



Burton Blackmar
Youth Services Chair



George Galphin
iPast President



The Four-Way Test

Of the things we think, say or do...
Is it the **TRUTH**?

Is it **FAIR** to all concerned?

Will it build **GOODWILL** and **BETTER FRIENDSHIPS**?

Will it be **BENEFICIAL** to all concerned?



Rotary Opens Opportunities



must not attend in-person meetings.

- ❖ Guests and visiting Rotarians are not permitted to attend in-person meetings at this time. However, they are encouraged to join us via Zoom.
- ❖ Please be aware that the Governor's order strongly encourages people to wear face coverings as practicable while outside their homes except when eating or drinking.
- ❖ Please keep the following excerpt from the Governor's order in mind when deciding to attend Rotary meetings in person:

All residents and visitors of the State of Georgia who meet the following criteria for higher risk of severe illness as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are required to Shelter in Place within their homes or places of residence:

1. *Those persons who live in a nursing home or long-term care facility, including inpatient hospice, assisted living communities, personal care homes, intermediate care homes, community living arrangements and community integration homes.*
2. *Those persons who have chronic lung disease.*
3. *Those persons who have moderate to severe asthma.*
4. *Those persons who have severe heart disease.*
5. *Those persons who are immunocompromised. May conditions can cause a person to be immunocompromised, including cancer treatment, smoking, bone marrow or organ transplantation immune deficiencies, poorly controlled HIV or AIDS, and prolonged use of corticosteroids and other immune weakening medication.*
6. *Those persons, of any age, with class III so severe obesity.*
7. *Those persons diagnosed with the following underlying medical conditions: diabetes, liver disease, and persons with chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis.*

❖ Until further notice, lunches will be pre-prepared with no buffet service.

❖ Tables will be arranged with seating of no more than 6 people and appropriately spaced out. Please adhere to this and do not add seating or rearrange the setups.

This week in history: 1776

Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims the independence of the United States of America from Great Britain and its king.

The declaration came 442 days after the first volleys of the American Revolution were fired at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts and marked an ideological expansion of the conflict that would eventually encourage France's intervention on behalf of the Patriots.

The first major American opposition to British policy came in 1765 after Parliament passed the Stamp Act, a taxation measure to raise revenues for a standing British army in America. Under the banner of "no taxation without representation," colonists convened the Stamp Act Congress in October 1765 to vocalize their opposition to the tax.

With its enactment in November, most colonists called for a boycott of British goods, and some organized attacks on the customhouses and homes of tax collectors. After months of protest in the colonies, Parliament voted to repeal the Stamp Act in March 1766.

Why did the American Colonies declare independence?

Most colonists continued to quietly accept British rule until Parliament's enactment of the Tea Act in 1773, a bill designed to save the faltering East India Company by greatly lowering its tea tax and granting it a monopoly on the American tea trade.

The low tax allowed the East India Company to undercut even tea smuggled into America by Dutch traders, and many colonists viewed the act as another example of taxation tyranny. In response, militant Patriots in Massachusetts organized the Boston Tea Party, which saw British tea valued at some 18,000 pounds dumped into Boston Harbor.

The British Parliament, outraged by the Boston Tea Party and other blatant acts of destruction of British property, enacted the Coercive Acts, also known as the Intolerable Acts, in 1774. The Coercive Acts closed Boston to merchant shipping, established formal British military rule in Massachusetts, made British officials immune to criminal prosecution in America, and required colonists to quarter British troops.

The colonists subsequently called the first Continental Congress to consider a united American resistance to the British.

With the other colonies watching intently, Massachusetts led the resistance to the British, forming a shadow revolutionary government and establishing militias to resist the increasing British military presence across the colony.

In April 1775, Thomas Gage, the British governor of Massachusetts, ordered British troops to march to Concord, Massachusetts, where a Patriot arsenal was known to be located. On April 19, 1775, the British regulars encountered a group of American militiamen at Lexington, and the first shots of the American Revolution were fired.

Initially, both the Americans and the British saw the conflict as a kind of civil war within the British Empire: To King George III it was a colonial rebellion, and to the Americans it was a struggle for their rights as British citizens.

However, Parliament remained unwilling to negotiate with the American rebels and instead purchased German mercenaries to help the British army crush the rebellion. In response to Britain's continued opposition to reform, the Continental Congress began to pass measures abolishing British authority in the colonies.

How did the American Colonies declare independence?

In January 1776, Thomas Paine published *Common Sense*, an influential political pamphlet that convincingly argued for American independence and sold more than 500,000 copies in a few months. In the spring of 1776, support for independence swept the colonies, the Continental Congress called for states to form their own governments, and a five-man committee was assigned to draft a declaration.

The Declaration of Independence was largely the work of Virginian Thomas Jefferson. In justifying American independence, Jefferson drew generously from the political philosophy of John Locke, an advocate of natural rights, and from the work of other English theorists.

The first section features the famous lines, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." The second part presents a long list of grievances that provided the rationale for rebellion.

When did American colonies declare independence?

On July 2, 1776, the Continental Congress voted to approve a Virginia motion calling for separation from Britain. The dramatic words of this resolution were added to the closing of the Declaration of Independence. Two days later, on July 4, the declaration was formally adopted by 12 colonies after minor revision. New York approved it on July 19. On August 2, the declaration was signed.

The Revolutionary War would last for five more years. Yet to come were the Patriot triumphs at Saratoga, the bitter winter at Valley Forge, the intervention of the French, and the final victory at Yorktown in 1781. In 1783, with the signing of the Treaty of Paris with Britain, the United States formally became a free and independent nation.

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/american-colonies-declare-independence>

Rotary Club of Forsyth County

<http://www.rotarydistrict6910.org>

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Social Media Links

For more information about our club click on one of the links below:

[Website](#)

[Twitter](#)

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Past Presidents

1975	Tommy Bagwell	1986	Steve Jackson	1997	Bill Kehres	2008	Mike Palmer
1976	Terry Smith	1987	Tim LeBlanc	1998	Jeff Stephens	2009	Burton Blackmar
1977	Jackie Welch	1988	Denton Ashway	1999	John Weaver	2010	Shan Mize
1978	Larry Boling	1989	Bobby Thomas	2000	Jim Whitney	2011	Taylor Rice
1979	Zack Rice	1990	Jim Wheeler	2001	Jon McDaniel	2012	George Pirkle
1980	Roger Williams	1991	Rich Brown	2002	Keith Argo	2013	George Pirkle
1981	Tom Miller	1992	Tim Perry	2003	Rich Neville	2014	Mike Smith
1982	Gabe Dukas	1993	Bob McGuinn	2004	Melissa Durand	2015	Rusty Smith
1983	Eddie Stowe	1994	Robert Thuss	2005	Brandon Barron	2016	Donna Wade
1984	Dana Miles	1995	Brian Carpenter	2006	Chuck Welch	2017	Eric Duncan
1985	Mike Gravitt	1996	Charles Ammons	2007	Gabe Arango	2018	Ken Terry

Paul Harris Fellows

In 2016 our club became 100% Paul Harris Fellows!

1977	Tommy Bagwell	Penny McGuinn	Jim Whitney	Seth Thomas
1978	Jim French	Rafe Banks	Rex Abbott	Donna Wade
1986	Bob McGuinn	Rich Brown	2000 Nancy Abbott	Lucy Thuss
	Larry Boling	Malvelene Vaughan	Melissa Durand	Matt Richmond
	Bobby Thomas	1993 Stan Gault	Tim Perry	2006 Chuck Welch
1987	Gary Allen	1994 Mike Gravitt	2001 Mike Smith	2008 Dana Miles
	Bill Carter	Shannon Mize	Bill Levensalor	Eric Duncan
1988	Jack Manton	Charles Welch	George Pirkle	Mike Palmer
	Zack Rice	Brenda Thomas	2002 Burton Blackmar	John Heath
1991	Robert Thuss	Chantal Bagwell	2003 Lorne Twiner	2010 John Martin
	Vic Shirley	Shaun McGuinn	2004 Bruce Hearn	2014 Linda Duncan
	Lou Douglas	Brian Carpenter	Jack Godwin	D'Arcy Duncan Andrews
1992	Rafe Banks	Michael O'Bryan	2005 Jon McDaniel	Erin Duncan Topel
	Jack Heard	1996 Leslie McGuinn	Mike Montgomery	2015 Sam Siemon
	Jim Wheeler	1997 Denton Ashway	Joni Owens	Gabe Arango Murray Rice

Will Watt Fellows

1986	Tommy Bagwell	1999 Rex Abbott	2007 Donna Wade	Lorne Twiner
1990	Dick Neville	2001 Jon McDaniel	2008 Eric Duncan	Bill Guilfoil
	Bobby Thomas	Rich Brown	2009 Dana Miles	
	Lou Douglas	Bill Kehres	2010 John Hall	
1995	Brian Carpenter	Mike Gravitt	2012 George Pirkle	
	Bob McGuinn	2002 Malvelene Vaughan	Dennis Gravitt	
1998	Jim Whitney	2003 Mike Montgomery	2013 Jim Wheeler	

If you have a question about the bulletin/programs, or have a program of interest to the club, please contact Stephanie Woody at swoody@forsythnews.com or mobile 678-878-0516.