



Palmetto Log

The Society of Mayflower Descendants in
the State of South Carolina



Volume 78 Issue 2

Fall 2015

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Well fall is already upon us and I'm left wondering where in the world the last six months went! I am happy the heat of summer is dissipating and the beautiful southern fall and cool winter weather are upon us. Fall also means Thanksgiving and an opportunity to teach people about our ancestors and all they've done to pave the way for us, even today. Take pride in your Mayflower history and teach others. Tell your children and your grandchildren about your rich heritage. You can contact your local schools or even the library and ask if you could volunteer to come in and tell the students about the Pilgrims and the voyage they took on the Mayflower. We all share a responsibility to perpetuate the memory of them. We have taken the time, energy and funds to prove that we are indeed Mayflower descendants so we need to share our ancestors legacy with others. It may be as simple as telling just one person about being a Mayflower Descendant and sharing a story about your lineage. I would love to hear about your experiences teaching others about our ancestors. Take photos and email them to me! We can share your stories about what you've done. Tell us and we will put your experiences in the newsletter and/or share them on social media.

Greetings from your Governor Bonnie Wade Mucia



I've been working on multiple projects for the society that I'm excited to share with you. Of course I have mentioned the Facebook page that we have now and that's been a huge success. I can't tell you how many people have contacted us after finding the page and inquire about membership in our society. We are also now on Twitter under "SC Mayflower" and also on Instagram under "SCMayflowerSociety". Now you may be thinking that all of this social media is silly and trivial but for the younger generation social media is a vital tool in reaching them and interacting with one another. Social media is not only viable but necessary. It's a quick way to share information and get feedback almost instantly. Our young descendants love social media so we need to appeal to them in order to persevere and keep our society strong and viable. But most importantly encourage them to join our prestigious society!

Another item that we have been working on is a survey. The link is included in this newsletter. I want to hear from you and what you want. When we all contribute ideas we keep our society alive and thriving! I know that you have great ideas that we may be able to incorporate into our society so please let me know. We used to have a membership directory but it's been almost ten years since that has been updated so I'm working on a new directory. It's a daunting task as we are starting from scratch constructing it but I hope to have something to you soon. It's nice to know there are others in our area and maybe more and more informal gatherings will crop up!

Dear Mayflower Family:

We've redone the dues notice and you will see a new form in this newsletter and also in a separate email to follow which will make it easier to identify and submit your dues in a timely manner.

Another new feature of our newsletter is an article about a member in our society. What a wonderful way to get to know each other! In every newsletter we will have an interview with one of our members. You have such interesting lives and stories so this feature is sure to be a highlight! I'm looking forward to talking with all of you. I hope you enjoy our first one in this newsletter.

In the spirit of giving and sharing just as our Pilgrim ancestors did and the Wampanoag that taught our ancestors how to cultivate this great land and both shared food and gave of one another, I would like us to follow in their example and repeat this kindness and generosity. I'm requesting everyone to bring canned goods or non-perishable goods to our November luncheon so that we can donate all the food we collect to a local food pantry in the name of the SC Mayflower Society. We will pick another charity to donate goods to in the spring.

See you in November!

Mayflower Commemorative Coin

We are asking you to please email your Congressmen and Senators to co-sponsor the following bills. You can cut and paste the following letter, then add your own name to the bottom.

“Dear Sir (or Madam):

On Wednesday July 8, 2015, the Mayflower Commemorative Coin Act was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate. With the 400th anniversary of the crossing of the Mayflower approaching, we feel that it is important to commemorate this historic event in America's history with the minting of two coins. We need 67 Senators and 287 Congressmen to co-sponsor these bills.

Please contact Tyler Hardy in Senator Hoeven's office to cosponsor S.1715 and Gary Timmins in Representative Foster's office to co-sponsor H.R. 2980.

(Sign your name here)

The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of South Carolina”

Here is the link to get the contact information for your Congressman and Senators. You can contact them directly via this link:

<https://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/SC>

SC MAYFLOWER SURVEY LINK:

We are proud of our heritage and we all enjoy being members of this prestigious society. Please help us to improve by taking this survey. Just click on the link!

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCMayflowerSociety>

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS

Governor: Bonnie Wade Mucia
bonniewade@hargray.com
843-384-1477

Deputy Governor: Karen McCay
kkmccay@gmail.com
843-884-1044

Treasurer: Janice Lawimore
lawrimor@bellsouth.net
864-868-5230

Historian: Nicholas Maher
37ford@earthlink.net
843-522-8878

Corresponding Secretary:
Margaret Collar
margaretanne.1212@gmail.com
843-662-1716

Recording Sec: Carolyn Sanford
bcsanford4@netzero.com
803-358-0799

Counselor: Sarah Clingman
scclingman@gmail.com
803-787-0557

Captain: Jeffrey Jackson
jntd@iglide.net
803-508-0581

Elder: Rolf Baghdady
Rolf@rolfbaghdady.com
803-345-7653

Surgeon: John McDonald
mcdonjw@musc.edu
843-216-3107

Asst. for Juniors: Nick Maher
37ford@earthlink.net
843-522-8878

Palmetto Log: Kathryn Hanold
khanold@comcast.net
843-571-6286

Asst. for Education
Marion Mannheim
potatobug99@hotmail.com
803-366-7041

Deputy Gov. General: Pat Sayko
patsayko@msn.com
843-243-0466

Asst. General: Marylen Jackson
marylen2@atlanticbb.net
803-266-7205

WELCOME ABOARD: New Members

We are happy to extend welcome to the newest members of our South Carolina Society

John Alden

Nancy Burke, Bluffton, SC

Isaac Allerton

Linda Kennedy, Aiken, SC

William Brewster

Ellen Haynes, Six Mile, SC
Susan Seger, Camden,, SC

James Chilton

Kimberly Brooks, Irmo, SC

Edward Doty

David Doty, Charleston, SC

Edward Fuller

Pamela Snyder, Pawleys Is., SC

Stephen Hopkins

Benjamin May, NYC, NY
Jessica May, Hudson, MA

John Howland

Margaret Albee, Wagener, SC
James Cobb, St. Cloud, FL
Nancy Henry, South Hadley, MA
Arthur Newkirk, III, Laurinburg, SC
Angelina Stocker, Summerville, SC

William White

Dawn Kallner, Campobello, SC

The Life and Times of a SC Mayflower Society Member

By Bonnie Wade Mucia

I recently sat down with Carroll Eve, a Society member since 2009, to discuss her life and her family's history. Carroll's soon-to-be 97-year-old husband, Pinckney, joined the conversation. We met at a local Bluffton restaurant. Carroll's life began in 1922 in Connecticut, although her family's story dates back to the Mayflower and William Bradford and the Brewster family. Here's what Carroll shared with me, a most remarkable and interesting story that spans hundreds of years and a multitude of generations.

At 92, Carroll Eve would tell you that her life hasn't been all that interesting.

She would be wrong.

At the time of Carroll's mother's pregnancy, Beaufort didn't have a hospital. Carroll's mother, Lillian Upson Dutton, had to travel to Savannah, easily a 2- or 3-hour trip along dirt roads. Carroll's mother had already experienced a miscarriage and the birth of a premature baby; she did not want to make a third trip to Savannah.



Instead, Lillian Upson Dutton boarded a northbound train and headed to Southington, Conn., a place she knew well, as her mother and sister still lived there. She also knew she would be able give birth in a well-regarded hospital. Six weeks later, Lillian Upson Dutton returned to Beaufort with a newborn Carroll.

Carroll's father, Arthur Christensen, was a surveyor in Beaufort Country and knew the area very well. While he was born in Beaufort, he too had connections to the Northeast. He attended school in the Boston area. A friend introduced him to Lillian, and the couple were married a year later in 1920 in Greenwich, Conn.

Lillian Upson Dutton was adopted as a child. Lillian's father died when Carroll was only 2. Lillian's mother, May Elizabeth (Barrows) Upson, was a schoolteacher. Mr. Dutton was the superintendent and he hired Mrs. Upson because she was widowed. In 1891, tragedy struck the family when they contracted diphtheria. Lillian's mother and two sisters died, but Lillian and another sister lived. Lillian and her sister were orphaned at ages 9 and 12. Mr. Dutton, their mother's employer, and his wife, adopted the two girls.

Mrs. Dutton, the adopted mother, stayed in their lives always.

Carroll remembers her grandmother Dutton coming down to Beaufort in the winters, then going back up to Connecticut in the summers.

(If you've ever been in the hot summers in South Carolina and the cold winters up in New England, you know this is the best of both worlds!)

The family moves south

Before the Civil War, Carroll's paternal grandparents lived in Massachusetts. Her grandfather Christensen, one of 13 children, had emigrated from Denmark in hopes of making his fortune.

"When he got off the boat in New York, there was a recruiting sergeant that said, 'I'll give you a job! Sign here.'"

"He had no idea what he was getting into and was unaware of the Civil War," Carroll said. "Then he was in the Union Army. He had an interest in landscaping. He laid out the National Cemetery in Chattanooga, Tenn. Then they wanted to have a National Cemetery in Beaufort, so they sent him down here to lay out the Beaufort National Cemetery. He planted a lot of the trees that are there now. Some people would call my ancestors 'carpetbaggers.' He died in 1909."

Carpetbagger was a term for someone from the North who moved to the South after the American Civil War and during the Reconstruction era during 1865–1877.

A newspaper ad

Carroll's grandfather had some success in lumber mills in Massachusetts, although a fire and the lack of insurance and money was the catalyst for Carroll's family to seek opportunity elsewhere.

It came in the form of a newspaper ad. The Coosaw Plantation in Beaufort County, South Carolina, was in need of a manager and also sought a woman to teach black children.

"We'll give it a try," Carroll said while retelling her family's story.

In 1861, the family left the Northeast and sailed to Beaufort. They arrived just before the start of the Civil War.

Carroll described her 4-foot-10 grandmother "as a ball of energy." The diminutive woman was instrumental in starting the Port Royal Agricultural School, a trade school for blacks.

"They were abolitionists, and don't you forget it," Carroll said kiddingly.

A working life

Carroll worked as a school librarian, but it was a college mechanical drawing class that paved the way for her to work for NASA.

"I majored in art in college, but fortunately I took one semester of mechanical drawing. It was the end of WWII when I graduated and I ended up working for NASA as a draftsman in Virginia. They sent a recruiter down to the college that I was at and they wanted to talk to anyone who was in mechanical drawing. Several of us had an interview with him. Three of us were hired by NASA for that June."

She drew "nuts and bolts and airplane parts."

"They were testing airplanes and working on the B-52 Bomber," she said.

Once she was married to her first husband, a Marine, Carroll worked as a draftsman at Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point in North Carolina.

The spelling of her name helped her get a job.

"... My first name is the male spelling of 'Carroll,' so when I filled out the application, a man came rushing in saying, 'Where is he? Where is he?'"

"The secretary said, 'It's a she.'"

"He said, 'A SHE?!'"

"He said, 'When can you come to work?' I said, 'How about now?' He said, 'Come on! We are desperate.'"

When Carroll returned to Beaufort, she was a single mother with five children. She worked for seven years as a draftsman for a cousin's firm.

"He didn't give us any retirement or any vacation time or insurance, nothing," she said. "I was 49 and I thought that I should be doing something about my future."

And she did.

Carroll returned to school and earned enough credits to become a school librarian. She earned more than she ever did as a draftsman.

The Depression and World War II

The Depression and World War II made the biggest impression on Carroll.

“Everyone was poor but we didn’t know we were poor,” she said. “Everyone had a little garden out back. Everyone went to the river to catch oysters, crabs and fish. Everyone had a cow or two in their yard. My grandmother had a cow, my aunt had a cow. They pastured in the front yards.”

Husband Pinckney Eve piped in with this colorful scene: “Everyone had outhouses.”

In response, Carroll added, “We lived in town, Pinckney. You lived in the country. It was civilized in town and we didn’t have an outhouse.”

Times were tough and people were resourceful, including one of Carroll’s cousin, a Boy Scout.

“He was supposed to collect newspapers during the Depression,” Carroll said. “He came over our house and he got the quota for all of Beaufort County right in our attic. My father had been saving newspapers ever since we moved in in 1920. He had 20-something years of newspapers. We also had rationing. Everything was rationed: gas, meat, sugar, leather. You couldn’t buy leather shoes. We wore a lot of tennis shoes.”

During the war, children would do their part by collecting newspapers. It would get used as packing for equipment and weapons.

The day the war ended

“My oldest son was 6 weeks old the day the war ended,” Carroll said. “My mother and I saved up enough gas coupons to drive up to Cherry Point in North Carolina where my husband was stationed.”

She was living in Beaufort at the time.

“As we were coming into town, we heard the fire engines with their sirens going and everyone was yelling and screaming and the bells were ringing signaling the end of WWII,” Carroll said. “It was so exciting.”

It’s never too late for love

I asked Carroll how she met her husband, Pinckney Eve.

“I was divorced for 25 years when I met Pinckney,” Carroll said.

“She waited 25 years for me and I appreciate it,” Pinckney said.

“I knew a good thing when I saw it,” she said.

“Thank you honey,” he said.

“I was visiting my sister down in Florida, and she said, ‘I have a lady I want you to meet.’ It happened to be this young lady right here,” Pinckney said, nodding toward Carroll. “And it didn’t take long for us to know. We agreed and talked about it a while. We said I know neither of us is perfect and were bound to disagree at times, but when we disagree, let’s try not to be disagreeable. Now that doesn’t happen all the time, we are still working on that. This is my third, this marriage, and I hit a home run.”

Pinckney has a very interesting background as well.

His mother was a Pinckney and he grew up one of seven children with lots of cousins on 300 acres on what is now Habersham Plantation. Within Beaufort County, and the surrounding area, the surname Pinckney is very common and well known.

The couple share nine children, 14 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

Report from the GBOA Meeting in September attended by Pat Sayko & Marylen Jackson

The GBOA meeting was held in Connecticut and was filled with many new and exciting things including the first ever "Training Session" on Friday. Our delegates visited the Godfrey Genealogical Library on Thursday. Our own Sarah Clingman spoke about the 5-year Strategic Plan (which began in 2014) both Friday and Saturday. Pat Sayko has been assigned to the newly formed "Meetings & Events" Committee that will develop a manual to distribute to state societies when they plan a GSMD meeting. Donations from the *1620 Club** have been used to enhance the important work of the Silver Books Committee and for additional funds for the Historian General's office for digitization equipment and additional verifiers. Of course big plans are being made for the 400th anniversary celebration. It will also be celebrated in the UK! The whole Radisson Hotel has been booked for Mayflower members in September 2020.

*1620 Club is for those members that donate \$1,620 to the GSMD.

2015 Scholarship Winners



Congratulations to our winners! And thank you to all who participated for your hard work in writing such wonderful essays. We encourage all applicants to apply again next year. Please tell your grandchildren, children, nieces and nephews about the scholarship program. Even if they live in another state they are eligible. We did not have any submissions for the Elementary and Middle School essay. Below are this year's winners for High School and College.

High School Scholarship Essay Winner

Elizabeth Sayko, Senior at Howell High School in NJ - Will attend Montclair State University, NJ

Relative: Granddaughter of Pat Sayko of Seabrook Island, SC.

Topic: "Who were the leaders among the Pilgrims? Discuss their influence involving the relocation from England and their settlement in Plymouth."

"Strengthening The New Colony"

By Elizabeth Sayko

The pilgrims were starting a new beginning by coming to what is now The United States, that new beginning included a new government and ruling. On the way to The New World forty men signed the first form of law. The Mayflower Compact. They all agreed to sign a covenant before they landed to ensure representative self-government, by which all of them would be bound. Later they decided the leadership role, Governor, would be voted on. The position of the Governor for the pilgrims changed almost every year, with some exceptions. From 1620-1692 there was a total of six different governors. These six men included John Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Thomas Prence, Josiah Winslow, and Thomas Hinkley. These leaders were re-elected several times and some served a longer period than others. Furthermore, the three main men that were the first strong leaders for the pilgrims were John Carver, William Bradford and Edward Winslow.

John Carver is credited for writing the Mayflower Compact, the first written framework of the government established in what is now the United States. The Compact made it clear that all forty men who signed it, as well as the other passengers, agreed to join together in a "civil body politic." Along with

this accomplishment he was the first one to sign the compact, as well as the first governor for the New Plymouth Colony. When the Pilgrims made the decision to begin moving their church to somewhere in America, they sent John Carver and Robert Cushman as their representatives to England to negotiate with the Virginia Company and organize the business. Carver sailed on the Mayflower, where he acted as governor on the ship for the voyage. After arrival, he was elected governor of the Colony due to his performance as governor on the trip, and remained in that position until his untimely death from an apparent sunstroke in April 1621. Although Carver was not the longest or most beneficial governor that led the pilgrims, he was still the first; that is what makes him so significant and such a strong leader.

William Bradford was one of the signatories of The Mayflower Compact. He was an English Separatist Leader in Leiden, Holland before he became one for the New Plymouth Colony. After John Carver's death, Bradford was then elected governor, and was re-elected nearly every year thereafter. Bradford was the head of the government of Plymouth, oversaw the courts, the colony's finances, corresponded with investors and neighbors, formulated policy with regard to foreigners, Indians, and law. Through all of these accomplishments and activities it is evident that he has a very active role in the running of the entire Colony. Bradford was also known for being Plymouth Colony's History. Beginning in 1630, he started writing a history of the Plymouth Colony, which is now published under the title *Of Plymouth Plantation*; this is the most authentic story of the pilgrims and the early years for the colony. William Bradford was the governor who gave the pilgrims the most change. As stated before he made the connections that helped them to thrive as a colony, as

well as forming and enforcing laws so they could continue to advance.

Edward Winslow was one of the senior Separatists for the new Plymouth Colony. In Plymouth, he held a number of political offices, and was routinely elected as an assistant to William Bradford when he was governor; Winslow himself was elected governor of Plymouth on three occasions in 1632, 1635, and 1644. Winslow quickly became one of the more prominent men in the colony. He was on many of the early explorations of Cape Cod, and led a number of expeditions to meet and trade with the Indians. He wrote several first-hand entries of these early years, including portions of "A Relation or Journal of the Proceedings of the Plantation Settled at Plymouth" and the entirety of "Good News from New England". Edward Winslow became involved in defending Plymouth and later Massachusetts Bay Colonies from their opponents in England, as well as made several

trips back and forth between England and Massachusetts.

Winslow returned to England shortly after the English Civil War, and published a couple of pamphlets in defense of the New England colonies, including "Hypocrisy Unmasked (1646)" and "New England's Salamander Discovered (1647)". He also wrote the introduction to the "Glorious Progress of the Gospel Amongst the Indians in New England (1649)". After Winslow returned to England, he was on several Parliamentary committees. Edward Winslow was the governor who made sure the Plymouth Colony was correctly documented so that in the future history would be true. Throughout the Pilgrims time there were many strong leaders, but through the evidence stated above it is clear that John Carver, William Bradford and Edward Winslow were the three most important to forming The Mayflower Colony into what America is today.

College Scholarship Essay Winner

John Robert Bishop, 2nd year student at Bob Jones University in Greenville, SC

Relative: Nephew of Judith Shotts Allen of Greenville, SC.

Topic: "How did the colonies of Jamestown, New Amsterdam and the Plymouth colony differ in religion, culture, government and/or economy?"

"Land of the Free, Home of the Brave"

By John Bishop

"The land of the free, and the home of the brave!" The United States of America is an amazing country, full of freedom and equal opportunity. Our country is a mixing pot where people come to chase after financial success. America was built under the assumption that everyone was created equal and everyone should have an opportunity to work toward happiness. Our forefathers fought for our freedom and our brothers fight today so that we can defend it. Founded on Christian values, America is a place where Christians have the freedom to worship God without persecution. America truly is an amazing country; however, it is relatively young. In the 17th century, the New World (unsettled territory where America was founded) was just starting to be settled.

Three distinct settlements -- Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, and New Amsterdam -- have similarities and differences, but all three have affected America to shape it into the country it is today. This is visible by studying the religion, government, and economy of Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, and New Amsterdam. Across the colonies, religion differed from colony to colony. In Jamestown, the settlers were of the Anglican faith. This was the religion associated with the Church of England. This branch of Christianity was most aptly described as "neither strictly Roman Catholic nor Protestant, but has some of both in its theology." A religion initiated by King Henry VIII to obtain a divorce, the Church of England holds to the assertion that the Pope has no authority over the King. Colonists had to declare agreement to this statement before getting on the ship to Jamestown. The Jamestown colonists remained Anglican. The settlers of Plymouth Rock were in stark opposition with Jamestown in regards to their religious beliefs. They had a radical faith in the eyes of the Church of England. The Pilgrims were Puritans and sought to purify the church. Their desire was to rid the church of unnecessary habits that were not scripture based. After the Puritans saw their case as a lost cause, they moved to Netherlands because of the religious freedoms. After that, the Puritans sought to settle in the new world and be free to worship how they wanted; however, in the Plymouth Colony, religious

freedom was not practiced. They were now free from the religious oppression of England but practiced similar oppression on the people of Plymouth Rock, allowing only the religion that they chose. Most people were in agreement with this. Occasionally, harsh punishment of sin occurred in Plymouth Rock (as highlighted in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*, a propaganda-based book that should be taken cum grano salis), but barely any discord took place in Plymouth Rock over Puritanism.

New Amsterdam, being a Dutch settlement, had complete religious freedom. As the Netherlands extended to the Puritans, the people of New Amsterdam had complete choice on which religion they wanted to partake of. Because of this, New Amsterdam had members of Lutheran, Mennonite, Jewish, Baptist, and Quaker faiths. New Amsterdam had as much diversity in religion as New York City continues to have today. The governments of settlements in the New World had lasting effects on what the American government is today. Of the colonies, the most obvious of that is Jamestown. In the Jamestown church, a representative legislative assembly met in 1619 marking the inception of a representative government in the New World. This is a tradition that American has stood by since that time. The vision that the leaders of Jamestown had to create a democracy has affected every American's life by allowing the right of representation. In Plymouth Colony, the pilgrims drew up a self-governing agreement known as the "Mayflower Compact." In this document, they agreed to abide by rules that would be best for the greater good of the whole colony and that adhere to the Scriptures. This keystone document that had its roots in the English Magna Carta, was foundational in establishing our government today, a government of self-representation. The government in New Amsterdam gradually developed from nothing into a distinctly Dutch government. With the creation of the Dutch West India Company, Holland was able to keep tabs on New Amsterdam and allowed them to choose governors that would run New Amsterdam in an acceptable manner. The U.S. economy is capitalist allowing free flowing profit for those who work for it and traces of capitalism can be seen even in the 17th century. Jamestown was started by England - purely to make money, and it worked. England was receiving more than five million pounds of tobacco a year. This did not happen immediately however. As would happen to many Americans, the people of

Jamestown had to work hard and struggle the first few years to get to a place of profit. This has since been categorized as the "American Dream." The New World back then was already a land of opportunity for those who wanted to work for it, and the people of Jamestown did just that. On the other hand, the Plymouth Colony was prompted by religious motives rather than economic ones. They also struggled but not toward an aim at profit. They struggled to survive. With help from the Indians, the Pilgrims learned to hunt and grow their own food. The people of the Plymouth Colony had to work for what they got. There were no hand outs. No work, no reward was their policy. In New Amsterdam, Dutch entrepreneurs paved the way for entrepreneurship in today's economy. The West India Company was not just impacting New Amsterdam's government, but its economy as well. It allowed the entrepreneurs the ability to create trading posts which lead to villages which lead to the groundwork underlying New York today.

In conclusion, the settlements of Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, and New Amsterdam have helped to make American into the great country it is today. The members of Jamestown had the ingenuity to originate democracy in the New World. They also worked to profit off the New World, paving the way for many to similarly move to America in an attempt to reach financial success. The Pilgrims, on the other hand, led the way for many Americans to have freedom to worship God and establish a form of self-government that is foundational in our laws today. In New Amsterdam, the road was paved for entrepreneurs to find success in America for years to come. These truly remarkable colonies were building blocks for the amazing country that we enjoy today.

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THE SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

is pleased to announce the
SMDSC Compact Day Luncheon

November 7, 2015 at 11:30 am

Location: **The Mills House** -115 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC
Speaker: J. Grahame Long, Author & Chief Curator at The Charleston Museum
Topic: *“The History of Dueling”*

Social Hour: 11:30 (cash bar available)
Luncheon 12 Noon

\$30 per person \$15 for children under 12
Please indicate your choice of entrée

Menu

Choice of: Twin Crab Cakes with Lemon Citrus
Beurre Blanc
or
Slow Roasted London Broil with Wild
Mushroom Demi Glaze

Steamed broccoli with Hollandaise
Mashed potatoes

Chocolate Ribbon Cake
Sabayon Mousse with Whiskey wrapped
in white and dark chocolate ribbon

accompanied by:

Poached Pear Salad with Roquefort, croutons,
walnuts & frisee

Hot herbal teas, Iced tea, regular or decaf coffee

*****PLEASE BRING CAN GOODS OR
NON-PERISHABLE FOOD FOR DONATION
TO THE LOCAL FOOD PANTRY. ******

⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘ Please make checks out to **GSMD-SC** ⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘

Member's Name _____ Beef ___ Seafood ___

Guests Names _____ Beef ___ Seafood ___

Guest's Name: _____ Beef ___ Seafood ___

Child: _____ Beef ___ Seafood ___

Child: _____ Beef ___ Seafood ___

Number of adults meals _____ x \$ 30 + children _____ x \$15.00 = \$ _____

Send reservations to Karen McCay no later than **October 30, 2015**
308 Bampfield Dr, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464
843-884-1044

Biography of Mr. J. Grahame Long:

As chief curator for The Charleston Museum, America's first museum (founded 1773), Grahame Long maintains the numerous cultural and material collections within its vast holdings and further oversees the History, Archaeology, Textiles, Archives and Natural Sciences departments.

Of the many exhibits Grahame has curated during his 15-year career at The Museum, many have received national recognition including From Clay to Kiln: Traditional Pottery of the American South and Sterling Faith: 300 Years of Charleston's Sacred Silver. His 2010 jewelry exhibition, Preciousness Preserved was named a "must see" by Vogue Magazine, and his 2012 exhibit, Blasted: Assorted Projectiles and Explosives from the Civil War was featured in The Wall Street Journal and USA Today.

Mr. Long has published numerous articles in both local and national periodicals. In 2010, he received the Southeastern Museums Conference's Gold Award for his work in The Charleston Museum's publication on historic southern silver, and his first book, Dueling in Charleston: Violence Refined in the Holy City (History Press, 2012), was selected for the 2013 Piccolo Spoleto Literary Festival. Grahame has furthermore served as a historical analyst for various radio and news outlets including CNN and NPR, has appeared in various documentary segments for the Arts & Entertainment networks and NBC Nightly News and is even an occasional guest on Swedish Public Radio's VR Historia. He has also assisted the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) in identifying and dating shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico and North Atlantic Ocean.

He is the author of "Dueling in Charleston - Violence Refined in the Holy City" (2012) and "Stolen Charleston: The Spoils of War" (2014).

Besides his work at The Charleston Museum, Grahame is an avid hunter and volunteers regularly with Historic Charleston Foundation and Middleton Place Foundation. He currently serves on the Charleston Art & Antiques Forum National Board of Advisors and the Nathaniel Russell House committee, and is a former member of the Presbyterian College Alumni Board of Directors and Historic Charleston Foundation's Scholars Committee. Grahame is married to Reverend Lissa Long and has two daughters.

The Mills House, Charleston

A favorite local landmark, the Mills House, is the modern iteration of the original 1853 hotel by the same name. The first hotel on the site was the St. Mary Hotel in 1801. By 1850, Otis Mills, a wealthy entrepreneur commissioned architect John Earle to build the hotel that would bear the Mills name. It was described by northern publications as the "finest hotel South of New York City." In 1861, Gen. Robert E. Lee stood on the balcony of the Mills House Hotel where he once slept in Charleston, South Carolina as a huge fire threatened to sweep through the city. He immediately ordered the military to help civilians drape wet blankets, sheets and any kind of cloth over roofs and anything that might feed the blaze. His leadership helped confine the fire as well as save the hotel. It was already an historic icon even before Lee stayed there. He was here to help prepare city defenses for the impending Civil War and some historians have said that fire might have been a prescient symbol of the fires of war that soon were to sweep over the nation with Lee once again a major player.

That delicate New Orleans-style filigreed cast-iron balcony and the Mills hotel are still in place today as in 1861. Although the balcony and a small bit of the original hotel and its furnishings are all that is left after a 1967 renovation, you can almost feel its rich history as a tangible thing, more than an aura, but a link to the past that permeates its plush halls and rooms. The lobby sports an elaborate crystal chandelier and marble floors, while all guest rooms feature antique reproductions that combine Southern charm with Asian accents. Lowcountry specialties are served in the Barbados Room, which opens onto the terrace courtyard with its lovely floral mosaic by famed landscape architect Loutrell Briggs. Its many guests, besides General Lee, have included the dashing Civil War General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard (who commanded that the first cannon shot be fired on Ft. Sumter), President Ronald W. Reagan, President George H. W. Bush, President Theodore Roosevelt, Princess Caroline of Monaco, Vice-President Richard Cheney, Vice-President Joseph Biden, actress Elizabeth Taylor, and Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward among a long list of many other celebrities.

Change of Address or Email?

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Dates to Remember

- October 30, 2015.....Deadline for Fall Luncheon
- November 7, 2015.....SMDSC Fall Luncheon - Charleston, SC
- November 15, 2015Dues for 2016 Membership (Discounted Dues)
- December 15, 2015Dues for 2016 Membership (Regular Dues)



Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of South Carolina

Margaret Collar
206 Dusenbury Drive
Florence, SC 29501-7726