

THE WHITE COCKADE



The Official Newsletter of the Lexington Training Band

Volume 2

Issue 5

“[From] 25th of October to . . . the 30th day of March . . . eight pence for each half day they shall be exercised in the art of military . . . and from 30th day of March to the 30th Day of September . . . one shilling for each half day they shall be exercised . . . and in the case each soldier shall be called to active service, thirty six shillings per month”

~ Report of the Committee Appointed by the Town of Andover, November 14, 1774~

UPCOMING SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

February 21, 2004:	Drill and Annual Meeting, St. Brigid's, Lexington, MA
March 6, 2004:	Drill, St. Brigid's, Lexington, MA
April 3, 2004:	Drill, St. Brigid's, Lexington, MA

Message from the 1st Sergeant

The LTB is quickly approaching the start of yet another season. In the coming weeks, take the time to examine your kit...are there any glaring inaccuracies? Is your kit too clean? Too white? Too...ahem...uniform? Now is the time to get your clothing in order, your equipment repaired and your tents aired out.

As a collective whole, we should also be asking what do we want to achieve this year? What events do we want to attend? What projects do we want to undertake? What scenarios do we want to run? What should we be trying on the field? There is only one way we can resolve these questions... our annual meeting!

On February 21, 2004, the LTB will host its annual meeting at St. Brigid's. Bring your calendar, as we will have over 25 event invitations to review. We will also discuss such important issues as: "hard core" or progressive portrayals within the LTB, haversacks, belt bags, new sources for muskets and safety issues. This is YOUR unit, so make your opinion count and come to the meeting!

After the meeting, which should last about an hour, we'll be holding a two-hour drill to work out any kinks and to start working on skirmishing tactics.

I look forward to seeing you on February 21st!

Your Servant,

Alex Cain
1st Sergeant

Whistle Commands

The LTB has adopted whistle commands when on the field. As a reminder, here are the commands:

Fire by Whistle

"Prepare to Fire By Whistle!"
Four Blasts: Prime and Load
One Blast: 'Bout
Three Blasts: Make Ready
Two Blasts: Present
One Blast: Fire!

On the March

One Blast: Stop

Two Blasts: Go

Three Blasts: Rally on me/ Break

The Invasion of Quebec

Information about the Invasion of Quebec is now available online at <http://quebeccity2004.com/>. Sponsored by the 2d Massachusetts Regiment and King's Rangers, this event promises to be on par with Saratoga, Monmouth and Rhode Island.

The event coordinators have indicated that the following services will be provided to reenactors:

1. Access to the Plains from Thursday, July 29th to Monday, August 2nd. - consisting of approximately 125 acres of woods, open meadows, and rolling hills.
2. Parcs Canada will be supplying full liability coverage.
3. Each camp will be supplied with 8 cords of wood, water, 200 bales of straw, and 15 port-o-johns of which 4 will be "special" due to their larger interior space and to be used only by women.
4. First Aid Post will be on site.
5. Parcs personnel will do the battlefield clean up of spent cartridges.
6. Parcs will provide security. Barricades will be installed around the perimeter of the field. There will be security provided in camp while we are doing the march and the battles however, past experience dictates we should monitor our own respective camps.
7. Restaurants will again be providing discounts to all uniformed (costumed) reenactors. Information will be provided on the web site and the registration packets. Fire pits will also be available.
8. Special hotel packages will be available and information will be on the web site.
9. A letter for all participants that will facilitate border crossings will be available on line.

To date we have twenty muskets committed to this venture. If you can only make one event this year, try to attend the Invasion of Quebec!

Quebec FAQs

Crossing the border with Canada there are some issues to consider...

Your musket

You have to declare all firearms and weapons at customs when you enter Canada. If you do not declare all firearms or weapons, the Canadian government will seize them and you could face criminal charges. You may need documents to prove that you are entitled to possess a firearm in Canada, and you will have to transport it safely.

Canada considers reproductions of flintlock firearms, other than handguns, that were manufactured after 1897, to be antiques even though they may have been manufactured very recently. If you are a Canadian resident or a visitor to Canada, you can import firearms that are considered to be antiques under the Firearms Act and regulations. You do not need to register antique firearms, nor do owners of antique firearms need license. We suggest that you leave your pistol at home. It is restricted and there are special permits necessary. Ammunition can be brought in by up to a maximum of 17.66 pounds. You may want to speak to a chief firearms officer of the province you are planning to visit. They can be reached through the Canadian Firearms Centre at 1-800-731-4000.

Carry appropriate identification

All travelers entering Canada are required to provide proof of citizenship. A passport is ideal, however, your birth certificate, certificate of citizenship, or naturalization certificate, when presented with valid photo identification such as a drivers license will also be accepted. If you are a permanent resident of the U.S., you should bring your green card.

Children Crossing the Border

Customs officers at the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency pay extra attention to children as they enter Canada. Customs officers may thoroughly interview children traveling without proper identification, or with adults who are not their legal guardians. Recognizing which children have a valid reason to accompany adult travelers is an essential aspect of the program. This additional attention helps to ensure children's safety. To avoid delays at international borders, travelers should consider this advice: All adults should carry identification for the

children traveling with them, regardless of the children's age.

Parents who share custody of their children should carry copies of the legal custody documents.

The Canada Customs and Revenue Agency suggests identification such as a birth certificate, baptismal certificate, passport, or immigration document. If none of these are available, get a letter stating that you are the children's parent or guardian from your doctor or lawyer, or from the hospital where the children were born.

Any adult who is not a parent or guardian should have written permission to supervise the child from the parent or guardian, as well as the child's identification. A letter would also facilitate entry for any one parent traveling with their children. This permission letter should contain addresses and telephone numbers where the parent or guardian can be reached.

When traveling with a group of vehicles, the parent or guardian should travel in the same vehicle as the children when arriving at the border. Carry identification for all children traveling with you, regardless of their age

Do you have a criminal record (including DWI charges)?

Anyone with a criminal record (including a DWI charge) may be excluded or removed from Canada, and should contact the Canadian Embassy or nearest Canadian consulate before travel. A waiver of exclusion may be available but several weeks processing are required and a fee must be paid. For further information on entry requirements, travelers may contact the Embassy of Canada at 501 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W, Washington, D.C. 20001, tel. (202) 682-1740, Internet address:

<http://www.canadianembassy.org>; or the Canadian consulates in Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, San Juan or Seattle. (In the past, reenactors have been turned away from the border because of criminal records.)

What can I bring with me?

Generally speaking, you are allowed to bring personal goods for your trip into Canada. This may include camping and fishing supplies.

Alcohol and Tobacco - As long as you meet the age requirements set by the province or territory you are visiting, you can bring with you no more than 40 ounces (1.14 litres) of liquor or 52

ounces (1.5 litres) of wine or 24 containers of beer (355 mL or 12 oz. each). Please note that we classify coolers according to the type of alcohol they contain. You can bring 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars or cigarillos, 200 tobacco sticks, and 200 grams (7 oz.) of manufactured tobacco.

Gifts - You may also bring bona fide gifts worth up to CAN\$60 each for your friends or relatives in Canada without paying duty, as long as these do not consist of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products. Please do not wrap these gifts until after you have cleared customs since an examination may be required.

Mace or pepper spray is restricted.

Health Care and Medical Insurance.

Good medical care is widely available. The Canadian health care system is run on a provincial basis and is funded by Canadian taxpayer money. Tourists do not qualify for this health care plan and should have their own insurance to cover any medical expenses. Health care professionals in the province of Quebec might only speak French. The US Department of State strongly urges Americans to consult with their medical insurance company prior to traveling abroad to confirm whether their policy applies overseas and if it will cover emergency expenses such as a medical evacuation. U.S. medical insurance plans seldom cover health costs incurred outside the United States unless supplemental coverage is purchased.

Driving in Quebec.

Driving in Canada is similar to driving in the United States. Most distances and speeds, however, are posted in kilometers per hour, and many signs will be in French. U.S. driver's licenses are valid in Canada. Proof of auto insurance is required. U.S. auto insurance is accepted as long as an individual is a tourist in Canada. Drivers must carry owner registration and proof of insurance coverage, which is compulsory in Canada. It is suggested that you get a Canadian Non-Resident Inter-Provincial Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Card, available from any U.S. insurance company, is accepted as evidence of financial responsibility in Canada. The minimum liability in Quebec is C\$50,000. If you are driving a car that is not registered in your name, carry a letter from the owner that authorizes your use of the vehicle.

Unless otherwise posted, the maximum speed limit in Canada is 50km/hr in cities and 80km/hr on highways. On rural highways, the posted speed limit may be 100km/hr (approximately 60 miles/hr). Seat belt use is mandatory for all passengers, and child car seats must be used for children under 40 pounds. At intersections, directional signs will indicate only which turn is allowed; any other turn is prohibited. Many highways do not have merge lanes for entering traffic. As in the United States, all emergency assistance in Canada can be reached by dialing 911. Driving while intoxicated (DWI) is a serious offense. Penalties are heavy, and any prior conviction (no matter how long ago or how minor the infraction) is grounds for exclusion from Canada. A waiver of exclusion may be obtained from Canadian consulates in the United States, but it requires several weeks to process. It is illegal to take automobile radar detectors into Quebec. Police may confiscate radar detectors, operational or not, and may impose substantial fines.

Crossing the US Border

Reentry to the US: Due to heightened security it is strongly recommended that U.S. citizens also present their passports even when returning from travel only to Canada. Getting a passport from the Department of State is not too difficult nor time-consuming (expedited service can be requested for an additional fee). If you do not have a U.S. passport, a US citizen may be required to prove citizenship by presenting a U.S. state or federal government-issued birth certificate or record (note: hospital-issued birth certificates are not acceptable) or baptismal record, Certificate of Citizenship, or Certificate of Naturalization [note: notarized photocopies or notarized fax copies of such certificates are acceptable, but affidavits of citizenship and voter registrations are not), and a photo identification document, like an unexpired driver's license or military ID.

Register Your Musket (and other items) Before You Leave the United States You may have to pay duty on your musket each time you bring it back into the United States, unless you could prove that you owned it before you left on your trip. Documents that fully describe the item - for example, sales receipts, insurance policies, or appraisals - are acceptable forms of proof. To make things easier, you can register certain items with Customs before you depart - including watches, cameras, laptop computers, firearms,

and tape recorders - as long as they have serial numbers or other unique, permanent markings. Take the items to the nearest Customs Office and request a Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4457). It shows Customs that you had the items with you before leaving the U.S. and all items listed on it will be allowed duty-free entry. Customs inspectors must see the item you are registering in order to certify the certificate of registration. You can register items with Customs at the border. Keep the certificate for future trips. Prior to departure, bring the items to be registered to your local U.S. Customs office (found here - <http://www.customs.ustras.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/contacts/ports/>) during normal business hours. The Customs officer on duty will give you a blank CF4457 to complete. Fill in the "Name of Owner," "Address of Owner" and "Description of Articles" blocks, and sign in the "Signature of Owner" block. The Customs officer will compare the merchandise with the information entered on the form, completing and signing the blocks grayed out above, and return the completed form to you for subsequent presentation to U.S. Customs each time the registered articles are returned. The form remains valid for re-importation of the registered articles for as long as the document is legible. The certificate is not transferable.

Declaration

When you come back, you'll need to declare everything you brought back that you did not take with you when you left the United States. You must declare: items you purchased and are carrying with you upon return to the United States; items you received as gifts, such as wedding or birthday presents; items you bought in duty-free shops or on the ship or plane; items you brought home for someone else; You must state on the Customs declaration, in United States currency, what you actually paid for each item. The price must include all taxes. If you did not buy the item yourself - for example, if it is a gift - get an estimate of its fair retail value in the country where you received it. If you bought something on your trip and wore or used it on the trip, it's still dutiable. You must declare the item at the price you paid or, if it was a gift, at its fair market value. Family members who live in the same home and return together to the United States may combine their personal exemptions. This is called a joint declaration. For example, if Mr. and Mrs. Smith travel overseas and Mrs.

Smith brings home a \$600 piece of glassware, and Mr. Smith buys \$200 worth of clothing, they can combine their \$400 exemptions on a joint declaration and not have to pay duty. Children and infants are allowed the same exemption as adults, except for alcoholic beverages.

What to expect?

What is Quebec like?

It is French well French-speaking Canada. It is a World Heritage Site because it is one of the most beautiful natural settings in North America. The well-preserved Vieux-Quebec (Old Quebec) is small and dense, steeped in four centuries of history and French tradition. The city still has the ramparts that once protected it, 17th- and 18th-century buildings, and numerous parks and monuments. The city is preserved as the only fortified city remaining in North America north of Mexico.

Our camp is perched on a cliff above a narrow point in the St. Lawrence River. In the 17th century the first French explorers, fur trappers, and missionaries came here to establish the colony of New France. Today it still resembles a French provincial town in many ways; its family-oriented residents have strong ties to their past. An estimated 96% of the Quebec City region's population of more than 650,000 list French as their mother tongue. On September 13, 1759, the British army, led by General James Wolfe, scaled the colony's cliff and took the French troops led by General Louis-Joseph Montcalm by surprise. The British defeated the French in a 20-minute battle on the Plains of Abraham, and New France came under British rule. This is our battlefield and camp spot.

What is the site like?

It is the Plains of Abraham, named after the river pilot Abraham Martin, is the site of the famous 1759 battle that decided the fate of New France. People cross-country ski here in winter and in-line skate in summer. It is a large linear park along the cliffs above the St. Lawrence River. The far end of the park has an interpretation center, attached to the Musee de Quebec.

You should expect the site to be beautiful. But you should also expect it to be windy and possibly cool (even in the middle of the summer). So bring some warm clothing along with your normal summer dress. You are a

distance from your car in an urban area (no easy parking) so expect to walk everywhere and that your feet will be tired during the weekend. (Our camp is at the top of a hill.) We are also in an urban area, although it is beautiful it has all the issues of any major city – act accordingly.

The city is French speaking. From past experience if you attempt to speak some French it is well received and you want to make it clear that you are an American not an “English-speaking” Canadian. (American = money).

Eating, Drinking and Being Merry

You can certainly cook in camp, but if you decide to go out on the town – the old city is very close by along with the Grande Allee (which is just one street up from the Plains.) These locations you will find great opportunity for eating, drinking and merriment. If you plan to cook in camp, it is suggested that you do your shopping before you arrive in camp – it is an urban area with no “Walmarts” so it will be easier to bring items in with you.

Money Exchange

Check with your bank, but for the most part your ATM and Credit Cards work. The ATM will give you Canadian money. You can also exchange money at the border. A US Dollar gives you about \$1.30 Canadian Dollars.

Camp

Our camping space is limited – much of the land that we have has a ledge (covered with grass) so that you cannot drive stakes. As a result, we ask that you limit your tentage. Details of the camp will be issued through the Corp Commander and Quartermaster. Arrival will be from any time on Thursday 10:30 am on to Saturday morning. Camp will be vacated by 9 am on Monday (you can spend the night but you must break camp before you go out for Breakfast. The QM staff started working on Wednesday – at this point they are tired and want to go home.)

Hotel Options

The city is full of hotel options, if there are any special rates that will be passed on to unit commanders. At the high end there is the Fairmont Le Chateau Frontenac at just under \$400 a night and I would also suggest the Loews Le Concorde, which is just beyond the British camp (ask for a room overlooking the Plains) with rooms from \$200 a night.

Suggestions

Plan to get into Quebec on Thursday, set up camp and enjoy Thursday evening in the city. Get up early on Friday and enjoy some of the sites of the city. The city has some world class museums to enjoy. Then stay on to Monday and drive home in the light.

And Now for the Other Side....

The following excerpts are taken from the 4th Brigade’s orderly book. These orders discuss what measures British light infantrymen took in preparation for the upcoming 1777 campaign.

“B[rigade] O[rders, May 13, 1777] Lt Conll Mawhood Recommends to the Officers Commanding the several Regts of the 4th Brigade to practice the men in firing ball By platoon sub & Grand Divisions & by Battn and this to be done by word of Command and on Uneven ground so as to Accustom the men not to fire but when Ordd and not Only to Levell but to be taugt to fire up and down hill. He Also Recommends that two good New pair of shoes and one pr of soles and heels be providd for each man against the opening of the Campaign”

“Brigade Orders [May 10, 1777] The Regimts of the 4th Brigade to draw up in a line as follows 50 Paces between each Regt 40th 55th 46th 17th and to be told off in eight equal Sub Divisions, and the two Center files of each Sub Division

A Space equal to the front of a Battn and 100 Paces more between the 2 Regts of the first line, the scnd line one hundred Paces in the Rear of the first line

Unless ordered to the Contrary all Motions & Manouvers to be taken from the Right & fixing and Returning Bayonets Priming and loading, firing or Ceasing to fire ordering, shouldring, Piling up Arms, Marching, halting &c

In Marching in line to the front or rear, an Officer to be advanced a few Paces, between the 46th & 55th / He will Conduct the line of March, & [the] whole looks to the Center Marching by the Flanks in whatever form the leading Regt. Marches - those that follow, marching in the same form whether it be by files, or Sub, or Grand Divisions, or by Battalions

If one Regimt or the whole Brigade has March'd from the Right, and is order'd to form to the left

the whole wheels together and Dress to the Right, if ordered to form to the right, the leading division wheels to the right [and] every other Division passes that which is in front of it, & then wheels and dresses to the right / if the line Marches by the left, these Directions of Course to be revers'd

In Marching by Sub; or Grand divisions it is expected that the Officers be very Attentive to preserve their exact distance, from the front Rank of the proceeding division -

If the Brigade is ordered to march from the Center by divisions the 46th leads from their left the 55th from their Right, the 17th from their left and the 40th from their Right

In forming Column [from] the Center as above, or in forming the line again the Regts to do it by obliqueing / If Marching by Divisions neither Rank or files to keep too Close - No fifing or Drumming but when order'd"

Raid on Worcester: The Battle of Sutton 2004

Here are the plans for Sutton...it's a "what if" scenario, but it looks like fun!

"Raid on Worcester - The Battle of Sutton"

It is the spring of 1779. Crown forces dominate Rhode Island. General Clinton has obtained permission to bring the war to the heartland of New England and, using Narragansett Bay as a launching pad, has driven up the Blackstone Valley - his target, the powder mills and armories of Worcester.

Distracted by events further south, the offensive has taken Congress and the Continentals by surprise. The Crown advance has been swift and has left burning ruins from Woonsocket to Uxbridge. So swift, in fact, that the Army has run ahead of its train of supply. New England militias and those Continentals that can be spared are rushing to intercept and stop the advance somewhere south of Worcester. Clinton makes a concerted push northwest in an effort to take the city by a coup de main.

On Saturday, the Crown forces press into Sutton, scatters the militia, and arrest the local selectmen. Scattered fighting turns into a pitched battle, however, as more militia and

Continental units arrive. Clinton drives them off in a sharp action, but his advance is halted and he encamps in Sutton.

Overnight, the militia army grows and on Sunday, the Crown once again attacks, only to find its vanguard overwhelmed by superior force. The Crown is forced to the defensive and, unable to re-supply, ultimately withdraws to avoid encirclement.

Clinton's advance into town would of course be screened by cavalry, and light troops on the flanks and in front. Militiamen in small groups, or even individuals, could engage sporadically - perhaps waiting for the British guard to pass by. On occasion the main body may be obliged to deploy into line and bring up the guns, even before the main rebel body is engaged.

After the main action on the first day, the troops, especially the light troops, would doubtless be required to set up advance pickets and send out patrols to keep an eye on the enemy's growing strength and to try to keep the enemy patrols away. Foraging parties are dispatched to feed the hungry troops, especially on the second day. A day of tiring skirmishes may ensue.

The Battle of Harlem Heights

"They Behaved Like Soldiers Who Fought From Principle Alone"

The Battle of Harlem Heights

From the Correspondence of Captain John Chilton, 3d Virginia Regiment

Transcription by Bob McDonald, © 2001

Morris Height Camp

N. York Governm't

Sept. 17th, 1776

My dear Friends,

I embrace the opportunity of writing to you by Sergt. Beaver of Capt West's Co. whose place Jacob Jessop has taken. My epistle will be incoherent, scarcely to be understood, but your partiality in my favor I know will make anything from me pleasing, where the news it contains is not too bad. I have nothing but the news of the camp to give you and that which I have myself seen, There being so many generals and field officers here that a Captain is only of consequence in his own Company or Regiment, at most. I will endeavor to state plain matters of fact, as they appeared to me. On Friday last the enemy's cannon played the greater part of the day from their Forts shipping. Friday night we

discovered a body of the enemy were landing on a small island in the East River. Our Regt. were ordered to march at 3 o'clock in the morning, after marching and counter marching till about 7 we returned to our camps. Saturday, about midnight we were ordered out and paraded as the day before, returned to Camp, Sunday we had scarce time to get our breakfast after returning, being informed of the enemy's having taken possession of N. York and our Troops, who were chiefly from Connecticut, having shamefully abandoned their Posts below us without exchanging a fire. Our soldiers were greatly exasperated and being drawn up for Battle, it was discoverable that they were determined to fight to the last for their country; every soldier encouraging and animating his fellow. This night our Regt. were on guard posted on an eminence over against the enemy. Monday morning we marched down toward them and posted ourselves near a meadow having that in our front. No. [i.e., the Hudson] River to our right, a body of woods in our rear and on our left. We discovered the enemy peeping from their Heights over their fenceings and rocks and running backwards and forwards. We did not alter our positions. I believe they expected we should have ascended the hill to them, but finding us still, they imputed it to fear and came down skipping towards us in small parties. At the distance of about 250 or 300 yards they began to fire. Our orders were not to fire till they came near but a young officer (of whom we have too many) on the right fired and it was taken up from right to left. We made about 4 fires. I had fired twice and loaded again, determined to keep for a better chance, but Col. Weedon calling to keep up our fire (he meant for us to reserve it but we misunderstood him) I fired once more. We then all wiped and loaded and sat down in our ranks and let the enemy fire on us near an hour. Our men observed the best order, not quitting their ranks tho exposed to a constant, warm fire. I can't say enough in their favour, they behaved like soldiers who fought from principle alone. During this, 3 companies of Rifle-men from our Regt. West's, Thorton's and Ashby's, with other Companys of Riflemen were flanking the enemy and began a brisk fire on the right of them, on this they began to retreat up the hill carrying off their dead and wounded – for we had galled them a little – And then, let me not forget the brave Marylanders who were below us and sustained the hottest of the fire and must have done the greatest execution as they kept a constant fire after we were ordered to

reserve ours. The Enemy retreated about a quarter and a half when they were re-inforced by men and cannon. We had but one field piece in the battle and they had several. The Battle began between 8 and 9 in the morning and lasted till about 2. It was rather a skirmish than a battle. However it was taught our enemy that we are not all Connecticut men and they seem more peaceably inclined then before. Their task was to have marched through our Camp to King's Bridge, 4 miles above us the day of the Battle. But they were deceived for once and I hope will be ever so when they assign themselves such tasks. We had three killed & wounded in our Regt. You don't know any of them. Major Leitch was also wounded badly, he received 3 balls, one just above his groin in the side of his belly. He is a man of spirit and bears it as such, it is very dangerous, but I hope not fatal. There are about as many more in other Regmts. killed and wounded. We lost a Colonel, I don't know his name, one Nolton [i.e., Knowlton], a fine man, one of the New England men. It is said we killed a field officer of theirs and about 50 privates. From the blood and bustle they made in carrying off the killed and wounded they certainly had many more killed than we had. You will see a better acct. in the papers. Johnny Blackwell joins me in our sincerest wishes for your families and all friends and hope you will esteem us
Your loving friends,
John Chilton

Announcements

Bill Rose has asked that the membership be notified he is interested in sitting down with members of the LTB and coordinating a "work party". The goal of the party will be instruct members on how to make their own authentic equipment and gear at a price well below available sutlers. More importantly, he is in possession of an excessive supply of fabric, leather and other raw materials that may be utilized to make cartridge boxes, knapsacks, scabbards and other equipment that could be utilized at a work party. Interested members should contact either Bill Rose or the 1st Sergeant.

1st Sergeant Cain and Private Dan Higgins are interested in constructing several brush huts for use in the upcoming season. Any and all interested parties should contact the 1st Sergeant.

***Washington's Crossing* book discussion -
Thursday, February 19, 2004** at 6:30 pm, at the
Old State House, Boston, MA. David Hackett
Fischer, author of *Paul Revere's Ride*, has
written *Washington's Crossing*, his second book
on the American Revolution. In this discussion,
Professor Fischer will talk about his book with a
particular emphasis on New Englanders on the
Delaware. This is a Bostonian Society event
sponsored by the Lowell Institute.

We are hoping to put together another bulk order
for tents from Tentsmith in the near future.
Anyone who does not own a tent but would like
to order one should contact 1st Sergeant Cain.