



# The Collins Dispatch

June 2007

## Dates to Remember

**Meetings—Hong Kong Star,**  
557 S. Marietta Parkway  
770-428-0988

**Chapter Mtg. Tues. June 19**

6:15PM dinner, 7PM Start  
Speaker Staff Sgt. Michael  
Montoya, USA Recruiter

**Chapter Mtg. Tues. July 17**

6:15PM dinner, 7PM Start  
**GASSAR BOM July 28**

Forsyth, GA 10AM

**Collins BOM Aug. 7, 7 p.m.**

**Patriotism Week Rehearsal**

**Aug 19** 2:30PM 4531 Paper  
Mill Rd., Marietta

**Patriotism Week 6 Schools**

Aug. 20-24 Cobb & Paulding

**Chapter Mtg. Tues. Aug. 21**

6:15PM dinner, 7PM Start

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## James Sevier, Very Young Patriot in the Battle of Kings Mountain

by John Sevier Gibson

*(Remarks on the oc-  
casation of the Wa-  
tauga Chapter  
TNSSAR Grave  
Marking Ceremony  
for James Sevier at  
his old home place  
and family cemetery,  
Nolichucky River,  
Washington County,  
Tennessee, near the  
town of Jonesbor-  
ough, April 28,  
2007.)*

James Sevier was the second oldest son of John Sevier and his first wife Sarah Hawkins. He was born on October 25, 1764, in what is now Rockingham County, in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. When he was eleven years old, he moved south with his family: two uncles, one aunt, and his Grandfather Valentine (the family pioneer originally from London.) They moved quite far south, down the Valley into what was later determined to be the overmountain territory of North Carolina. The large family caravan arrived in this new area on Christmas day, 1773. James' uncles, Robert and Valentine, had already moved there. James grew up in this promising new frontier land, in and around the Watauga Settlement. These were hard times however, with many unpleasant encounters and attacks by the Cherokee Indians. In early 1780, James' mother, Sarah, died. Later that year his father married Bonnie Kate Sherrill who quickly took over being mother to all of John's ten children.

In September 1780, James' father John, a Militia Colonel, was one of the two organizers of an expedition to pursue British Col. Patrick Ferguson and a large force of Loyalist troops. Ferguson had vigorously threatened the



*This is a fairly recent stone installed as the old one was virtually unreadable and quite broken. James is buried on the left: wife Nancy is on the right.*

“Overmountain People”, a move he would later regret. John Sevier and his brothers Valentine, Robert, Abraham, Joseph, along with John's oldest son Joseph, were all slated to go on the expedition., James also wanted to go, but his father said he was not old enough and should stay with the Home Guard along with his younger brother, John, and his grandfather. James was insistent however, and he enlisted the help of his new stepmother,

Bonnie Kate. She interceded with Col. Sevier and convinced him that James could hold his own in the upcoming fight. James, not yet 16 years old, became one of the two youngest participants in the expedition and ensuing battle.

For the expedition, James was assigned as a Private in his uncle Robert's Company, which was a part of Col. John Sevier's Regiment. After the several “Overmountain” regiments of the expedition crossed over the mountains, they finally caught up with Col. Ferguson and his army on Oct. 7, 1780, and destroyed them in the Battle of King's Mountain (in South Carolina). All of the Seviers emerged from the battle unscathed, except for Robert Sevier. He had been shot in the side with the bullet lodged in his kidney. He was assisted by some of his brothers, his nephew James, and the Tory army surgeon, but they could not remove the bullet. Robert insisted on returning home immediately and left the battlefield accompanied by two of his men and James. After nine days on the trail, Robert died and was buried high in the North

*(Continued on page 3)*

## President's Message

The Captain John Collins Chapter began the year with our annual meeting in January. Professor Thomas A. Scott from the Department of History and Philosophy at Kennesaw State University spoke on the debate over the Revolution in Georgia, giving the views of both the Loyalists and the Patriots. Our February program was on the Battle of Kettle Creek and how both luck and planning combined for the Patriot victory. Collins Vice-President Rodney Pritchett spoke in March on the uses of the fife and drum as communication devices during the Revolutionary War. Attorney Clayton Farnham spoke in April and gave an excellent overview of how the Revolutionary War in the south took place. Our May program consisted of Revolutionary War Trivia and an interview with two of our WWII veterans.



observances for the battles at Cowpens and Kettle Creek earlier this year. Larry Guzy and Chuck Bragg attended ceremonies at Cowpens. The ceremony at Kettle Creek was attended by Larry Guzy, David Martin, and Everett Porter.

Larry Guzy made a presentation on the Revolutionary War to 4<sup>th</sup> grade students at Davis Elementary in February and another presentation on the same subject to the JROTC at Kennesaw Mountain High in May.

and presenters were John Jones, Jim Castle, David Martin, and David Thompson.

In May, there was a work day at the Old Allatoona Cemetery. Also in May, the chapter was represented at two Memorial Day observances at Marietta National Cemetery by Larry Guzy, Kendall Abbott, Curtis McWaters, and David Thompson.

David O. Thompson  
President

Since the beginning of the year, we have welcomed new members Bill Coffeen, Charles Covington, James Waide, and Randy Aitken. There are several potential new members in various stages of the application process.

The Collins Chapter was represented at

## Collins Member News

New Member info:

Approved (1), Charles Rhyne #169176

Submitted (5), Jason Bretch, Fred Buford, Jr., Fred Buford, III, Clayton Farnham, Michael Rebman, 18 yr. old C.A.R. attending William & Mary in Williamsburg, VA

Working (8), Robert Adams, John Chastain, Billy Collier, James Collins, Ken Donaldson, William Gill, Bob Haley, and Bill Hauk

Supplementals submitted (5): John Jones (1), David Martin (4)

At least five others are just starting their work, thus the Chapter has a number of new potential members in the works.

## Officers and Committee Chairmen

President	David Thompson
Vice President	Rodney Pritchett
Secretary	Larry Guzy
Treasurer	Skip Keaton
Registrar	Larry Guzy
Chancellor	Jack Gibson
Chaplain	John Jones
Sergeant-at-Arms	Rodney Pritchett
Historian	David Martin
Editor	Larry Guzy
Americanism	Charles Switzer
Cemetery	David Thompson
Dinner meetings	
Flags/Law/Fire	Curtis McWaters
Eagle Scouts	Bill Coffeen
JROTC & Veterans	Curtis McWaters
Membership	Larry Guzy
Patriot Grave	Brad Jones
Publicity/phone	David Thompson
Schools	Rodney Pritchett

*The Collins Dispatch is published every other month. **August 4th** will be the next deadline for articles. Send articles, photos, or your bio to Larry Guzy by email [lg\\_adjservices@mindspring.com](mailto:lg_adjservices@mindspring.com), or regular mail at 4531 Paper Mill Rd. Marietta, GA 30067-4025.*

*If you have new member leads, contact Registrar Larry Guzy.*



*James Waide received his member certificate at the April meeting.*

(Continued from page 1) James Sevier Carolina mountains.

James and all the other Sevi-ers eventually returned to their homes and families over the mountains. But in December 1780, they were called out again to pursue a large Cherokee war party which had been incited by the British. This brief expedition

resulted in the violent but very successful Battle of Boyd's Creek (in present day Sevier County, TN). James was involved in several other Indian expeditions and battles, all considered part of the Revolutionary War. These ranged from additional forays into South Carolina to lastly, in 1782, the Lookout Mountain area of present day Tennessee and the Coosa River area of North Georgia.

James became active in district politics and was elected Clerk of Washington County Court during the proclaimed State of Franklin period (1784-1788), when his father John was Franklin's Governor. At one time during this period, James was arrested and imprisoned for a short time by anti-Franklin North Carolina authorities, a similar experience that his father John was to suffer a little later. The County Clerk position was held by James for the next 47 years, during which time Washington County shifted back to North Carolina, then to a U.S. Territory, and finally in 1796 became a part of the new state of Tennessee. James also achieved the rank of Major in the NC and TN militias.

James Sevier married Nancy Conway on March 29, 1789.



She was born on March 22, 1772. They had eleven children all born in Washington County. They were Elizabeth Conway, Sarah Hundley, Maria Antionette, Minerva Grainger, Pamela Hawkins, Susannah Brown, Elbert Franklin, Elbridge Gerry, Clarissa Carter, Louisa Maria, and Mary Malvina.

James and Nancy continued living on their farm for many years. Nancy died on July 15, 1843. James died January 21, 1847. Both are buried in Washington County, along with other family members, in a family cemetery which was very close to their old home place.

Some quotes from James Sevier's obituary in the Jonesborough newspaper (Jan. 27, 1947) are: "...died at this residence on Chucky River of something like apoplexy which terminated his existence... in his 82nd year. He was returning to his dwelling on the evening of the 21st... and as he set foot on the door sill to enter the house, he fell and expired instantly. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years. He was an honest man, and in all the vicissitudes of life he was tried and true... rejoicing in the prosperity of his neighbors and sympathizing in their sorrows. In politics he was a firm and consistent Whig, commencing his political career in the War of the Revolution."

James Sevier was actively involved in the military and political affairs of his time. He was a family man, very well respected, and a beloved citizen of his community, region, and state. His life typified the famous attitude which he helped to create—"The Tennessee Volunteer"!

#### Notes:

1. John Sevier Gibson is directly descended from James Sevier through his daughter Sarah Hundley.
2. The material in these remarks came primarily from "Sevier Family History", 1960, Cora Bales Sevier and Nancy Sevier Madden; "Notable Southern Families" Vol. I, 1918, Zella Armstrong; "John Sevier", 1932, Carl S. Driver; "The Overmountain Men", 1970, Pat Alderman.
3. Jack Gibson holds dual membership in the Watauga Chapter, TN.

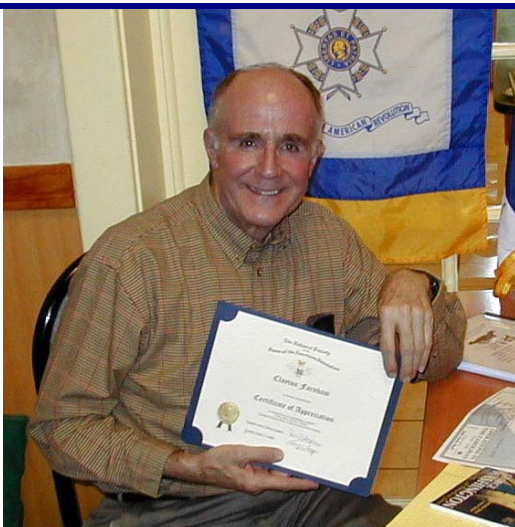


View from the Overmountain Shelter on the present day Appalachian Trail.

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Clayton H. Farnum

## Speakers

The April meeting was a real treat. Clayton H. Farnham, Attorney at Law, had recently traveled the SC/NC Revolutionary War Battle Fields and brought us a concise history of these Battles and their significance to the War as a whole. After learning he had joined the CAR as a teenager, he was asked and decided to join the SAR. Incredible as it may seem, his great-grandmother had DAR member # 8129, having been born in 1833 and 7 years old when her grandfather, the Patriot, passed! Clayton's papers are on the way to approval.

May's meeting topic was Revolutionary War Trivia, and WWII Veterans Morrow and Jones remembrances of the War.

## *Signers of the Declaration of Independence*



*Josiah Bartlett*

Josiah Bartlett (Nov 21, 1729-May 19, 1795), was an American physician and statesman who, as a delegate to the Continental Congress for New Hampshire, signed the Declaration of Independence. He was later Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court and Governor of the state.

The fictional U.S. president on *The West Wing*, a popular NBC television drama series, was named "Josiah Bartlet". Despite the spelling difference, the character (played by Martin Sheen), was also a former governor and Congressman from New Hampshire, and a fictional direct descendant of the New Hampshire signer of the Declaration of Independence.

### Personal life

The real Josiah was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts to Stephen and Hannah-Mary (Webster) Bartlett. He was their fifth child and fourth son. He attended the common schools, but with uncommon success. By the age of sixteen, by study, he had also built a foundation in Latin and learned some Greek. In 1745 he began the study of medicine, working in the office of Dr. Ordway of Amesbury. Before he turned twenty-one, in 1750, he moved to Kingston, NH in Rockingham County, hung out his shingle and began his practice.

Kingston at that time was a frontier settlement of only a few hundred families. If a man could stitch wounds, set bones, and treat fevers, he was welcome, even without formal educational credentials. Dr. Bartlett could, and as the only Doctor in this part of the county, his practice prospered. He purchased land and added a farm to his credit.

On January 15, 1754 he married Mary Bartlett of Newton, NH. She was his cousin, the daughter of his uncle, Joseph. They would remain a devoted couple until her death in July 14, 1789. Over the years they would have eleven children. All three of his sons and five of his grandsons would follow him as physicians.

### Political career

Like many prominent men in small communities, Bartlett became active in the political affairs of Kingston, and in 1765 he was elected to the colonial assembly. In 1767 he became the colonel of his county's militia and Gov. John Wentworth appointed him justice of the peace. As the Revolution neared, his Whig policies brought him into opposition with the Royal Governor, John Wentworth.

In 1774, Bartlett joined the Assembly's *Committee of Correspondence* and began his work with the revolutionary leaders of the other 12 colonies. Later that year, when Wentworth dismissed, or prorogued, the Assembly, Josiah was elected to its revolutionary (and illegal) successor, the Provincial Assembly. He also suffered the loss of his home by fire, alleged to have been set by opposition Tories. He moved his family out to the farmhouse and began rebuilding immediately. When the assembly appointed Bartlett and John Pickering as delegates to the Continental Congress, he was forced to decline because he had to attend to his family, but remained active in New Hampshire's affairs. In one of Governor Wentworth's last acts before being expelled from New Hampshire in 1775, he revoked Bartlett's commissions as Justice, Militia Colonel, and Assemblyman.

### Continental Congress

Bartlett was selected as a delegate again in 1775, and attended that session as well as the meetings in 1776. Indeed, for a time in late 1775 and early 1776 he was the only delegate attending from New Hampshire. Much of the work of the Congress was carried out in Committees. The most important of these had a delegate from each state, which meant that Bartlett served on all of them, including those of Safety, Secrecy, Munitions, Marine, and Civil Government. His attention to detail and hard work in these committees made him one of the most influential members in the Congress, even though he was seldom active in debates before the full congress.

Eventually, after his continued letters home to the Assembly and Committee of Safety in New Hampshire, William Whipple and Matthew Thornton were added to the delegation in Philadelphia. When the question of declaring independence from Great Britain was officially brought up in 1776, as a representative of the northernmost colony Bartlett was the first to be asked, and answered in the affirmative. On August 2, 1776 when delegates signed the formal copy of the Declaration of Independence, his position

*(Continued on page 6)*

# JROTC Awards Given by Chapter



4/19/2007 Marietta High School,  
Cadet Frank Van Valkenburg  
David Thompson presented



4/24/2007 N Cobb High  
School, Donald Gentry  
Jim Castle presented



Chief Warrant Officer Rodney  
Fagen, at Osborne HS with  
President David Thompson

Compatriot **Curtis McWaters** served as Committee Chairman and chapter photographer at the award ceremonies. Both McWaters and **David Martin** attended several ceremonies where **Pres. David Thompson** presented.



5/8/2007 Pebblebrook High School,  
Cadet Octavio Gonzalez and Commander Lt. Col.  
Ronald Leverette  
David Martin presented



5/2/2007 Osborne High School,  
Cadet James Taylor  
David Thompson presenting



## Memorial Day 2007

*President David Thompson presented the Chapter Wreath at the 5/28/2007 Memorial Day Remembrance. Kendall Abbott, Larry Guzy, and Curtis McWaters were present for either the Saturday Scout Flag Placement or the Remembrance.*

In addition to presenters and the chairman, the following members supported the JROTC schools program with monetary contributions and had their names listed on the individual recipient's certificates:

- Gilbert James
- John Jones
- Skip Keaton
- David Martin
- Curtis McWaters
- Brian Roper
- Dares Wirt

The Chapter thanks you.

(Continued from page 4) Bartlett

made him the second to sign, just after John Hancock, the president of the Congress.

In 1777, he declined a return to the congress, citing fatigue due to earlier efforts. But when trouble threatened, he used his medical skills and accompanied John Stark's forces to the Battle of Bennington in August.. At the age of 19, my ancestor Michael Coffeen, participated in that same battle under the leadership of Colonel Seth Warner, of Green Mountain Boys fame. Josiah was re-elected to Congress in 1778, and served on the committee that drafted the Articles of Confederation. But, after the articles were adopted, he returned to New Hampshire to attend to personal business. This was the last of his federal service, as he felt he had overlooked his family for too long.

#### Later career

Although he remained in the state after 1778, in 1779 he returned to his role as a Judge, serving in the Court of common pleas. Then in 1782 he was appointed to the NH Supreme Court in spite of not being a lawyer. Indeed, some contemporary lawyers held the view that justice was never better than when the senior judges knew little legal history.

In 1788, Bartlett was made the Chief Justice of the state's supreme court. That same year he was a delegate to the New Hampshire convention for adoption of the Constitution, serving part of the time as its Chairman. He argued forcefully for ratification, which finally took place on June 21, 1788. The legislature of the new State of New Hampshire, selected him to be a U. S. Senator, but he declined the office.

#### As Governor

In 1790 Josiah's lifetime of contribution received its highest recognitions. He secured legislation recognizing the New Hampshire Medical Society. He was also elected chief executive of New Hampshire by an overwhelming majority. He served in 1791 and 1792 as President. Then when the new State Constitution took effect in 1792 he continued, now as governor. He resigned in 1794 after four years because of declining health. He

died the next year.

During his tenure, he oversaw the installation of a new state constitution, compilation of the laws and statutes in force, and provision for the early payment of the State's debt. He actively promoted agriculture and manufacturing, the improvement of roads, and saw the start of projects to build canals.

#### Medical career

Bartlett actively practiced medicine for 45 years. From a modern perspective, this alone would be a major accomplishment. He had no university training, and left school at the age of fourteen. In effect, he apprenticed with another doctor, and set up a practice at the age twenty. But, he was willing to consider what worked, and avoided some traditional therapies such as bleeding. His reputation was firmly secured in 1754.

The area around Kingston had an epidemic of a fever and canker called *throat distemper* around 1735. For adults it was a serious illness, but for children it was frequently fatal, especially among the very young. When the illness struck again in 1754, Dr. Bartlett simply tried doses of several available drugs, and discovered that Peruvian Bark would relieve symptoms long enough to allow recovery.

Bartlett lived during a time when medical practice was progressing rapidly. His wide reading, steady hands, and conscientious work made him an effective and successful physician. He founded and was the first president of the New Hampshire Medical Society. In 1790 he delivered the commencement address at Dartmouth College when his son Ezra graduated. In part, the honor was due to his signing of the Declaration of Independence, and his new selection as President of New Hampshire. But, in part, it was a recognition of his medical career. He was awarded an honorary MD (Doctor of Medicine) the same day his son earned that degree.

He retired to his home in Kingston, and died there on May 19,

## Frey-Trammell House Received Statewide Award from Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation



*Doug and Rachel Frey, pictured with Rachel's father, received an award from the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation for their outstanding effort to preserve the Colonel Leader Newton Trammell House in Marietta. The ceremony was held in Savannah during May.*



1795. He is buried next to his wife Mary in the Plains Cemetery, also at Kingston. A bronze statue of Bartlett stands in the town square of Amesbury, Massachusetts. His portrait hangs in the State House in Concord, NH, drawn from an original by Jonathan Trumbull. Bartlett, NH is named in his honor, and the Josiah Bartlett elementary school is a visible presence on its major roadway.

**This account was largely drawn from Wikipedia and freely edited by compatriot Bill Coffeen.**

*(Ed. Note: Lots of Patriot's left to profile. Contact Larry Guzy to reserve the one that you will get better acquainted with.)*

## Three Days in Bangkok—Day 2

*The newest Collins Member, Randy Aitken, is working in the Far East and is sharing his travels with us. Part one of his report appeared in Volume 7, Issue 2 of the Dispatch.*

Day two was for touring Bangkok. Not up quite so early, a leisurely breakfast, the baby gets his first nap in and then off to Bangkok at 10 am, just in time for the heat of the day. Incidentally, this is how we house searched during the summer in Hong Kong. Out at 10 or so, back in the middle of the afternoon exhausted from the heat.

The day began on the river taxi, headed upstream to the Royal Square area of Bangkok. Very easy and inexpensive. Next we had to find the Royal Palace. Not as easy as say finding Buckingham in London, but not difficult. The difficult part is discovering which gate they are allowing foreign tourists to enter. The palace is large and you could spend a long time walking around it trying to find the entrance. And there are so many people going to and fro, you just can't follow the crowd which is what we first tried doing. I don't think the first crowd was heading to the palace, so we finally broke down and asked directions. The guide books warn you about this clueless Westerner approach in Thailand but we had no choice; hot, sweaty and carrying a 20 pound baby we needed to find the entrance quickly. Turns out the locals are not as bad as the guidebooks tell you, or at least not at noon in the vicinity of the palace. Did not go out at night to try my luck with the locals.

We entered the palace gates and discovered we were with several thousand of our closest friends. Everyone was milling about in the outer courtyards. As we headed toward the interior entrance, we came across the shocking discovery that they charged to get in this place. This was not mentioned in the guidebook and since the other sights we were headed to also had no mention of fees, we wondered if we had enough Thai baht to last. The palace wanted a lot of baht to enter. We decided to skip going inside and walked out the gate. Then we decided we had come all this way, plus there was the good possibility that the interior was air conditioned (no, one day in the heat did not toughen us up) so we turned around and walked back inside. But did we have enough baht? Luckily there was an exchange service inside the courtyard so my wife went to exchange money. Unluckily there was a Chinese gentleman at the head of the line who, for some reason, was trying to get the exchange people to give him large amounts of US dollars. The exchange service wasn't set up to do this, as that is what banks are for, but this guy was not taking, "No" for an answer. After spending 10 minutes or so sweating in the line



my wife, who has large reserves of patience, gave up. It was hot, sticky and lunch time. We had spent probably 2 hours going from the hotel to this line and had no sights to show for it. We left the palace in a huff and debated going back to the hotel. Instead we went to the Reclining Buddha in the temple of Wat Pho.

The best part about the reclining Buddha was the large, tree-shaded courtyard just outside the entrance. And our large group of friends at the palace apparently did not come this far. We snacked; the baby snacked and then slept. We sat on a bench, enjoying the shade, watching the people go in and out for 45 minutes while the baby slept, then took our shoes off and headed inside. Remember the large elephant from the previous day? Not that large anymore. This is the largest reclining Buddha in Thailand. It is meant to symbolize the passing of the Buddha into Nirvana. It is 46 meters long and 15 meters high; that is 151 feet long and almost 50 feet high to you and me (stats courtesy of Lonely Planet, conversions courtesy of my Blackberry). And it is covered in gold leaf. His eyes and feet are mother-of-pearl. Very impressive temple and he is in only one of four buildings. The other three buildings house 394 gilded Buddha images. You could probably spend days here. As we had only "day" and not "days", we headed across the river to Wat Arun.



Wat Arun is even less crowded than Wat Pho. The hordes from the palace must head for the shopping district of Siam Square. Almost had the place to ourselves. The architecture here is Khmer-style and the impressive feature is the 82 meter (269 foot) prang (tower) from the 1800s, and the fact that the faithful who are allowed to climb to the top must be part mountain goat. We were allowed to ascend the first base of the tower, and then

*(Continued on page 8)*

**CAPTAIN JOHN COLLINS CHAPTER  
GEORGIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

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Don't forget, if you go to an historical celebratory event, make a donation of money, items, or self to a veteran's charity, or even solicit a potential new member, please send a note to an officer or let us know at the next meeting.  
**Those Americanism points can add up fast!**

*(Continued from page 7) Bangkok*

you can walk around the perimeter, up and down a few flights of stairs, but the stairs to the top are gated and closed. The floral mosaics that decorate the towers are made from broken, multihued Chinese porcelain because the Chinese used the broken porcelain as ballast in their ships so there was always plenty on hand. In the beginning of this now rather long story, I pointed out the globalized world we live in. And here, at the end of our tour of Bangkok, we were standing in a 200 year old temple in Thailand, named after an Indian god, using Cambodian architecture and decorated with Chinese porcelain; the more things change, the more they stay the same.

From here it was back to the river taxi for a quick cruise down river to our oasis, the Shangri-la. And in time for happy hour in the Golden Circle club. From the top floor of the hotel, you could sip wine and watch the sun set and moon rise over the 200 year-old capitol of a 2,000 year-old culture. Amazing to be alive in an age where this is possible for the common man. Next time, we will do the palace.

**Et Cetera...**

Two **Old Allatoona Cemetery** cleanups took place since the last issue of the Dispatch. Chairman **David Thompson** reports it is in excellent condition. The next cleanup will not be until Fall. David, his wife **Patricia**, and **Larry Guzy** worked on both days.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Chapter **Board of Managers** meeting was held Tuesday, June 5th. A record 10 members attended. The next BOM will be on August 6th, with the location to be announced. A meeting speakers subcommittee was discussed. Vice President **Rodney Pritchett** will ask for volunteers. **Jack Gibson** has already volunteered.

A decision was made to explore other suitable venues for chapter meetings. **Bill Coffeen** has investigated The Spaghetti Warehouse on Delk Rd. Other options are being explored as well. Chancellor Jack Gibson is preparing a proposed by-law change regarding business at the annual meeting.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Patriotism Week is coming!** Plan to join us for any of the six high school presentations scheduled for August 20 to 24. They include, in order of occurrence, Monday—Hill Grove, Tuesday—South Paulding and South Cobb, Wednesday—Kell, Thursday—Mt. Paran Christian, and Friday—Douglas County. Contact **Kendall Abbott** for more information.