



Texas Society Sons of the American Revolution

Arlington Chapter #7 Bulletin

Arlington #7 Chapter

Established 1938

Re-Chartered 1994



November 2024

Chuck Andrews, Editor

Meetings: 2nd Saturday of each month, **Visitors Welcome**

Time: 9:30 AM

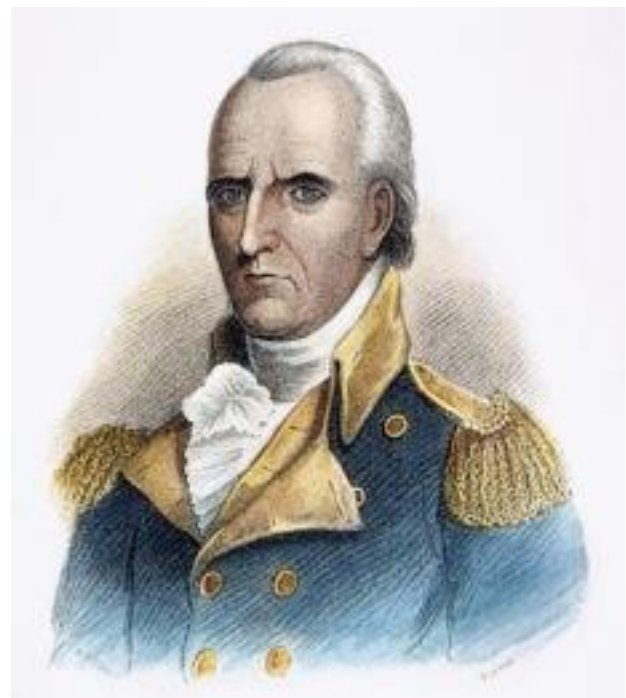
Location: Skillet-N-Grill Cafe 1801 W. Division St. Arlington, Texas 76012

Patriot Spotlight: John Stark

Major-General John Stark (August 28, 1728 – May 8, 1822) was an American military officer who served during the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. He became known as the "Hero of Bennington" for his exemplary service at the Battle of Bennington in 1777.

Early life

John Stark was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire (at a site that is now in Derry) in 1728. His father, Archibald Stark (1693–1758) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, to parents who were from Wiltshire, England; Stark's father met his future wife when he moved to Londonderry in Ireland. When Stark was eight years old, his family moved to Derryfield (now Manchester, New Hampshire), where he lived for the rest of his life. Eight days shy of his thirtieth birthday, John married twenty-one-year-old Elizabeth Page on August 20, 1758. Elizabeth's father, Capt. Caleb Page was the first postmaster of New Hampshire and her brother Jeremiah Page, became a Supreme Court justice and delegate to the first Constitutional Convention in 1778. John called his bride Molly Stark for the rest of their life together. They had eleven children: five boys, the eldest Caleb



John Stark

19th Century Engraving

Stark, five girls, and one daughter who died as an infant. At the conclusion of his service in the French

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and Indian War, John returned to Derryfield with Molly and directed his attention to his growing family, to the cultivation of his farm and to the care his mills. He was of medium height, thin and erect, with light blue eyes and a cold, piercing stare.

On April 28, 1752, while on a hunting and trapping trip along the Baker River, a tributary of the Pemigewasset River, he was captured by Abenaki warriors and brought back to Canada but not before warning



Battle of Bennington, 1777. General John Stark directing the victorious American forces at the **Battle of Bennington**.

his brother William to paddle away in his canoe, though neighbor David Stinson was killed. While a prisoner of the Abenaki, he and his fellow prisoner Amos Eastman were made to run a gauntlet of warriors armed with sticks. Stark grabbed the stick from the first warrior's hands and proceeded to attack him, taking the rest of the warriors by surprise. The chief was so impressed by this heroic act that Stark was adopted into the tribe, where he spent the winter.

The following spring a government agent sent from the Province of Massachusetts Bay to work on the exchange of prisoners paid his ransom of \$103 Spanish dollars and \$60 for Amos Eastman. Stark and Eastman then returned to New Hampshire safely.

A year later, John was part of an expedition to the headwaters of the Androscoggin River where he was working to raise money to repay Massachusetts for their expenses in equipping the rescue party. Two

years later John led an expedition on behalf of New Hampshire's Governor, Benning Wentworth, to explore the western part of the Colony. There were justified concerns regarding French initiatives along the frontier. The territorial designs of both the French and British colonists had dramatically increased.

French and Indian War

When Major Robert Rogers was ordered to form a

(Continued on page 3)

Medal Spotlight:

SAR Chapter President's Medal



The Chapter President's Medal and Ribbon is worn by current and Past Chapter Presidents, incumbent and past national officers, trustees, state presidents. It consists of a chevron in the Society's blue, yellow and buff white stripes. The SAR Badge is suspended from a neck ribbon. The SAR insignia is based on the cross of the ancient chivalric Order of St. Louis, founded by Luis XIV in 1693. Washington's image is used rather than that of St. Louis; the medallion is surrounded by the SAR Latin motto "Libertas et Patria" or "Liberty and Country and the SAR surrounds the cross with the laurel wreath of republican victory.



REVOLUTIONARY WAR QUIZ**BY ROGER WEHR****1. In which engagement did colonials board ships to throw tea overboard?**

- A) The Tea and Tax Rebellion of 1751
- B) The Battle of Lexington and Concord
- C) The Boston Tea Party
- D) The Boston Massacre
- E) None of the above

2. In which city did Paul Revere reside?

- A) Philadelphia
- B) Boston
- C) New York
- D) Camden
- E) None of the above

Answers on Page 8*(Continued from page 2)*

corps of rangers in 1755, partly to established to patrol the border and keep the peace, one of the first men he selected was his neighbor and good friend John Stark, who fought in many of the legendary battles and skirmishes along Lake George and Lake Champlain. As a First Lieutenant Stark saw action at the Battle of Lake George in September 1755. Promoted to captain, he served bravely at Ticonderoga in the Abercromby fiasco in 1758. Aside from patrols to the Lake Champlain area to watch the French activities, the first real action came in March 1757, when the French attacked Fort William Henry. The regiment of Regulars stationed there was raised in Ireland, and the French knew they would have heavily celebrated on St. Patrick's Day. The French were right, the regulars were in no condition to defend themselves. However, Stark denied his Rangers any drink. As a result, the Rangers drove off the French. This is the first known example of his uncanny ability to anticipate the moves of his enemies. Later that year, Fort William Henry was again attacked and surrendered to the French.

He subsequently served with General Amherst in 1759 as the builder of half of the Crown Point Road connecting Lake Champlain with the Connecticut

**Anniversaries****September**

Richard L. Martin 09/26/2006 18 years
 James D. Friels 09/14/2012 12 years
 Grant A. Hamilton 09/04/2014 10 years
 Nicholas D. Hamilton 09/04/2014 10 years
 Robert B. Pope 09/08/2017 7 years
 Bill C. Goodman 09/03/2021 3 years

October

Gary S. Faletti 10/04/2011 13 years

November

William R. Coffey 11/03/2012 12 years
 John D. Anderson, Jr. 11/22/2016 8 years
 Stephen T. Anderson 11/22/2016 8 years

JR. Member

Grady D. Anderson 11/22/2016 8 years

December

Donald E. Billings, Jr. 12/07/2011 13 years
 Dennis C. Walton 12/31/2013 11 years
 Michael B. Hutchins, Sr. 12/04/2015 9 years
 David K. Setzer 12/31/2016 8 years
 William F. Deakyne 12/1/2020 4 years
 Evan B. Morgan 12/02/2022 2 years
 Chuck Andrews 12/09/2022 2 years

General Jeffery Amherst, in 1759 ordered Rogers' Rangers to journey from Lake George to the Abenaki village of St. Francis, deep in Quebec. The Rangers went north and attacked the Indian town. Stark, Rogers' second-in-command of all ranger companies, refused to accompany the attacking force out of respect for his Indian foster-parents residing there. He re-

(Continued on page 5)

**PRESIDENT'S
MESSAGE**



TO MY FELLOW COMPATRIOTS,

BY THE TIME YOU ARE READING THIS OUR NATION WILL HAVE ELECTED OUR 47TH PRESIDENT AND I WANTED TO SHARE WITH YOU WHAT TWO OF OUR MOST FAMOUS PRESIDENTS PENNED ABOUT THE TIMES THEY WERE LIVING IN AND THERE THANKS TO GOD. AN EERIE REMINDER OF THE CHAOS AND FEAR THAT IS GRIPPING OUR NATION TODAY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS THE FIRST TO CALL FOR A NATIONAL DAY OF THANKSGIVING IN 1789, PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON PROCLAIMED THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, A DAY FOR AMERICANS TO GIVE THEIR "SINCERE AND HUMBLE THANKS" TO "THAT GREAT AND GLORIOUS BEING, WHO IS THE BENEFICENT AUTHOR OF ALL THE GOOD THAT WAS, THAT IS, OR THAT WILL BE", ALL DURING THE FIERCE BATTLE FOR OUR NATION'S INDEPENDENCE.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING BECAME A NATIONAL TRADITION IN 1863, WHEN ABRAHAM LINCOLN ISSUED A PROCLAMATION DECLARING THAT THE LAST THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER WOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE PRAISE AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF GOD'S BLESSINGS UPON THE COUNTRY. AGAIN, OUR NATION WAS IN MIDST OF THE CIVIL WAR.

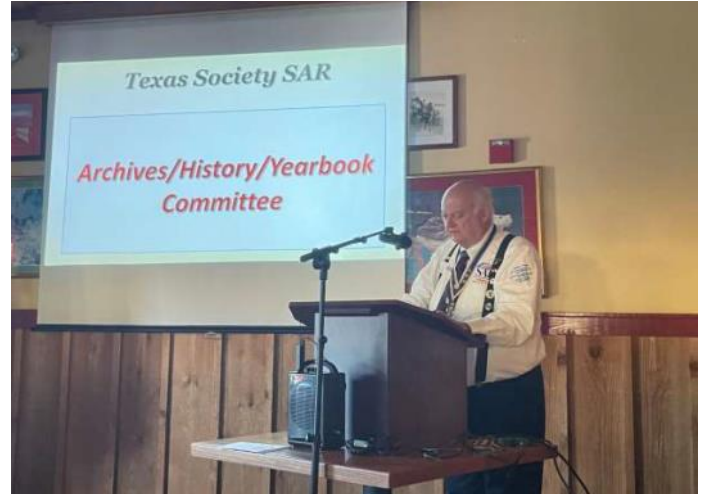
SINCE THEN, EVERY PRESIDENT HAS ISSUED A THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, AND ON JUNE 28, 1870, PRESIDENT ULYSSES S. GRANT SIGNED INTO LAW THE HOLIDAYS ACT THAT MADE THANKSGIVING AN ANNUAL FEDERAL HOLIDAY.

THE WORDS OF THE NATION'S LEADERS REVEAL A COUNTRY BESET AT TIMES BY WAR AND ADVERSITY, JUST AS WE FACE OUR OWN CHALLENGES TODAY. THE CALL TO GIVE THANKS FOR OUR BLESSINGS IN GOOD TIMES AND IN BAD IS A WELCOME AND MUCH NEEDED REMINDER, NOW AS IT WAS THEN.

HAPPY THANKSGIVING TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY.

JOE

**Historian John Anderson's
Road Show Goes to McKinney**



Aug 15- Historian John Anderson presents the McKinney SAR Chapter information from the State Society.



Aug 15- Historian John Anderson presents Ted Wilson, Cary Barnett, Blas Uribe and Tom Milson the Texas Society SAR Librarian's Award



Chapter Vice-President Tom Milson presents a Certificate of Appreciation to State Historian Compatriot John Anderson.



7/13- Compatriot David Hubler provides the Humorous Thought of the Day

(Continued from page 3)

turned to New Hampshire to his wife, whom he had married the previous year.

At the end of the war, Stark retired as a captain and returned to Derryfield, New Hampshire. His time with the Rangers taught him tactics that he would put to good use during the revolution. When news of Lexington and Concord reached him, John Stark organized his New Hampshire neighbors. and led some 2,000 of them to Boston.

Bunker Hill

The Battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, signaled the start of the American Revolutionary War, and Stark returned to military service. On April 23, 1775, Stark accepted a Colonelcy in the New Hampshire Militia and was given command of the 1st New Hampshire Regiment and James Reed of the 3rd New Hampshire Regiment, also outside of Boston. As soon as Stark could muster his men, he ferried and marched them south to Boston to support the blockaded rebels there. He made his headquarters in the confiscated Isaac Royall House in Medford, Massachusetts.

On June 16, the rebels, fearing a preemptive British attack on their positions in Cambridge and Roxbury, decided to take and hold Breed's Hill, a high point on the Charlestown peninsula near Boston. On the night

(Continued on page 6)

REVOLUTIONARY WAR QUIZ CONT.

BY ROGER WEHR

3. Where was the famous "Shot heard 'round the world" fired in the American Revolutionary War?

- A) Lexington & Concord
- B) B) Baltimore
- C) C) Camden
- D) D) Philadelphia
- E) E) None of the above

4. Where did the battle take place that was known as the "Turning Point" of the American Revolution?

- A) Saratoga
- B) Valley Forge
- C) Cowpens
- D) Trenton
- E) None of the above

5. What was the nickname of colonial soldiers who would be ready to fight at short notice?

- A) Sons of Liberty
- B) Readymen
- C) Minutemen
- D) Compatriots

Answers on Page 9

ARLINGTON #7 MERCHANDISE

Keep in mind that Arlington #7 offers logo merchandise:

Challenge Coins- \$10

Lapel Pins- \$5

Coffee Cups- \$15

**These can be purchased by contacting:
Sergeant-at-Arms: Richard Martin**

fur-ball2604@gmail.com



SERVICE AWARDS PRESENTED



7/13 President Joe Kohn presents Service Awards to Compatriots David Friels and David Hubler.

(Continued from page 5)

of the 16th, American troops moved into position on the heights and began digging entrenchments.

As dawn approached, lookouts on HMS Lively, a 20-gun sloop of war, noticed the activity and the sloop opened fire on the rebels and the works in progress. This in turn drew the attention of the British admiral, who demanded to know what the Lively was shooting at. Subsequent to that, the entire British squadron opened fire. As dawn broke on June 17 the British could clearly see hastily constructed fortifications on Breed's Hill; British General Thomas Gage knew that he would have to drive the rebels out before fortifica-

(Continued on page 7)



EVENTS

2024

Nov 9- **Arlington #7 Chapter Meeting**– Skillet-n-Grill Café-9:30 AM ©

Nov 10– **44th Annual Massing of the Colors**, Birchman Baptist Church, 9100 Normandale St., Ft. Worth. Muster 1 PM, Event 2 PM (CG-N)

Nov 11– **Veterans Day– Arlington Parade, Arlington’s Entertainment District**– 4:00 PM

Nov 11– **Frisco Lakes Veterans Day Event** Muster 10:30 AM, Event 11 AM, Ballrooms D & E of the Main Village Center, 7277 Frisco Lakes Dr., Frisco, TX 75036 (CG-N)

Nov 16– **Fields of Honor Event**, Red Tail Pavillion at Oak Point Park, 2801 E. Spring Creek Pkwy, Plano, TX. Muster 2:30 PM Flag Program 3:30 PM. (CG-N)

Dec 4– **Dickens on the Strand Parade**, Galveston, TX (CG-S)

Dec 14- **CANCELLED Arlington #7 Chapter Meeting**– Skillet-n-Grill Café-9:30 AM (C)
In lieu of our monthly Chapter meeting, you are encouraged to participate in Wreaths Across America.

Dec 14– **Wreaths Across America– Arlington and Parkdale Cemeteries.** (CG-N)

Dec 14- **Wreaths Across America** -Parkdale & Arlington Cemeteries, Arlington, TX (CG-N)

Jan 11– **Arlington #7 Chapter Meeting**-Skillet-n-Grill Café– 9:30 AM (C)

(CG) = Color Guard event, (C) = Chapter, (S) = State, (N) = National



NATION’S 250TH BIRTH- DAY IS COMING— 4 JULY 2026

The celebration of the founding of America includes the time period from the Stamp Act to the Treaty of Paris, ending the Revolutionary War. As the Revolution included Political and Civic actions, as well as War activities, events will include all that shaped the development of our Great Nation during the time period.

America 250 Website: www.america250sar.com



September

- 09/03 Daniel R. Hamilton
 09/04 Michael B. Hutchins, Sr.
 William Laurance Oliver, D. D.S.
 09/05 James N. Gibson
 09/06 Stephen T. Anderson
 Grayson D. Freeman
 09/29 William J. McCoy

October

- 10/06 Roger E. Cobb
 10/09 Evan B. Morgan
 10/10 Bruce A. Cason
 10/14 Branden A. Kennedy .
 10/15 Frank R. Dawson, Jr.
 Lee M. Lurie
 10/16 Jack M. Hardwick
 10/21 James M. Stanbaugh
 10/23 David R. Friels
 10/29 Johnathan T. Kennedy
 10/31 Christopher W. Saunders

November

- 11/01 McCoy A. Salmon
 11/09 Lloyd D. Hubler
 11/12 William S. Covington
 11/19 Martin T. Nichols
 11/20 B. Marshall Cope, II
 11/30 Paul Stevens

December

- 12/01 Roger E. Wehr
 12/26 Daniel L. Nichols



7/13– Color Guard Member Compatriot Bill Covington presents to the 4th of July gathering, at Compatriot David Hubler's home, the history of why we celebrate Independence Day on July 4th.

(Continued from page 6)

tions were complete. He ordered Major General William Howe to prepare to land his troops. Thus began the Battle of Bunker Hill. American Colonel William Prescott held the hill throughout the intense initial bombardment with only a few hundred American militia. Prescott knew that he was sorely outgunned and outnumbered, so he sent a desperate request for reinforcements.

Stark and Reed with the New Hampshire minutemen arrived at the scene soon after Prescott's request. The Lively had begun a rain of accurate artillery fire directed at Charlestown Neck, the narrow strip of land connecting Charlestown to the rebel positions. On the Charlestown side, several companies from other regiments were milling around in disarray, afraid to march into range of the artillery fire. Stark ordered the men to stand aside and calmly marched his men to Prescott's positions without taking any casualties.

When the New Hampshire militia arrived, the grateful Colonel Prescott allowed Stark to deploy his men where he saw fit. Stark surveyed the ground and immediately saw that the British would probably try to

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(Continued from page 7)

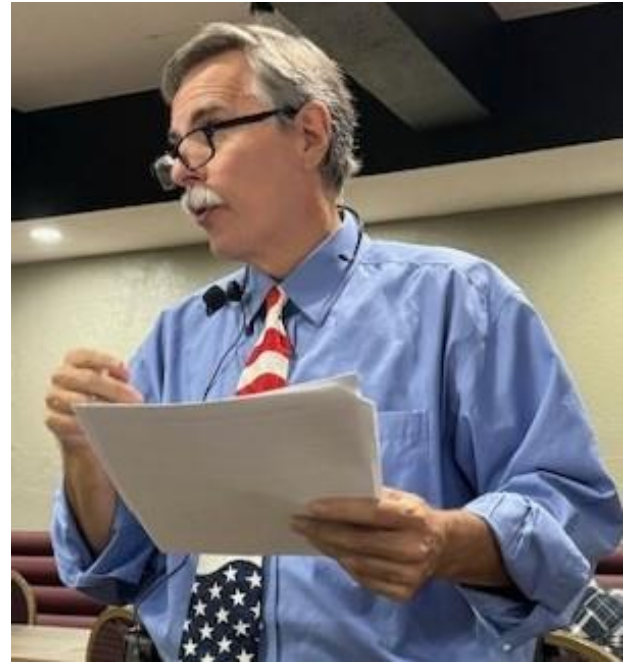
flank the rebels by landing on the beach of the Mystic River, below and to the left of Bunker Hill. Stark led his men to the low ground between Mystic Beach and the hill and ordered them to "fortify" a two-rail fence by stuffing straw and grass between the rails. Stark also noticed an additional gap in the defense line and ordered Lieutenant Nathaniel Hutchins from his brother William's company and others to follow him down a 9-foot-high (2.7 m) bank to the edge of the Mystic River. They piled rocks across the 12-foot-wide (3.7 m) beach to form a crude defense line. After this fortification was hastily constructed, Stark deployed his men three-deep behind the wall.

A large contingent of British with the Royal Welch Fusiliers in the lead advanced towards the fortifications. The Minutemen crouched and waited until the advancing British were almost on top of them, and then stood up and fired as one. They unleashed a fierce and unexpected volley directly into the faces of the fusiliers, killing 90 in the blink of an eye and breaking their advance. The fusiliers retreated in panic. A charge of British infantry was next, climbing over their dead comrades to test Stark's line. This charge too was decimated by a withering fusillade by the Minutemen. A third charge was repulsed in a similar fashion, again with heavy losses to the British. The British officers wisely withdrew their men from that landing point and decided to land elsewhere, with the support of artillery.

Later in the battle, as the rebels were forced from the hill, Stark directed the New Hampshire regiment's fire to provide cover for Colonel Prescott's retreating troops. Stark and his soldiers put up a running fight as they fell back in good order and carried off their wounded, an action witnessed and admired by British General John Burgoyne, who commented it was "no flight, it was even covered with bravery and military skill." The day's New Hampshire dead were later buried in the Salem Street Burying Ground, Medford, Massachusetts.

While the British did eventually take the hill that day, their losses were formidable, especially among the officers. After the arrival of General George Washington two weeks after the battle, the siege reached a

(Continued on page 9)



8/10– Compatriot Roger Wehr gave a Revolutionary War Pop Quiz. Questions and answers appear in this newsletter

Revolutionary War Quiz Answers from Page 3

1. In which engagement did colonials board ships to throw tea overboard?

C) The Boston Tea Party

... BUT DID YOU KNOW ?

Several "Tea Parties" took place in other colonies. The tea party in Boston is the one most remembered.

2. In which city did Paul Revere reside?

B) Boston

... BUT DID YOU KNOW ?

Paul Revere led a very active life. He served as a rider for the Committees of Correspondence but never actually fought in any battle.

He had created dentures for Dr. Joseph Warren which were later used to identify the deceased Dr. Warren following his death at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Today Paul Revere is considered as the "Father of Forensic Dentistry."

Snippets #1

1. NSSAR has 20,000+ Society members.
2. 9/24– Compatriot John Anderson asked for a Chapter Patriot Roll Call.
3. Compatriot Dan Hamilton presented the Dallas SAR Chapter a Proclamation of Congratulations on their 95th Anniversary!

(Continued from page 8)

stalemate until March the next year, when cannon seized at the Capture of Fort Ticonderoga were positioned on Dorchester Heights in a deft night maneuver. This placement threatened the British fleet in Boston Harbor and forced General Howe to withdraw all his forces from the Boston garrison and sail for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Among the notable men who served under Stark was Captain Henry Dearborn, who later became Secretary of War under President Thomas Jefferson. Dearborn arrived with 60 militia men from New Hampshire. Starks' eldest child, Caleb (1759-1838), was reportedly the youngest survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Trenton and Princeton

As Washington prepared to go to New York in anticipation of a British attack there, he knew that he desperately needed experienced men like John Stark to command regiments in the Continental Army. George Washington immediately offered Stark a command in the Continental Army. Stark and his New Hampshire regiment agreed to attach themselves to the Continental Army. The men of the New Hampshire Line were sent as reinforcements to the Continental Army during the Invasion of Canada in the spring of 1776. After the retreat of the Continental Army from Canada, Stark and his men traveled to New Jersey to join Washington's main army. Stark crossed the Delaware River with Washington and commanded the right wing of the advance guard at the Battle of Trenton in late 1776. They were also with Washington in the Battle Princeton early 1777. After Trenton, Washington asked Stark to return to New Hampshire to recruit more men for the Conti-

(Continued on page 10)

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MISSION

The Sons of the American Revolution honors our Revolutionary War patriot ancestors by promoting patriotism, serving our communities, and educating and inspiring future genera-



6/26– The Color Guard supported the Lucretia Council Cochran DAR Chapter in presenting a bench in the Arlington Veterans Park to honor American Revolutionary War Soldiers and Patriots. Pictured: Dan Hamilton, James Alderman, Richard Coffey and Vann Cunningham and Meg Anderson, DAR.

Revolutionary War Quiz Answers from Page 5

3. Where was the famous "Shot heard 'round the world" fired in the American Revolutionary War?

A) **Lexington & Concord**

... BUT DID YOU KNOW ?

April 19, 1775 - The Battle of Lexington and Concord is one that will always be revered in US history. Minutemen from miles around responded within hours to the bloodshed at Lexington and sent the Redcoats running for their lives back to Boston while shooting at them from behind trees, rooftops, and rocky fencerows.

4. Where did the battle take place that was known as the "Turning Point" of the American Revolution?

A) **Saratoga**

... BUT DID YOU KNOW ?

Gentleman Johnny led the British in this battle. He was both unaware of and unprepared for the colonials' use of guerrilla warfare. Similar guerilla warfare tactics would plague Napoleon Bonaparte in the Peninsular Wars and following the Russian Invasion.

5. What was the nickname of colonial soldiers who would be ready to fight at short notice?

C) **Minutemen**

... BUT DID YOU KNOW ?

The colonial soldiers had been training for warfare in a somewhat haphazard way since the French and Indian War. However, when the British Government began to send massive numbers of troops along with Hessian mercenaries to America, they began to train in earnest.

4TH OF JULY AT THE HUBLERS



7/4— Pictured: Compatriots Brent Houser, Bob Pope, Richard Martin, Bill Covington, Chuck Andrews, Howard “Tiger” Mims, John Anderson, Richard Coffey, Bill Goodman and Host David Hubler. The afternoon was enjoyed with family, friends and guests of the Hublers. The weather was great.



7/4— Pictured are Compatriots from the Arlington SAR Chapter #7, family and guests. The evening features food, fellowship and a superb view of Metroplex Fireworks. The gathering was well received by all in attendance and the Hubler hospitality was appreciated.

(Continued from page 9)

mental Army. Stark, a proud man, as hard as the granite of his beloved New Hampshire agreed, but upon returning home, learned that while he had been fighting in New Jersey new brigadiers were appointed by the Continental Congress in February 1777. Despite his obvious attainments and the high opinion of him held by officers and men alike, Stark's name was not on the list. A fellow New Hampshire Colonel named Enoch Poor had been promoted to Brigadier General in the Continental Army. In Stark's opinion, Poor had refused to march his militia regiment to Bunker Hill to join the battle, instead choos-

ing to keep his regiment at home. Stark, an experienced woodsman and fighting commander, had been passed over for someone with no combat experience and apparently no will to fight. He declared that an officer who would not stand up for his own rights ought not to stand for the rights of his country. Stark felt it was improper for him to hold a commission in the Continental Army. On March 23, 1777, Stark resigned his commission in disgust, although he pledged his future aid to New Hampshire if it should be needed and retired to his farm and family in Derryfield.

(Continued on page 11)



7/13– Members enjoy breakfast while preparing for the monthly chapter meeting.

(Continued from page 10)

Bennington and Beyond

The dramatic year 1777 overshadows the rest of the War for Independence in the Champlain Valley. On May sixth, the first ship of the year to arrive from England dropped anchor in the roadstead at Quebec. Aboard was an important passenger, Lieutenant General John Burgoyne, a professional soldier of experience and ability. British strategy called for the army in Canada to be divided: the smaller part would advance on Albany by way of the Mohawk Valley, while Burgoyne, with the main force, would move southward through the Champlain Valley, capture the strategic fortress at Ticonderoga, then drive down the Hudson to Albany. In mid-June Burgoyne's legions left Canada and swept south into the Champlain Valley.

Major General Arthur St. Clair and his senior officers decided to abandon Fort Ticonderoga. Shortly after sunset on July 5 the great floating bridge to Mount Independence became a bedlam as soldiers poured across the lake to the comparative safety of the Vermont shore. The impact of Ticonderoga's abandonment was crushing. Nervous frontier families saw themselves as the first victims in the path of Burgoyne's invasion force. The leaders of the newly independent state of Vermont appealed to their New Hampshire neighbors for help against the common enemy. As Ira Allen, the twenty-six-year-old secretary of the Vermont Council of Safety, emphasized, "Our good disposition to defend ourselves and make a frontier for your state with our own cannot be car-



Nov 11– Attending the Board of Managers meeting in Austin with their spouses are Judy and Past Chapter President Dan Hamilton and Historian John and Meg Anderson.

ried into execution without your assistance."

New Hampshire rose to the occasion. On July 18, the General Court met in special session in the town of Exeter. When a leader was needed, John Stark was the obvious choice. The experienced warrior was commissioned a brigadier general of the New Hampshire militia and was ordered to lead a force to Bennington, there to cooperate with Seth Warner's Green Mountain Boys posted at Manchester.

Stark agreed to take the independent command, so long as he was issued a commission from only New Hampshire. He refused to take orders from Congress or from any Continental authority. As the historian Richard Ketchum has emphasized, "the effect was startling. Within six days, twenty-five companies – almost fifteen hundred men – signed up to follow him, some of them even walking out of a church service when they heard of his appointment." Militiamen assembled in civilian clothes with personal firearms. General Stark marched his force to Bennington – a small village that one British officer called "the metropolis of the state of Vermont." He traveled to Manchester, Vermont. At this place, he was ordered by Major General Benjamin Lincoln (of the Continental Army) to reinforce Philip Schuyler's Continental army on the Hudson River. Stark refused to obey Lincoln, who was another general whom he believed was unfairly promoted over his head. Lin-

(Continued on page 12)

COMPATRIOT DAVID HUBLER 50 YEAR SERVICE AWARD

REVOLUTIONARY WAR QUIZ CONT.

BY ROGER WEHR



Chapter President Joe Kohn presents the Compatriot David Hubler the Service Award commemorating 50 years of membership in the SAR.

(Continued from page 11)

coln was diplomatic enough to allow him to operate independently against the rear of General John Burgoyne's British army.

John Burgoyne was confident as he paused on the Hudson preparing his army for the final drive on Albany. Ticonderoga had fallen and the rebels had been scattered into the Green Mountains. Burgoyne's passage from the Lake Champlain watershed to the Hudson River marked more than simply the crossing of an important geographical divide. Once he arrived on the Hudson the general's luck began to run out.

He had foreseen that his supply problem would be a serious one since he was now nearly 200 miles from Montreal. Burgoyne needed food, forage and especially draft animals to pull the artillery that the army brought along beyond Ticonderoga. The General decided to send an expedition into the Hampshire Grants, where he was told there was farmland rich in horses, oxen and beef cattle.

Lieutenant Colonel Friedrich Baum of the Brunswick dragoons was selected to lead the expedition. A fifty-

6. British soldiers to house themselves in colonial homes at will?

- A) Quartering Act
- B) Stamp Act
- C) Accommodation Act
- D) Tea Act
- E) None of the above

7. Who wrote the document "Common Sense"?

- A) Benjamin Franklin
- B) George Washington
- C) Thomas Jefferson
- D) Thomas Paine

8. In which battle did General Cornwallis surrender?

- A) Brandywine
- B) Yorktown
- C) Cowpens
- D) Bunker Hill
- E) None of the above

Answers on Page 16

year-old professional soldier who began army life as a corporal, Baum spoke not a word of English and had no experience waging war in the wild lands of North America. His instructions covered a wide range of objectives. In addition to collecting horses and wagons, Baum was to "try the affections of the country," to gather intelligence and even "to tax the several districts. The specific objective was Bennington, twenty-eight miles to the southeast.

Baum commanded 374 Brunswick infantry and dismounted dragoons, 300 Indians, loyalists, and Canadians, and two 3-pound cannons manned by 30 Hessians. On August 13, a scouting detachment of Loy-

(Continued on page 13)

(Continued from page 12)

alists and Native Americans surprised a force of local militia near Cambridge, New York, eighteen miles northwest of Bennington and took some prisoners. Each army thus learned of the other's presence. Baum sent a messenger to Burgoyne asking for reinforcements but assured his army commander that his opponents would not give him much trouble. While Stark sent a messenger to Manchester for Seth Warner's Continentals. The Brunswick officer then fortified his position and waited for Lieutenant Colonel Heinrich von Breymann's 642 soldiers and two 6-pound cannons to reach him. Colonel Seth Warner also set out with his 350 men to reinforce Stark.

The two forces came within sight of each other on the evening of the fourteenth when they reached the southeastern and northwestern sides of the Walloomsac River about four miles from Bennington. All day Friday, August 15, it rained in torrents. The ground turned to mud, and the rivers and streams ran high. Stark heard about the raid and marched his force to Bennington. Meanwhile, Baum received intelligence that Bennington was held by 1,800 men.

Toward nine o'clock on the morning of Saturday, August 16 groups of armed men in shirtsleeves appeared through the rain at Baum's rear. Taking them for Loyalists, he allowed them to enter his camp unmolested. As his envelopment took effect legend has it that Stark took stand on a fence and shouted, "There are the redcoats and they are ours, or Molly Stark sleeps a widow."

After waiting out a day of rain, at 3:00 PM on the 16th Stark sent Colonel Moses Nichols with 200 New Hampshire militia to the right, 300 Vermonters led by Colonel Samuel Herrick to the left and 200 troops against a position held by Tories. "The remainder of my little army I push up in the front," Stark recalled, "and in a few minutes the action began. It lasted 2 hours the hottest I ever saw in my life. It represented one continued clap of thunder. The enemy was obliged to give way and leave their field pieces and all their baggage behind them." In the face of these attacks, the Indians, loyalists, and Canadians fled, leaving Baum stranded in his main position. After an ammunition wagon exploded, Baum's men tried to

hack their way out of the trap with their dragoon sabers. Baum's command collapsed under the fierce attack. German soldiers were soon surrendering or trying to escape into the surrounding woods. Baum was mortally wounded and his men gave up around 5:00 PM. He was later carried to a nearby house and died there. But the battle was not yet over.

Lieutenant Colonel Heinrich Breymann's column of 640 reinforcements had been slogging ponderously to Baum's assistance since the previous day. With Stark's men somewhat scattered by their victory, they tried to meet the oncoming grenadiers with a volley of musket fire, but they grew uneasy when they saw the cannon unlimbered and readied to fire. Twice Stark brought the fleeing militia back into line, and twice they ran away. At this moment the militia fell back into Colonel Seth Warner's 350 Green Mountain Boys and they were able to hold their line.

Breymann's resolve weakened as the reinforced Yankees opened a telling fire at long range. Outnumbered and outflanked, Breymann gave the order to retreat and withdrew his battered column back toward the Hudson. "The battle continued obstinate on both sides till sunset," Stark reported. General John Stark had orchestrated a brilliant tactical victory that not only defeated the Germans but also wiped out

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Arlington Chapter #7

Established 1938

Sources for this edition: Wikipedia, Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership, Jon Stark, The Hero of Bennington (champlainvalleynhp.org), The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Hampshire (www.socnh.org) and The World Famous Orations, Vol. 8

Snippets #2

1. NSSAR raised application fees as of September 1, 2024. Common Fees:
 - New Member Application.....\$150
 - New Member Family Plan.....\$ 75
 - Supplemental Applications.....\$150
2. Contact Compatriot Bill Goodman for excellent materials regarding researching Revolutionary War ancestors.



7/13– Compatriot and Color Guard member Bill Covington reprised his presentation about the origins of our July 4th Independence Day celebration.

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most of the local loyalists.

Historian Mark M. Boatner wrote,

As a commander of New England militia Stark had one rare and priceless quality: he knew the limitations of his men. They were innocent of military training, undisciplined, and unenthusiastic about getting shot. With these men he killed over 200 of Europe's vaunted regulars with a loss of 14 Americans killed.

Shortly after the Battle of Bennington, General Burgoyne penned a gloomy assessment to Lord George Germain, Secretary of State for the Colonies: “The great bulk of the country is undoubtedly with the Congress, in principle and in zeal; and their measures are executed with a secrecy and dispatch that are not to be equaled....The Hampshire Grants in particular, a country unpeopled and almost unknown in the last war, now abounds in the most active and most rebellious race of the continent and hangs like a gathering storm upon my left.”

Brigadier General Stark moved his force to Fort Edward, thereby blocking any attempt by Burgoyne to retreat to Fort Ticonderoga and safety.

These storm clouds finally burst for Burgoyne at the battles of Freeman’s Farm (September 19) and Bemis Heights (October 7). Burgoyne’s surrender at Saratoga on October 1, 1777 is generally regarded as the turning point of the War for Independence. Saratoga was the first major defeat of a British general and convinced the French that the Americans were worthy of military aid. Additionally, it raised

American morale, by keeping the British from getting supplies, and by subtracting several hundred men from the enemy order of battle. For this feat Stark won his coveted promotion to brigadier general in the Continental Army on October 4, 1777.

After the Battle of Freeman's Farm, September 19) Gen. Stark's brigade moved into a position at Stark's Knob cutting off Burgoyne's retreat to Lake George and Lake Champlain. John Stark remained on active service until November 1783 when he resigned from

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Snippets #3

1. Compatriots , Richard Martin and Richard Coffey, Dan Hamilton and John Anderson volunteered at the John Douglas House booth during the Texas State Fair to represent the SAR.
1. John Anderson presented a video regarding the use of prison ships by the British. Over 20,000 Patriots dies onboard the 24 ships. More than the 6,500 killed in action during the conflict.

Snippets #4

1. Texas SAR history volumes are available by contacting Historian John Anderson.
2. At the September Chapter meeting, Historian John Anderson delivered a video presentation about the 134th NSSAR National Congress which took place in Lancaster, PA. in July.
3. The 135th Annual Congress will be held in Uncasville, Connecticut in July 2025.



Oct 23– Chapter Color Guard members Dan Hamilton and Richard Coffey were on hand at the dedication of a plaque placed on the grounds of the Tarrant County Courthouse which “commemorates the men and women who achieved American independence.

during the War of 1812.

Molly Stark died on June 29, 1814, at the age of seventy-seven. John continued to operate his farm and mill until he died at home on May 8, 1822, at the age of ninety-three. According to tradition, John Stark, the Hero of Bennington, was the last of the general officers of the War for Independence to die.

The motto Live Free or Die became the New Hampshire state motto in 1945. Stark and the Battle of Bennington were later commemorated with the 306-foot (93 m) tall Bennington Battle Monument and a statue of Stark in Bennington, Vermont.

Historic sites

There is a New Hampshire historical marker (number 48) near John Stark's birthplace on the east side of New Hampshire Route 28 (Rockingham Road) in Derry, New Hampshire, just south of the intersection of Lawrence Road. There is a second stone marker at the actual homestead location.

Stark's childhood home is located at 2000 Elm Street in Manchester, New Hampshire. The home was built in 1736 by John's father Archibald. The building is

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the Continental Army and returned home.

John Stark sat as a judge in the court martial that in September 1780 found British Major John André guilty of spying and in helping in the conspiracy of Benedict Arnold to surrender West Point to the British.

He was the commander of the Northern Department three times between 1778 and 1781 along with commanding a brigade at the Battle of Springfield in June 1780.

Later years

After serving with distinction throughout the rest of the war, Stark retired to his farm in Derryfield, renamed Manchester in 1810, where he died on May 8, 1822, at the age of 93.

It has been said [by whom?] that of all the Revolutionary War generals, Stark was the only true Cincinnatus because he truly retired from public life at the end of the war. In the summer of 1809, a group of Bennington veterans gathered to commemorate the battle. General Stark, then eighty-one, declined an invitation to attend the anniversary reunion. Instead, he wrote a message to his comrades expressing his sentiments. “As I was then, I am now, the friends of the equal rights of men, of representative democracy, of republicanism, and the declaration of independence – the great charter of our national rights.” The letter closed with the lines: “Live Free or Die: Death is Not the Worst of Evils.” Stark’s sentiment at the time was clearly intended to warn against another British invasion, which occurred a few years later



10/19– Arlington SAR Chapter #7 Color Guard members Richard Coffey and Dan Hamilton joined Chapter Historian John Anderson to Post the Colors and give greetings to the Mansfield Quannah Parker DAR Chapter.

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now owned by the Molly Stark Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The property, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is open by appointment only. Manchester's Stark Park, also a listed property, is home to his grave and is named in his honor. There is a bronze statue of General Stark in front of the New Hampshire Statehouse in Concord; it was dedicated in 1890. A statue of General Stark is also located in front of the West Annex of the City of Manchester's City Hall. New Castle's Fort Stark was renamed for the General in 1900. It was one of seven forts built in the area to protect the nearby city of Portsmouth. The historic site is placed on a peninsula known as Jerry's point (or Jaffrey's Point) on the southeast side of the island.

In 1894 the state of New Hampshire donated a statue of General Stark for the National Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol.



7/13- David Friels receives the SAR Service Award for 25 years of service and membership in the SAR from President Joe Kohn.

From page 12 Revolutionary War Quiz by Roger Wehr Answers

6. What was the infamous act entitled that allowed British soldiers to house themselves in colonial homes at will?

A) **Quartering Act**

... BUT DID YOU KNOW ?

British soldiers had a very great need for immediate housing and shelter. Barracks could not be built quickly enough for their housing. Instead, Britain passed this Act as a way to allow their soldiers a place of refuge in a time of need.

Paul Revere's home would have appeared to be an unpopular place for a British soldier for rest as Paul Revere was the father of 16 children!

7. Who wrote the document "Common Sense"?

D) **Thomas Paine**

... BUT DID YOU KNOW ?

Thomas Paine was a transplant from Thetford, England and a new arrival to colonial America in 1774.

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He had left Europe with one thought in mind - freedom. He lists in his document meant for the common man as a reader, reasons why it made sense to depart from the tyrannical British rule and form an independent country based on the common man's interests and beliefs. He would also become a major proponent of the subsequent French Revolution in the 1790s.

8. In which battle did General Cornwallis surrender?

B) Yorktown

... BUT DID YOU KNOW ?

Cornwallis refused to surrender personally. He sent a subordinate officer with his sword to surrender to General George Washington. It has been alleged but is probably not true that the British military band on hand played the song "The World Turned Upside Down."

Editor's Note

Other nations have received their laws from conquerors; some are indebted for a constitution to the suffering of their ancestors through revolving centuries. The people of this country, alone, have formally and deliberately chosen a government for themselves, and with open and uninfluenced consent bound themselves into a social compact. Here no man proclaims his birth or wealth as a title to honorable distinction, or to sanctify ignorance and vice with the name of hereditary authority. He who has most zeal and ability to promote public felicity, let him be the servant of the public. This is the only line of distinction drawn by nature. Leave the bird of night to the obscurity for which nature intended him, and expect only from the eagle to brush the clouds with his wings and look boldly in the face of the sun.....

We have no other alternative than independence, or the most ignominious and galling servitude. The legions of our enemies thicken on our plains; desolation and death mark their bloody career, while the mangled corpses of our countrymen seem to cry out to us as a voice from heaven....

Excerpt from Samuel Adams on American Independence 1776



WREATHS *across* AMERICA

2025

Our Mission

Our core mission is Remember, Honor, Teach. In all we do, we strive to fulfill one or more of our core values: Remember the fallen, Honor those who serve and their families, and Teach the next generation about the value of freedom.

Wreaths Across America carries out these values in part coordinating wreath-laying ceremonies each December at Arlington National Cemetery as well as at more than 4,200 beyond, and by organizing a week of events that include international veteran's tributes, ceremonies at State Houses and a week-long "Veteran's Parade" between Maine and Virginia.

As a non-profit organization that receives no government funding, we continually recruit and work closely with thousands of volunteers who organize local ceremonies, raise funds to sponsor wreaths, and participate in the events. The cost of our programs is paid by individual wreaths sponsors, corporate donors and volunteer truckers.

Throughout the year, we coordinate veteran services and recognition through a variety of programs and provide schools with teaching aides for projects.

Brand Values

Wreaths Across America deeply understands and exists to support the strong emotional connection, love for America and appreciation for our military personnel and veterans strong emotional connection, love for America and appreciation for our military personnel and veterans

Our volunteers are the core of our organization, and we strive to be as supportive, accessible, and helpful supportive, accessible, and helpful.

Arlington and Parkdale Cemeteries Saturday December 14. Please contribute and participate.