



The Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Fort Lauderdale Chapter Newsletter



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Highlights of November Chapter Meeting

by Oscar Krahenbuehl

President George Dennis called the November 14th meeting to order and welcomed members and guests.

Treasurer Rich Jones reported that 2003 dues notices will be issued shortly. Reservations for the December 2nd initiation banquet are being received at a good rate. Requests have been received from a few students asking for information about entering the NSSAR Knight Essay Contest. They have been sent the necessary guidance and Rich will process any essays received.

Nominations for 2003 Chapter Officers was completed by Harry Young volunteering to accept the position of Registrar / Genealogist. The following compatriots subsequently were elected by acclamation. A reminder of the installation banquet will be sent by e-mail on Nov. 19th.

President - George Dennis
Vice. Pres - Joseph Motes
Secretary - Oscar Krahenbuehl
Treasurer - Richard Jones
Regis / Gene. - Harry Young
Chaplain - Gilbert Buckbee
Chancellor - Edward Sullivan

A program on the history of the American Flag and highlights of the life and family of Betsy Ross, was presented by George Dennis. A brochure on the proper display of the flag was distributed.

Everyone Attend DAR January 11th Meeting
(NOTE: No SAR Chapter meeting will be held that month.)

All SAR members, guests and their wives are invited to attend the January meeting of the Fontenada Chapter DAR.
Date: Saturday, January 11, 2003
Time: 11:30 AM
Place: Deer Creek Country Club
2801 Country Club Blvd., Deerfield Beach
Sign at the club entrance driveway states:
Championship Public Golf -- Scampi's Restaurant

Directions:

Coming from the west on Hillsboro Blvd.:

About 0.3 mile west of Powerline Road, turn north (left) onto Deer Creek Blvd.. Club house is on the left a short distance ahead.

Coming from the east on Hillsboro Blvd.:

From I-95 exit, drive west about 1.1 miles and turn north (right) onto Deer Creek Blvd. This will run into Country Club Blvd. Turn left and continue across a bridge. The club house is on the right.

Lunch Cost : \$20.00 per person

Select an entree:

- 1) Petite Sirloin Steak
 - 2) Chicken Breast with Apple Walnut Stuffing
 - 3) Deer Creek Trio Salad - Chicken, Tuna and Egg Salads with Crudite Garnish
- Meal will include fresh vegetables and dessert of Chocolate Mousse Fudge Cake with Raspberry Coulis.

Include meal choice(s) with reservation and a check payable to **Fontenada Chapter Dar**.

They should be received no later than Monday, Jan. 6, 2003. Send to:

Ms. Shirley Hoy, Treasurer
2313 S. Cypress Drive, #223-A
Pompano Beach, FL 33069-4421

**NEXT MEETING - FEBRUARY 13th
TOWER CLUB !!!**

**\$20.00 INCL. TAX AND TIP
11:30 SOCIAL 12:00 LUNCH
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Members living in North Broward need to dial the area code plus the phone number, or e-mail me at: JoeMotes@aol.com

The First Thanksgiving

Where was the first Thanksgiving held in North America? If you guessed Plymouth, Massachusetts, guess again.

On April 30, 1598, Spanish nobleman Don Juan de Oñate and a group of settlers traveling northward from Zacatecas, Nueva España (now Mexico), reached the banks of El Rio Bravo (Rio Grande). The first recorded act of thanksgiving by colonizing Europeans on this continent occurred on that April day in 1598 in Nuevo Mexico, about 25 miles south of what is now El Paso, Texas.

After having begun their northward trek in March of that same year, the entire caravan was gathered at this point. The 400- person expedition included soldiers, families, servants, personal belongings, and livestock. Two thirds of the colonizers were from the Iberian Peninsula (Spain, Portugal, and the Canary Islands). There was even one from Greece and another from Flanders. The rest were Mexican Indians and mestizos (mixed bloods).

Pauline Chavez Bent has written an interesting account of this first Thanksgiving, which you can read on the New Mexico Genealogical Society's Web site at: Many Americans mistakenly believe that the Pilgrims were the first to settle in this new land. However, the following all preceded the Pilgrims of 1620:

* Several settlements and temporary villages were established by the Vikings and possibly by the Irish more than 1,000 years ago. None of the settlements survived. In 1559, Tristan de Luna y Arellano led an attempt by Europeans to colonize Florida. He established a settlement at Pensacola Bay, but a series of misfortunes caused his efforts to be abandoned after two years.

* Pedro Menéndez de Avilés arrived in 1565 at a place he called San Augustin (St. Augustine, Florida) and established the first permanent European settlement in what is now the United States.

* Spanish settlers mentioned earlier settled in what is now the western tip of Texas and New Mexico in the 1590s.

* In 1604, Samuel de Champlain, along with Sieur de Mont, established what is now known as the first Acadian settlement on the North American continent on the Isle-of-St.-Croix, at St. Croix River near Calais, Maine. After experiencing a harsh winter and extreme cold on this small island, they moved their settlement into the rich agricultural area of the Bay of Fundy, which subsequently became known as Acadia. The permanent French colony of Port Royal was established in 1605.

* The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon were colonized by France in 1604. The colony survived and still exists today on these tiny islands ten miles south of Newfoundland, Canada. The islands still belong to France. Many people today are unaware that France still has territory in North America.

* In 1607, some 100 men and boys sailed from England and landed in present-day Virginia and founded Jamestown. They found a hostile environment that probably would have destroyed the colony but for the resourcefulness of Captain John Smith, who managed to organize and motivate the settlers and save them from starvation.

* In 1608 Samuel de Champlain established what is now known as Quebec City.

With several colonies already established prior to the Pilgrims' later arrival in 1620, one can assume that others also celebrated an occasional thanksgiving feast. The only surviving record of such a feast, however, is the one in 1598 by Don Juan de Oñate and this group of Spanish settlers.

First Senate Ledger Rescued From the Dustbin of History

November 25, 2002 By CARL HULSE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 - Misplaced and long forgotten in a dirty underground storage room, the original accounting book of the Senate carries careful entries by the likes of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. The ledger, known as S-1, survived hundreds of years, escaping the torching of the Capitol in the War of 1812. But it was almost lost last week to an effort to modernize the building.

Officials in the Senate historian's office said that a staff member in an out-of-the-way office and workers for the Architect of the Capitol, the agency supervising the construction, noticed the aged volume and 59 other ledgers dating from the 1800's to the 1950's and called Congressional curators, who rescued the books.

"It came just a whisker from workmen whose only orders were to clear out the room," said Richard A. Baker, the Senate historian, adding that when he first heard of the volumes he presumed they were copies.

"I couldn't believe my eyes," Mr. Baker said. "I have been here 28 years and have never seen a find like this."

Marked as the "Senators Compensation and Mileage" ledger, S-1 covers Senate sessions from 1791 to 1881 and provides a down-to-the-dollar account of the early costs of democracy.

Though it contains no narrative, the ledger offers a fiscal portrait of the evolution of the Senate and the growth of the nation as the ranks of famous names like Webster and Calhoun expanded with the country.

The first senators were paid \$6 a day for their attendance and received 30 cents per mile for travel to and from their homes. A tidy sum then, though it also covered food and lodging.

"I do certify that the sums affixed to the names of the within mentioned senators are due to them as the law provides," declared an early entry signed by John Adams, the first vice president.

While most of the signatures appear to be authentic, Mr. Baker said clerks may have occasionally signed on behalf of the vice presidents, including times when "Adams" is spelled with a double D.

As vice presidents, Adams, Jefferson and Burr and their successors presided over the Senate and as a result were responsible for authorizing payment. The Senate in 1791 spent about \$4,530 per month for 26 senators. Mr. Baker said that when Congress was still meeting in Philadelphia before moving to Washington, the secretary of the Senate would take the document directly to the Treasury and withdraw the appropriate sums.

Since the ledgers were discovered last Tuesday, Mr. Baker and others in the Senate historical office have spent time establishing how they came to be lost, and he attributed it to a not uncommon government cause. "This is a screw-up," he said.

From what the historical office can discern, S-1 and the other volumes had been shipped to the National Archives, perhaps around the 1930's, but for an unknown reason Senate officials asked that they be returned in 1963. They eventually found their way to the storage space, which the Senate disbursing office abandoned in the early 1980's. Hardly anyone has been in there since.

Mr. Baker said the carefully drawn entries on the pages, which measure about 9 by 14 inches, show the Senate's struggle to keep accurate accounts in its early years as it moved from New York to Philadelphia to the District of Columbia.

Another historian, Peter Drummey, librarian at the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston, said such documents were vivid reminders of the small scale of the early federal government, when the president personally signed the commissions of military officers.

"These things are not going to change the understanding of the early Republic," Mr. Drummey said of the ledgers, "but they put a human face on things that can sometimes be seen entirely as matters of debate over the Constitution."

A secretary of the Senate had S-1 re-bound in 1884 for preservation purposes, and it has aged well. The book has drawn public attention in the past. A newspaper account in 1885 recited the history of the volume as well as the escalating expense of operating the Senate.

"It costs about six times as much to pay our senator's car fare now as it did during Washington's first administration although there are only about three times as many senators," the correspondent for *The Commercial Advertiser* noted.

Mr. Drummey said travel pay was important in the old days as senators and representatives could accumulate considerable sums for journeys that covered thousands of miles. Senator Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, for example, reported in the late 1840's that his round trip covered 3,962 miles at 40 cents a mile before he left the Senate to pursue other interests.

To guard against potential abuse, the historians said, the distances were eventually based on those given in a published gazetteer.

Mr. Baker said that, not unlike the modern Congress, senators were eager about any effort to increase their own pay. The first attempt to go to an annual salary was in 1815, when lawmakers voted themselves \$1,500 per year.

"There was a huge public explosion, and large numbers of House members and some senators were defeated in elections," Mr. Baker said. "They went back to the daily rate but added \$2."

The east front of the Capitol is now under construction for a three-level underground visitor center that will provide more space for tourists and museum exhibits as well as improved security. Visitors will enter the Capitol near where the storage room was. But Mr. Baker does not expect any more historical discoveries, saying the Senate has become much more careful with its documents in recent decades. The other volumes include check ledgers and cover years into the 1950's.

Given the thousands of dollars that autographs like those in the volume would bring at auction, the book could be worth a large amount of money. Mr. Drummey said Aaron Burr's signature was much harder to find than those of Jefferson and Adams, who went on to serve as presidents.

But Mr. Baker said the ledger, which eventually will be available on the Senate Web site, would not be leaving the Senate's possession and in fact would not be traveling far at all.

"It literally will end up 10 feet or maybe 20 feet away from where it was lost for 40 years," Mr. Baker said. "It will be a prime exhibit item for the visitors center, no question about it."

The Battle for Philadelphia

Part 3 of 12 continues from last month

Later that morning, Washington, Nathanael Greene, and General Weedon went out reconnoitering and Greene found what he believed was a superior spot, but Washington disagreed.

Now, Washington turned his attention to the forts defending the Delaware River. Washington issued directives to drive off all cattle and horses and leave the country as barren as possible.

If there should be any mills in the neighborhood of the enemy, and which might be liable to fall into their hands, the runners [millstones] should be removed and secured ... Grain, too, should be carried out of way, as far as circumstances will admit.

-George Washington (8/31/77)

Washington also considered the possibility of having to retreat and what options he would have. So he posted two battalions of Pennsylvania Militia along fords on the east side of the Brandywine Creek and directed them to "fix upon the best ground for defending those passes." He did this to protect the rear.

On September 1, Washington published good news from Oriskany for all to read: The British and their Indian allies were repulsed from their eastern push into Saratoga, in New York. (This would contribute to the American victory there on October 7.)

On the March to Brandywine:

Part 4 of 9

Battle of Cooch's Bridge

American General William Maxwell had already stationed his special corps at Cooch's Bridge. He discovered that the vanguard of Cornwallis's division was now bearing down on him. Maxwell had planted troops in readiness for an ambush along either side of the road leading from Aikin's tavern. He strung his troops out for a mile below Cooch's Bridge where the thick woods of September covered him. Maxwell ordered his troops to shoot and retreat until he himself decided on a place to make a stand.

In the vanguard of Cornwallis's column was the British light infantry and two amusettes and nearly 300 Hessian and Anspach chasseurs under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig von Wurmb. Von Wurmb, writing to a friend after the battle, reported that, "about a mile beyond [Aikin's Tavern] the country was close -- the woods within shot of the road frequently in front and flank and in projecting point towards the road. Here the rebels began to attack us about 9 o'clock with continued irregular fire for nearly two miles."

In short, the road was ripe for an ambush. And the silver hammers of Maxwell's musketeers came to bear upon the British.

The spirited American ambush began about two miles south of Cooch's Bridge. Mimicking tactics learned from Native Americans, the Americans hid behind trees and rocks and laid round after round into the British. Initially the British had a hard time knowing where to return fire. After taking their shots, the Americans would fall back, reload, and fire again. In this way they fell back toward Cooch's Bridge, using the familiar terrain to their advantage. Finally, near the Bridge itself the Americans "had shot themselves out of ammunition ... the fight was carried on with the sword" and bayonet. These were weapons that gave the British the advantage. In fact, the British now held several advantages:

they were accustomed to bayonet fighting most American guns didn't have bayonets (they were originally intended as hunting rifles) the outnumbered the Americans. Von Wurmb wrote that the Americans were "finally put to flight."

He continued, "But they immediately made a stand again and we drove them away a second time, when they took post beyond Christeen Creek at Cooch's Bridge."

Concurrently, the 2nd Battalion of British light infantry had been sent to the right across the Christiana Creek, to attempt an attack on the American left and rear.

That battalion went too deep and took itself out of the play. Blocked from action from by Purgatory Swamp, the battalion gave up its attempt at flanking and doubled back to assist the British troops engaged with Maxwell's at the Bridge. Had the 2nd Battalion been successful at flanking, Maxwell's men would have been forced to make a hasty retreat. As it was, when the British 2nd arrived back at the bridge, they found Maxwell's corps in retreat. Montresor wrote in his journal that the flight "became so precipitate that great numbers threw down their arms and blankets." Out of ammunition and facing superior numbers, it's likely that Maxwell's corps wisely hightailed it as fast as possible, leaving some arms and blankets behind, but in nowhere near the great numbers that Montresor claims.

Cooch Casualties

Cooch's Bridge, though known to us today as a battle, was in reality a major skirmish. The Americans reported 20 dead and 20 wounded. The British offered similar numbers for the American dead. However, in reporting their own casualties, the British numbers appear dubious. Howe who filed the casualty report was, like so many military leaders, loath to give true figures. The fewer wounded or killed, the better the general looked. While totting up numbers is always an imprecise and ghastly business, Howe held the field here and undoubtedly did know the true figures. Howe reported two officers wounded, three men killed, an 19 more wounded. When one considers that the militia fighting with Maxwell were chosen for their marksmanship and that the Americans ambushed the British -- one may conclude that Howe didn't do well in mathematics at Eton.

To add to the suspicion, a female camp follower who deserted from the British shortly after the Battle of Cooch's Bridge reported that the British sent nine wagon loads of wounded to recuperate back at Head of Elk.

Feinting Spell

At 2pm Cornwallis quartered at a tavern near the battlefield where the skirmish occurred. The tavern's proprietor, Thomas Cooch, though neither Tory nor Whig, had fled with his family to Pennsylvania. Knyphausen remained at Aikin's where Howe also headquartered in a tavern.

Cornwallis sent Count Donop's Hessian brigade to reconnoiter from Iron Hill, the same hill that Washington used a week earlier to watch the British disembark. A column of Hessian Grenadiers and British light infantry was sent east along the King's Highway toward the main American camp at Red Clay Creek.

This feint was intended to dupe Washington into believing that the British were advancing his way. Howe, all the while, intended to make a flanking maneuver to Washington's right.

With the evening came minor skirmishing near Aikin's Tavern. American General Caesar Rodney had sent some mounted militia from Noxontown to annoy Howe. The militia fired a few shots and then retired back into the darkness.

At this point the British took a couple of days to regroup. Still seeking to strengthen their horses and to finalize plans, the hurry-up-and-wait-Howe now waited. While at Aikin's, Howe would also wait for the final supplies being unloaded from the fleet.

Back to the British

On September 4th, Howe decided it was time to get lean and mean. He evacuated the sick to the remaining ships of the fleet. Tents and dispensable baggage were kept with the invalids. All wagons were brought to the fore for ammo and provisions.

Rodney and Maxwell reported to Washington that the British fleet was slipping down the Elk river southward out of the Chesapeake Bay. A British prisoner reported that the 150-ship fleet was preparing to go round to Delaware Bay. On the 4th some ships had made it as far as Annapolis

Washington, hearing that the British ships were sailing down the Chesapeake, knew that a land battle was close at hand. He gave an impassioned speech to the troops that recalls Shakespeare's rousing "Henry V" Agincourt speech.

Who is either without ambition for the applause of their countrymen and of all posterity as the defenders of their country and the procurers of peace and happiness to unborn millions in the present and future generations? -G Washington

This day is called the feast of Crispin:
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
will stand a tip-toe when this day is named,

And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by,
From this day to the ending of the world,
But we in it shall be remembered;
-Henry V

Washington's troops responded to his impassioned speech. A soldier wrote home to his brother, Our troops will stand a very hot engagement. I believe the General is determined to stand it to the last before he'll suffer the enemy to get Philadelphia.

Spies and Prisoner Exchanges

The weather would be hot, humid, and rainy for the next week. Both armies, particularly the British who were unused to the extreme heat, sweltered.

Starting on September 5th, Washington spent the next few days trying to discern British plans. He recruited locals with Whig leanings as spies and deceivers. This effort was successful. British reconnaissance teams came back with faulty information planted by these American dissemblers. On the 6th for instance, British General Erskine reported that American General Sullivan was as far north as Chadd's Ford with a large posting of men. Untrue. It's likely that Erskine was misled by patriot-spies.

Understanding the value of these spies, Washington raised them to the ranks of professionals by paying them. This new spy cadre soon after revealed the hiding place of the Hessian general, Count von Donop. General Maxwell informed Washington that "Several persons have mentioned that there is a Hessian General quartered at one Fishers. This is well worth your attention and may afford a glorious opportunity." While Maxwell chafed to get at von Donop, the mission was deemed too risky.

It was also on the 5th that Washington wrote once more to General Howe suggesting a VIP prisoner exchange. Washington wanted the American General Lee swapped for British General Prescott. "As I can only attribute your silence upon this matter to your not having received my former letter I am induced to transmit you a duplicate of it, to which I beg leave to request an answer."

Washington wanted all the veteran officers he could get for the big battle he sensed was coming. Likely it was beneficial that Washington couldn't pull off the trade at this time; when the Americans did get General Lee back for the Battle of Monmouth, he performed so badly that he was reprimanded by Washington on the field of battle and later court-martialed.

On the 6th, British General Grant arrived with the two battalions that had been left at Elk to facilitate the unloading and departure of the fleet. Sir William Howe was cleft from his brother Admiral Richard Howe and the armada.

On the night of the 8th, Howe sent a Hessians brigade toward the Americans in hopes of deceiving Washington that an full-scale invasion was underway. Scouts and spies amplified this thought by informing Washington that "the enemy's whole force advance on the road towards Christiana." He ordered the Hessians to get as near as they enemy as possible, while remaining safe from attack.

At 3 a.m. on the 8th a general alarm was sounded in the American camp, and "all tents struck." The troops remained on alert for the next six hours. General Weedon's brigade was detached to the front to meet the attack. Weedon marched to McKenna's meeting house and stationed his troops on a rise to watch the enemy, by now but a half-mile away encamped at Milltown.

An aurora borealis danced through the morning sky on the 8th. Befitting such a dazzling celestial phenomenon, Howe would once again had thrown stardust in Washington eyes. The British general had started a flanking maneuver with the main body of his army that took his troops east around Iron Hill and then on the road to Newport. By 7:15 a.m. the vanguard had arrived in Newport. The British army covered the roads leading out of town.

George Washington would soon recognize, the Hessians had been sent to "amuse" the Americans. Washington had been blinded by Howe.

Howe could hear sporadic fire in the distance. His Hessians had indeed drawn Washington's attention. Soon after, Washington's officers on patrol reported the true whereabouts of the main British army. Howe had stolen a march from him and now the British controlled Newport.

Had Howe pressed his advantage and attacked Washington, he had a good chance of fully flanking Washington's army and leaving the Americans in a vulnerable and possibly untenable position at Red Creek. They would have ultimately been trapped between the Scylla that was the British army and the Charybdis that was the British navy which was en route.

Instead Howe stopped.

His morning advance of 10 miles was deemed good enough.

Washington had to get a move on. He followed the British lead and ridded the army everything they could "possibly dispense with." His General Orders also command "All Baggage which can be spared" was to be "immediately pack'd up and sent off."

On the morning of September 9th, the Americans decamped at 2 a.m. They moved from Brindley Road from Marshalltown to the Crooked Billet on Kennett Road ultimately twisting and turning its way up to the road leading to Chadd's Ford. The American's had abandoned Delaware and now moved back into Pennsylvania. Washington who had dug in at three times had been given the slip three times.

The American troops forded the Brandywine at Pyle's Ford, then proceeded east until arrive in at Chadd's Ford. Now the army was stationed on a very defensible line between Howe and Philadelphia.

Washington seeming to bolster his troop strength in any way possible asked General Smallwood to bring in the Maryland militia in "all the force you can get."

His general orders read for the day read:

Head Quarters, Birmingham, September 9, 1777
Intelligence having been received, that the enemy, instead of advancing towards Newport, are turned another course, and appeared to have a design of marching northward -- this rendered it expedient for the army to quit Newport and march northward also; which occasioned its sudden movement this morning.

Such of the troops as have not been serve with Rum to day, are a soon as possible to be served with a gill a man....

Howe Finally Presses On

Howe finally moved. Knyphausen leaves at 2, but Cornwallis and Grant never move until after sunset. Howe either intended to camouflage his movements or make progress at night when it was cooler and less muggy.

Knyphausen arrived at Kennett Square at 11p.m. and camped to the east of the town. Cornwallis joined him some time after midnight. He had been delayed due to a late start and because he was hauling artillery over exceedingly muddy roads. Cornwallis was still hindered by weak horses who hadn't recuperated from the dreadful sea trek and by a lack of knowledge of the territory.

Grant took an alternative road and ended up at Hockessin Meeting, a few miles from Kennett and encamped there.

On the 10th, Washington set up his headquarters at Benjamin Ring's House, a half mile from Chadd's Ford and near the Baltimore Road. The American alarm guns were sounded that very morning announcing the arrival of the British, but it proved a false alarm. Though the British army had indeed arrived they were not making threatening movements as was believed -- nor was it Howe's style to press an attack so quickly after arriving at a new locale. Rather the British were just repositioning the head of their column, moving to the Anvil Tavern on the Baltimore Road.

After the alarm passed, Washington went about setting about his defenses along the fords. Manpower shortages precluded Washington from protecting all the fords. Fortunately, some fords were to deep to so as to make them impassable anyway.

Howe Gets Help

Joseph Galloway, the leader of the Pennsylvania Assembly and most prominent Loyalist in America provided intimate information that would help shape Howe's tactics in the upcoming battle. He provided Howe with information regarding the terrain, roads, and possible cross fording points along the Brandywine.

Chester County, where the armies were facing each other, lay in Quaker territory. A majority of these Quakers were pacifists. Yet some of the residents offered their services to the British in other ways. A quaker named Parks for instance divulged very specific route information.

Howe set up his headquarters at a tavern. Here the general diagrammed the battle and rested his troops. Grant's corps was brought up so that three divisions were grouped for battle. Howe strengthened Knyphausen who would be given the 1st and 2nd British Brigades. It was Knyphausen's move to the east that had frightened the Americans it no sounding an alarm.

On the eve of the battle, the British spent the night pumping up the economy of Kennett Square,, the first major stop the British had made since Elk.

Might and Wrong

Meanwhile, the American spent an anxious night about their campfires. Chaplains gave solace to the soldiers. Reverend Joab Trout gathered a number of troops together and prayed: Soldiers and countrymen, we have met this evening perhaps for

the last time. We have shared the toil of the march, the peril of the fight, and the dismay of the retreat alike; we have endured the cold and hunger, and the contumely of the infernal foe. And we have met in the peaceful valley. We have gathered together -- God grant it may not be for the last time. It is a solemn moment. Under the shadow of a pretext, under the sanctity of the name of God, invoking the Redeemer to their aid, do these foreign hirelings lay our people. They may conquer us to-morrow. Might and wrong may prevail and we may be driven from the field -- but the hour of God's own vengeance will come. How dread the punishment. The eternal God fights for you and will triumph. God rest the souls of the fallen. When we meet again, may the shadow of twilight be flung over a peaceful land. God in Heaven grant it.

Part 4 of 12 continues next month

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