

Sons of the American Revolution



Lt George Ewing Chapter (Athens, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton Counties, OH) May 2017

Marissa Sementelli competed at the Ohio State SAR with her oration on **Samuel Adams**; she earned 4th place.

Chapter Meeting Dates and Presentations: evening meetings usually begin at 6:30pm

May 25th 1000 – noon Mound Cemetery, Marietta, Memorial Service for Revolutionary War Patriots of Northwest Territory (Scott Moody will represent our chapter) See below for more information

May 25th 0630pm Awards Dinner at Chester Academy and Courthouse (with catered meal). RSVP required, please, contact Scott Moody yes or no at 740-707-4280 or summonzeus@gmail.com. Pricing will be \$14 for the meal. Compatriot Bill Beegle will talk about the taming of the Ohio River that allowed navigation back in the 19th century.

May 27 -28, Battle of Vincennes, IN
May 29th Memorial Day Parade, Athens and Marietta. Andy Chiki and Scott Moody will muster and march in the parade which begins at 1000 coming down Court Street and West Union Street to the cemetery. We are honoring Patriot Private Samuel Brown whose gravesite does not have a Revolutionary War Marker. See below for a biography prepared by Andrew Chiki.

June 3rd Noon: Joint DAR-SAR Potluck picnic at the Benz's home, 4841 Angel Ridge Road, Athens Bring a dish to share, Patriot and Flag themes desired. Several fun games and other activities pitting the SAR gentlemen against the DAR ladies; all with a Revolutionary War Theme. Split-the-pot which SAR and Scott Moody won last year! Door Prizes too

July Fort Laurens and Ohio State SAR quarterly meeting (details later)

Marietta Chapter OHSSAR Memorial Service for the Revolutionary War Patriots of the Northwest Territory

The Ohio Society SAR Marietta Chapter Memorial Service for the Revolutionary War Patriots of the Northwest Territory will be held on Thursday May 25, 2017 at 10:00 AM at Mound Cemetery, Fifth and Scammel Streets, Marietta, OH. The Memorial Service will be followed with a Guided Tour of Mound Cemetery and lunch provided by the Marietta Chapter SAR at the American Legion Post #64 at Wooster and 8th Street.

This is a State Color Guard Event and Dr. Scott Moody will represent the Ewing Chapter. All chapter compatriots, their families, DAR, CAR, Boy Scouts, American Legion, AmVets, VFW and the public are invited and encouraged to attend this service.

Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, is the site of the first organized settlement and Capital of the Northwest Territory. After the Revolutionary War, many New England officers and enlisted men formed the Ohio Company and left their homes for life on the frontier. Landing in Marietta on 7 April 1788, a group of 48 patriots led by *General Rufus Putnam*, started the western expansion of the United States. Over the next several

years, a great many soldiers and sailors and/or their families came to live here in a county named for their leader, *General George Washington*. These men who had fought for their country's independence in the American Revolution had lobbied with the new Congress for land as payment for their service. One result of the efforts of these men was the creation of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 which established territories North of the Ohio River to Canada and East of the Mississippi River, abolished slavery (Article VI) and served as the model for the Bill of Rights in the US Constitution. The Northwest Ordinance was unanimously passed on 13 July 1787 as one of the first significant pieces of legislation passed by the Continental Congress after the war. On 17 September 1787, almost 2 months to the day of the passing of the Northwest Ordinance, Congress slightly modified that Ordinance and adopted it as our US Constitution. In the heart of Marietta is Mound Cemetery, the final resting place for many of our Patriots. Inscribed on a marker in front of the Mound, "It has been told that more Revolutionary Officers are buried in this County than in any Region of the United States."

The total numbers of officers and enlisted men of the Revolutionary War who lived in Washington County is unknown, but throughout the years the question of who these Patriots were has been extensively studied. In the spring of 2007, our Marietta Chapter OHSSAR began research on these local Revolutionary War Patriots, and to this date have listed nearly 300 Patriots, 37 in Mound Cemetery.

Grave Marking for Private Samuel Brown, West Union Cemetery May 29th 2017

Samuel Brown was born June 1, 1758 in Leicester, Massachusetts. His parents were John and Elizabeth Brown. Brown enlisted as a Private in Boston Mass. under Captains Loring, Lincoln, and Knapp and Colonels Holman and Cushing. (DAR # A015841) (Pension # S2395)

Not much is known of Private Brown's service, but based on the combination of his named commanding officers we can somewhat determine that he was likely involved in the Saratoga Campaign of 1777. Most notably his militia regiment was involved in the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777 and the Battles of Saratoga on September 18, 1777 and October 7, 1777, a decisive American Victory.

Private Brown married Lydia Thayer in Leicester on July 7, 1781. He had the following children: Samuel B., William F., Phoebe, Lydia, Betsey, Harriet, and John.

Samuel Brown came to the Northwest Territory in 1797 and settled along the Muskingum River. In 1800 he bought land along Sunday Creek in present day Dover Township. He sold his farm in 1805 and moved 8 miles west of Marietta in Washington County. He lived there until 1835 when he moved in with his son-in-law, Mr. James Dickey in Bern Township. He died on January 15, 1841 and was buried in a family plot in Union Street Cemetery in Athens, Ohio. (Walker's History of Athens County)

Bureau of Pensions. Walker's History of Athens Co. Natl No. 79038, Vol 80. D. A. R.

Athens Historic Preservation Commission and Southeast Ohio History Center hold National Registry of Historic Places Nomination Process Presentation

In recognition of May as Historic Preservation Month, the Athens Historic Preservation Commission and the Southeast Ohio History Center are sponsoring a presentation that will show the process by which buildings are added to the National Register of Historic Places. This presentation will take place Thursday May 25th, at 6:00pm, in the Great Hall at the Southeast Ohio History Center, located at 24 West State Street in Athens. Dana Cress and Aaron Swickard, both of the Ohio History Preservation Corps, who are currently surveying buildings for inclusion in historic districts, will give the presentation. It is free and open to the public.

For more information about this program contact Eli at the Southeast Ohio History Center at [740-592-2280](tel:740-592-2280) or check the website at www.athenshistory.org

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS CONFLICTS WITH OUR SAR CHAPTER MEETING THAT EVENING

Dr. Sarah Kinkel provided us with an interesting talk on the Women of the Revolutionary War at our April meeting at Lui Lui Restaurant, but we were disappointed at the low number of compatriots who attended. Following is more information about other heroic women of the Revolutionary War.

The Gravesites of Six Revolutionary Heroines

<http://www.newenglandhistoricalsociety.com/gravesites-six-revolutionary-heroines/> May 2017

The gravesites of such revolutionary heroes as [Paul Revere](#) and [Nathan Hale](#) are well known and well marked, but where are the revolutionary heroines buried? The New England Historical Society searched for the stories of courageous women willing to sacrifice for the patriot cause, and then for their graves.

In each state, we found at least one (and often more) heroine and her resting place. Each found a way to support the American Revolution, whether by spying, nursing, publishing and even fighting.

Here, then, are six revolutionary heroines and their gravesites. If you know of another, please include it in the comments section at the end of this story.



Hannah Bunce Watson

[Hannah Bunce Watson](#) stepped in to run the pro-patriot *Courant* newspaper when her husband died suddenly of smallpox.

The *Courant* was crucial to maintaining popular support in New England for the [American Revolution](#), as the British had shut down all the newspapers in Boston. Plus, New York's [newspapers were all Loyalist](#) and printed nothing but pro-British news. The *Courant* was the only paper large enough to provide reliable news to patriots in the Northeast.

Hannah already had plenty to do, with five small fatherless children. She knew little about printing but kept the presses running, even after Tories burned down the mill that supplied her paper. The British wouldn't export paper to the colonies so Hannah persuaded the Connecticut Legislature to lend her money to rebuild the mill.

For two years Hannah steered the *Courant*, publishing stories about battles, local news, analyses of colonial politics and criticisms of the British Parliament.

Hannah Bunce Watson died in 1807 and is buried [next to her third husband, Barzillai Hudson](#) in the [Old South Burying Ground](#) in Hartford. The name on her gravestone is Hannah Hudson. Old South is at the intersection of Maple and Benton streets in the Barry Hill neighborhood of Hartford.



Lucy Knox

Lucy Knox defied her rich Loyalist parents in 1774 to marry [Henry Knox](#), a mere bookseller. After the Battles of Concord and Lexington, she never saw or heard from her family again.

Henry taught himself about war from his books. He famously brought artillery from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston and forced the British to evacuate. He was second in command of the Continental Army, first secretary of War and founder of West Point.

When Henry left for war, [Lucy Knox](#) begged to let her join him. He finally relented, and she stayed with him until he retired in 1794.

Lucy was often pregnant, and only three of her 13 children survived to adulthood. She [stayed with Henry during the brutal winter at Valley Forge](#), cheering the cold and hungry officers with food, wine and sometimes dancing. Lucy and Martha Washington sewed socks and clothing for the soldiers. The two revolutionary heroines also tended to them when they took sick.

Lucy and Henry Knox lived in borrowed or rented homes for the first 20 years of their marriage, finally settling in Thomaston, Maine. They called their home [Montpelier](#).

[Lucy Knox died in 1824 and is buried](#) along with her husband in Elm Grove Cemetery, next to the Thomaston Village Cemetery on Dwight Street in Thomaston, Maine.



Deborah Sampson

At five-foot-seven, [Deborah Sampson](#) was tall enough to be mistaken for a boy in 1782. That was an advantage for a girl like Deborah who wanted to join the [Continental Army](#) and fight in the U.S. war for independence.

Sampson was born in [Plympton, Mass.](#), in 1760. She was abandoned by her father and grew up in indentured servitude. As a young woman, she was hired to teach school in Middleborough, Mass. Her first attempt at

enlisting ended as a joke. She disguised herself, joined up and then apparently thought better of it after spending some of her enlistment pay on a drunken bender.

In 1782 she tried again. She disguised herself as a boy and signed up for service in Uxbridge in the Massachusetts 4th Regiment as Robert Shurtleiff Sampson, her dead brother's name.

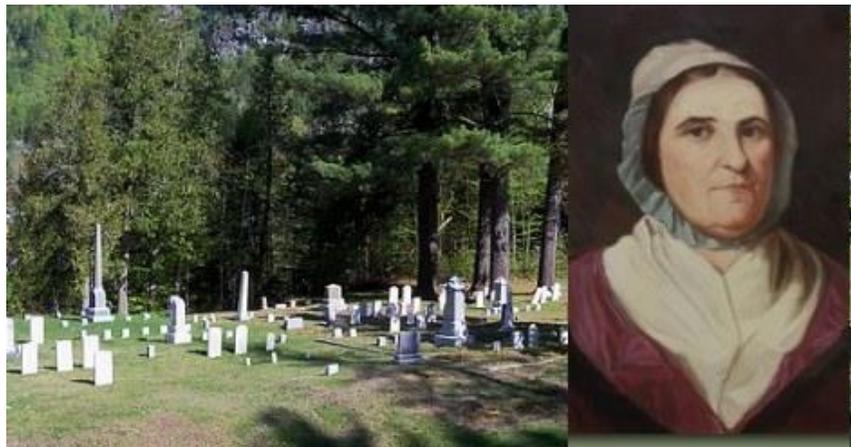
Sampson's undercover act held, for the most part, throughout her 17-month service. She had a close call in July of 1782 in a skirmish in Tarrytown, N.Y., when she was struck by musket fire. She was brought to the hospital with wounds to her head and leg by her fellow soldiers. Though she let a hospital doctor dress her head wound, she left the hospital before her leg was treated. Fearing discovery, she removed a piece of shrapnel from her leg herself, but a second was too deep for her to retrieve and it stayed with her for life.

After a cold winter in which she suffered frostbite, Sampson received a promotion to serve as a waiter to [General John Paterson](#) in April of 1783. She had one more close call when she came down with a fever that summer of that year. Her doctor discovered her secret, but he did not reveal it. His wife and daughters nursed Sampson back to health and, with the war now ended, she was honorably discharged by [Gen. Henry Knox](#) at West Point in October 1783.

Upon returning to Massachusetts, Sampson abandoned her disguise. She married Benjamin Gannett of Stoughton and raised a family of four children, three biological children and one adopted daughter.

Sampson lectured about her adventures throughout New England and into New York and sold [a book about her experiences](#). But she did struggle financially, asking her friend [Paul Revere](#) for loans several times. She had to wrestle with the bureaucracy to receive her military pension, which wasn't fully approved until 1816. After that, she lived comfortably until her death in 1827.

[Deborah Sampson Gannett](#) is buried in Rock Ridge Cemetery at 101 East St., Sharon, Mass.



Molly Stark

Molly Stark is perhaps most famous as a war cry uttered by her husband, [Gen. John Stark](#), in the [Battle of Bennington](#).

There are your enemies, the Red Coats and the Tories. They are ours, or this night Molly Stark sleeps a widow!

But Molly Stark made her own contribution to the revolutionary cause. Born Elizabeth Page on Feb. 16, 1737, she had been married for 17 years to Stark, an old Indian fighter, when the American Revolution broke out. They had 11 children.

John Stark was working in his sawmill when he heard about the [Battles of Lexington and Concord](#). He didn't go home, but mounted his horse in his shirtsleeves and stopped at his friends' and neighbors' homes to tell them to join him. He sent word to Molly to bring his uniform. She packed his clothes and rode on horseback all the way to Medford, Mass., before reaching him. The next day she returned home to Amoskeag Falls (now Manchester).

When her husband was camped near Fort Ticonderoga, smallpox broke out among his men. They were cold, hungry and disheartened. Molly Stark sent a message to bring the sick home to her. She turned her home into a hospital and cared for some 20 patients. Some of them were her own children. She saved every patient, but she came down with the disease and was disfigured for life.

[Elizabeth \(Molly\) Stark](#) is buried in Stark Cemetery in Dunbarton, N.H. A brass cannon captured at the Battle of Bennington – it's called 'Old Molly' – is fired every year in New Boston, N.H., in her honor.



Lucretia Allen

Lucretia Allen, born in 1770, was easily the youngest of the revolutionary heroines. She was the oldest child of Judge John and Mary Allen. They lived in what is now North Kingstown, R.I.

Judge Allen was a staunch supporter of the revolution and refused to help the British when they [occupied Newport in 1776](#). He gave the patriots livestock and provisions, and wouldn't let a Loyalist neighbor use his skiff to bring supplies to the British fleet in the harbor.

One cold morning in May 1779, the British came ashore to take care of Judge Allen. They drove off his livestock and marched him at the point of a bayonet to their vessels. Then they set his house on fire.

[Eight-year-old Lucretia](#), her mother and siblings fled in their nightclothes to a neighbor's house. The children were shivering, so Lucretia ran back to her house as the British ransacked it. She faced them and asked for a blanket. A soldier tossed her a quilt. Judge Allen was released and rebuilt his home.

Lucretia Allen married Silas Allen and had three children. She died in 1810 [and is buried](#) in the Deacon George Allen Lot in North Kingstown (also known as Rhode Island Historic Cemetery North Kingstown #81). The cemetery is off Fletcher Road, deep in the woods behind the old Allen homestead at 415 Fletcher Road. According to [findagrave.com](#), easier access can be made through Chimney Rock Drive, with permission of the owner at 150. A pipe rail and granite post fence enclose the lot.



Ann Story

Ann Story's heroics during the Revolutionary War earned her the sobriquet 'Mother of the Green Mountain Boys.' An ardent patriot, Story moved to Vermont in 1775 from Connecticut. She was newly widowed. Her husband Amos and son Solomon had come to West Salisbury the year before to construct a cabin for the family.

Amos died in an accident while cutting timber. Nevertheless, Story moved into the home with her five children - two sons and three daughters. Vermont was dangerous country then, and when the Revolution broke out it got even more dangerous. Loyalists and their supporters among the American Indians harassed the local Whigs.

Many of her neighbors chose to leave. Story not only stayed she offered her services to the Green Mountain Boys as a spy. She was a tall, strong woman, handy with an ax and musket.

In one harrowing incident, Story and her children had to flee in a canoe while Indians raided and burned their house. To hide from future attacks, the Story family dug a cave in the banks of the Otter Creek. The family worked outside and ate at the house they were rebuilding, but over-nighted in the cave.

When one of her sons discovered a pregnant woman lost in the woods -- she had been captured by Indians but left behind when she couldn't keep up -- Story took the woman in. Later, the newborn baby's crying drew the attention of a Tory scout, Ezekiel Jenny. He demanded to know where the supporters of the Green Mountain Boys were hiding.

Story defied him, she would recall, saying: "I had no fears of being shot by so consummate a coward as he." Jenny continued on up the creek, and Story passed word to the Whigs that the Tories were afoot. Local Whigs tracked down Jenny and his scouting party, captured them and hauled them to [Fort Ticonderoga](#).

Ann Story is memorialized in two locations in Vermont. She is buried at the Farmingdale Cemetery in Middlebury. Her headstone bears the name Hannah Goodrich. She took the name of her third husband, Captain Stephen Goodrich. Meanwhile, a second marble memorial was erected at the site of her first home on Shard Villa Road, West Salisbury. It's next to the Shard Villa Nursing Home. The land for the memorial was donated by [lawyer Columbus Smith](#), who owned the Shard Villa as a mansion. The monument was a gift of [Fletcher D. Proctor](#).

Thanks to: [History of Salisbury, Vermont](#) by A.H. Copeland. You can read more about Ann Story [here](#).

Images: Stark Cemetery By AlexiusHoratius - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=26455478>; Lucretia Allen and Ann Story, artist's conception.

Harvard Researchers Discover Second Declaration of Independence Manuscript

By [Mia C. Karr](#),

HARVARD CRIMSON STAFF WRITER

April 21, 2017

<https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2017/4/21/declaration-of-independence-discovered/>

Two Harvard researchers have uncovered a second parchment manuscript of the Declaration of Independence—the only additional manuscript of its type ever to be found.

University Professor Danielle Allen and Emily Sneff, research manager of the Declaration Resources Project found the document, which Allen says dates to the 1780s and was likely produced for the Constitutional Convention. “No one has ever been aware of its existence,” she said. “From the point of view of thinking about American history, it's significant.”

According to a press release, the parchment, designated as “The Sussex Declaration,” is housed at the West Sussex Record Office in the United Kingdom and likely once belonged to the Third Duke of Richmond, who supported the colonists who rebelled against Britain.

Allen and her team believe the “leading possibility” for the parchment’s origin is that it was commissioned by Continental Congress delegate—and later Supreme Court Justice—James Wilson or one of his allies in order to advocate for the Constitution.

Sneff said that she uncovered the parchment in August 2015, after seeing a catalogue entry in the United Kingdom's National Archives for a manuscript of the Declaration on parchment. She and Allen soon realized its unique character.

Allen said the parchment “sheds light” on Wilson, who was “more important than people have realized.” Most significantly, the parchment’s signatures are not grouped by states, as they are in the original parchment manuscript.

“The team hypothesizes that this detail supported efforts, made by Wilson and his allies during the Constitutional Convention and ratification process, to argue that the authority of the Declaration rested on a unitary national people, and not on a federation of states,” the press release said.

Additionally, the phrase “pursuit of happiness” is followed by a dash only, without a period.

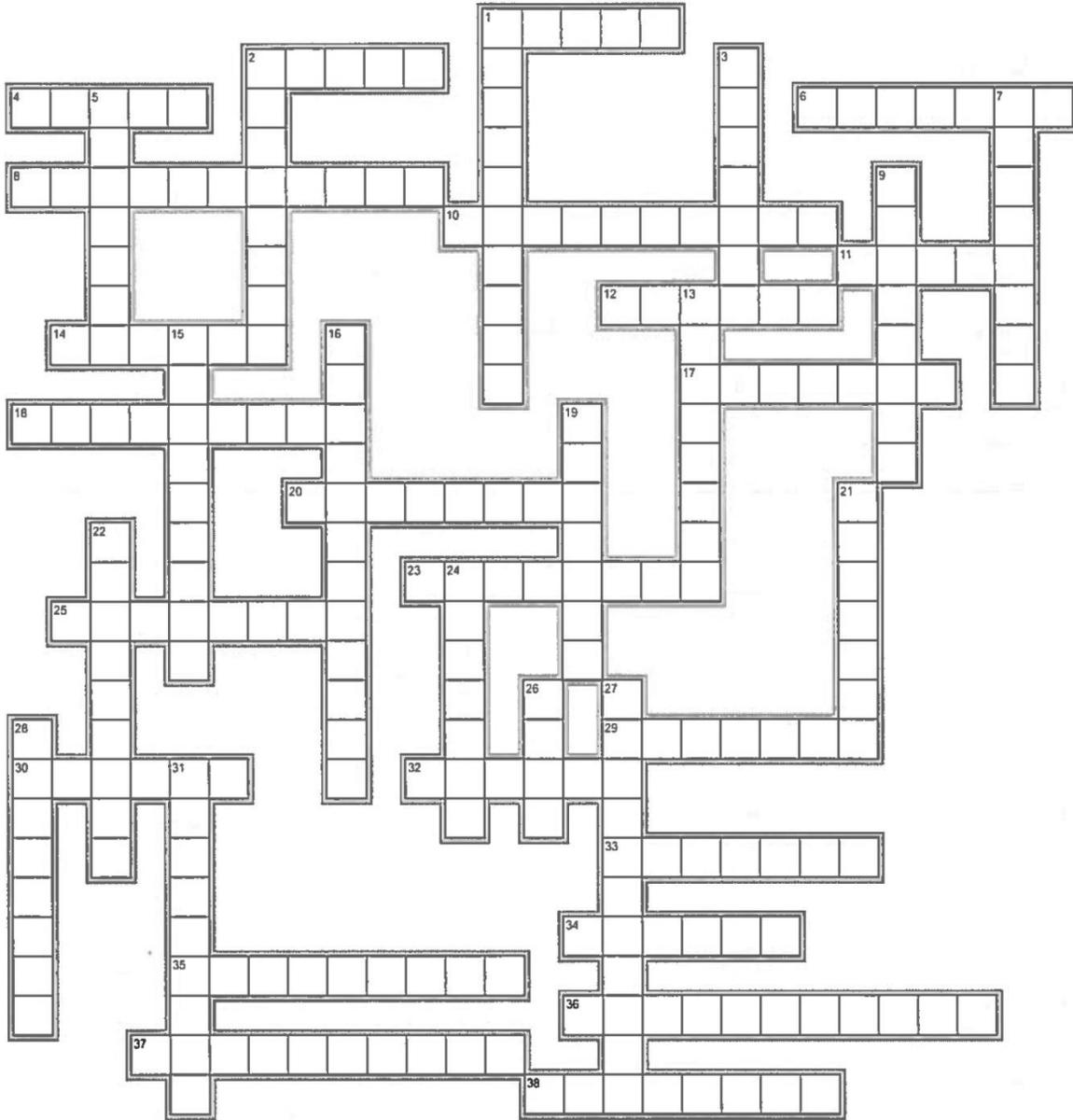
Allen, a scholar of political theory and classics, established the Declaration Resources Project after writing her 2014 book “Our Declaration: A Reading of the Declaration of Independence in Defense of Equality.”

According to its website, its mission is to “create innovative and informative resources about the Declaration of Independence.” “There are still questions to be answered about the text itself, the signers, and even how news of the Declaration spread around the new United States and eventually the world,” the website says.

Allen and Sneff are presenting their paper on the parchment at a conference at Yale University today.

Ewing SAR Crossword Puzzle for April and May 2017

Scott M Moody



EclipseCrossword.com

Word bank

ABIGAIL ADVISOR ANNSTORY BENBEACH BENZ BRAINTREE CANNON COURANT
DEBORAH DECLARATION EDENTON ESTHERREED HANNAHWATSON HENRYKNOX
KATEBARRY KITTYGREENE LADYKNOX LAURENS LUCRETIA LUCYKNOX LUDINGTON
MARATHON MARIETTA MARISSA MARRISSA MARTHA MERCYWARREN MOLLY MOLLYSTARK
MONTPELIER MOUND NANCYHART PENSION PICNIC SAMUEL SCOUT SIXTEEN

Ewing SAR Crossword Puzzle for April and May 2017

Scott M Moody

Word bank

SMALLPOX WILSON WOMEN

Across

1. She was informally given the rank Captain for taking over the cannon when her husband was killed at battle of Fort Washington
2. Old cemetery in Marietta where the largest number of Revolutionary War Officer Patriots are buried
4. Focus of Dr. Kinkel's presentation at the April meeting
6. Miss Sampson served as a continental soldier for 17 months using her brother's name. A medical doctor discovered her secret but did not reveal this so she was honorably discharged by General Knox.
8. Known as the "Conscience of the American Revolution"
10. Established "The Ladies of Philadelphia" to aid the war cause especially sewing shirts
11. Catherine (Kate) Barry was a skilled horseman and _____ for the southern continental army
12. Signer of the Declaration of Independence and US Supreme Court Justice later in his life
14. Named Molly Stark this weapon is fired every year to commemorate the Battle of Bennington
17. Colonial patriotic newspaper for New England
18. Sybil _____ was known as the female Paul Revere
20. Wife of General Henry Knox who also lived at encampments to support the troops
23. Sponsoring chapter for the Mound Cemetery Ceremony
25. Miss Sementilli who competed in the History Oration Contest
29. Patriotic Ladies depicted in a satirical cartoon at a meeting in _____ NC
30. GW's wife who lived at the war camps cooking, sewing and nursing ill soldiers
32. Annual joint SAR & DAR on June 3rd
33. Often not given sufficient credit Mrs Adams was John's unofficial _____ well documented with preserved correspondence
34. Older cousin of John Adams who was researched by Rissa Sementilli
35. Heroine of the Battle of Cowpens
36. Another lady who helped at Valley Forge care for the troops

37. Name of the mansion of General Henry Knox and Lucy located in Maine
38. A friend of Scott's who has run the Boston Marathon 50 years consecutively

Down

1. Her name became a battle cry at the Battle of Bennington
2. An annual 26 mile and 285 yard race run in Boston Mass every spring to celebrate the April 19th 1775 ride of Paul Revere
3. Only Fort in Ohio Territory that experienced a battle during Revolutionary War
5. Competed in the OSSAR oration competition with an talk on Samuel Adams
7. Mother of the Green Mountain Boys.
9. Her wealthy Loyalist parents shunned this daughter following the Battle of Concord and Lexington because she was married to colonial officer and patriot
13. The youngest of revolutionary heroines who demanded a blanket from a British soldier
15. So angered by the killing of her favorite turkey she killed one British soldier and captured the other 5 who were then hung and buried on her farm in Georgia
16. Published the pro-patriot Courant newspaper in Boston after husband died
19. Sybil Ludington was only _____ years old when she made her famous ride warning of the British march on Connecticut from New York
21. Deborah Sampson who fought in the revolution pretending to be a man finally began receiving a _____ in 1816
22. Abigail Adams remained at _____ Mass throughout the war of independence running the farm business and raising the children
24. I desire you to remember the ladies was penned by _____ to John Adams
26. Sponsor of our annual picnic
27. Recently a 2nd parchment copy of the _____ was discovered in England
28. A communicable disease that killed and disfigured many of the patriots
31. Revolutionary War General who founded West Point the US Military Academy

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WEBSITE, please visit: <http://www.sar-ewing.org>