



The Collins Dispatch

Winner of the Carl F. Bessent Newsletter Award 2011 & 2013

December 2015

Dates to Remember

The Chapter meeting starts at 7PM the third Tuesday every month. We gather at the Cherokee Cattle Co., 2710 Canton Hwy., 6PM for dinner and fellowship before the meeting. Family and friends are welcome.

Tues 12/15/15 Chapter Meeting.

As usual, we will not have a speaker, but rather will be entertained by our own trombone duo, Harry Hagan and Rodney Pritchett

Friday/Saturday 1/15-16/16 Celebration of the Battle of Cowpens in Spartanburg/Gaffney, SC

Tues 1/19/16 Collins Annual Meeting with Speaker Joe Pugh: Johann de Kalb: Farmer, Spy, General, Hero

Sat 1/23/16 GA SAR Annual Meeting at Sonesta Hotel Gwinnett County at 185-Officer Elections

GA SAR georgiasocietysar.org

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Veteran's Day Parade—Marietta



(L-R) Allen Martin, Jerry Slate, Wayne Brown, Jim Castle, Kendall Abbott, Earl Cagle, and Chris Boyce. Accepting an invitation to join the Sons of Liberty SAR chapter, four Capt. John Collins Chapter members marched with them in the eleventh annual Veterans Day Parade. Assembling at the Roswell Street Baptist Church, the procession marched to the Marietta Square as onlookers cheered and waved.

--Earl Cagle

Dues Time is NOW

Those who have not yet paid their 2016 dues have been sent a renewal letter with return envelope. We encourage you to respond as soon as possible since the deadline is December 31st or your membership will lapse.

Your membership is a show of support for all the programs for which the SAR is known: Youth Programs of Eagle Scout Recognition, Grade, Middle, and High School programs designed to instill knowledge not taught in school about the Revolution; Recognition of Public Servants; Recognition of Proper Flag Display; Heroism at all ages; Military Service and much more. We look forward to your continued fellowship of Descendants of our Patriots in 2016.

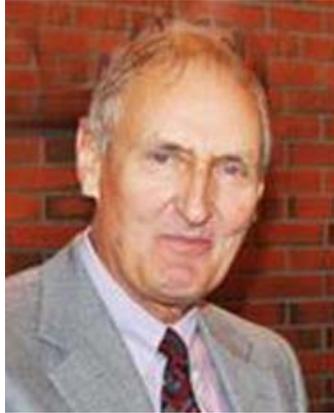
Members are encouraged to submit articles and photos to Stan Viriden for inclusion in the next edition of the *Collins Dispatch*. Deadline **February 4**.

President's Message

Greetings Compatriots;

Another year has flown by, it appears, and so this is my last missive to this patriotic body of wonderful men, dedicated to America's past, present, and future. I write this on Thanksgiving Eve, which seems a most appropriate time to give thanks to our God, first; to our Ancestors, to this still great nation which our ancestors helped bring into being, and to our brethren Compatriots, who endeavor to keep alive the Spirit of '76, and its great purpose and moment.

I believe we have had another great year, and that all continues to go well within our chapter, as well as the state and national organizations. All our officers have performed their respective duties perfectly well, as have also done our various committees. We soon will have a new and exciting website, which I hope will serve to attract new members, as well as to put a more attractive face on our chapter's persona. It should also help our efforts to preserve our archives, and to ease members' abilities to find out the latest news and



upcoming activities.

I wish to convey to you all my heartfelt thanks for allowing me to represent the chapter as your president this past year. It has been a great honor to serve; thank you very much.

Though the election has not yet of this writing taken place, I have no doubt that the upcoming slate of officers will place us and our chapter in the finest hands.

God bless you all, and God bless this great nation, America!

Yours most sincerely,

Harry F. Hagan,
President
Captain John Collins Chapter
Sons of the American Revolution



Officers and Committees

President	Harry Hagan
Vice President	Lee Hulsey
Secretary	John Mattingly
Treasurer	James Castle
Registrar	Robert Van Blackwell
Chancellor	Chandler Vreeland
Chaplain	Larry Lines
Sergeant-at-Arms	Rodney Pritchett
Historian	Vann Beasley
Editor	Larry Guzy
Americanism/Fire/Law	Wayne Brown
Cemetery/Patriot Grave	WC Pickens
JROTC	Curtis McWaters
Eagle Scouts	OPEN
Flags	Terry Gibbs
Membership	VP & Registrar
Veterans	Leland Lee Hulsey
DAR Liaison	Bert Christy
Welcome	John Mattingly
Schools	David Martin assisting

The Collins Dispatch is published every other month. **February 4th** will be the next deadline for articles. Send articles, photos, or your bio to Stan Virden at nedrivesf@gmail.com

If you have new member leads, contact Registrar Van Blackwell rblackwell1001@comcast.net

Calling Post

The chapter takes advantage of an automated calling service to remind members of meetings and notify them of important news. If you want your name added or deleted from this list, call or email

John Mattingly 770-943-4402

JohnCWBuff@bellsouth.net

Collins Member News & Happenings

Several people are working on applications and supplements with **Registrar Van Blackwell**.

With condolences to **President Harry Hagan**. His mother passed 12.7.15

Fred Buford reports that he is in the process of moving to Lake Lanier and as a result may transfer his membership to the Lyman Hall Chapter next year.

Charter Member John Boyle reports that he is still working the evening shift at Kroger in Smyrna, but is closing in on retirement after 42 years next year. He is nearly 60 and has worked for Kroger his adult life.

SAR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH LIBRARY BEGINS OUTREACH SERVICES TO ENTIRE GENERAL MEMBERSHIP

--C. Bruce Pickette, Librarian General

After many years of development through Friends of the SAR Library and other monetary sources of funding, our national SAR Genealogical Research Library in downtown Louisville is pleased to announce its ability to begin providing membership access services across the country to the entire membership. This member outreach service has been launched with the recent purchase and ownership of two genealogical and Revolutionary War databases that can be accessed by SAR members anywhere and at anytime.

The "Gale Genealogy Connect" database is a first quality e-Book collection consisting of 189 individual titles of on-line genealogical research on how-to materials and original sources and the "Sources in American History On-Line: The American Revolution" database contains nearly five hundred primary source documents exploring the American Revolution and featuring personal accounts, maps, pamphlets, monographs, etc.

Many quality in-house library databases have been available for members visiting our library for quite some time but it has been the goal of our library staff, the national library committee and myself, as your Librarian General, to make a major and concentrated effort to step up membership services in a new direction by providing comprehensive service to all chapter and state society members of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Additionally, our library staff and volunteers have been painstakingly digitally reconstructing our "Family History Files" housed in our facility comprising 850 individual family files of approximately

(Continued on page 8)



Wayne Brown presented Certificates of Commendation to Deputy Chief Brian Marcos, Fire John McBrayer. Michael Jernigan received the Emergency Medical Services Award.

A Portrait of George

We are fortunate that past president David Ludley has retired so that he has had time to paint a portrait of George Washington! David is donating the painting to the chapter as a fund raiser to the highest bidder—deadline 12/15/15.

While employed, David was a Professor of Fine Arts at Clayton State University.



Lee Hulsey presented a Certificate of Appreciation to Bill Coffeen in recognition of his presentation about the Role of Militias in the Revolution, and another to Brad Quinlin, who spoke at the November meeting.



How many amendments are there to the constitution?

- ◆ 1
- ◆ 10
- ◆ 27
- ◆ 54
- ◆ 142

answer page 8



WHO ARE THE SCOTCH-IRISH, AND HOW DID THEY AFFECT AMERICA?

The Scotch-Irish developed from plantation politics in England, when the Crown experimented with solving the Irish problem by planting colonies of English and Scot migrants on territory occupied by the Irish. These native dwellers were regarded as inferior barbarians who failed to make the best use of their land and therefore had to be replaced, in a manner much like that carried out by displacing Indians in settling the American frontier.

The “problem” dated from 1139, when Henry II invaded Ireland and tried to subordinate it to the English Crown. Henry II started a process of awarding Irish lands to deserving Englishmen, in hopes that they would domesticate the Irish; but this gambit produced no useful results. Starting in 1606, King James I of England (Also VI of Scotland), concerned that the “wild Irish” were also mostly Roman Catholic, made arrangements to plant colonies of British Protestants to introduce the Reformation, starting in the Kingdom of Ulster. To do this, he simply cleared the native Irish away from desirable farmlands, driving them into the hills. English settlers then brought in their allegiance to the Church of England.

Lowland Scotch Presbyterians lived only 30 miles across a narrow strip of water, and for numerous reasons could not resist the invitation to resettle. They promptly joined the party in six of the nine Ulster counties. Within a few generations they lost their Scottishness and became Protestant Irish, a transition identical to, say, Italian-Americans becoming full-blooded Americans.

In his book, *THE SCOTCH-IRISH—A Social History*, James G. Leyburn, examines the three stages of this metamorphosis, the Scot in 1600 (and how he got that way), the Scots in Ireland, and the Scotch-Irish in America. Though written sometimes in scholarly language and overwhelming detail, the book is most interesting for its thorough depiction of the twisted history of a major influx of American settlers prior to our Revolutionary War. Scotch-Irish, by the way, are not to be confused with Scots who migrated here directly from Scotland; nor with Catholic Irish, who came here in great numbers in

the 19th Century for somewhat different reasons and who tended to settle in Eastern urban settings.

So why was it the Lowland Scots, not the Highlanders, who migrated to the Ulster plantations? And what crucial role did the Presbyterian Church have in this movement and the subsequent history of the Scotch-Irish?

- What was their life like in Ireland?
- Why, by 1717, were so great a number of Scotch-Irish pulling up stakes and moving to America?
- Why did they so quickly migrate to Western Pennsylvania, and then spread southward to the Carolinas and Georgia?
- What affect did they have on expanding the American frontier and developing the American character?
- Why did the Scots tend to be Loyalists, while the Scotch-Irish became ardent and effective patriot fighters in our War of Independence?

These are important questions, fundamental to U.S. history. James Leyburn provides a complete set of answers in this important account.

Reviewed by Stan Virden

HELP WANTED!

At the December meeting we'll vote in next year's officers. **BUT WAIT!** Charles Sanger reports that there are **TWO VACANCIES!** Hurry now to get your name in as a candidate! We need the following prestigious jobs to be filled:

Secretary – To keep track of what's happening now

Historian – To keep track of what's already happened

Otherwise, the following candidates seek your approval for their efforts to keep us on track:

Let your voice be heard! Come to the meeting and VOTE! After all, this is AMERICA! Musical entertainment is to be provided.

VA SENDS GREAT THANKS TO COLLINS CHAPTER FOR OVER \$5,000 IN GIFTS OF CLOTHING FOR VETERANS

At our October meeting, Chapter members donated 153 items of clothing valued at \$1,704.00 for the Veteran's Project Stand Down. The VA had made appeals across the country for clothing for homeless and needy veterans. The drive was so successful in the Atlanta Area that the Veteran's Administration ran out of space to process the items collected. Consequently the items donated by the chapter were taken to the Carl Vinson Medical Center in Dublin, Georgia where they had a pressing need for homeless veterans in that area. The Voluntary Services Program Manager at the Center sent a letter thanking members for their contributions, and voiced appreciation for their kindness and generosity to our Nation's veterans.

To date, items provided for veterans total 1,241 and were valued at \$5,098.

The following chapter members have honored our veterans by their donations so far this year:

Lloyd Blackwell, Paul Belter, Wayne Brown, Bert Christy, Bill Coffeen, Larry Guzy, Harry Hagan, Lee Hulsey, Larry Lines, Patrick Reese, Charlie Rhyne, Ray Ruggles, Charles Sanger, Mike Strickland, Bill Teasley, Harry Vaughn, Stan Virden, Chandler Vreeland, Don Webb.

The majority of these have contributed several times already this year. Some items could not be identified to a specific contributor, so other members may have contributed also.

– Bert Christy
Chairman, Veterans Committee

President - Leland Hulsey
Vice President - Charles Sanger
Treasurer - James Castle
Registrar - Robert Van Blackwell
Chancellor - Chandler Vreeland
Chaplain - Rodney Pritchett and Freddie Lloyd Blackwell
Editor - Larry Guzy

Attention to Detail Enhances Applications

It's only natural that we are proud of our names, especially our family names. But how unique is our name? If you will do a Google search you might be surprised to discover that others share your name. If this is true today, the same can be said for our forefathers.

Whether you are sponsoring a new member or working on a supplemental line for yourself, you need to pay attention to detail in putting together your documentation. Were there two or more men living in the same area that had the same name? Was there more than one Revolutionary soldier that had the same name, in the same state, or even different states?

This is something upon which your research needs to focus. To quote from the SAR Registrar's Manual:



Van Blackwell, Registrar

“The Sons of the American Revolution is a heritage society. It is not a genealogical society that requires proof of every name, place, and event listed on the application, but it does require sound proof of the bloodline to a patriot ancestor and of the service rendered

by that ancestor. By “sound proof” we mean **adequate documentation of each parent/child link in the line, and differentiation of people with similar names living near one another at the same time.**”

As chapter registrar, this would be a big help to me in preparing the application to send to the state registrar and helpful to him before he sends it to National.

Collins members and their wives gathered at Larry Guzy's home for a Fall Outing with barbecue from Williamson Brothers. Members admired the extensive stonework built over the years by President Harry Hagan to enhance the Froghaven garden. Several members took home plants and all took home food!

Heroism Medal Presentation



On November 7th, **Curtis McWaters** is shown presenting the posthumous SAR Heroism Award for Lance Corporal Skip Wells to his mother, Cathy Wells, at the 1st Annual Skip Wells Foundation Scholarship Fundraiser held at Sprayberry High School in Marietta.

The Foundation raises funds to send Marines and their families to Disney World. Lance Corporal Wells was killed at the Marine training facility garage during the terrorist attack in Chattanooga in July of 2015. Lance Corporal Wells formerly participated in the Navy JROTC program at Sprayberry High School, one of the J. Collins Chapter's participating JROTC Programs. **Terry Gibbs** accompanied the presentation.



Vann's Creek



Approximately 80 people attended the annual Vann's Creek Battle Celebration at Richard B. Russell State Park in Elberton on December 5th. Attendees included **Wayne Brown, Larry Guzy and Curtis McWaters**. This is the 9th consecutive year of the celebration.

Due to the construction of the Russell Dam, the actual site is now under water, thus a boat is taken to the site and a wreath placed upon the water after the ceremony at the nearby park pavilion. The Georgia Militia unit fired three volleys upon the laying of the wreath. Past President Curtis McWaters presented the Chapter wreath in honor of the Patriots in the battle.



Wayne Brown, Curtis McWaters, and Larry Guzy represented the Collins Chapter at Vann's Creek.

Dr. Solomon K. Smith spoke at the Vann's Creek celebration. Following are his words:

The American Revolution ...in Elbert County!

In studying American History, "us" Georgians can relate to many of the events which occurred in the northern colonies before our United States of America was actually created. We remember from high school history, the events leading up to the beginning of the American Revolution – the Boston Massacre (a signal event leading to the Revolutionary War), the Stamp Act, the "taxation without representation laws"; and the Boston Tea Party among other events. We remember the events, like the "first shots fired" in Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, where 1000 troops were sent from Boston to quell an uprising of the rebels (we call two of them Patriots today-Samuel Adams and John Hancock!) and where Paul Revere began the famous ride to announce "the British are coming"! We remember our leaders George Washington and the many battles he led to frustrate the British. And we especially remember the terrible winter in Valley Forge and the crossing of the Delaware River and we remember most of the events occurred in the Northern Colonies where the colonization of America first began.

While in the southern colonies – South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina, these states were just beginning to experience the fruits of colonization, free enterprise, education after the Age of Enlightenment, the beginning of industrial manufacturing, farming on a large scale, imports and exports and more.

But we don't think of Georgia as taking part in the American Revolution! If you discuss this with your neighbor, can you recall Georgia events during the American Revolution-not Civil War? Who were the three signers of the Declaration of Independence document? Did you know Georgia only had some eight counties during this time but shared their territory with the Creek and Cherokee Indians? The civilized areas of Georgia were mainly only areas around Savannah and Augusta! The Creeks and the Cherokees originally owned the land we were trying to colonize. As South Carolina colonials kept pushing the Indians further west, this led into some terrible fights between the settlers and the Indians and this fed over into Georgia which had begun to be colonized and industrialized.

Georgia's Role in the War

So, what role did Georgia have in the American Revolution and what part did it play in the importance of the creation of the United States of America? Well by 1778, George Washington and the French leader Lieutenant General Rochambeau combined to stalemate the British in the North. The British needed more men to combat the Colonist headed by Washington and Rochambeau. So, the British developed their "Southern Strategy" in hopes of reducing the cost of the war by recruiting Loyalist in the South, growing their army and then returning to the Northern colonies and overtaking George Washington and his troops.

After a stalemate in the northern colonies, it brought a major change in British strategy. Britain had failed to subdue the New England Colonies with Gen. George Washington and France's Lt. General Rochambeau blocking their efforts. The cost of the war in the Colonies continued to tax the British and financing began to be a severe problem. Thus, Gen. Henry Clinton decided to go south, and recruit the loyalists to the Crown, grow their army, and then return north to overtake General Washington's army.

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Grave Dedications

On a rainy day in Appling, GA, October 3, **Wayne Brown** and **Curtis McWaters** placed a wreath at the dedication of a grave marker to commemorate the service of Rev. Daniel Marshall and his sons in the Revolution.



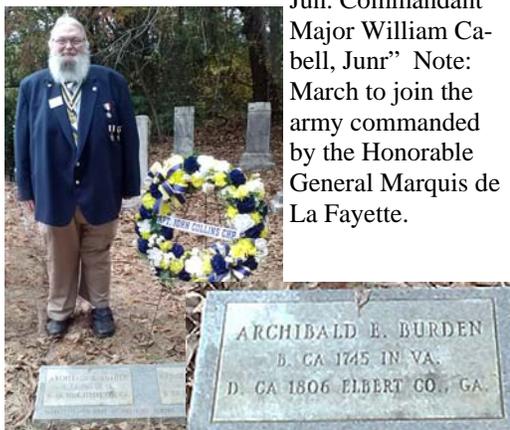
Curtis McWaters at graveside of William Hailey.

After the war, he and others fought for legislation favoring religious liberty. His sons were Rev. Abraham Marshall, John Marshall, Zaccheus Marshall, Levi Marshall and Joseph Marshall.

On October 31, in Elberton, GA, **Brown** and **McWaters** attended the dedication of grave markers to commemorate the service of two additional Patriots in the Revolutionary War.

William Hailey was credited with seven years of service starting as a Private to Dragoon with the unit led by Lt. Col. Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry). A story was told that a Tory was hunting on his lands and William shot the Tory and buried him on a knoll on his land. Hailey is said to be buried on the same knoll.

he service of Archibald Burden was also commemorated. On June 21, 1781, Burden's name was listed in "Militia Ordered into Service for Amherst Co, VA.; Lt. Col. John Pope, Jun. Commandant Major William Cabell, Junr" Note: March to join the army commanded by the Honorable General Marquis de La Fayette.



McWaters at Burden Gravesite.

(Continued from page 6 Vann's Creek)

Believing the South to be home to many loyalists (loyal to the Crown) and hoping to keep the region's resources for Great Britain, Gen. Clinton ordered an expedition south that captured Savannah, Georgia, in December 1778. The British concentrated on taking territory with their regular army forces, and then organize loyalist militia bands to hold the territory while the army moved on.

This southern strategy somewhat succeeded in Georgia where Savannah fell and Augusta was bought into Loyalist hands. But the British strategy broke down in the Carolinas. The British scored a major victory with the capture of Charleston, S.C., and its 5,500 rebel defenders in May 1780. But, instead of discouraging

patriot resistance, the fall of Charleston stirred up a "hornet's nest" and this led to the formation of irregular militia bands to make hit-and-run attacks against the Loyalists and the British. The British had enough soldiers to move through the Carolinas and establish forts, but they did not have enough Loyalist supporters to man the forts and establish effective control. As soon as the British army established the forts and moved on, the rebels (now called Patriots) would attack and recover the lost land.

In June 1780, Gen. Earl Cornwallis, took command of British forces in the South and defeated the patriot forces under Gen. Horatio Gates at Camden, S.C – the battle Col. Banastre Tarleton gave "no quarter" to the captured patriots who had surrendered and slaughtered them. It was through the "hit and run" type tactics where rebels under the command of Francis Marion, Thomas Sumpter, Andrew Pickens, and Georgia's Elijah Clarke and others continued to wreak havoc on the British and the Loyalists. In October 1780, rebel forces from the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia defeated a loyalist army under British Col. Patrick Ferguson (killed) at Kings Mountain, South Carolina, putting an end to organized Loyalist activity in the state, and gave a boost to American hopes. In January 1781, a combined force of Continental and militia troops under Gen. Daniel Morgan defeated a British army at Cowpens, South Carolina. In March 1781, Cornwallis and Greene engaged at Guilford Courthouse (near Greensboro, North Carolina). Cornwallis won this tactical victory while losing one-quarter of his men which included many officers. After shifting to the coast at Wilmington, N.C., Cornwallis took his army north to Virginia where he hoped to be more successful. Meanwhile, Patriot's General Nathaniel Greene lost no time in recapturing the British controlled forts in South Carolina and in Georgia.

Cornwallis's shift back to Virginia resulted from frustration with the situation in the Carolinas and Georgia and hoped that he could combine with Gen. Clinton's forces (northern army) and win a decisive victory over Washington's army in the north. But, shortly after Cornwallis arrival in Virginia, General Washington and Lt. Gen. Rochambeau arrived in Yorktown and with de Grasse blocking the British Ships in the Chesapeake Bay, Gen. Cornwallis had to surrender his army of 8,000 on October 19, 1781. This essentially ended the war and the Treaty of Paris was signed between the British, the Americas, and the French in 1783.

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

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The Chapter's namesake, Captain John Collins' headstone is at the Mars Hill Cemetery in Acworth.



*In October, an enthusiastic four man crew: Chairman **Carey Pickens**, **Charlie Rhyne**, **Charles Sanger** and **Bill Coffeen**, took on the important act of respect by cleaning up Old Allatoona Cemetery. This annual tradition emerged in 2001, originally with groups of eight to ten. Now that the cemetery is rather clear, there are usually 4-6 involved each time in this worthy project.*

Statue Dedicated



In a well-attended dedication ceremony in November, a Minuteman Statue was unveiled in front of the headquarters of the Sons of the American Revolution. The statue was given by the Pennsylvania society and now joins other iconic images on Main Street, Louisville's museum row, including the Louisville Slugger bat, and an image of Michelangelo's David.

Veterans

Toiletries (but not small bar soap), magazines, blankets, socks, and books are needed at Veteran care facilities. Bring items to be donated to the chap-

(Continued from page 3 Genealogical Library)

20,000 pages of written documentation and family information. Once our cleanup of the digital files is completed in the near future, the Family Files database will also be launched and made available for outreach membership access.

To access the two new databases from the comfort of your home location, simply log in on the sar.org website and then go to the library site. You will see a block under the "Library Navigation" section on the left hand column entitled "Library Databases." The two new database links are listed below. Again, to see/access the database links, you must be logged into sar.org.

I would like to extend my thanks to members for voicing their needs and suggestions and thank all those volunteers who have work so hard to bring this new outreach program to the forefront for our entire membership. We hope many will begin to fully comprehend the value of our library and take ownership by extending your financial support so we may



How well do you know our Country?

There are no trick questions. You should get at least 15 to pass. See how well you do at:

<http://www.billoreilly.com/quiz?categoryID=4&quizID=757>

Answer:

There are 27 amendments to the constitution.