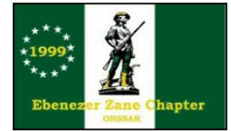




News of the  
*Ebenezer Zane Chapter, Ohio Society,  
Sons of the American Revolution*



### UPCOMING EVENTS

August 12, 2023	Meeting	Guernsey County Public Library 63500 Byesville Road Cambridge, OH 43725
September 2,3, 2023	Fort Henry Days	Site 1, Oglebay Park Wheeling, WV 26003
November 18, 2023	BOM meeting	Hutton Memorial Library 308 East Main Street Barnesville, OH 43713
June 8, 2024	Joint DAR/SAR meeting	Ft. Steuben 120 South 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street Steubenville, OH 43952

### **Current Officers of Ebenezer Zane Chapter, OHSSAR**

Bob Tomlinson, President/Newsletter Editor

Jeff Turner, Vice President

Larry Perkins, Secretary

Paul Mitchell, Treasurer/Registrar

Chris Forshey, Master at Arms/Genealogist

Paul Mitchell, Historian

Zachary Cooper, Chaplain

## **Wanted**

**Your consideration in entertaining the possibility in serving as an officer in the chapter next year. All offices are open for nominations.**

## Welcome New Compatriot

Ebenezer Zane Chapter welcomes Compatriot Jay Thomas Hutter. He was inducted into the Ohio Society, Sons of the American Revolution at the June 17th meeting. Jay's patriot ancestor is Martin Swigert. Private Swigert served under Captain James Munn, and Colonel William Crawford, in the Sandusky Expedition, Westmoreland County, PA. His patriotic service also lists that he suffered deprecation in 1783. He was born in France in 1745 and Died May 22. 1841 in Jefferson County, OH.

## Highlights of the Last Meeting

On June 17<sup>th</sup> we had our Joint meeting with the Cumberland Trail DAR.

After the opening and the introduction of officers, we had lunch.

After lunch we walked to the operations center for the Charles Dickens program. The program highlighted the history and operation surrounding Cambridge's Charles Dickens display. It has been drawing thousands of people to the downtown streets during the winter holiday season.

After the program we returned to the restaurant and continued with our individual meetings where we inducted new member Jay Hutter.

We then opened a brief Board of Management session for the purpose of discussing next year's joint DAR/SAR meeting. It was decided to meet at Fort Steuben on June 8, 2024. The program will include a tour of the fort and the land office. Board of Management session and we moved on to reports. I continued with the President's Report.



I reported that several members have stepped forward to take a leading role in several projects. I thanked (and continue to be grateful to):

- Jeff Turner.... for his continued coordination of the new website and acting as liaison to our web page designer Tim Nebel.
- Roger Jackson for taking the lead and sending out letters to Jefferson County American Legion's soliciting donations for our cemetery marking program's.
- Jim Thompson for offering his experience as a Harrison County Veteran's Service Representative in obtaining grave markers for unmarked & unreadable Revolutionary War Patriots.

## Highlights of the Last Meeting continued

Larry Perkins Taking the lead to erect our first Cemetery Marker at Walnut Grove Cemetery in Martins Ferry, Ohio.

We spent a good deal of time discussing the time line of our projects and how most things are dependent on reestablishing our web presence back on line. This will be vital to our Cemetery Signage project. The signs will have a "QR" code that will be able to be scanned with a smart phone. This code will lead to our *site and more directly to the information about the specific patriots buried in a particular cemetery.*

I then reminded everyone that everyone present today and especially at the November BOM meeting is a member of the Nominating Committee. All current officers should be contacted, regarding their willingness to accept a nomination for the office they hold, before that meeting. I'll be asking for volunteers next meeting to contact members not at the next meeting.

### Web Site Report

As I compose this newsletter some of the members are feverishly...well maybe not feverishly but certainly at a rapid pace....working to complete the final touches on our new website. Three of things outstanding were:

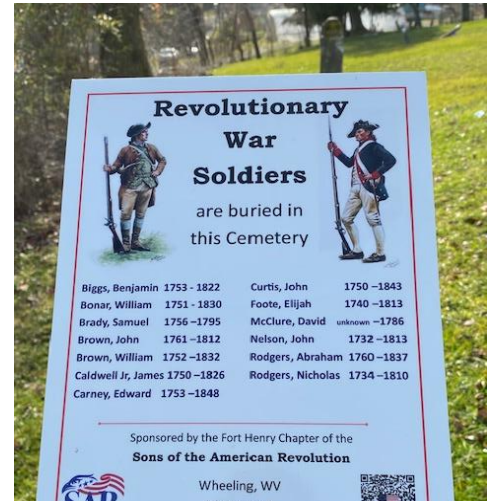
- A picture of our new SAR logo,
- Pictures of our current officers
- Cemetery information to be connected to the QR code. (as discussed in meeting Highlights)

I sent the new logo. Pictures can be taken at the next meeting and posted and added after the fact should the new website come online sooner.

That leaves the Cemetery Information....While we have that information available it was not formatted in a compatible form to be posted on a website. The original document was typed on a typewriter and then photocopied and bound together in book form for our "Revolutionary War Patriots" series. Many years ago Jeff Turner, (I think) converted them into PDF format. It was this format that was used when I started making CD's of our books.

Unfortunately, the quality of the print and the fact that you can not readily edit a pdf file necessitated the need to transcribe the files into a word-processing file. I had started working on that on & off about two weeks ago and just finished before making this report. Those files have been emailed to Larry Perkins for final editing and formatting.

Compatriots we are so very close. My thanks to Jeff Turner Larry Perkins for their efforts in seeing this project move forward.



A cemetery sign placed by Fort Henry Chapter WVSSAR is shown. It is near the entrance to Stone Church Cemetery. QR code is in the right lower corner.

**New Ohio Society Officers**

- President Donald G. Miller
- 1st Vice President Steven J. Kaplan
- 2nd Vice President David L. Lupien
- Secretary Donald C. McGraw, Jr.
- Treasurer Michael J. Blum
- Registrar Merlyn (Troy) C.
- Chancellor Richard L. Carr Jr. Esq.
- Historian Doug Pettit
- Genealogist Timothy E. Ward
- Chaplain Michael F. Nimocks
- National Trustee Merlyn (Troy) C. Bailey



**Report from State Meeting**

Larry Perkins attended the Ohio Society Meeting this past weekend and reports that dues will increase September 1, 2023. Our chapter has been Re-Districted into Southeast District with Chapter #11 Lt. George Ewing Chapter, #17 Rufus Putnam Chapter, and #40 Marietta Chapter

**The Story Behind the SAR Insignia**

Most SAR members are familiar with the insignia found on the membership badge of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Few perhaps are familiar with its underlying history and significance. The insignia is not only one of the most beautiful of American hereditary societies; it is also one of the most steeped with history and replete with significance. The insignia was designed in the very early days of the Society by Major Goldsmith Bernard West, Vice-President of the Alabama SAR. The insignia consists of a cross of eight points suspended by an eagle. The cross is of white enamel and has four arms and eight points, each point being decorated with a gold head. Its source is the cross of the ancient chivalric Order of St. Louis, founded by Luis XIV (14<sup>th</sup>) in 1693.

**Why the Order of St. Louis?**



## The Story Behind the SAR Insignia continued

The cross of the Order of St. Louis is identical to the SAR cross except in three details. The central medallion of the SAR symbol bears the image of Washington rather than that of St. Louis; the medallion is surrounded by the SAR Latin motto "Libertas et Patria" or "Liberty and Country," rather than the military order's motto "Bellicae Virtutis Praemium" or "The Reward for Virtue is War;" and the angles between the arms of the cross lack the French fleur de lis. Instead, the SAR surrounds the cross with the laurel wreath of republican (small "r") victory.



### French Aid Influential

Several reasons made the St. Louis cross an appropriate pattern for the SAR insignia. The Grand Master of the Order of St. Louis, Louis XVI, lent the American rebels material and diplomatic aid which was indispensable for the defeat of the British.

Moreover, a great many of the French officers who fought for the American patriot cause were chevaliers of the Order. Beyond that, the Order of St. Louis had had a significant presence in North America. During the French Colonial period, somewhere around three hundred chevaliers of St. Louis saw service in on the North American continent. Hence, it was in recognition of France's decisive aid and the Order's significant presence in North America that the SAR chose the St. Louis cross as a model for its own.

But the adoption of the cross of St. Louis was appropriate for other reasons as well. The Order of St. Louis was the first order of military merit. Earlier orders, like the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the Order of the Garter, were crusading or chivalric orders.

They were open to members of the nobility ready to undertake deeds of religion or chivalry. But those deeds were international in scope: all Christendom was to be the beneficiary of the knight's good deeds. By contrast, the Order of St. Louis was established to reward military service to one's own country and it was the first to do so. Since the SAR has as its purpose the remembrance and recognition of the military service of their Revolutionary War ancestors to their country, the adoption of the St. Louis cross seemed most apropos.

### Legion of Honour Influence

The laurel wreath is significant, for it is derived from another French order, the Legion of Honour. Instituted by Napoleon shortly after his advent to power, the Legion of Honour was intended to fill a vacuum left by the disappearance of the old royal orders during the Revolution. Napoleon, like Louis XIV before him, recognized the importance of rewarding faithful public service and recognizing merit.



## The Story Behind the SAR Insignia continued

Hence, he instituted the Legion of Honour, which to this day remains one of the most prestigious orders of merit in the world.

Napoleon's order however differed from the old royal orders. Those either presupposed or conferred nobility. They were inextricably linked to the caste system. But with the Legion of Honour came a new basis for reward: personal merit rather than birth. Thus, it will not be surprising that the SAR insignia is also consciously modeled on the Legion of Honour badge. The laurel wreath is borrowed from the Legion of Honour.

Even the size of the SAR badge is designed to be exactly the same as the Legion of Honour's badge. But the SAR refused to follow the Legion of Honour in all respects. Unlike the five-armed Legion of Honour cross, the SAR cross resolutely retains the four arms of the cross of Christ. This is as if to declare that the excesses of deism and atheism of the French Revolution are to be eschewed by an American patriotic society; American is a nation under God.

### The Eagle Denotes Patriotism

Also distinctly American is the eagle which suspends from the cross. Badges and insignias of European orders had used a trophy (a war helmet), a wreath, or a gold loop to symbolize their chivalric purposes. But the purpose of the SAR was not chivalry, but patriotism.

Hence, the SAR appropriately adopted the eagle which the Society of the Cincinnati had previously selected for their insignia. The SAR was conceived to mirror the Society of the Cincinnati, though open to all sons of Revolutionary sires without regard to primogeniture (being first born.) All of these choices and historical influences produced a uniquely American symbol.



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# Zane's Trace

## Miracles in American History

By Susie Federer

I'll be including articles (with permission) from the book "*Miracles in American History*" by Susie Federer. We tend to throw the word "Providence" around when talking about certain events in American History, but what does it really mean?

Webster's 1828 *Dictionary* definition of *PROVIDENCE*:

"The care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures ... The same power which caused a thing to exist is necessary to continue its existence ... A general providence consists of particulars ... By divine providence is often understood as God himself."

I'm hoping these articles will enlighten us as to how much God's hand has directed the course of this blessed nation's history.

"The Hand of Providence has been so conspicuous in all this - the course of the war - that he must be worse than an infidel that lacks faith."... General George Washington, August 20, 1778

Bob Tomlinson

## CANNONS AND VIOLENT STORMS MAKE BRITISH EVACUATE BOSTON

In the Name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" shouted Ethan Allen, May 10, 1775, when asked by the surprised British commander of Fort Ticonderoga in whose name his surrender was being demanded. Seven months later, December 1, 1775, 43-year-old General George Washington sent 25-year-old Colonel Henry Knox to bring Fort Ticonderoga's cannons to Boston.

The British had occupied Boston since the Battle of Bunker Hill, blockading the harbor and starving the inhabitants into submission. Henry Knox, who had witnessed the Boston Massacre and the destruction of his bookseller's shop, fled the city with his young wife Lucy.

Knox embarked on his task to move 59 cannons over 300 miles in 3 months from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston - an accomplishment so extraordinary that historian Victor Brooks called it "one of the most stupendous feats of logistics."

Knox and his men arrived at Fort Ticonderoga, where Lake Champlain connects to Lake George, and put the cannons on big flat-bottomed boats. They rowed them in freezing weather to the southern end of Lake George, then dragged them on sleds across the snow. Knox wrote to Washington, December 17, 1775:

*I have had made 42 exceedingly strong sleds and have provided 80 yoke of oxen to drag them as far as Springfield where I shall get fresh cattle to carry them ... I hope in 16 or*

## CANNONS AND VIOLENT STORMS continued

*17 days to be able to present your Excellency a noble train of artillery.*

They arrived at the Hudson River, but the ice was not thick enough to support the sleds and one sank. On January 8, 1776, Knox wrote in his diary of help provided by local farmers and pastors:

*Went on the ice about 8 o'clock in the morning and proceeded so carefully that before night we got over 23 sleds and were so lucky as to get the cannon out of the River, owing to the assistance the good people of the city of Albany gave.*

Knox arrived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and on the night of March 4th, with a diversionary attack made to distract the British, Washington's men wrapped wagon wheels with straw to muffle the noise and frantically moved the cannons up to a strategic point on Dorchester Heights overlooking Boston Harbor. To make it appear even more impressive, they painted some logs to look like cannons.

The next morning, March 5, 1776, an astonished British General William Howe looked up at Dorchester Heights and remarked:

*The rebels did more in one night than my whole army would have done in one month.*

On March 6, 1776, from his Cambridge Headquarters, General Washington ordered:

*Thursday, the 7th ... being set apart by this Province as a Day of Fasting, Prayer and Humiliation, ... "to implore the Lord and Giver of all victory to pardon our manifold sins and . wickedness, and that it would please Him to bless the Continental army with His divine favor and protection," all officers and soldiers are strictly enjoined to pay all due reverence and attention on that day to the sacred duties due to the Lord of hosts for His mercies already received, and for those blessings which our holiness and uprightness of life can alone encourage us to hope through His mercy to obtain.*

On March 7, 1776, General William Howe had planned to attack the Americans by landing 3,000 troops and charging up Dorchester Heights, but a violent snowstorm arose causing the sea to be so turbulent the attack had to be abandoned. General Washington wrote his brother, John Augustine Washington, March 31, 1776:

*Upon their discovery of the works next morning, great preparations were made for attacking them; but not being ready before the afternoon, and the weather getting very tempestuous, much blood was saved and a very important blow ... prevented.*

*That this most remarkable Interposition of Providence is for some wise purpose, I have not a doubt.*



## CANNONS AND VIOLENT STORMS continued

On March 8, 1776, General Howe sent word to Washington that if the British were allowed to leave Boston unmolested, they would not set fire to the city on their way out. Eight days passed, and on March 16, 1776, the Continental Congress approved without dissent a resolution by General William Livingston:

*Congress .... desirous ... to have people of all ranks and degrees duly impressed with a solemn sense of God's superintending providence, and of their duty, devoutly to rely ... on his aid and direction ... do earnestly recommend ... a Day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer; that we may, with united hearts, confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and, by sincere repentance and amendment of life, appease God's righteous displeasure, and, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, obtain His pardon and forgiveness.*

On March 17, 1776, British General Howe finally gave the order to all his troops to board their ships and together with about a thousand British loyalists, including the parents of Henry Knox's wife, the British evacuated Boston.

With enthusiasm high, General Washington put out a desperate plea for reinforcements. Connecticut Governor Jonathan Trumbull responded August of 1776, by putting out an appeal for nine more regiments of volunteers, stating:

*In this day of calamity, to trust altogether to the justice of our cause, without our utmost exertion, would be tempting Providence ...*

*March on! -This shall be your warrant: Play the man for God, and for the cities of our God. May the Lord of Hosts, the God of the Armies of Israel, be your Captain, your Leader, your Conductor, and Saviour.*

To all compatriots, have great summer!

END