



Hyatt Regency North Dallas
April 5 thur April 8, 2018

Edmund Terrill News

Chapter #34

March --- April

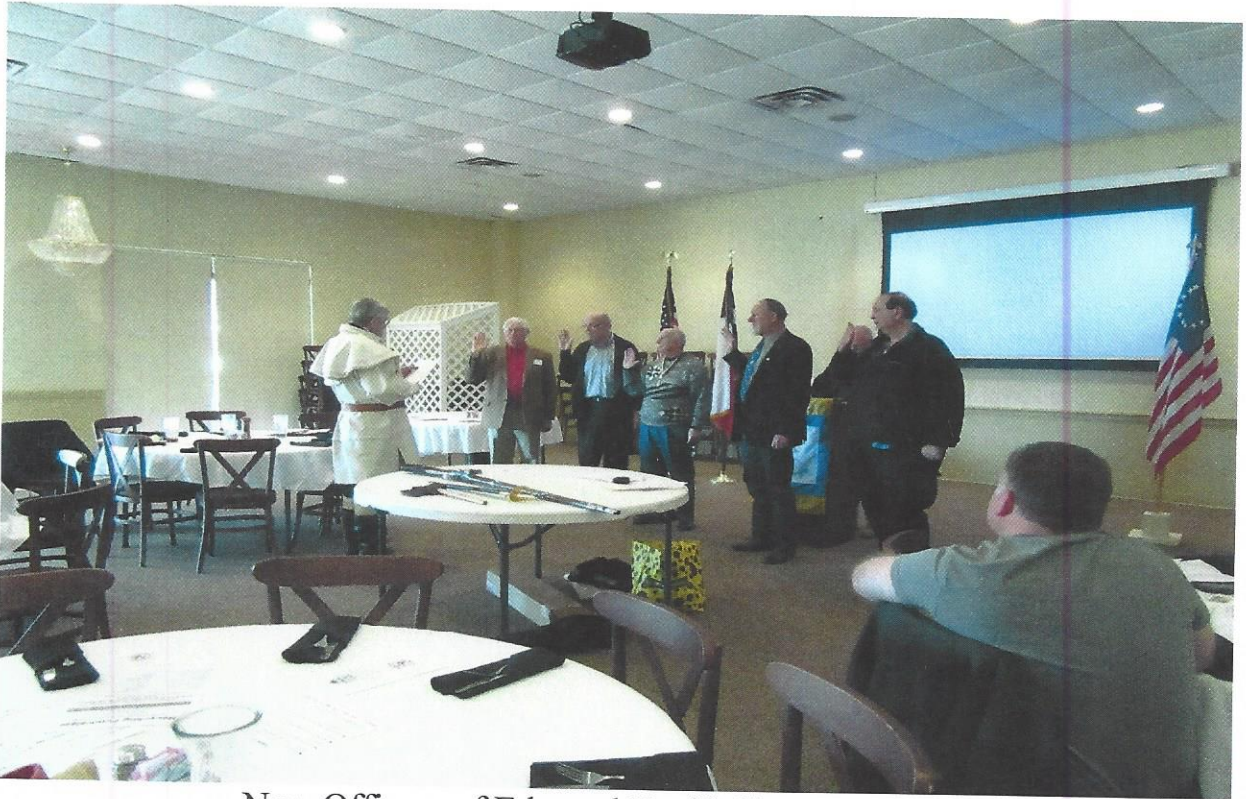
2018

President –	Harvey Davis	Sec/Treasurer –	William J. Woods
1 st Vice President –	Ted Wilson	Registrar –	T. L. Holden
2 nd Vice President -	Robert McFadden	Chaplin –	Don Babbs
News Editor ---Ted Wilson			

At the beginning of the year on January 17, 2018, the Edmund Terrill Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution met and the new officer for 2018 and 2019 were installed by District 11 Vice President, T. L. Holden. The new officers are listed above. Our program was a review of our activities and accomplishments for 2017 and give by T. L. Holden as our past President Wade Graves was out sick. It was reported that on January 13, 2018, there were 28 new Eagle Scouts who were given an Eagle Scout Certificate and an Eagle Statue by the chapter. William J. Woods also received a 40 year recognition as a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On Valentine Days, February 14, 2018, members of the Edmund Terrill, Dallas, and East Fork Trinity Chapters along with three DAR wives gathered to hand out valentine cards to the veterans in the VA Bonham. It was a good time for all.

The George Washington Parade was held on Saturday, February 17, 2018, at Laredo, Texas. The Senate of the State of Texas joins the Sons of the American Revolution in making February 22, 2018, as President George Washington Day.



New Officers of Edmund Terrill Chapter



Martha Anderson, John Greer, Les Anderson, T. L. Holden, Ted Wilson, Laura and Bill Watts, Montie and Vivian Monzingo, and Bill Hurst

A Naturalization Ceremony was held in Irving, Texas, on February 16, 2018. In addition to becoming new citizens, they were allowed to change their names. Seven SAR members were present to present the colors. In attendance were Tom Whitelock, Bill Watts, T. L. Holden, Don Babbs, Ted Wilson, Dave Davidson, and Larry Melton.



Up Coming Events

March 2, 2018, the Color Guard will post the colors at the Colonial Dames of Texas State Conference at 7:00 pm at the Hyatt Regency in Richardson, Texas.

The Texas SAR Annual Conference will be April 5, 2018, thur April 8, 2018, at the Hyatt Regency in Richardson, Texas. If you have not registered go on line and do same. It would be good to see a number of you there.

Medal of Honor Parade in Gainesville, Texas, will be April 7, 2018. It is during the State Conference, but we plan on being in the parade. The parade is Saturday morning and will give you plenty of time to attend the evening meal on that day. Again the Color Guard will post Colors and there will be a changing of the State Color Guard Commander.

The National Society SAR 2018 Congress will be in Houston, Texas, July 22, 2018 thur July 18, 2018, at the Westin Houston Holten in Memorial City, Houston, TX. Go on line and register to attend. Closest it will be for some time.

General Washington and the Delaware River

By the end of 1776, after a series of defeats Washington's army had been pushed out of New York and New Jersey. The British had enlisted the help of their Hessian (German) allies. The patriots were camped in Delaware with little hope of a victory. They were hungry, weak, and under supplied with many of them thinking of going home when enlistment expired. Washington was trying to raise morale, so he had Thomas Paine read his new pamphlet "The American Crisis" to the troops. Paine had written "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

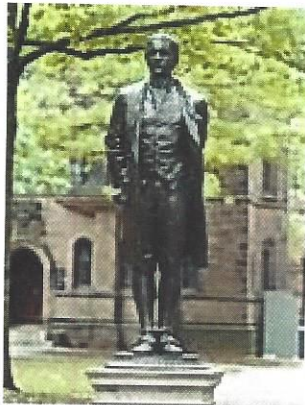
Before the speech was ever made Washington had instructed Colonel John Glover and his men from Marblehead, the 14th Continental Regiment, consisting almost entirely of Massachusetts fishermen to assemble a makeshift armada within a few hours. They were to ferry Washington's army across the Delaware River so he could attack the Hessian's army at Trenton. This crossing included the horses, wagons, and cannons. The company of men were sent a few at a time to the river's edge with each company moving silently. The weather made a change and caused a slow down in their crossing. There was to have been three contingents scheduled for crossing but only the largest group led by Washington was successfully crossed. Washington decided to proceed with plans and set off to attack the Hessians at Trenton.

The surprise attack was successful even though the Hessians fought bravely before surrendering. Twenty-two of them were killed, eighty-three wounded, and nine hundred captured along with weapons and supplies. Two patriots died from frostbite because they had no shoes and eight others injured in the fighting. One being the future president James Monroe.

Washington wisely withdrew with his prisoners and his victory. But he was not finished with the British as he had sent Nathan Hale (a school teacher) to spy on them. Also Thomas Knowlton was handpicked to carry out specialized reconnaissance missions.



Nathan Hale a Martyred of the American Revolution



1922—1925

One of the biggest challenges about Nathan Hale is whether he actually said “I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country.” According to many accounts at his hanging on September 22, 1776, he did say these words. What is the story behind his hanging?

Nathan was born June 6, 1755, in Coventry, Connecticut, and was the sixth of twelve. He grew up on his family's prosperous farm until leaving to attend school at Yale 13 years later. He graduated in 1773 and became a school teacher. He taught in East Haddam and New London. He had joined the Connecticut regiment in 1775 and was with them in the siege of Boston. His friend and classmate Benjamin Tallmadge wrote and suggest that if was his choice he would come join the fighting. Nathan was soon offered the opportunity to join Knowlton's unit and took advantage of it.

In early September, Washington called upon Knowlton to find a volunteer willing to dress as a civilian and go behind English lines to gather intelligence. Everyone knew that if they were caught it would be death by hanging. At this time Nathan spoke up saying “I will undertake it.” So, on September 12, 1776, dressed as a dutch school teacher with his Yale diploma he moved in behind the British lines. He spent several days there gathering information. His notes and hand drawn maps were concealed in the soles of his shoes and he was waiting to met the boat to take him back to safety.

Then the unexpected happened. A great fire broke out in New York City on the lower portion of Manhattan Island and destroy about a quarter of the city. American patriots were arrested by the British and Nathan Hale was picked up with them. He was taken before British General William Howe, after his capture and the physical evidence was found on him; incriminating him as a spy. General Howe pronounced the only penalty permitted. Hale would be hanged the next morning.

Hale spent the night being watch by Captain John Montresor. Very little is written about that night. On the morning of the 22nd he was taken to a nearby apple orchard where he was hung at approx 11:00 am. History records show that his body hung for three days until it was cut down and buried in an unmarked grave. What were his actual

last words before he was hung? William Hull received these words from a secondary source, John Montresor (who witnessed the execution). "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country." The first newspaper report of the hanging appeared less than a year later in the Essex Journal saying "You are shedding the blood of the innocent. If I had ten thousand lives, I would lay them all down, if called to it, in defense of my injured, bleeding country." In 1781, the Independent Chronicle and The Universal Advertiser quoted Hale's last words as being "I am so satisfied with the cause in which I have engaged, that my only regret is that I have not more lives than one to offer in its service." Whether or not Nathan Hale spoke any of these words; he earned a place in American history as a martyred hero of the American Revolution.

Speaker for our March meeting

The next meeting for the Edmund Terrill Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution will **March 21, 2018**, at the Denison Country Club. It will be a Dutch Treat lunch begins around 11:30 am to 12:30 pm. With the posting of the Colors. Our speaker;

Colonel Ken Cordier, USAF (Ret)

Col Cordier was born and raised in Ohio. He holds a bachelors' degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Akron, and a masters' degree in Business Management from Troy State (Alabama). His professional military education includes Squadron Officer School, the Armed Forces Staff College, the National Security Management Course and the Defense Attaché School.

Upon graduation from pilot training at Del Rio Texas in 1963, Col Cordier was assigned to MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, flying the F-4C Phantom. Col. Cordier flew two combat tours in support of the war in Vietnam. In 1965, he deployed to Ubon airbase, Thailand where he flew 59 missions over N. Vietnam and Laos. In July 1966, Col Cordier volunteered to fly another tour, this time at Cam Ranh Bay airbase, Republic of Vietnam. He then brought his combat record to 175½ missions and more than 500 combat hours. On Dec 2, 1966, Col Cordier's Phantom took a direct hit from a surface to air missile, forcing him to eject some 85 miles north of Hanoi. He was captured immediately and held in 4 different prisons in and around Hanoi until his release on Mar 4, 1973.

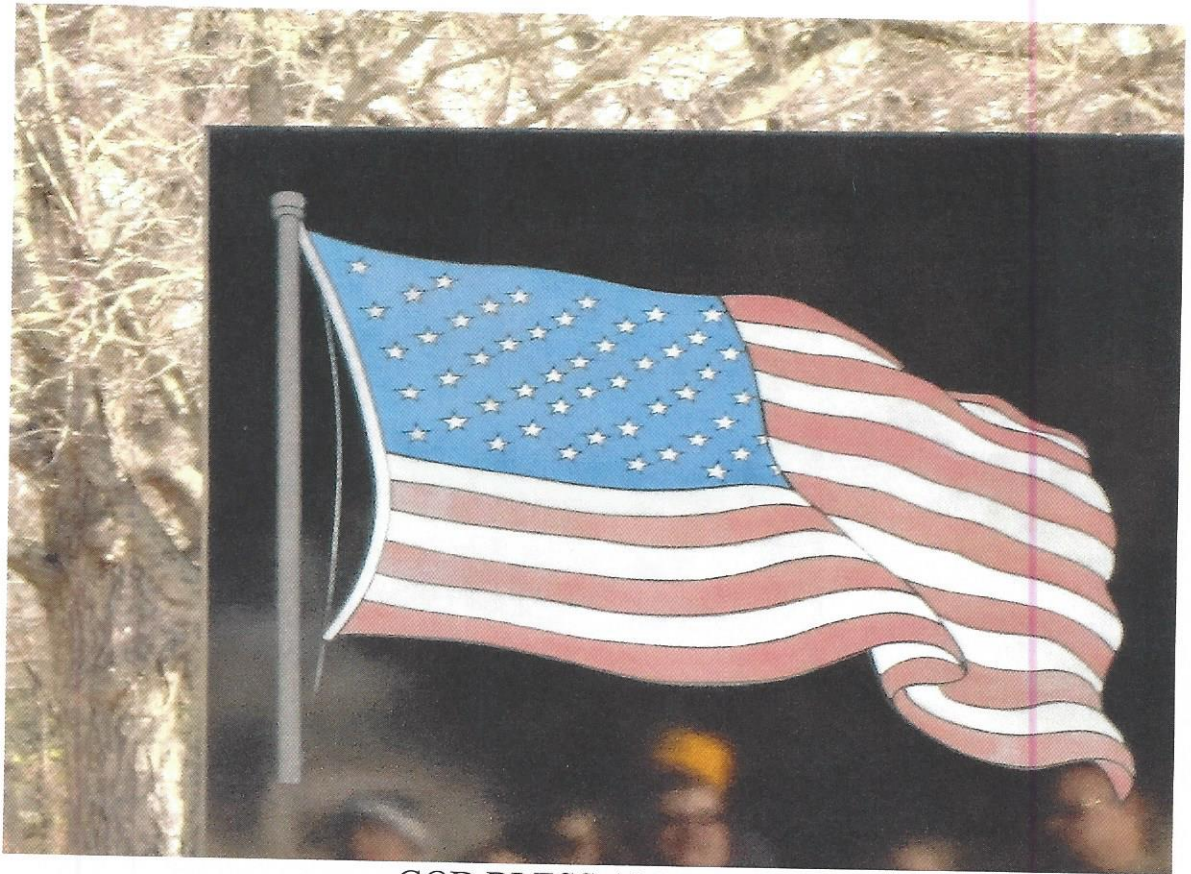
Returning to active duty after 4 months convalescent leave, Col Cordier attended the Armed Forces Staff College and requalified to fly jet aircraft. Over

the ensuing 12 years, Col Cordier served in a number of flying and staff assignments, culminating with a tour as Air Attache to the United Kingdom.

Col Cordier retired from the Air Force in 1985 and returned to the U.S. where he represented British Aerospace in Washington DC, as Director, Military Aircraft. Since moving to Dallas in 1993, Ken has been self employed as a management consultant. He has served in leadership positions in several national veterans organizations, and is a frequent speaker on the subject of his POW experiences.

The Colonel is a Command Pilot with more than 2,000 flying hours in fighter type aircraft. His combat decorations include: the Silver Star with oak leaf cluster; the Legion of Merit; Distinguished Flying Cross; Bronze Star with combat V for valor; Air Medal with 6 oak leaf clusters; Prisoner of War Medal and the Purple Heart. In 1985, Col Cordier was made an Honoree of the American Fighter Aces Association. In 1998, he was awarded the prestigious Daughters of the American Revolution DAR Medal of Honor, and in 2008 was inducted into the American Combat Aviator Hall of Fame.

Directions: Take Hwy 75 North thru Denison to just past the railroad overpass (Exit 70), go left on FM 84. The Country Club will be on the left about 1.5 miles. Hope to see you there.



GOD BLESS AMERICA
