



LAFAYETTE CHAPTER NEWS

Sons of the American Revolution

"It is the pride of my heart to have been one of the earliest adopted sons of America." - Marquis de Lafayette



President's Point of View

Patrick Wesolosky, Chapter President



Greetings Lafayette Compatriots,

This year is going to be a busy year for the chapter. The Board of Managers have met twice to work on a budget, calendar, projects, and awards. One of the biggest issues discussed was the rising cost of meals at meetings. We decided to explore new options to keep from going over \$50 a person for dinner meetings. On March 13, 2023, we will have our first meeting of the year at Sullivan University. We will have a Barbeque Buffet from City BBQ. The cost will be \$28 a person. More details will be going out tomorrow in a separate email.

The article below about Kentucky Governor John Adair was taken prisoner after the Patriot loss at the Battle of Camden is a perfect tie-in to a once in a lifetime event that will be happening at the Camden Battlefield. On Saturday April 22, 14 Revolutionary War Soldiers (12 Patriots) will be reinterred with full military honors at Camden Battlefield. Please check out the following video on how this event started. www.scbattlegroundtrust.org/camden-burials

As we leave the month of George Washington, I look forward to us getting together again in March. Big announcements are coming!

Patrick

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The Shot Heard 'Round the World

The Battle of Lexington, which took place on April 19, 1775, is widely regarded as the beginning of the American Revolution. This battle, fought between the British army and American colonial militia, marked the first armed conflict between the two sides.

In April 1775, tensions between British troops and American colonists in Massachusetts had reached a breaking point. The British government had recently passed a series of laws, including the Coercive Acts, which were designed to punish the colonists for their role in the Boston Tea Party. The colonists, in turn, had begun to organize themselves into militias, in order to protect their communities and prepare for a possible armed conflict with the British.

On the morning of April 19, a contingent of British troops marched from Boston to the nearby town of Concord, where they believed that colonial militia were storing weapons and ammunition. However, the colonists had been tipped off about the British plan, and a group of militia members had gathered on Lexington Common to intercept the British troops.

As the British troops approached Lexington, they encountered a group of around 70 militiamen who had formed up on the Common. The two sides faced each other across a field, with the British commander, Major John Pitcairn, shouting at the colonists to disperse. However, the colonists refused to back down, and a shot was fired. It is not clear who fired the first shot, but this exchange of fire between the two sides marked the beginning of the Battle of Lexington. The brief skirmish resulted in eight colonists being killed and several others being wounded. The British troops then continued on to Concord, where they encountered more resistance from the colonial militia.



Battle of Lexington, John B. Warner - 1832
Hulton Fine Art Collection



Paul Revere riding to warn the people of Lexington and Concord of the approaching British soldiers

The Battle of Lexington was a significant event in the American Revolution, as it marked the first time that American colonists had taken up arms against the British government. The battle also had a significant impact on public opinion in the colonies, as news of the conflict spread quickly and helped to galvanize support for the revolutionary cause.

In the years following the Battle of Lexington, the American Revolution would continue to escalate, with battles being fought throughout the colonies. However, the events of April 19, 1775, would always hold a special place in the hearts and minds of Americans, as they remembered the bravery and sacrifice of the colonists who had stood up to the British on that fateful day.

As we reflect on the events of April 19, 1775, let us remember the courage and determination of the American colonists who fought for their freedom and independence. The Battle of Lexington was just the beginning of a long and difficult struggle, but it was a struggle that ultimately led to the birth of a new nation and the promise of a brighter future for all Americans.

"In Medford, I awaked the Captain of the Minute Men and after that, I alarmed almost every house, till I got to Lexington." - Paul Revere

General Washington's Birthday

On February 24th, members of the Lafayette Chapter once again joined with members of the Sons of the Revolution for what has become a most anticipated annual event honoring the life and legacy of General George Washington. The well-attended dinner was held at the Lexington Club in downtown Lexington.



Chapter President Patrick Wesolosky opens the ceremony by leading those in attendance in the Pledge of Allegiance



Immediate Past President Dale Henley speaking on the life of the Marquis de Lafayette



President Wesolosky offers a toast to the Marquis de Lafayette, with Past President Henley (L) and former Fayette Judge-Executive Jon Larson (R) in the background



Compatriot Joseph Jones offers the invocation



Greg and Kay Landon, along with their three sons: John, James and Charles



John and Lorna Buckler



Former Kentucky Society Surgeon, Dr. Larry Leslie and his wife Lynn, Mike and Judy Sullivan, and friend Yukom

Purple Heart Monument Dedication

On January 14th, members of the Lafayette Chapter joined with friends from the Ensign William Bates, Blue Licks, and Captain William Arnold chapters of the SAR, as well as the Captain John Lillard Chapter of the DAR, to dedicate a monument to Purple Heart recipients. The monument is located on the grounds of the Grant County Courthouse in Williamstown, Kentucky.



Photos of the monument, with the dedication on the front (left) and the listing of sponsors on the back (right)



Members of the sponsoring chapters in attendance pose for a photo with Grant County Judge-Executive Chuck Dills and Williamstown Mayor Mark Christopher



Past State President Pat Berry, Lafayette Chaplain Nick Blevins, and Lafayette Registrar Mike Sullivan



Mike Sullivan presenting President Wesolosky the Lafayette Chapter's Color Guard Commander's Gorget



What Is It?



Originally, the gorget was a piece of armor that protected the throat, which was also called the gorge. Earliest use of a gorget dates to the fourteenth century, first appearing on suits of armor. Improvements in musketry brought about the gradual demise of protective armor.

By the American Revolution, the gorget was primarily decorative and used as a symbol of honor. It serves the same purpose within today's SAR.

To the left is a French gorget that is on display at the Museum of the American Revolution.

Surgeon's Report



Current American Cancer Society Screening Recommendations (Part I)

Breast Cancer

These guidelines are for women at average risk for breast cancer. For screening purposes, a woman is considered to be at average risk if she doesn't have a personal history of breast cancer, a strong family history of breast cancer, or a genetic mutation known to increase risk of breast cancer (such as in a BRCA gene) and has not had chest radiation therapy before the age of 30. (See below for guidelines for women at high risk.)

- Women between 40 and 44 have the option to start screening with a mammogram every year.
- Women 45 to 54 should get mammograms every year.
- Women 55 and older can switch to a mammogram every other year, or they can choose to continue yearly mammograms. Screening should continue as long as a woman is in good health and is expected to live at least 10 more years.
- All women should understand what to expect when getting a mammogram for breast cancer screening – what the test can and cannot do.

Clinical breast exams are not recommended for breast cancer screening among average-risk women at any age.

Cervical Cancer

The American Cancer Society recommends that individuals with a cervix follow these guidelines to help find cervical cancer early. Following these guidelines can also find pre-cancers, which can be treated to keep cervical cancer from starting. These guidelines do not apply to people who have been diagnosed with cervical cancer or cervical pre-cancer. These women should have follow-up testing and cervical cancer screening as recommended by their health care team.

- Cervical cancer testing (screening) should begin at age 25.
- Those aged 25 to 65 should have a primary HPV test* every 5 years. If primary HPV testing is not available, screening may be done with either a co-test that combines an HPV test with a Papanicolaou (Pap) test every 5 years or a Pap test alone every 3 years.

(*A primary HPV test is an HPV test that is done by itself for screening. The US Food and Drug Administration has approved certain tests to be primary HPV tests.)

The most important thing to remember is to get screened regularly, no matter which test you get.

- Those over age 65 who have had regular screening in the past 10 years with normal results and no history of CIN2 or more serious diagnosis within the past 25 years should stop cervical cancer screening. Once stopped, it should not be started again.
- People who have had a total hysterectomy (removal of the uterus and cervix) should stop screening (such as Pap tests and HPV tests), unless the hysterectomy was done as a treatment for cervical cancer or serious pre-cancer. People who have had a hysterectomy without removal of the cervix (called a supra-cervical hysterectomy) should continue cervical cancer screening according to the guidelines above.
- People who have been vaccinated against HPV should still follow these guidelines for their age groups.

Some people believe that they can stop cervical cancer screening once they have stopped having children. This is not true. They should continue to follow American Cancer Society guidelines.

More screening recommendations from the American Cancer Society will be featured in this spot in upcoming newsletters.

James W. Akin, M.D. serves as the Surgeon for the Lafayette Chapter. He is board certified in Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility as well as Obstetrics & Gynecology by the American Board of Obstetrics & Gynecology. He founded Bluegrass Fertility Center in 2003.

Revolutionary Kentuckians

John Adair was a prominent figure in the American Revolution, known for his unwavering dedication to the cause of American independence. Born in Virginia in 1757, Adair later moved to Mercer County, Kentucky, where he became involved in politics and played a leading role in the statehood movement.

Adair was an accomplished soldier, and served with distinction in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He fought in several important battles, including the Battle of Camden, in which he was taken prisoner of war. He managed to escape, but was recaptured within three days due to him being unable to travel far as he battled smallpox. Adair's courage and leadership were widely recognized, and he was repeatedly promoted during his time of military service.

Adair's contributions to the American Revolution were significant, and his military service played a key role in securing American independence. He was an able and fearless soldier, and his leadership inspired others to join the fight for freedom.

After a brief time in the U.S. Senate, John Adair rejoined the Kentucky Militia during the War of 1812. He would be present at both the Battle of the Thames and the Battle of New Orleans.

In addition to his military career, Adair was also an important political leader in Kentucky. He served as the state's 8th Governor from 1820 to 1824, and was a strong advocate for democratic principles and individual liberties.

As governor, Adair urged legislators to create a public school system. In response, the General Assembly created the state "Literary Fund," which received half of the clear profits accrued by the Bank of the Commonwealth. The fund was to be available, proportionally, to each of the state's counties for the establishment of "a system of general education".

Following his term as governor, Adair served one term in the United States House of Representatives before retiring to his farm in Mercer County. He died at his home on May 19, 1840 and was buried on the grounds of his estate, named White Hall. In 1872, his remains were relocated to the Frankfort Cemetery.

John Adair is the namesake of Adair County, Kentucky, as well as two counties in Missouri and Iowa. Adairville, a town in Logan County is also named for him.



Portrait of John Adair, held in the collections of the Kentucky Historical Society



*Left:
Final resting place of
Governor John Adair
in the Frankfort
Cemetery*



*Upper Right:
Engraving of the
Battle of Camden, a
lopsided British
victory, where Adair
was taken prisoner of
war.*



*Lower Right:
Location of Adair
County, Kentucky*

Youth Awards

The Lafayette Chapter recently recognized several students who participated in its 2023 youth awards competitions. The chapter winners were:

- Knight Essay Competition
 - 1st Place – Joshua Martin, Junior, Bowling Green High School
 - 2nd Place – Madeline Lay, Junior, Henry County High School
 - 3rd Place – Makayla Sebastian, Junior, Frankfort Christian Academy
- Rumbaugh Historical Oration Contest
 - 1st Place – Luke Griesser, Sophomore, Scott County High School
- Adams Middle School Brochure Contest
 - 1st Place – Asher Druen, 6th Grader, Scott County Middle School

“The Sons of the American Revolution have encouraged our youth through a variety of competitions going back to 1949,” said Patrick Wesolosky, Lafayette Chapter President. “Having young men and women take the time to think about those who fought for and established our nation helps lay a great foundation for an engaged citizenry.”

The first place winners in each category now advance to the state level competition.



Luke Griesser (Left) and Asher Druen (Right), two of our youth award winners



Battle of Cowpens

On January 17th, Chapter President Patrick Wesolosky traveled with two members of the Thruston Chapter to help commemorate the 242nd Anniversary of the Battle of Cowpens in South Carolina.



Monument to those who fought at the Battle of Cowpens



President Wesolosky and the Lafayette Chapter wreath



The Battle of Cowpens, led by General Daniel Morgan on January 17, 1781, was a pivotal American victory during the Revolutionary War. Innovative tactics, including sharpshooters and a double envelopment, allowed the Continental Army to defeat a larger and better-equipped British force under Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton.



President Wesolosky with National Color Guard Commander Brooks Lyles lead in the Color Guard

Wreath Retirement

On January 20th, several members of the Lafayette Chapter aided in the retirement of the wreaths that had been placed prior to Christmas at Camp Nelson National Cemetery in Jessamine County.



Above: Compatriot John Buckler and V.P. Tim Wisner



Upper Right: President Patrick Wesolosky loads a truck



Lower Right: Lafayette Chapter Compatriots John Buckler, Mike Flynn and Louisville-Thruston Compatriot Reed Martin



Color Guard Training



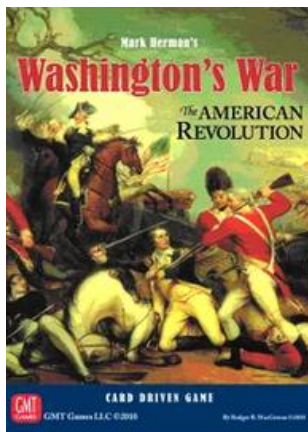
Compatriot Mike Flynn oversees flag folding President Wesolosky gives the safety brief

On January 28th, the Lafayette Chapter hosted the statewide Color Guard training at the Lexington Police Gymnasium. Over 30 compatriots from nine chapters and two states attended the training.

The following Lafayette Compatriots either attended or instructed at the training; Nick Blevins, Tim Wisner, Steve Gahafer, Joe Clancy, Mike Flynn, Tim Brown, and Patrick Wesolosky. Also new dual chapter member Greg Strouse was in attendance as our new chapter drummer.



Left: Compatriots from across Kentucky, and two other states, who participated in the training.



Washington's War is available online.

Board Game

Washington's War is a card-driven game. It pits the forces of King George III against the American colonists as they fight for their independence. Players assume the role of either:

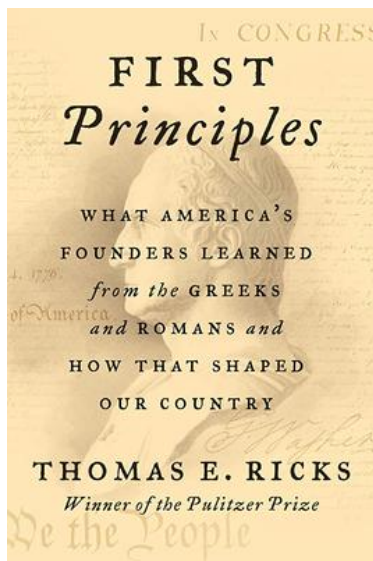
- King George III as he tries to bring his rebellious colonies back into the Empire, while at the same time dealing with a global war against ancient enemies bent on revenge; or
- The Continental Congress as they battle the forces of Britain, while trying to rally their countrymen to the cause of liberty.

Recommended Reading

Thomas E. Ricks, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and #1 New York Times bestselling author offers a revelatory new book about the founding fathers, examining their educations and, in particular, their devotion to the ancient Greek and Roman classics – and how that influence would shape their ideals and the new American nation.

First Principles follows the educational path of founding fathers Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Madison. Ricks demonstrates the effect of the ancient world on each man, and how that shaped our constitution and government.

First Principles is available at Joseph-Beth, Barnes and Noble or online at amazon.com.



Did you know?

The earliest commercial bourbon distillery in Kentucky has long honored the American Revolution.

James E. Pepper was a leading distiller in Kentucky in the late 19th century. Pepper claimed to use recipes from his grandfather, Samuel, who had distilled during the American Revolution.

While the bourbon stories are unproven, it is known that Samuel Pepper supplied beef and other supplies to the Continental Army.

James E. Pepper would dub his whiskey "Old 1776" as a way to honor both the Revolutionary cause and his grandfather.

The distillery, located on Manchester Street in Lexington, remained open until 1917, when it was forced to close due to World War I.

For decades, the 25 acre property sat vacant until the Distillery District became an entertainment area in 2011.

Under new ownership, the brand was relaunched in 2008 and the distillery reopened in 2017.

Among others, the company offers the award-winning 1776 Bourbon and 1776 Rye.



From the Archives



Members of the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution manned an exhibit in conjunction with ceremonies in Danville to unveil the new Kentucky Statehood Stamp. Featured was the ten page display in the background and commemorative envelopes for purchase.

- The SAR Magazine, Summer, 1992



Left: A copy of the statehood stamp that was issued to honor Kentucky's bicentennial in 1992.

Calendar of Events

March 3-4

Spring Leadership Meeting
Time: 8:00 AM
Brown Hotel
335 West Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky

March 5

Patriot Burial Marker Dedication
Time: 2:00 PM (Central)
Centreville Livingston Presbyterian
Highway 641
Fredonia, Kentucky

March 11

State Board of Governors Meeting
Time: 1:00 PM
Spindletop Hall
3414 Ironworks Pike
Lexington, Kentucky

March 11

State Spring Meeting
Time: 2:30 PM
Spindletop Hall
3414 Ironworks Road
Lexington, Kentucky

March 13

Lafayette Chapter Meeting
Time: 6:30 PM
Sullivan University
2355 Harrodsburg Road
Lexington, Kentucky

March 18

Flag & Color Guard Training
Time: 9:00 AM
United Methodist Church
11902 Old Shelbyville Road
Middletown, Kentucky

April 15

Five Patriot Marking Services
Time: 3:00 PM EST / 2:00 PM CST
Western Kentucky National Cemetery
5817 Fort Campbell Boulevard
Hopkinsville, Kentucky

April 29

Five Patriot Marking Services
Time: 3:00 PM EST / 2:00 PM CST
Western Kentucky National Cemetery
5817 Fort Campbell Boulevard
Hopkinsville, Kentucky

May 8th

Lafayette Board of Managers Meeting
Time: 6:30 PM
Sullivan University
2355 Harrodsburg Road
Lexington, Kentucky

May 20

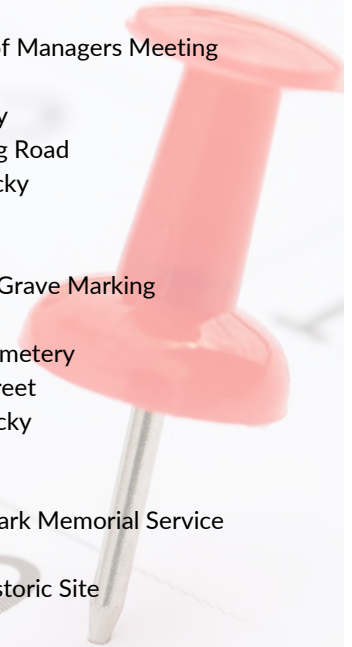
Joseph Stephens Grave Marking
Time: TBA
Old Cynthiana Cemetery
104 East Pearl Street
Cynthiana, Kentucky

May 27

George Rogers Clark Memorial Service
Time: 10:00 AM
Clark National Historic Site
401 2nd Street
Vincennes, Indiana

June 3

Founders Day
Time: 9:00 AM
Jack Jouett House
255 Craig's Creek Road
Versailles, Kentucky



March 2 - John Lancaster
March 3 - Lincoln Tucker
March 4 - Michael Clancy
March 5 - Tom Johnson
March 5 - David Wagers
March 15 - Skip Redmond
March 16 - Barry Powell

March 16 - Larry Powell
March 17 - Douglas Tattershall
March 19 - James White
March 22 - Michael Krause
April 4 - Paul Holbrook
April 4 - Kevin Tudor
April 5 - David DeMarcus
April 5 - Robert Wilson

April 8 - Emery Wilson
April 10 - Ian McGinnis
April 12 - David Field
April 23 - James Martin
April 28 - Timothy Cook
April 29 - Greg Landon
April 29 - Robert Prather