

The Piedmont Piper



OUR INSPIRATION IS IN THE PAST
OUR DUTY IS IN THE PRESENT
OUR HOPE IS IN THE FUTURE

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www.piedmontsar.com

July 2008

From the President's Desk



James M. McIntire

As I sit here drafting this article I am mindful that we have just concluded observing Memorial Day, both in Marietta and Roswell, and are preparing to conduct our second Annual Flag Retirement Ceremony in partnership with the Northside Funeral Chapel in honor

of Flag Day on June 14th. Some of us are also preparing to participate in Old Soldiers' Day on the first Saturday in August in Alpharetta. All of these are public events participated in by a number of organizations and drawing large crowds.

On a smaller scale, however, and drawing fewer participants are the proclamations issued at our request by the various municipalities we serve which are Alpharetta, Duluth, John's Creek, Milton, Norcross, Roswell and Sandy Springs. I can recall that I, as a new member, was somewhat bewildered at first when asked to participate in these ceremonies due to a lack of knowledge of the events being honored and the municipalities included within our service radius. Since that time I have

learned that our Chapter has well established relationships with the various mayors and council members with whom we meet and are always warmly welcomed by them and by the citizens of each municipality who have chosen, for whatever reason, to attend the meetings at which we appear.

It struck me that by drafting this article it might be possible to shorten the learning curve for our newer members. Given the number of municipalities we serve, we frequently find ourselves called on to attend more than one meeting on any given night. This is due to the fact that, although we make the request, the cities set the schedule. Most City Council meetings start at either 6:00 or 7:00 PM. When faced with the need to attend multiple meetings on the same night, staffing each meeting frequently presents problems due to a limited number of volunteers. I am hoping that this article will stimu-

Saturday, July 19, 2008
August Chapter Meeting
Best Western Hotel
907 Holcomb Bridge Rd.
Roswell, GA
8:00 a.m. Breakfast
8:30 a.m. Meeting
Speaker:
Dick Yarborough

Move to Temporary Quarters For Monthly Meetings

Due to scheduling problems our Chapter Meetings for July and August will be held in the Best Western Hotel next door and immediately adjacent to our usual meeting place. We anticipate that we will move back to the Holiday Inn beginning with our September meeting.

Saturday, August 16, 2008
August Chapter Meeting
Best Western Hotel
907 Holcomb Bridge Rd.
Roswell, GA
8:00 a.m. Breakfast
8:30 a.m. Meeting
Speaker:
Mary Ettel



late enough interest on the part of our membership to increase the number of volunteers and ease the efforts of recruiting. Having said all of that, the events we commemorate at City Council meetings are:

Patriots' Day (sometimes spelled Patriot's Day or Patriots Day) is a civic holiday commemorating the anniversary of the Battles of Lexington and Concord, the first battles of the American Revolutionary War. It is observed in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and state of Maine (once part of Massachusetts), and a public school observance day in Wisconsin. Observances and re-enactments of these first battles of the American Revolution occur annually at Lexington Green in Lexington, Massachusetts, (around 6am) and The Old North Bridge in Concord, Massachusetts (around 9am). In the morning, a mounted reenactor with State Police escort retraces Paul Revere's ride, calling out warnings the whole way. Traditionally it was designated as April 19 in observance of the anniversary of the Battles of Lexington and Concord, the first battles of the American Revolutionary War.

In the United States, **Flag Day** is celebrated on June 14. It commemorates the adoption of the flag of the United States, which happened that day by resolution of the Second Continental Congress in 1777. In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation that officially established June 14 as Flag Day; in August 1949, National Flag Day was established by an Act of Congress. Flag Day is not an official federal holiday, though on June 14, 1937, Pennsylvania became the first (and only) U.S. state to celebrate Flag Day as a state holiday. 36 U.S.C. § 110 is the official statute on Flag Day, however it is at the President's discretion to proclaim officially the observance. The largest Flag Day parade is held annually in Troy, New York. Framingham, Massachusetts also holds a yearly Flag Day parade, as do many other towns and cities, although in recent years a shrinking turnout has

prompted the town to consider eliminating the event.

Constitution Week. The weeklong commemoration of America's most important document is one of our country's least known official observances. Our Constitution stands as a testament to the tenacity of Americans throughout history to maintain their liberties and freedom, and to ensure those unalienable rights to every American. The tradition of celebrating the Constitution was started many years ago by the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). In 1955, the Daughters petitioned Congress to set aside September 17-23 annually to be dedicated for the observance of Constitution Week. The resolution was later adopted by the U.S. Congress and signed into Public Law #915 on August 2, 1956 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The aims of the celebration are to (1) emphasize citizens' responsibilities for protecting and defending the Constitution, preserving it for posterity; (2) inform the people that the Constitution is the basis for America's great heritage and the foundation for our way of life; and (3) encourage the study of the historical events which led to the framing of the Constitution in September 1787.

Veterans Day is an American holiday honoring military veterans. Both a federal holiday and a state holiday in all states, it is on the weekday closest to November 11th each year. It is also celebrated as Armistice Day or Remembrance Day in other parts of the world, falling on November 11, the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice that ended World War I. (Major hostilities of World War I were formally ended at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918

with the German signing of the Armistice.) The holiday is commonly printed as Veteran's Day or Veterans' Day in calendars and advertisements. While these spellings are grammatically acceptable, the United States government has declared that the attributive (no apostrophe) rather than the possessive case is the official spelling. President Wilson first proclaimed an Armistice Day for November 11, 1919. The United States Congress passed a concurrent resolution seven years later on June 4, 1926, requesting the President issue another proclamation to observe November 11 with appropriate ceremonies. An Act (52 Stat. 351; 5 U. S. Code, Sec. 87a) approved May 13, 1938, made the 11th of November in each year a legal holiday — "a day to be dedicated to the cause of world peace and to be thereafter celebrated and known as 'Armistice Day'." Congress amended this act on November 8, 1954, by replacing "Armistice" with Veterans and it has been known as Veterans Day since.

Let Freedom Ring July 4, 2008

The Piedmont Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, would like to invite churches, courthouses, town halls, and individuals to participate in the annual "**Let Freedom ring**" National Bell Ringing Ceremony to take place on Independence Day at 2:00 pm EDT. As in the past, the program will include tolling the bell 13 times in honor of the delegates from the 13 colonies who adopted the Declaration of Independence.

This program, authorized in 1963 through a joint resolution of Congress, is sponsored by the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution and will have nationwide participation.

This year marks the 232nd anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

—George Thurmond
Publicity





From:
ALLEN RAY FINLEY
Piedmont Chapter Chaplain



AS WE CONTINUE OUR WALK WITH OUR COMPATROITS

There are a lot of sayings where it is stated that it is better to give than receive.

But, what would that have meant to our forefathers who came to this country back in the early 1700s? Would it have meant give or get?

Let us assume that the most important word to them that started with the letter G was God. In our walk with our forefathers, I am sure that not only did the letter G mean God but there had to have been another word that was important to them. The word that comes to mind is "give".

So what did our forefathers have to give? If they had the normal human desire to give their children a better life than they had, all they could give their decedents was their time since most were just trying to survive. With life expectancy being rather short, they had limited resources to give. However, there is a saying that it is better to walk the walk, than to talk the talk. So back then, did it really matter as to what vehicle they drove, or how big their house was, or what zip code they lived in, or what private school they sent their children to, or even what kind of brand of communication device they had? I was taught that God evaluates us

on what we have done with the talents given us: We need to recall the biblical lesson on this same issue.

So are these same issues really as important to us today? Are we acquiring to acquire or are we doing our acquiring as a result of doing something that helps other? Let us examine that in more detail.

If they were to be successful with this issue, they must have realized that the only place that success comes before work is in the dictionary. So, they must have worked at giving services. The kind of services that they could have given, or what we can give today, goes back to an earlier article that I wrote where we are each given some special "god given talent". So with these talents, what were they doing with them? This still applies to us today. My ancestral grandfather and (his brother) my great uncle were involved in the field of religion (as a Presbyterian Minister) and education (involved in an educational institution -Princeton University).

If "to give" means to give services, then it is from these services from which comes success. The more successful they became, the more secure they were. So we need to ask ourselves the question as to what this security mean. Is it emotional, or independence, or financial?

If you are going to give more services, you must need to have all three of these in order to be successful. Let us think about what that means.

First, Emotional:

If we are not satisfied in what we are doing, we can not truly walk the walk. I encounter people who are doing what their parents wanted them to do and are so unhappy that it is obvious to me and others around them. So are we really happy with what we are doing? You hear of people hating their job, or it is a chore to go to work, so we all need to ask ourselves why? This will affect us in every thing that we do and the people we meet and/or associate with.

Second, Independence:

There is a saying that "when everyone thinks alike, there really is no thinking at all". All of our forefathers had some hand in the formation of a country that was the basis of no other country in the world at that time, or even the 200 plus years since then. Many of us have seen the 9 dots being connected with 4 straight lines. In order to solve this and life's issues, we need to go outside of the 9 dots to find the solution to our problems. But does our society reward or punish us for going outside of the lines? Does our educational system encourage this or does it require us to only have acquired knowledge or allow us to solve problems independently of current thinking? Do our families encourage this philosophy, or do we try and control what our children do?

Third, Financial:

As Maslow stated, it is not until all of our basic needs are fulfilled that we can begin to reach our own self-actualization. We all realize that it takes monies to live and have security. But, the issue then becomes where do we put our priorities? Are we truly giving or we trying to still acquire (Keeping up with the Jones's)?

So the real issue that we face today is what are we giving to our future generations? There in lies the purpose of and why our SAR organization exists.

My thought for this month is as follows:

Reinforce what you want to see repeated. What gets rewarded gets done!

. . . .

**DON'T FORGET TO VOTE
TUESDAY JULY 15**

**State and Local Primaries
Are being held throughout Georgia
on
July 15.**

You should review the qualifications of the candidates in your area and be prepared to vote.

Your participation is needed.

**CAMELIA SIMS****Two Weddings**

(Reprinted from "History Tidbits,"
Jan/Feb 2008

I've selected descriptions of two weddings; one in the eighteenth century and one in the nineteenth century. The first is the wedding of the celebrated Dolly and James Madison, later president of the United States. The second is that of John Adams, Jr., the son of President John Quincy Adams.

Born Dolly Payne to a family of Quakers, she became Dolly Todd after her marriage to a young lawyer. They had two children, but three years later after the wedding both her husband and one of her children had died. Left a widow at twenty-five, Dolly and her young son moved back with her mother, Mrs. Payne. Although raised a Quaker where plain clothes were the rule Dolly loved being fashionable and was known as a

Madison a few months after the death of her husband. Their meeting and the wedding are described by one of her grandnieces:

It was in Philadelphia, whither she and her little boy and her mother had returned, and where her reputation for beauty was so great that gentlemen stationed themselves at points she was to pass in order to see her. Mr. Madison saw at last the young Virginia widow one day, and invited Aaron Burr to call with him upon Mrs. Payne and introduce him, and during the visit Mrs. Dolly came down "in a mulberry colored satin, and a silk tulle handkerchief over her neck, and on her head an exquisitely dainty little cap from which an occasional uncropped curl would Escape."

All the friends of Mrs. Todd rejoiced that she was to be married to Mr. Madison, though he was twenty years her senior. Mrs. Washington sent for her to come to the Presidential mansion, and then, "Dolly," said she, "is it true that you are engaged to James Madison?" Dolly was embarrassed, and stammered that she "thought not," whereupon Mrs. Washington exhorted her to "not be ashamed to confess it," for Mr. Madison would make a good husband.

*There was a delightful old Virginia wedding.... The house was filled with young girls from the neighboring countryseats, and it was recorded that these young creatures snipped into bits "the Mechin lace from Mr. Madison's shirt ruffles," to keep as mementos and showered the carriage with rice as the bride was driven away to her husband's home, Montpelier, a country estate in Orange County, Virginia...**

• * * *

John Quincy Adams' second son, also named John, was born in Boston on July 4, 1803; he later graduated from Harvard and studied law. In February 1828, while his father was the President of the United States, he married Mary Hellen. The charming, small evening wedding took place in the Blue Room of the White House. Miss Abby Adams who was one of the bridesmaids described the wedding in

her diary:

...the bride wore orange flowers and white satin and pearls, and "she looked very handsome," and she had four bridesmaids, and they enjoyed amusing time, before they joined the groomsmen in the circular room, in arranging flowers and ribbons; and after the ceremony they "passed the cake through the ring" and cut slices to distribute among friends, and the next day they all assembled again in the Yellow Room for the reception; "and" says this young bridesmaid from Quincy, "it was one of the pleasantest days I ever passed."

It must not be supposed that this bridal had the brilliant setting of a wedding in our day at the White House. There was no conservatory then, the grounds were rough and uncultivated, the house was lighted with candles, and the fine East Room was bare and empty save for the mahogany frames of some upholstered sofas and chairs. When General Lafayette made his visit, this famous East Room was given up to him as a depository for the many curiosities sent him, some live alligators being among the gifts. **

- Upton, Harriet Taylor, Our Early Presidents, D. Lothrop Company, Boston, 1890, pp. 194-197.

** Ibid, pp. 309-313.

- **National Museum of Patriotism
Parades to Downtown**

We now have a new location for the National Museum of Patriotism:

- 275 Baker Street, Atlanta!
- The new facility is located on the ground level of the Hilton Garden

Hotel at the corner of Baker Street and Lucky Street.

The Lucky/Marietta District of Atlanta is less than 100 yards from the front door of the Georgia Aquarium. We are excited about the new location of the Museum and its proximity to area attractions as well as restaurants and shopping. Plans are to open as early as October.





Independence Day

(A reprint of Bob Buck’s Chaplain’s Column from June 2001)

Independence Day is the National Holiday of the United States of America commemorating the signing of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776 in Philadelphia.

At the time of the signing the US consisted of 13 colonies under the rule of England’s King George III. There was growing unrest in the colonies concerning the taxes that had to be paid to England. This was commonly referred to as “Taxation without Representation” as the colonists did not have any representation in the English Parliament and had no say in what went on. As the unrest grew in the colonies, King George sent extra troops to help control any rebellion. In 1774 the 13 colonies sent delegates to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to form the First Continental Congress. The delegates were unhappy with England, but were not yet ready to declare war.

In April 1775 as the King’s troops advanced on Concord, Massachusetts Paul Revere would sound the alarm that “The British are coming, the British are coming” as he rode his horse through the late night streets. The Battle of Concord and its “shot heard round the world” would mark the unofficial beginning of the colonies war for Independence.

The following May the colonies again sent delegates to the Second Continental Congress. For almost a year the congress tried to work out its differences with England, again without formally declaring war.

By June 1776 their efforts had become hopeless and a committee was formed to compose a formal declaration of Independence. Headed by Thomas Jefferson, the committee included John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Philip Livingston and Roger Sherman. Thomas Jefferson was chosen to write the first draft which was presented to the Congress on June 28. After various

Changes a vote was taken late in the afternoon of July 4th. Of the 13 colonies, 9 voted in favor of the Declaration, 2—Pennsylvania and South Carolina voted No, Delaware undecided and New York abstained.

To make it official **John Hancock**, President of the Continental Congress, signed the Declaration of Independence. It is said that John Hancock signed his name “with a great flourish” so “King George can read it without his spectacles!”

The following day copies of the Declaration of Independence were distributed. The first newspaper to print the Declaration was the Pennsylvania Evening Post on July 6, 1776. On July 8th the Declaration had its first public Reading in Philadelphia’s Independence Square. Twice that day the Declaration was read to cheering crowds and pealing church bells. Even the bell in Independence Hall was rung. The “Province Bell” would later be renamed “Liberty Bell after its inscription:

Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof.

And although the signing of the Declaration was not completed until August, the 4th day of July has been accepted as the official anniversary of United States independence. The first Independence Day celebration took place the following year - July 4, 1777. By the early 1800’s the tradition of parades, picnics, and fireworks were established as the way to celebrate America’s birthday. And although fireworks have been banned in most places because of their danger, most towns and cities usually have big firework displays for all to see and enjoy.



(Compatriot Bob Buck, author of the foregoing, is in poor health, and confined to the Eden Garden Assisted Living facility in Marietta. Let’s keep Bob in our thoughts and prayers.
—The Editor

. . . .

COLOR GUARD SCHEDULE 4 July—16 August 08

- 4 July — Windward Children’s Parade, 9 AM.
- 4 July — Canton Parade, 6 PM.
- 4-7 July —SAR Congress, Sacramento, California.
- 6 July — World Harvest Church - Present colors at two special patriotic church services, 9AM and 11 AM.
- 18 July — Immigration Naturalization Service, 11 AM.
- 19 July—Present colors at Piedmont Chapter Meeting, 8:30 AM.
- 2 August— Old Soldiers Day Parade, Alpharetta, GA, 8:30 AM.
- 2 August — Sewell Grave Marking, Lavonia, GA, 11:00 AM.
- 8 August — Immigration Naturalization Service, 11:00 AM.
- 16 August — Present Colors at Piedmont Chapter Meeting, 8:30 AM.

DAFFY DEFINITIONS

1. **ARBITRATOR:** A cook who leaves Arby’s to work at McDonald’s.
2. **AVOIDABLE:** What a bullfighter tried to do.
3. **BERNADETTE:** The act of torching a mortgage.
4. **CONTROL:** A short, ugly inmate.



**Piedmont Chapter's June Meeting
(top to bottom)**

Vice Pres. Bob Shaw presents Speakers Certificate to Milton Crabapple; Registrar Bob Shaw sponsors our newest member, Craig Edwin Hahn; Piedmont Member Walt Wolliver presents a \$1,000 check for our Chapter's Youth Programs from the Roswell Rotary Club.



**Color Guard Activities in June
(top to bottom)**

Christopher Ballard (Paul Prescott's grandson) playing "Taps;" Paul Prescott and Billy Templeton firing a musket salute; Piedmont Chapter members attending the flag retirement ceremony.





Milton Crabapple
A/K /A
Hal Coleman

Crabapple is a pleasant community located about three miles west of Alpharetta in the part of North Fulton County which was formerly Milton County. It is now a typically comfortable part of suburban Atlanta, but back in the depression years and for some-time thereafter, when Atlanta was a much smaller place, it was a rural area dotted with small farms. Your Editor recalls spending a week there, visiting an aunt, uncle and cousins, during his pre-teen age years. This is where your Editor first became acquainted with outhouses.

About 20 years ago an entertainer named Hal Coleman , who grew up in nearby Roswell, adopted the name Milton Crabapple and began making appearances on the Ludlow Porch Radio Show. Milton is now a regular guest on radio and TV shows across the country, and is a regular guest on “O’Neill Outside,” the popular hunting and fishing TV show. He also can be heard on Saturday mornings on O’Neill’s radio show on WSB in Atlanta.

Hal Coleman is the owner of North Fulton Exterminating Co. in the North Fulton area., but makes room for Milton, his alter ego, in the entertainment business. Piedmont President Jim McIntire became acquainted with Hal through their joint service in the Roswell Rotary Club.

Milton spoke to our Chapter at the June meeting. The following is a sample of his dialog:

“My wife claims I’m deaf, but she’s really the one who is deaf. The other day I yelled at her from across the room, but there was no response. I walked half way across the room and yelled again: ‘Ma!’ Still no response. Then I came around behind her and yelled in her ear: ‘Ma!’

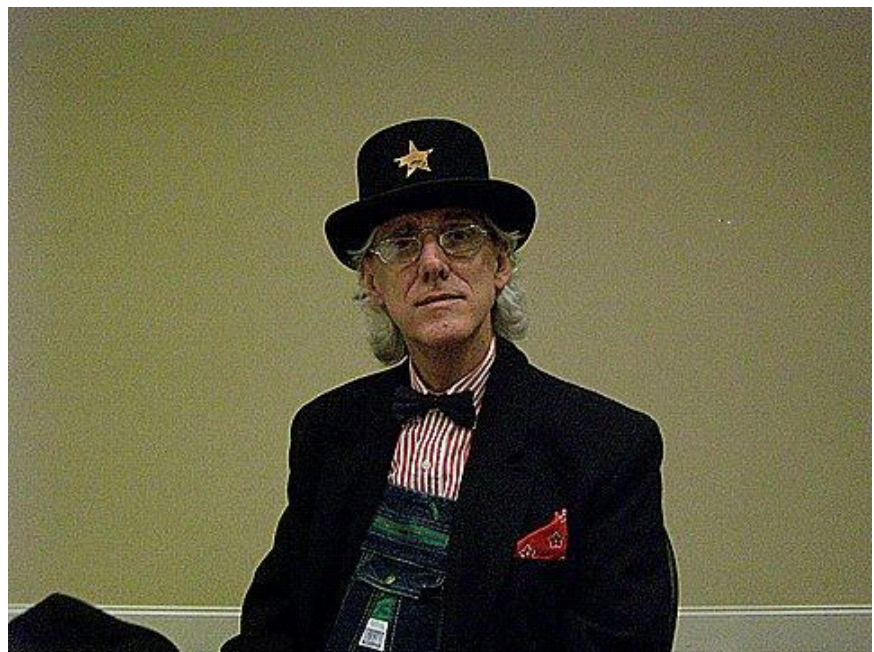
She turned around and said: ‘For the third time, What is it?’ “

—The Editor

Compatriots Revis Butler, Jr. and Scott Ray
Honored at Emory University Graduation



Corpus Cordis Aureum is an honorary association of Emory University graduates from the classes of 1958 and earlier. In May 2008 SAR Compatriots Revis Butler, Jr. of the Atlanta Chapter (1954 Emory College; 1957 Dental School) and Scott Ray of the Piedmont Chapter (1950 Emory College, 1956 Law School) were inducted into the association. The association members were issued golden robes and awarded golden medals. They were seated together in a special section at the commencement exercises.



HIMSELF!

Milton Crabapple, Speaker at the Piedmont Chapter Meeting in June



The Piedmont Piper
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First Class Mail

The Piedmont Piper

James M. McIntire, Publisher
Scott A. Ray, Editor

Robin McIntire and Paul Prescott, Photographers

This publication is the newsletter for the **Piedmont Chapter of the Georgia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution**. It is printed at least six times per year, January, March, May, July, September and November, and is distributed to current and prospective members of the chapter and to certain officers of the state and national organizations and officials of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Piedmont Chapter serves communities of the northern suburbs of Atlanta, Georgia including Cobb, Forsyth, Cherokee and Northern Fulton County. Meetings are held monthly throughout the year on the third Saturday at 8:30 a.m. in the Holiday Inn, 909 Holcomb Bridge Road, Roswell, Georgia. Most members choose to arrive by 8:00 a.m. to enjoy breakfast together. The cost is \$15.00 each.

Prospective members are always welcome at monthly membership meetings. Men and boys who are interested in documenting their relationship to their American Revolutionary ancestors and in joining an active group with similar interests are urged to contact the **Chapter Registrar, Robert A. Sapp at 770-971-0189** or any other chapter officer.

(Youth Memberships are available for applicants under 18).

Please send all inquires and suggestions to the editor at the address shown below.

DEADLINE FOR MATERIAL TO BE INCLUDED IN THE NEXT EDITION:

The last Monday of the month preceding the date of issue. Please send all articles and photos as early as possible because the space available in the newsletter is often filled prior to the deadline date. Pictures will be scanned and returned to the sender.

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