by Benedict Arnold. Reinforcements expected from New York never materialized, as Howe had sailed off to Philadelphia and a detachment under Clinton arrived too late. The remaining redcoats under Burgoyne met the Americans again in early September at Saratoga, and both sides dug in. In October, Burgoyne attacked, but was defeated and surrendered, thus ending the Battle of Saratoga on October 17. Historians view Saratoga as a key turning point in the war, keeping the colonies united geographically and providing initiative and a morale boost to the Americans.