



KOKOPELLI KRONICLE



ANASAZI CHAPTER FMCA

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ANASAZI's On The Road...

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Everyone had a nice relaxing weekend at Wickenburg. It was a perfect weekend for our Rally and semi-annual meeting.

Thursday evening had everyone grilling their own main course with plenty of side dishes provided by the hosts.



On Friday we had a pancake, sausage, and egg breakfast. We spent the day playing games, while smelling pies baking.



We all went to Wickenburg Elks lodge for dinner. The Elks lodge served a fantastic array of food while entertainment played in the background. It is an evening that will be long remembered.

Saturday the hosts fixed biscuits and gravy for breakfast.



After breakfast the annual meeting was attended by everyone.



A presentation by SkyMed after the meeting.

There was Pegs and Jokers while we smelled the turkey and ham baking for the Thanksgiving meal on Saturday evening.



Dinner time finally arrived on Saturday evening and it did not disappoint.



A shout out goes to Barry Stallings for bringing the apple and pecan pies.

During dinner it was announced that we had two new members – Russ and Sharon Diaz. They are a great couple and were welcomed into the group.



The hosts served Ham, Turkey (a 22-pound turkey cooking all



day), mashed potatoes, brown gravy, string beans, two types of cranberry

Sunday breakfast was leftover meal items from the rally plus giving away leftover turkey, ham and fixings.



sauce, salad and dessert consisting of your choice of pecan pie, pumpkin pie or apple pie.



Why do bees stay in their hives during the winter?

Swarm



Presidents Message

Hi All, "well, better late than never" I am talking about the newsletter this month. We had a couple of issues happen and we had a

delayed newsletter. Larry and Kathy did a great job to get the registration and agenda in your hands prior to this newsletter. I was unable to attend the November Rally and semi-annual meeting but I hear that David Ridley did a fine job. By now most of you know that David is the new Region 3 VP for the Rocky Mountain Motorhome Association (RMMA). This is the region that covers 5 states including Arizona. I am sure we all appreciate the work David will put in to make sure the Region will produce some really fine rally's in the future.

I have "insider" information that the December Rally in Casa Grande is going to be a good one (Betty and I are helping host :) Betty is recovering nicely from her broken arm and is getting really good at doing things left handed. We truly appreciate all the calls, cards and emails sending best wishes and all the offers of help for the upcoming rally.

Enjoy a wonderful Thanksgiving, hopefully with family and friends, and give thanks for the wonderful RV lifestyle we all enjoy along with the fellowship we enjoy as ANASAZI Chapter members.

See you all in Casa Grande!

Until Then, Be Safe!



November

Cris Higgs	3
Margaret Cotier	6
Ron Woodworth	10
Adrienne Kearns	26



November

Larry and Faye Kennedy	10
Wayne and Betty Cernie	11



I watched as a young girl was making faces at her sister in the park.

"You know," her mother told her, "When I was little, your grandmother said that if I made faces and the wind shifted, I could stay like that." The girl looked at her for a moment, then said, "Well, you can't say you weren't warned."



WELCOME

To Our Guest

Who was attending for the First Time



Lance Kemp

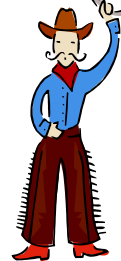
Abstract Art

I think my grandson best summed up my feelings about abstract art

We were looking at a painting with a wild mishmash of colors and he asked, "What's that?"

I said, "It's supposed to be a cowboy on his horse."

"Well," he continued, "Why isn't it?"



SAFETY REMINDER

Working and playing in the winter months can be fun but you need to check a very important item on your RV.

One of the most important things to check is your tire pressure. Heat and cold affects tire pressure. This is why instructions always say to check your tires "cold". Checking your tires "cold" means not have been used over night and checking before using the next morning.

With winter coming on, cold is now with us and this usually causes your tire pressure to drop.

It is absolutely necessary to check your tire pressure to make sure you are at the tires prescribed and recommended pressure



Have you ever noticed that some folks' hobbies demand more hard work than they would be willing to do for a living?



Rotisserie Chicken Salad

Submitted by Betty Cernie

(Published in May, 2021 Newsletter)

Rotisserie Chicken Salad makes an easy and flavorful lunch or meal prep for the entire week. Rotisserie chicken, celery, onions, walnuts, and cranberries are tossed in a creamy homemade herb dressing.

Prep Time

15 minutes

Total Time

15 minutes

Servings: 6 servings Calories: 544kcal

Ingredients

1 cooked rotisserie chicken *

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup mayonnaise

2 teaspoons dijon mustard

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ribs of celery diced

$\frac{1}{2}$ small red onion diced

1 tablespoon ranch seasoning

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped walnuts

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup dried cranberries

Instructions

Remove the meat from your rotisserie chicken and shred into bite size pieces.

In a large bowl, add your shredded chicken meat and remaining ingredients. Stir to incorporate, adding more mayonnaise as needed.

Refrigerate until ready to serve. Serve over a bed of lettuce or on lightly toasted bread as a sandwich.

Notes

*1 rotisserie chicken can be substituted with 14-16 ounces of any cooked chicken meat.

Walnuts and cranberries are optional, and can be substituted with almonds, pistachios, pecans, raisins, fresh grapes, or diced apple.

Chicken salad will keep for up to five days in the refrigerator, stored in a tightly sealed container. For a lower calorie variation, try replacing some or all of the mayonnaise with plain greek yogurt.

Nutrition

Calories: 544kcal | Carbohydrates: 7g | Protein: 45g | Fat: 37g | Saturated Fat: 7g | Cholesterol: 165mg | Sodium: 941mg | Potassium: 497mg | Fiber: 1g | Sugar: 4g | Vitamin A: 84IU | Vitamin C: 1mg | Calcium: 33mg | Iron: 1mg



Thanksgiving

by Wikipedia

History

Prayers of thanks and special thanksgiving ceremonies are common among most religions after harvests and at other times.^[1] The Thanksgiving holiday's history in North America is rooted in English traditions dating from the Protestant [Reformation](#). It also has aspects of a [harvest festival](#), even though the harvest in [New England](#) occurs well before the late-November date on which the modern Thanksgiving holiday is celebrated.^{[1][2]}

In the English tradition, days of thanksgiving and special thanksgiving religious services became important during the [English Reformation](#) in the reign of [Henry VIII](#).^[3] Before 1536 there were 95 Church holidays, plus 52 Sundays, when people were required to [attend church](#) and forego work. Though the 1536 reforms in the [Church of England](#) reduced the number of holidays in the [liturgical calendar](#) to 27, the [Puritan](#) party in the Anglican Church wished to eliminate all Church holidays apart from the weekly [Lord's Day](#), including the [evangelical feasts](#) of [Christmas](#) and [Easter](#) (cf. [Puritan Sabbatarianism](#)).^[3] The holidays were to be replaced by specially called [Days of Fasting](#) and [Days of Thanksgiving](#), in response to events that the Puritans viewed as acts of [special providence](#). Unexpected disasters or threats of judgement from on high called for Days of Fasting.^{[4][3]}

Special blessings, viewed as coming from God, called for Days of Thanksgiving, which were observed through Christian [church services](#) and other gatherings.^[3] For example, Days of thanksgiving were called following the victory over the [Spanish Armada](#) in 1588 and following the deliverance of [Queen Anne](#) in 1605.^[4] An unusual annual Day of Thanksgiving began in 1606 following the failure of the [Gunpowder Plot](#) in 1605 and developed into [Guy Fawkes Day](#) on November 5.^[4] Days of Fasting were called on account of plagues in 1604 and 1622, drought in 1611, and floods in 1613. Annual Thanksgiving prayers were dictated by the charter of English settlers upon their safe landing in America in 1619 at [Berkeley Hundred](#) in Virginia.^[5]

The annual Thanksgiving holiday tradition in the United States is documented at its earliest in 1619, in what is now called the Commonwealth of [Virginia](#). Thirty-eight English settlers aboard the ship *Margaret* arrived by way of the James River at [Berkeley Hundred](#) in [Charles City County](#), [Virginia](#) on December 4, 1619. The landing was immediately followed by a religious celebration, specifically dictated by the group's charter from

the [London Company](#). The charter declared, "that the day of our ships arrival at the place assigned for plantation in the land of Virginia shall be yearly and perpetually kept holy as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God."^{[11][5]} Since the mid 20th century, the original celebration has been commemorated there annually at present-day [Berkeley Plantation](#), ancestral home of the [Harrison family](#).^[12]

The more familiar Thanksgiving precedent is traced to the [Pilgrims](#) and [Puritans](#) who emigrated from England in the 1620s and 1630s. They brought their previous tradition of Days of Fasting and Days of Thanksgiving with them to [New England](#). The 1621 [Plymouth, Massachusetts](#) thanksgiving was prompted by a good harvest. The Pilgrims celebrated this with the [Wampanoags](#), a tribe of Native Americans who, along with the [last surviving Patuxet](#), had helped them get through the previous winter by giving them food in that time of scarcity, in exchange for an alliance and protection against the rival [Narragansett tribe](#).^[13]

Several days of Thanksgiving were held in early New England history that have been identified as the "First Thanksgiving", including Pilgrim holidays in Plymouth in 1621 and 1623, and a Puritan holiday in [Boston](#) in 1631.^{[14][15]} According to historian Jeremy Bangs, director of the [Leiden American Pilgrim Museum](#), the Pilgrims may have been influenced by watching the annual services of Thanksgiving for the relief of the [siege of Leiden](#) in 1574, while they were staying in Leiden.^[16] Now called [3 Oktoberfeest](#), Leiden's autumn thanksgiving celebration in 1617 was the occasion for sectarian disturbance that appears to have accelerated the pilgrims' plans to emigrate to America.^[17]

Later in New England, religious thanksgiving services were declared by civil leaders such as [Governor Bradford](#), who planned the Plymouth colony's thanksgiving celebration and feast in 1623.^{[18][19][20]} Bradford issued a proclamation of Thanksgiving following victory in the [Pequot War](#) in the late 1630s to celebrate "the bloody victory, thanking God that the battle had been won."^{[21][22]} The practice of holding an annual harvest festival did not become a regular affair in New England until the late 1660s.^[23]

Thanksgiving proclamations were made mostly by church leaders in New England up until 1682, and then by both state and church leaders until after the [American Revolution](#). During the revolutionary period, political influences affected the issuance of Thanksgiving proclamations. Various proclamations were made by [royal governors](#), and conversely by [patriot](#) leaders, such as [John Hancock](#), General [George Washington](#), and the [Continental Congress](#),^[24] each giving thanks to God for events favorable to their causes.^[25] As President of the United States, George Washington proclaimed the first nationwide thanksgiving celebration in America

marking November 26, 1789, "as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favours of Almighty God",^[26] and calling on Americans to "unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions."^[27]

Debate over first celebrations

Shrine of the first U.S. Thanksgiving in 1619 at Berkeley
Hundred in Charles City County, Virginia

Devotees in New England and Virginia and other places have maintained contradictory claims to having held the first Thanksgiving celebration in what became the United States. The question is complicated by the concept of Thanksgiving as either a holiday celebration or a religious service. James Baker maintains, "The American holiday's true origin was the New England Calvinist Thanksgiving. Never coupled with a Sabbath meeting, the Puritan observances were special days set aside during the week for thanksgiving and praise in response to God's providence."^[14] Baker calls the debate a "tempest in a beanpot" and "marvelous nonsense" based on regional claims.^[14]

In 1963, President John F. Kennedy acknowledged both the Virginia and Massachusetts claims. Kennedy issued Proclamation 3560 on November 5, 1963, stating, "Over three centuries ago, our forefathers in Virginia and in Massachusetts, far from home in a lonely wilderness, set aside a time of thanksgiving. On the appointed day, they gave reverent thanks for their safety, for the health of their children, for the fertility of their fields, for the love which bound them together, and for the faith which united them with their God."^[28]

Other claims include an earlier religious service by Spanish explorers in Texas at San Elizario in 1598.^[29] Historians Robyn Gioia and Michael Gannon of the University of Florida argue that the earliest Thanksgiving service in what is now the United States was celebrated by the Spanish community on September 8, 1565, in current Saint Augustine, Florida.^{[30][31]}

Thanksgiving in the United States has been observed on differing dates. From the time of the Founding Fathers until the time of Lincoln, the date of observance varied from state to state. The final Thursday in November had become the customary date in most U.S. states by the beginning of the 19th century, coinciding with, and eventually superseding the holiday of Evacuation Day (commemorating the day the British exited the United States after the Revolutionary War).^[34] Modern Thanksgiving was proclaimed for all states in 1863 by Abraham Lincoln. Influenced by Sarah Josepha Hale, who wrote letters

to politicians for approximately 40 years advocating an official holiday, Lincoln set national Thanksgiving by proclamation for the final Thursday in November in celebration of the bounties that had continued to fall on the Union and for the military successes in the war, also calling on the American people, "with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience .. fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation..."^[35] Because of the ongoing Civil War, a nationwide Thanksgiving celebration was not realized until Reconstruction was completed in the 1870s.

On October 31, 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a presidential proclamation changing the holiday to the next to last Thursday in November in an effort to boost the economy.^[36] The earlier date created an extra seven days for Christmas shopping since at that time retailers never began promoting the Christmas season until after Thanksgiving. But making the proclamation so close to the change wreaked havoc on the holiday schedules of many people, schools, and businesses, and most Americans were not in favor of the change. Some of those who opposed dubbed the holiday "Franksgiving" that year. Some state governors went along with the change while others stuck with the original November 30 date for the holiday, and three states — Colorado, Mississippi, and Texas — observed both dates.^[37] The double Thanksgiving continued for two more years, and then on December 26, 1941, Roosevelt signed a joint resolution of Congress changing the official national Thanksgiving Day to the fourth Thursday in November starting in 1942.^[38]

Since 1971, when the American Uniform Monday Holiday Act took effect, the American observance of Columbus Day has coincided with the Canadian observance of Thanksgiving.^{[39][40]}



Please enjoy your
thanksgiving.

Please drive and stay safe
this wonderful holiday.

Larry Morrison and Ron Woodward
Kokopelli Newsletter editors.