

A HISTORY
of
THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
in
THE STATE OF GEORGIA
AUGUSTA TOWN COMMITTEE



1899 - 1999

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
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Compiled by

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1999

CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE AUGUSTA TOWN COMMITTEE

- 1893.*13**Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar (Clarinda Huntington Pendleton)
- 1893. 14. Mrs. Richard Sims Jefferies (Harriett Gould)
- 1893. 17. Mrs. St. John Moore (Julia Flourney Carter)
- 1893. 18. Mrs. William Lane Boyce (Carrie Carter)
- 1894. 29. Mrs. Alexander James Perry (Josephine Adams)
- 1894. 31. Mrs. George Gray MacWhorter (Sarah Adams)
- 1894. 32. Mrs. Joshua H. Rathbone (Elizabeth B. Adams)
- 1894. 33. Mrs. Leonard Phinizy (Annie Erwin Martin)
- 1895. 35. Mrs. Joseph Bryan Cumming (Katharine Hubbell)
- 1895. 39. Mrs. Frank Harvey Miller (Julia Dyer Kitchen)
- 1895. 58. Miss Sarah Josephine Walton
- 1895. 61. Mrs. Artemus Gould (Margaret Wilson Gardner)
- 1895. 66. Mrs. Stewart Phinizy (Marion Pickens Coles)
- 1896. 73. Mrs. Henrietta Bishop Alexander
- 1896. 74. Mrs. Robert C. Neely (Lillian Wilkins)
- 1896. 76. Mrs. William P. Duvall (Maria C. Lamar)
- 1896. 84. Mrs. Joshua W. Butt (Pamela Robertson Boggs)
- 1896. 92. Mrs. Ira Y. Sage (Margaret Alexander)
- 1897. 101. Mrs. Edwin Gardner Weed (Julia McKinne Foster)
- 1897. 105. Mrs. Patrick H. Mell (Annie White)
- 1897. 114. Mrs. Howard Van Epps (Minnie Cornelia Thomas)
- 1897. 118. Mrs. Bowdre Phinizy (Margaret Charbonnier)
- 1897. 123. Mrs. J. G. Gould (Harriet Glascock)
- 1898. 125. Mrs. Robert Walton Robertson (Maria McKinne Winter)

* Year refers to date of election. The date of the first four members refers to the organizational meeting in Savannah before the Georgia Society was incorporated.

** Number refers to member's Georgia Society number.

AUGUSTA TOWN COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

- 1898-1904 Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar (Clarinda Huntington Pendleton)
- 1904-1906 Unknown [Mrs. Richard Sims Jefferies (Harriett Gould)?]
- 1906-1915 Mrs. George Gray MacWhorter (Sarah Adams)
- 1915-1917 Mrs. Thomas Barrett, Jr. (Bertha Allen Miller)
- 1917-1921 Mrs. William Moses Jordan (Isabella Spencer Wright)
- 1921-1924 Mrs. James P. McGowan (Margaret Charbonnier)
- 1924-1930 Mrs. John Francis Bransford (Lizzie Baker)
- 1930-1934 Mrs. Owen Clinton Lee (Catherine Calloway)
- 1934-1938 Mrs. John Barry Whitney (Isabella Coskery Jordan)
- 1938-1940 Mrs. James T. Bothwell, Jr. (Daisy Erwin Woodward)
- 1940-1942 Miss Marie d'Antignac
- 1942-1944 Mrs. Hinton James Baker (Emma Robinson)
- 1944-1946 Mrs. Irvine Phinizy (Katharine Hagler)
- 1946-1948 Mrs. Benjamin Robert Ellis (Pamela Robertson)
- 1948-1950 Mrs. William Cornelius Fleming (Marie Celeste Ayre)
- 1950-1952 Mrs. Joseph Bryan Cumming (Virginia Neville Burum)
- 1952-1954 Mrs. Cyrus Bailey (Marion Fleming)
- 1954-1956 Mrs. Newton Nesbitt Teague (Claire Ellis)
- 1956-1958 Mrs. John Craig Cranston (Catherine Verdery)
- 1958-1959 Mrs. Edwin Fulcher (Rachel B. McMaster)
- 1959-1961 Mrs. George Barnes Barrett (Cecilia Michel Baker)
- 1961-1963 Mrs. James Bussey (Sallie Huger Carrere)
- 1963-1964 Mrs. John Hayes Sherman (Katharine Card)
- 1964-1965 Mrs. Hugh Caffey (Cazenove Miller)
- 1965-1966 Mrs. John Hayes Sherman (Katharine Card)
- 1966-1967 Miss Margaret Twiggs
- 1967-1969 Mrs. Wilson Perry Mason (Elizabeth Lamar Dudley)
- 1969-1971 Mrs. James Hampton Manning, Jr. (Sally Elizabeth Martin)
- 1971-1973 Mrs. William Glascock Bush (Marie DeVallon Battey)
- 1973-1975 Mrs. John Craig Cranston (Marie Ellis Teague)
- 1975-1977 Mrs. David Hugh Connolly (Nancy Burum Cumming)
- 1977-1979 Mrs. Arnold Broyles Barrett (Marquin Livingston Conklin)
- 1979-1981 Mrs. Henry Mortimer Marks, Jr. (Mary Virginia Clark)
- 1981-1983 Mrs. Benjamin Guion Haskell (Judith Clark Gracey)
- 1983-1985 Mrs. Henry Mortimer Marks, Jr. (Mary Virginia Clark)
- 1985-1989 Mrs. Osborne Sentman Mackie (Katharine Waterman Phinizy)
- 1989-1991 Mrs. Charles Thomas Huggins (Sada Lamar Mason)
- 1991-1993 Mrs. Leroy Hampton Simkins, Jr. (Sarah Burney Turner)

1993-1995 Mrs. Philetus Sawyer Harison (Grace Adelaide Merry)
1995-1999 Mrs. John Carroll Hagler III (Mary Anne Tyler)
1999- Mrs. Robert Lee Moore (Maryann Rogers)

ANNUAL MEETINGS HELD IN AUGUSTA

1922 - Town Committee Chairman - Mrs. William Moses Jordan
1930 - Town Committee Chairman - Mrs. John Francis Bransford
1941 - Town Committee Chairman - Miss Marie Allen
1951 - Town Committee Chairman - Mrs. Joseph Bryan Cumming
1961 - Town Committee Chairman - Mrs. George Barnes Barrett
Annual Meeting Chairman - Miss Mary Lou Phinizy
1972 - Town Committee Chairman - Mrs. William Glascock Bush
Annual Meeting Chairman - Mrs. Arnold Broyles Barrett
Annual Meeting Co-Chairman - Mrs. John Davison Capers
1981 - Town Committee Chairman - Mrs. Henry Mortimer Marks, Jr.
Annual Meeting Chairman - Mrs. Arnold Broyles Barrett
Annual Meeting Co-Chairman - Mrs. Leroy Hampton Simkins, Jr.
1990 - Town Committee Chairman - Mrs. Charles Thomas Huggins
Annual Meeting Chairman - Mrs. Arnold Broyles Barrett
Annual Meeting Co-Chairman - Mrs. Osborne Sentman Mackie
1998 - Town Committee Chairman - Mrs. John Carroll Hagler
Annual Meeting Chairman - Mrs. Charles Thomas Huggins
Annual Meeting Co-Chairman - Mrs. Philetus Sawyer Harison

The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America
in the State of Georgia

Organized April 25, 1893, Incorporated January 14, 1894

Of the twenty-eight Charter Members, four were from Augusta:

Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar (Clarinda Huntington
Pendleton)

Mrs. Richard Sims Jefferies (Harriet Gould)

Mrs. St. John Moore (Julia Flournoy Carter)

Mrs. William Lane Boyce (Carrie Carter)

Roll of Honor Members from the Augusta Town Committee:

Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar

Mrs. John Francis Bransford

Honorary President of the Georgia Society

Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar 1914-1927

Officers of the Georgia Society from the Augusta Town Committee
(elected and appointed)

Vice-Presidents:

Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar 1899-1920

Mrs. Thomas Barrett 1916-1925

Mrs. John Francis Bransford 1925-1930

(Mrs. Bransford was made Honorary Vice
President in 1937)

Miss Sarah Gardner Stokes 1930-1932

Mrs. John Barry Whitney 1937-1939

Mrs. Lansing Burrows Lee 1943-1946

Mrs. Benjamin Robert Ellis 1949-1953

Mrs. Stewart Phinzy 1956-Nov. 1956

Mrs. Newton Nesbit Teague Feb. 1957-1959

Mrs. Charles Iverson Bryans 1961-1964

Mrs. William Albert Maner, Jr. 1985-1987

Mrs. Osborne Sentman Mackie 1989-1992

Georgia Society Registrars from the Augusta Town Committee:

Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar 1895-1898

Georgia Society Historians from the Augusta Town Committee:

Mrs. George Gray MacWhorter 1903-1904

Mrs. Thomas Barrett 1914-1916

Mrs. Owen Clinton Lee 1940-1942

Mrs. Charles Thomas Huggins 1995-1999

Mrs. Benjamin James Tarbuton, Jr. 1999-

Georgia Chairmen from the Augusta Town Committee of National
Standing Project Committees:

Historical Activities Chairmen:

(The Biennial Council of 1927 abolished the Historic Research and
Preservation of Historic Records Committees and formed the Historic
Activities Committee; Historic later became Historical)

Mrs. Benjamin Robert Ellis 1952-1954

Mrs. John Carroll Hagler III 1967-1969

Patriotic Service Chairmen:

(The Biennial Council of 1927 abolished the Americanization Committee
and formed the Patriotic Service Committee)

Mrs. Benjamin Robert Ellis 1927-1929

Mrs. John Francis Bransford 1929-1931

Mrs. John Craig Cranston Feb. 1948-1950



Clarinda Huntington Pendleton Lamar

A HISTORY OF
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AUGUSTA TOWN COMMITTEE

Augusta, first established by General James Oglethorpe as a Colonial trading post in 1736, three years after founding the Georgia Colony in 1733 with his Savannah settlement, was formally chartered in 1798 by the General Assembly as "The City of Augusta, Georgia". Thomas Cumming was the first Intendant.

One hundred and one years later, in 1899, Augusta's Town Committee was established.

In 1745 Augusta had no schools, doctors, lawyers or ministers. It existed only for the traders.

By 1899 Augusta had become a sophisticated, bustling, cultured city. It was the seat of government during the Revolution when the British occupied Savannah and again from 1785 to 1795. The Savannah River with its Petersburg boats and steamboats, the canal which provided power for the mills, and the railroad all helped to connect Augusta with the outside world and make it a manufacturing and industrial center. Eli Whitney, while visiting near Augusta, invented the cotton gin that enabled cotton to become a mainstay of the economy. By 1820 Augusta was the second largest inland cotton market in the world. Augusta's medical school helped make it a major medical center. The Academy of Richmond County as well as other smaller private schools had been established. There were literary groups, a theater, music, and churches of most denominations. Augusta's mild climate attracted many cosmopolitan visitors to its hotels.

In 1899 Augusta had a population of about 39,000.

In 1891 The Colonial Dames of America was formed in Philadelphia.

The Georgia Society of The Colonial Dames of America was organized on April 25, 1893 in Savannah, Georgia by a group of 28 women who were invited by Mrs. William Washington Gordon to meet at her house on the corner of Bull Street and Broad Street (now Oglethorpe Avenue). Among the charter members, those from Augusta were: Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, Mrs. Richard Sims Jefferies, Mrs. St. John Moore and Mrs. William Lane Boyce.

The officers were the President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Registrar. There were six members on the Board of Managers. Two ladies from Augusta were elected to be on the Board of Managers. They were Mrs. Richard Sims Jefferies (Harriet Gould) and Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar (Clarinda Huntington Pendleton).

At first no limit was placed on admissions to the Georgia Society, but after fifty-four members registered at the first Annual Meeting in Savannah in April 1894, it was decided to limit the membership. Over the years this ruling has gone through several revisions.

At the second Annual Meeting in 1895, a ruling was made that any city having a membership of ten or more could form a Circle. It wasn't until later that the name was changed to Town Committee. At this time Circles (or Town Committees) were formed in Georgia cities other than Savannah.

The Augusta Circle was established in 1899. The Augusta Circle did not hold regular meetings at first. They were held on the call of the Chairman.

The Circles were chiefly occupied with literary and historical programs and had no part in the overall operation of the Georgia Society. They were then, as they are today, a committee of the State Society and not a separate organization. They had no Charter of their own but were under the Charter of the State Society. Slowly the interests of the Circles were broadened to include the placing of historical markers, to give comfort and cheer to the Armed Forces and to exert an influence in the present changing times by keeping alive the heritage of the past.

Today, 1999, the Georgia Society is composed of seventeen Town Committees. They were organized as follows: Atlanta - 1898, Augusta - 1899, Athens - 1900, Macon - 1900, Columbus - 1903, Marietta - 1912, Brunswick - 1913-1937/reorganized 1961, Waycross - 1919-1943/reorganized 1953, Albany - 1926, Savannah - 1930, Milledgeville - 1936, Thomasville - 1936, Americus - 1939, Madison - 1944, Moultrie - 1949, Valdosta - 1958, Rome - 1963.

Because the By-laws stated that Savannah, as the oldest city in Georgia, should be the headquarters of the Society, and that the President, one Vice President, the two Secretaries, and the Treasurer should be from that city, our members have not been eligible to hold these offices. They have been eligible to hold the office of one of the Vice Presidents and of Registrar.

In 1999, the By-laws were changed and the Executive Committee and Nominating Committee no longer need be from Savannah.

Georgia has had three National Presidents. One of these ladies was from Augusta, Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar. She was President for thirteen years from 1914 to 1927. Mrs. Lamar was Honorary President of the National Society from 1927 until her death in 1943.

AUGUSTA CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA SOCIETY

The four ladies from Augusta who were charter members of the Georgia Society in 1893 were remarkable women.

Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar

Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, Clarinda Huntington Pendleton, born in Bethany, West Virginia, was the daughter of William Kimbrough Pendleton, LL.D., President of Bethany College, and Katherine Huntington King Pendleton. Descended from a line of distinguished educators, she was also descended from a line of lawyers. Her grandfather on her mother's side was Judge Leicester King, husband of Julia Ann Huntington King for whom she was named.

Clarinda Pendleton graduated from Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn, New York in 1876.

She met her husband while he was a student at Bethany College. Joseph Rucker Lamar, the son of James Sanford Lamar and Mary Rucker Lamar, was born at Cedar Grove near Ruckersville, Georgia in 1857. He first attended the University of Georgia, then transferred to Bethany College, his father's alma mater, and graduated in 1877. He studied law at Washington and Lee University and in the office of Henry Clay Foster in Augusta. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty in 1878. Joseph Lamar returned to Bethany College and he and Clarinda were married in 1879. They lived in Bethany one year where he taught Latin. Their first child, Phillip Rucker Lamar, named for Joseph's brother, was born in Bethany in 1880.

In 1880 they moved to Augusta and lived with Joseph's father, the Reverend James Sanford Lamar, for a year on the south side of Walton Way, on the corner of the first street east of the Arsenal, in Summerville. They then bought a house at 1209 Greene Street and lived there for 23 years. Their second son, William Pendleton Lamar, named for Clarinda's father, was born in Augusta in 1882. A baby girl, Mary Lamar, named for Joseph's mother, born in 1885, lived only three months.

William was an attorney when he grew up. Phillip was an engineer. The Lamars had no grandchildren.

From 1880 to 1903 Mr. Lamar practiced law in Augusta. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia on New Year's Eve, 1902. The Lamars lived in Atlanta for two years, 1903-1905.

Judge Lamar resigned in 1905. Mrs. Lamar said it was because he disapproved of Judges making political campaigns and he would soon have to run for reelection (he had been appointed to fill a vacancy), the work was beginning to tell on his health, and he was homesick for Augusta. He wanted to come back home and practice law.

When they returned to Augusta they lived on the Hill temporarily with their friend Miss Anna Montgomery (where the Appleby Library is now). As soon as it was ready and Mrs. Lamar could convince her husband it was the right thing to do, they moved into a house that Judge Lamar had owned for some time on Johns Road between Pickens Road and McDowell Street. According to the 1909 City Directory the house was on the corner of John and Walker. When Augusta annexed Summerville in 1912 some of the names of streets on the Hill were the same as the names of streets downtown. Names on the Hill were changed to avoid confusion. Walker, being just one block long, was easily changed to Pickens. The Fielding Wallaces bought the house from the Lamars. The Levi Hills own it now.

In 1910 Judge Lamar, a Democrat, was appointed by President William Howard Taft, a Republican, as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Lamar had known the President when Taft was a winter visitor in Augusta. Son of a minister of First Christian Church in Augusta, Joseph Rucker Lamar as a boy lived next door to Woodrow Wilson whose father was minister at the First Presbyterian Church. The two boys, both sons of ministers, grew up to be President of the United States and Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Extremely intelligent, forceful, a charming and accomplished hostess, well-read, a lover of birds and flowers, and seemingly possessed of unlimited energy, Mrs. Lamar, an Honorary life member of the Georgia Bar Association, was the perfect person to be one of the group of invited ladies who a few months later were the nucleus of the incorporated society with 28 charter members of the Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Mrs. Lamar held many offices in the Georgia Society. She was elected to serve on the Board of Managers at the first meeting. She was a Vice President (1899-1920). She was Registrar (1895-1898). She was made Honorary President in 1937. She is one of Augusta's two members on the Roll of Honor Members. Mrs. John Francis Bransford is Augusta's other member.

Mrs. Lamar not only was active in the Augusta Town Committee (she was its first Chairman) and the Georgia Society, she was active in The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America, as well. During her time with the Society, she was: Secretary of the National Society from 1902 to 1910; Vice-President of the National Society from 1910 to 1914; President of the National Society from 1914 to 1927; and Honorary President of the National Society from 1927 until her death in 1943.

Mrs. Lamar represented us well as President of the National Society. Part of that time, 1910-1916, Judge Lamar served on the Supreme Court and the Lamars lived in Washington. Mrs. Lamar's brilliant mind enabled her to work with her husband on many of his most difficult cases and he credited much of his success to her co-operation.

She dedicated the canopy over Plymouth Rock in 1921 and presented it to Massachusetts on behalf of the National Society.

She was the inspiration for and the driving force behind the acquisition of Dumbarton House, the headquarters of The National Society. She was Chairman for its purchase, restoration, furnishing and endowment.

She established a Trust Fund for The National Society's part in the upkeep of Sulgrave Manor, the English ancestral home of George Washington. The King and Queen of England received her in 1925 at a Buckingham Palace Garden Party.

She was among the first nine women appointed to the Woman's Committee and field division Council of National Defense in 1917-1918.

She was a member of the portrait committee (there were three from each Colonial State) of the United States Constitution Sesqui-Centennial Celebration.

Judge Lamar died on January 2, 1916 in Washington. He was buried in Augusta in Summerville Cemetery in a spot he himself had chosen, at the place and among the people that he loved. Mrs. Lamar went to live with her sons in Atlanta.

She wrote a biography of her husband, *The Life of Joseph Rucker Lamar*, that was published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1926. She was a prolific writer and also wrote, among many other works, *A History of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America from 1891 to 1933*. The Walter W. Brown Publishing Company in Atlanta published this in 1934. She wrote short stories, which were published prior to 1899 in *The Independent*, *Munsey's* and *Lippincott's*.

Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, the former National President, and Charter Member, Board Member, Vice President and Honorary President of the Georgia Society, died April 27, 1943. Her high standard of life, loyal service, intellectual accomplishments and gracious personality had won the admiration and affection of all who knew her.

Graveside services were held in Summerville Cemetery in Augusta. She was buried next to her husband. The Reverend E. C. Lucas, pastor of the First Christian Church, officiated. Honorary pallbearers were Fielding Wallace, Ferdinand Phinizy, Joseph B. Cumming, Fred Newberry, Rodney S. Cohen, Landon Thomas, Jr., Harry Hodgson, James M. Hull, James F. Alexander, and Phillip H. Alston.

Mrs. Richard Sims Jefferies

Mrs. Richard Sims Jefferies, Harriet (Hattie) Gould, Augusta's second charter member of the Georgia Society, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gould. Her mother, Harriet Glascock Gould, was the eldest daughter of Thomas Barrett and Savannah Glascock Barrett. Mrs. Jefferies lived at 319 Broad Street with her mother. Her father and husband had both died at an early age. After the great fire of 1916, she lived at 1119 Greene Street. There is still a stone marker standing by the house, which says "H G Gould".

Mrs. Jefferies was one of the ladies from Augusta to become one of the 28 charter members of the Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of

America. She also joined Mrs. Lamar as one of the two ladies from Augusta to be elected to the Board of Managers at that time.

Mrs. Jefferies continued her mother's love of and interest in Meadow Garden, the Augusta home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia. Immediately after the formation of the Augusta chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in February 1892, Mrs. Jefferies, a charter member of the DAR, conceived the idea of purchasing and restoring Meadow Garden. In order to do this Mrs. Jefferies had the idea of applying to the DAR National Society to help make the purchase. She made many trips to Washington to obtain support and money and at last the purchase price of \$2,000 was paid. Mrs. Jefferies and her mother were extremely generous. They gave the beautiful wallpaper, imported from England, as well as much of the handsome antique furniture. They paid the state, county and city taxes and the insurance on the house for five years.

Mrs. Jefferies was a life long and devoted friend of the Southern poet James Ryder Randall. After his death she was active in efforts to raise a fund for a suitable memorial to his memory. She was chairman of the James R. Randall memorial fund. She wrote articles in the *Augusta Chronicle* urging readers to send in contributions. The monument was finally erected on Greene Street across from Sacred Heart Church in May 1936 by the Memorial Committee of Chapter A, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Jefferies died on April 15, 1925. Funeral services were held at her residence on Greene Street. The Rev. M. M. MacFerrin of the Greene Street Presbyterian Church officiated. She was buried in the family mausoleum in the City (Magnolia) Cemetery. Honorary pallbearers were: Charles Pressley, J.M. Flythe, Casper Oliver and Mr. Herman. Acting pallbearers were: Bowdre Phinzy, George Bates, John Sledge, Henry M. North, Wilber Lanier, Dr. Everard Wilcox and Dr. John Wright.

Mrs. St. John Moore

Mrs. St. John Moore (Julia Flournoy Carter) and her sister, Mrs. William Lane Boyce, (Carrie Carter) were the two other charter members from Augusta. Known for their good and charitable works, they were the daughters of Dr. and Mrs. (Mattie Walsh) Flournoy Carter. According to

the *Augusta Chronicle*, Mrs. Moore, the younger daughter, was "one of the leading young women of Augusta, a belle and a beauty of the rare Titian type" in the early 1890s.

After the death of an only son and the subsequent death of her husband, she lived very quietly, devoting herself to church work, hospital work, and alleviating as far as she could the suffering of the poor and afflicted. During her last illness, she occupied the room at the Wilhenford Hospital, which her mother, the late Mrs. Massengale, had placed as a memorial.

Mrs. Moore died on June 14, 1926. The funeral was held at "Three Oaks", 826 Hickman Road, on the Hill, the home of Mrs. J. Rice Smith, where Mrs. Moore had made her home for several years. After the funeral Mrs. Moore's body was taken to Washington, D. C. for cremation. Her ashes were later placed in the Carter family vault in the City (Magnolia) Cemetery. Her obituary in the *Augusta Chronicle* stated "The passing of Mrs. Moore, the last of her family, her nearest surviving relatives are cousins several times removed, ends a beautiful life of unselfish devotion to her family and friends."

Mrs. William Lane Boyce

Mrs. Boyce, the older daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Carter, died on February 25, 1901, after an illness of five years, at the home of her mother at 302 Broad Street. The funeral was held at home and she was buried next to her father, Dr. Flournoy Carter, in the family vault next to the office at Magnolia Cemetery.

The Augusta Chronicle stated: "Her generous impulses and abounding sympathies brought her in touch with life upon many different social levels. She loved people and she won their love in return. Whether dispensing the hospitality of her mother's home, or giving alms to the poor, or planning some pleasure for a friend or sending some kindly remembrance to the sick, she was always the same bright, loving, unselfish influence which made the world happier in all the brief years she lived in it."

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Augusta has had nine annual meetings.

The Annual Meetings had always been in Savannah until 1920 when for the first time the annual meeting, or convention as it was then called, met in Atlanta. In 1921 it met in Savannah and was to alternate between Savannah and another Town Committee every year after that. At the Augusta Town Committee meeting on March 5, 1921, Mrs. William M. Jordan, Augusta Town Committee Chairman, was empowered to extend an invitation at the annual meeting in 1922 in Savannah. The minutes of March 5, 1921 state: "The Dames all expressed the feeling that though we are few in number we should stand ready to do our part and our Chairman was empowered to extend an invitation for 1922." The Dames present at this meeting were: Mrs. Thomas Barrett, Mrs. William Benton, Mrs. George P. Elliott, Mrs. Hattie Gould Jefferies, Mrs. William M. Jordan, Mrs. James Tobin, Miss Sarah G. Stokes, Mrs. Lansing Lee, Mrs. J. F. McGowen, Mrs. Rufus Brown, Mrs. John Z. Hoke and Mrs. George E. Whitney.

The Augusta Dames at the time of the meeting were: Mrs. H. B. Alexander, Mrs. Thomas Barrett, Mrs. John S. Bransford, Mrs. W. N. Benton, Mrs. Rufus H. Brown, Miss Katherine Boggs, Mrs. Rodney S. Cohen, Mrs. George P. Elliott, Mrs. F. P. Gracey, Mrs. H. G. Jefferies, Mrs. I. S. Jordan, Mrs. L. B. Lee, Mrs. M. M. MacFerrin, Mrs. St. John Moore, Mrs. J. F. McGowan, Mrs. R. C. Neely, Mrs. C. H. Phinizy, Miss Mary Lou Phinizy, Miss Sarah G. Stokes, Mrs. James Tobin, Mrs. James P. Verdery, Mrs. G. E. Whitney, Mrs. John B. Whitney and Mrs. Boykin Wright. Non-Resident members were: Mrs. William Duvall, Miss Leila D. Hill, Mrs. J. G. Hillman, Mrs. J. D. DeHuff, Mrs. John Z. Hoke, Mrs. Sheldon Leavitt, Miss Annie Martin, Mrs. Elizabeth Rathbone, Mrs. Hugh Walker and Mrs. Edward Walton.

Augusta's first Annual Meeting, held on April 20th and April 21st 1922, was a huge success. Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, National President, had written minute directions as to what should be arranged for the business meetings in the Parish House of St. Paul's Church. In her letter to the Dames giving the directions, she graciously accepted Mrs. Barrett's invitation to speak at

the dinner Mrs. Barrett planned to give at the Country Club for the Dames.

"The programme for the Convention" was arranged as follows:

Thursday, April 20, 1922

Business Meeting. St. Paul's Parish House, 10:30 A.M.

Luncheon given by Mrs. Gertrude C. Whitney at Fruitland Manor

Tea House, 2:00 P.M.

Reception given by Mrs. J. F. Bransford at her home, 5:30 P.M.

Dinner given by Mrs. Thomas Barrett at the Country Club,

9:00 P.M.

Friday, April 21, 1922

Business Meeting. St. Paul's Parish House, 10:30 A.M.

Luncheon at St. Paul's Parish House, 2:00 P.M.

Afternoon Tea given by the D.A.R. at Meadow Garden, 5:00 P.M.

Reception given by Mrs. Charles H. Phinizy at her home,

9:00 P.M.

The out-of-town Dames were house guests of Augusta hostesses. Some hostesses had one or two guests, some many more. The hostesses were:

Mrs. John F. Bransford - 2309 Walton Way, Mrs. Thomas Barrett - 2248 Walton Way, Mrs. I. S. Jordan - 1050 Hickman Road, Miss Sarah G. Stokes - 2343 Walton Way, Mrs. Stuart Phinizy - 717 Telfair Street, Mrs. C. J. Montgomery - 918 Johns Road, Mrs. Frank R. Clarke - 833 Hickman Road, Mrs. Jacob Phinizy - Circular Court on Old Savannah Road, Mrs. Lansing Lee - 820 Fleming Avenue, Mrs. J. F. McGowen, 2624 Walton Way, Mrs. Isaac W. Read - 1015 Milledge Road, Miss Ellen Hickman - Hermitage Inn on 927 Meigs Street, Mrs. W. K. Miller - 711 Telfair Street, Mrs. J. G. Hoke, Jr. - 2524 Kings Way, Mrs. John T. Bailie - 415 Ellis Street, Mrs. C. H. Phinizy - 519 Greene Street, Mrs. James Tobin - 723 Telfair Street, Mrs. George W. Hardwick - 929 Hickman Road, Mrs. W. N. Benton - 454 Greene Street, Mrs. Harriett A. Ganahl - 2409 William Street, Mrs. Elizabeth Taliaferro - 956 Hickman Road, Mrs. E. B. Merry - 2710 Walton Way, Mrs. Percy Burum - 2306 Walton Way.

After the meeting, held in St. Paul's Parish Hall, the members adjourned to the Celtic cross in the churchyard and Mrs. Lamar placed a basket of flowers at the foot of the cross.

At this meeting, a resolution, offered by Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, was passed that the Society set aside one hundred dollars yearly for the next ten years, the sum to be used to celebrate Georgia's Bicentennial in 1933.

At a called meeting July 20, 1922, it was decided to have 1000 copies printed of the address Mrs. Lamar gave at the dinner given by Mrs. Thomas Barrett on April 21, 1922. The title of the address was "The Aims and Achievements of the National Society". This address was published through the generosity of Mrs. John Bransford. Copies were presented to all State Societies and National Officers in 1923.

In 1930 the Annual Meeting was held in Augusta. A most interesting event was memorialized at this time by the unveiling of a tablet erected by the Augusta Town Committee, on the wall of St. Paul's Church to commemorate the great Congress of five Indian nations held here, at Fort Augusta, in 1763, when seven hundred Indians came to meet the Governors of Georgia, Virginia and North and South Carolina. The Congress lasted five days and ended amicably. A solemn treaty of perpetual peace and friendship was agreed upon and signed by all present. The territorial limits of the Indians' hunting grounds were defined and the boundaries of the Colony of Georgia settled. At the end of the conference Governor Wright of Georgia had a salute fired from the guns of the fort in honor of the Indians.

Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar made a most interesting address on this occasion. Mrs. Holmes Forsyth, National Chairman of Patriotic Service, was an honored guest at this meeting in Augusta, taking part in the presentation of an American flag to the Federal Court. The flag was the gift of the Augusta Town Committee and the presentation was made by Mrs. Bransford, on behalf of the Society, and was followed by an address by Mrs. Forsyth. Mrs. Bransford and Miss Eugenia Johnston, both former Vice Presidents who had rendered valuable service to the Society, were elected Honorary Vice Presidents at this meeting.

A beautiful banquet in the evening was followed by a showing of the National Society's slides with an explanatory talk by Mrs. Forsyth.

In the fall of 1935 Augusta had the honor of having, not an Annual Meeting but, the annual Round Table Conference of Town Chairmen. The President and several of the officers of the Georgia Society were guests of the Augusta Town Committee. The meeting was held in the hospitable home of the Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. John F. Bransford, and the Augusta Dames charmingly entertained the visitors.

At the 1941 Annual Meeting held in Augusta, Judge Price Gilbert spoke to the members of the plan to establish a National Park at Frederica. An impressive outdoor service was held in St. Paul's churchyard before the Celtic cross, which the Society had erected in 1901, to mark the site of Colonial Fort Augusta, built in 1736.

At the Annual Meeting dinner, the President of the Georgia Society made an eloquent and timely address on our patriotic duties in this time of stress and war.

At the 1951 Annual Meeting held in Augusta, the lunch and dinner were by subscription. Mrs. Robert Neely, Mrs. Irvine Phinizy, Mrs. Rodney Cohen, Miss Mary Lou Phinizy, Mrs. John Palmer and Mrs. Lansing Lee entertained with a cocktail party. Mrs. Cumming, Town Committee Chairman, invited the members to have sherry with her before the meeting. Mr. Charles Schilling, rector of St. Paul's Church, gave the invocation at the meeting.

The Annual Meeting was held in Augusta at the Richmond Hotel in 1961.

The Annual Meeting "beautifully planned and delightful and stimulating" was held at the Executive House (the old Richmond Hotel) in Augusta in April 1972.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Executive House in Augusta in April 1981. There was a cocktail party at the Augusta Richmond County Museum, a luncheon at the Pinnacle Club and the banquet was at the Augusta Country Club.

The Annual Meeting was held in Augusta at the Hilton Hotel (the former Executive House) on April 17-18, 1990. There was a cocktail buffet at the Pinnacle Club. Lunch was at the Westlake Country Club where men came for lunch for the first time at an Annual Meeting in Augusta. Edward Cashin was the speaker. There was a tour of Augusta after lunch. The banquet was at the Augusta Country Club.

The Annual Meeting was held in Augusta at the Radisson Hotel April 21 and 22, 1998. It had been changed to a day and a half. It began on April 21 with registration. Refreshments of white wine and tea were served during registration. The board meeting, held during registration, was followed by cocktails at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bush Long. There was a banquet at the Radisson Hotel that evening. The service at the banquet was impeccable. The banquet committee had made the waiters practice the day before until they were perfect. The dinner was elegant and delicious. The annual meeting and luncheon were the next day at the Radisson Hotel. The tables were particularly attractive with centerpieces of ivy topiaries. The centerpieces were given to a Dame at each table.

EARLY DAYS OF THE AUGUSTA TOWN COMMITTEE

Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, Mrs. Richard Sims Jefferies, Mrs. St. John Moore, and Mrs. William Lane Boyce were invited to an organizational meeting in Savannah to help establish the Georgia Society of The Colonial Dames of America on April 25, 1893.

Mrs. Lamar and Mrs. Jefferies were elected to be on the Board of Managers at this meeting.

At the first Annual Meeting in 1894 in Savannah, forty-four members were registered.

At the second Annual Meeting in 1895 in Savannah, two rulings of importance were made: any city having a membership of ten or more could form a circle and prizes were to be offered to high school students in several Georgia cities for essays on a Colonial subject. Today we still have an essay contest. Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar was elected Registrar of the Georgia Society at this meeting and served in this capacity until 1898.

At the third Annual Meeting in 1896 in Savannah, the Society adopted the old Colonial seal of Georgia.

Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar was elected a Vice President of the Georgia Society in 1899 and served in that capacity until 1920.

After the 1895 ruling at the Second Annual Meeting giving a city permission to form a circle if there were ten or more members from that city in the Georgia Society, Augusta took in five members that year (1895) in addition to four members in 1894 and Augusta's four charter members.

The Augusta Town Committee was established three years later. There was no Charter and the Augusta Town Committee was not Incorporated. The Town Committees are not incorporated but are committees of the State Society and as such fall under the State Charter.

In 1898 there were twenty-four members of the Augusta Town Committee. Some of these were non-resident, but they came to meetings when they could and were active members.

The first official meeting (there had been many informal organizational meetings before that) of the twenty-four charter members of the Augusta Circle was held in the home of Mrs. George G. MacWhorter in 1899. She served as Historian of the Georgia Society from 1903 to 1904.

Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar was the Chairman. Mrs. J. B. Cumming was Treasurer. (The Augusta City Directories of 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904 show Mrs. Lamar as chairman and Mrs. Cumming as local treasurer.) There were no regular meetings at first. All the meetings were called meetings at the discretion of the Chairman.

The Augusta Dames enthusiastically participated in the State Society's projects from the very first meeting.

Almost the first project the Georgia Society took on in 1895 was the raising of a sum of money to be used in helping to erect a suitable memorial to Oglethorpe in Savannah. This was done by innumerable entertainments - balls, teas, concerts, lectures and exhibitions - all entailing hard and constant work by the Town Committees all over Georgia. When the City, the Patriotic Societies and the State finally erected the monument in 1910 in Savannah, the Colonial Dames had contributed over \$3,000.00 to it. Augusta did its share.

Other monuments, memorials and commemorations were given during the 100 years of our existence.

The Augusta Town Committee, or Circle as it was then called, continued to fully participate in the projects of the Georgia Society. Some of these projects were endeavors that took place in Georgia and some were National Society projects that were national and international in scope.

In 1901 the Georgia Society marked the site of Colonial Fort Augusta, in the city of Augusta, with a Celtic cross of granite, fifteen feet high. Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar was chairman of this memorial and made the presentation to the city. The cross stands in the grounds of St. Paul's Church yard on the bank of the Savannah River. At its base lies one of the cannon brought from England in 1736, the only relic remaining of the fort. Eloquent addresses were made by the Hon. Joseph R. Lamar, Major

Joseph Cumming and Dr. Chauncey Williams, rector of St. Paul's, on the history of Fort Augusta inscribed on the cross:

"This stone marks the site of Colonial Fort Augusta, built by order of General Oglethorpe and the Trustees in 1736, known during the Revolution as Fort Cornwallis. St. Paul's Church was built in 1750 under a curtain of this fort."

The cross was unveiled by the President of the Board of Managers of the Georgia Society to the roll of drums. Fifteen years later, after the great fire of 1916 had destroyed St. Paul's Church, the sorrowing congregation held a beautiful service here. The Celtic cross served as the altar.

Georgia also contributed to the Katharine Cabell Cox scholarships. Mrs. Cox had been President of The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America from 1902 to 1914, just preceding Mrs. Lamar as President. Georgia was among the first six states to send a contribution to this scholarship which was a memorial to Mrs. Cox.

A memorial commemorating the Centenary of Peace between Great Britain and the United States was given to Sulgrave Manor in 1914. This was a copy of a portrait of George Washington as he appeared as a Colonel of Provincial Forces. The total cost was not to exceed \$2,500.

In 1964 it was noted that the Georgia Society's contribution for the upkeep of Sulgrave Manor, George Washington's ancestral home in England, had been for many years the income from a Trust Fund of over \$112,000 raised by Mrs. Lamar, Georgia's first national President.

The State work for 1915 was repairing the wall of the old Midway Cemetery and placing there a Memorial tablet to the heroes of the 6th and last important settlement founded in the Province of Georgia, twenty years after its founding by Oglethorpe.

The State Society's next project was to be a non-sectarian chapel to be built at Bethesda Orphanage as a fitting memorial to its founder, George Whitfield. The corner stone of the chapel was laid in 1916 but the actual building was not completed until 1925.

At the November 20, 1920 meeting a letter was read from the State President urging Augusta to make up her quota for the Plymouth Memorial. "Services will be held at Plymouth December 21st in memory of the landing of the Pilgrims 300 years ago but the dedication of the memorial will not take place until July 1921 on account of the severe weather in December."

In 1930 a tablet erected by the Augusta Town Committee was unveiled on the wall of St. Paul's Church to commemorate the great congress of five Indian nations held near here at Fort Augusta in 1763.

Georgia's Bicentennial year, 1933, was a memorable one for the Georgia Society. It took a very active part in the celebration of the founding of Georgia by James Oglethorpe in 1733.

The Georgia Society's permanent contribution to the Bicentennial (1933) of the founding of the Georgia Colony was the publication of *Georgia: A Pageant of Years*. The dedication of this book is to: "To Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, a distinguished Georgian, in recognition of her splendid accomplishments and her aspiring leadership in the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America." The book consists of the main events of Georgia's history, given chronologically and in condensed form, from Ponce de Leon's discovery of Florida in 1513 to the date of the celebration of the Bicentennial service in 1933.

During 1933, the Town Committees carried out Bicentennial celebrations throughout the state.

The Augusta Town Committee held a memorial service in St. Paul's Church, founded in 1740, to commemorate the unveiling in 1901 of the Celtic cross erected by the Society on the site of Fort Augusta, adjacent to the church. As their share in a charitable performance, the Augusta Dames decorated a dinner table as nearly as possible duplicating the banquet table at the Planter's Hotel where a dinner was given for General Lafayette in 1825. Many of the articles used on the original table were there - among them crystal candelabra, a silver epergne, a damask banquet cloth with biblical scenes woven in it, a blue and white china bowl, and a silver cream pitcher and sugar dish.

For the historical pageant, which was given in 1936 to celebrate the Bicentennial of Augusta, the Augusta Town Committee presented the episode depicting Oglethorpe's visit to Fort Augusta as peacemaker between the Indians and traders.

As part of our Bicentennial Celebration the Committee also restored (in 1935) the cemetery of New Savannah, on the bank of the Savannah River near Augusta, which dates from 1733. Many members of the Bugg family are buried here. The gravestones were reset, a low brick wall was built around the plot of ground and evergreens were planted there. The marker reads: NEW SAVANNAH CEMETERY -1733- THE AUGUSTA COMMITTEE OF - THE GEORGIA SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES OF - AMERICA - 1935.

This cemetery at New Savannah Bluff has been a project of the Augusta Town Committee since 1935. At first just one Dame was in charge of its upkeep. Later a Cemetery Committee was formed. Cutting the grass and keeping it neat was usually the only expense and this was done for a few dollars a year. In 1956 an automobile accident resulted in damage to the wall of the cemetery. The insurance company had the wall restored at an expense to them of \$276.00.

The yearly salary of the groundskeeper at the Colonial Cemetery was raised to \$36.00 in 1971.

In 1978 it was decided to spend up to \$350.00 to remove a downed tree and perform tree surgery on other trees at the Colonial Cemetery near the New Savannah Bluff and Lock and Dam.

In 1978 \$50.00 was budgeted for the maintenance of the Colonial Cemetery. Mr. Parsons of the Corps of Engineers had been helping with the maintenance of the cemetery. It was decided to give him a gift of \$50.00 at Christmas.

In 1981 the amount in the budget for the maintenance of the Colonial Cemetery was increased to \$100.00.

It remained the same in 1984.

The Colonial Cemetery tombstones were cleaned at a cost of \$275.00 in 1988.

In 1990 we increased the gift to Mr. Parsons, who keeps up the Colonial Cemetery, from \$60.00 to \$100.00 a year.

In 1991 the Colonial Cemetery Chairman reported that the cemetery would now be cared for by the city. A letter of thanks and a gift of \$150.00 was sent to Mr. Parsons as a "retirement Gift" for his former service in keeping up the cemetery.

The Colonial Cemetery Chairman reported that the brickwork had been completed and the graves had been cleaned. Fourteen rubbings of headstones were taken and some were displayed at the meeting in May 1994. They were donated to the Richmond County Historical Society.

In 1939 the Augusta Town Committee unveiled a bronze tablet in the Richmond County Court House on which were inscribed the names of the Georgia delegates and signers of the Ordinance of Ratification, which took place in Augusta on January 2, 1788. (This building was torn down in the 1950's.)

In 1981 the Augusta Town Committee gave \$1.00 per member from the treasury to the Edward Vason Jones Memorial. Mr. Jones died on October 1, 1980.

Mr. Jones, the husband of a Georgia Dame, was a noted architect and authority on the Classical period in American decorative arts. He was the architect for the diplomatic reception rooms at the State Department in Washington. He volunteered to guide the work at the Andrew Low House in the summer of 1977.

In November 1984 \$50.00 was sent to the Memorial Fund for Mrs. James Tunnell, the late National President.

The following is quoted from a November 8, 1989 Augusta Town Committee report:

"In 1789, the Georgia Legislature took an historic step. A resolution was passed officially declaring November 23 as Thanksgiving Day. Georgia was the first state in the Nation to do so.

"In 1989 Governor Joe Frank Harris signed a proclamation declaring November 21 the bicentennial of Thanksgiving Day in Georgia, noting the Legislature observed the first holiday in Augusta, which was then the State capitol.

"The City of Augusta and the Augusta Town Committee of the Colonial Dames worked hard during the fall making preparations for a celebration commemorating this historic event. The observance was held on Tuesday, November 21, in order to allow the local school children to participate in the event. A parade was planned from the Civic Center to St. Paul's Episcopal Church. There, a brief service was conducted and refreshments for all followed the service. Originally, Governor Edward Telfair led the parade along the same route to St. Paul's, then an interdenominational church."

There was a discussion at the February 1991 meeting concerning the celebration of The Colonial Dames Centennial, which was to be held in 1993. Our Town Committee Chairman contacted the Mayor. He and she met with Dr. Edward J. Cashin to get the project moving so support could be obtained from the State Society.

A sundial, featuring the seal of the Georgia Society, the Franklinia Alatomaha (the Society's pin) and our Centennial dates on the face, on a fluted pedestal base, with acanthus leaf capitol, was commissioned and given to each Town Committee for local placement and dedication.

It was the responsibility of each Town Committee to find an appropriate place to put it and pay for the base and installation.

(Alatomaha is not a misprint. When the flower, discovered by William Bartram, was listed with the Library of Congress, the name, which was supposed to be Altamaha for the river, was misspelled and the flower was registered as Franklinia Alatomaha instead of Franklinia Altamaha.)

After discussing several alternatives, it was decided at the May meeting to use the sundial for the Augusta Town Committee's celebration of the Centennial. Plans were coordinated with the mayor's office and Parks

Commission for the placement of the sundial in a prominent place near the fountain on 9th Street in Augusta's new river front park, which is also in the historic district.

On Wednesday, February 17, 1993 at 3 p.m. at the Riverwalk, the Colonial Dames in the State of Georgia gave a Sundial to the City of Augusta. It was dedicated by our Town Committee Chairman and Historic Activities Chairman. The City, giving the Sundial a beautiful setting, did the brickwork and planting. Many city officials attended: members of the City Council, the County Commission, Historic Augusta, the Parks Commission as well as the Press. A special thank you went to Thomas H. Robertson for his help in the installation and as liaison with the city. \$1000.00 was allocated and given to the city to help in the cost of the brick walk leading to the Sundial.

In 1992 the Historical Activities Chairman reported on the sad conditions found at Cottage Cemetery (sometimes referred to as the Cottage Hill Cemetery or the Eve Cemetery). One of the oldest cemeteries in Augusta, it is located about six and one half miles south of Augusta on Highway 78 (Old Savannah Road), behind T's Restaurant, and in front of the late Jacob Phinzy's home, "Circular Court". This cemetery is enclosed by a brick wall. The enclosure is about 75 by 100 feet. In 1933 it was in good condition. By 1992 vandals had seriously damaged the cemetery. It must be secured and much restoration done before the Augusta Town Committee could consider putting a marker there. To restore the cemetery would be too big a project for the Augusta Town Committee. To erect a marker would not be appropriate unless the cemetery was at least partially restored. Many old Augusta families, including 27 doctors, are buried there. The Cottage Cemetery's future is being studied.

A donation was given in 1992 to buy a brick and plaque for Heroes Overlook at the Riverwalk honoring Augusta's war heroes.

In 1993 the video tapes of *Early Georgia History: Georgia Illustrated, 1513-1793* were presented to the Augusta-Richmond County Library.

INTERESTING INFORMATION ABOUT THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

In 1909 at the Annual Meeting Mrs. Lamar spoke on the "Covenant" which had been in preparation for several years, with a view to settling the status of the Associate Societies. This important document was the work of Mrs. Lamar and while preserving the Colonial character of the National Society proved acceptable to most and was signed by the Georgia Society at the National Council in 1910.

The Covenant not only fixed "for the purpose of the perpetual maintenance and preservation of the Colonial character of the [National] Society the proportionate representation of the Colonial and the Associate Societies [non-Colonial], but the very title of Covenant symbolizes a sacred promise never to be broken." On April 29, 1910, the Covenant was signed and sealed by thirty-one Societies. One Colonial Society and six Associated Societies did not sign. Later these seven Societies did sign. The most recent one is that of Arizona which was admitted to the National Society in 1962.

Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar (Clarinda Huntington Pendleton) was elected President of the National Society of The Colonial Dames of America at the Biennial Council of the National Society in 1914. Mrs. Lamar served in this office until 1927.

In 1920 at the Annual Meeting in Savannah the Society elected Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar Honorary President in recognition of her unflinching interest in the Georgia Society of which she was a charter member. She had served in the Georgia Society as a member of the board, as Registrar and Vice President. Her presence at annual meetings gave inspiration and encouragement to those who were guiding the organization.

The Town Committees were still called Circles during this period.

At the Annual Meeting in Columbus in 1955, the name of the Georgia Society, at the request of the National Society, was changed to "The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America in the State of Georgia".

At the November 1955 meeting a "sparkling and informative" paper on the emblem of The Colonial Dames, prepared by Mrs. Winthrop Dwelle and read by Mrs. Rodney Cohen, was given.

"In the earlier days of the organization most of the members had these Colonial Dames pins, but unfortunately few are being worn now. The pins described in the paper may not be purchased without a permit, and the pin of a deceased member may not even be passed on to a member of her family who is a Colonial Dame." In concluding Mrs. Dwelle said: "Let us keep steadfastly before us in our membership in this noble body, the lofty purpose and aims which were the animating spirit of its founding."

In January 1956 a committee was appointed to get information on the Colonial Dames pins and to encourage the purchase of them by all members.

In March 1956 the Committee on Pins reported that gold pins may be bought for \$43.00 and silver gilt for \$23.00; gold Recognition pins for \$10.00 and silver gilt for \$7.50.

"A list of those desiring pins will be sent to Mrs. Risley, who will then send the names to Bailey, Banks and Biddle, and then the jeweler will get in touch with the individuals."

In 1964 we decided to meet at a public place if the hostess so desired (because of small modern homes making a crowd impossible). In the 1940s many of the meetings were held at the Partridge Inn. This was probably because World War II made entertaining at home difficult.

The 1972 Annual Meeting Chairman recommended that the Augusta Town Committee take \$500.00 from Savings and \$700.00 from the regular account for the Annual Meeting expenses. She further recommended that \$50.00 be put annually into a State Convention Fund for the next time the Augusta Town Committee entertains the Georgia Society. Both recommendations were passed.

In 1973 the Town Committee Chairman opened an old storage vault containing the minutes of the Augusta Town Committee meetings from the

beginning. The vault also contained an American flag with 48 stars. The flag was to be given to the Museum, if it was wanted, if not it would be given to the Richmond County Historical Society. The Richmond County Historical Society wrote a note of appreciation for the flag given to them. There were three old books of documents belonging to the Colonial Dames. A motion was passed that they be kept in a lock box in a bank, the selection of the bank to be left to the Executive Committee.

Georgia's third National President, Mrs. Robert Vincent Martin, Jr. (1976-1980) (Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, 1914-1927 and Mrs. Malcolm Roderick Maclean, 1952-1956 were the other two) was installed as President at the Biennial Council of the National Society held in Washington in 1976. Her first official duty was to present The National Society's gift to the White House. It was an elegant, mahogany inlaid tall-case clock, placed in the Diplomatic Reception Room, where it stands against the background of the celebrated Dufore scenic wallpaper. Clement E. Conger, Curator of the White House, representing Mrs. Gerald Ford, wife of the President, accepted the gift.

In 1977 the Augusta Town Committee voted unanimously to go on record as recommending that the name of the descendent be included with the member's name listed in the annual state directory.

A By-law change was voted on and adopted: the proposal that the Augusta Town Committee may elect four active members and one non-resident member a year in accordance with state by-laws.

An early member reminded the Augusta Town Committee in 1979 that we were mainly a patriotic organization and not basically a fund raising group.

Mrs. Orr's shorter letter on the qualifications of a Dame was read instead of Mrs. Lamar's letter at the February 1979 meeting. In recent years this had become more and more the custom.

In 1982 a money market account at Merrill Lynch was opened.

The May 1983 meeting of the Augusta Town Committee was a 25th Anniversary tea party with patriotic decorations.

In 1985 Mrs. Orr's letter was read at the February 20th meeting instead of Mrs. Lamar's.

In May 1985 it was decided to purchase new postcards, already stamped, to send out for the meetings.

There were 1,202 Dames in Georgia in 1986. This is not quite 100 years after the founding of the Georgia Society in 1893 by a group of twenty-eight women.

30,709 people visited the Andrew Low House in 1985.

The total membership of the Augusta Town Committee in May 1986 was 100.

There were 15,900 national members of the Society in 1986. New Mexico and Hawaii had been added, bringing the total states to 44.

There were two name changes in 1986 for all the Town Committees in the Georgia Society - Citizenship Committee replaced New Citizens Committee and Service to Military replaced Service to Veterans.

Over the years there have been many name changes. The Town Committees were called Circles at first. The Annual Meetings were called Conventions. The headquarters of the Georgia Society has gone from House in Savannah, to Colonial Dames House, to Juliette Low House to Andrew Low House.

A by-laws change, the elimination of letters with nomination blanks, was announced in 1988.

In 1988 it was emphasized that the official name of our organization should be written correctly with the first two "t's" capitalized, i.e., The National Society of The Colonial Dames in the State of Georgia. When making out checks to town committees, they should be made out to the NSCDA in the State of Georgia and the name of the town of the Town Committee, not just the name of the Town Committee.

In 1991 our State Chairman wrote a resolution against changes in our Preamble, Article II and Salute. It was recommended that we all sign it in order to stop these changes.

Beginning with the November 1993 meeting, Augusta Town Committee members were asked to sign in instead of having a prolonged roll call. The sign in book would be placed near the entrance of the meeting room.

At the May 1995 meeting the Augusta Town Committee Chairman reported on the 100th Annual Meeting of the NSCDA in the State of Georgia, which was held in Athens. Seventeen Augusta Dames were present. There are 44 Societies with 16,000 members. Georgia is the third largest. Our Society has five museum houses: Rankin House at Columbus; Stetson-Sanford House at Milledgeville; Hardaway House in Thomasville; Okefenokee Heritage Center in Waycross; and Andrew Low House in Savannah.

In 1996 dues were raised to an unprecedented \$25.00 a year. Dues were \$1.00 a year in 1899.

The Georgia Society finally signed the Transfer Agreement in 1996. We were the last state in the Union to do so. We now accept any transfer from other Town Committees.

In 1997 the Augusta Town Committee By-laws were revoked. A few simple Standing Rules were substituted. We will rely on the State By-laws.

The Augusta Town Committee Chairman reported that with the new by-law changes, the executive committee and the nominating committee no longer need be from Savannah.

We were asked to contribute a remembrance in the tote bag that each of the 200 attendants to the upcoming Region 3 meeting in 1999, which the State of Georgia is hosting in Savannah, will receive. The National Board will be meeting in Savannah a few days later and they, too, will receive a tote bag. Each Town Committee is contributing something. After discussion about pecans and note pads with the Augusta Canal printed on them, a budget of \$250.00 was decided on for this project. The tote bag committee was given the authority to decide on the items to be contributed.

The following information is from "Some Things Every Dame Should Know" found in the 1990 records of the Augusta Town Committee:

The Annual Meeting held every year in April, is NEVER referred to as a convention.

Dues are payable April 1st.

The new year begins in May - new officers assume their duties at both the State and Town Committee level at this time.

The Annual Meeting is held in Savannah every third year and in large cities, alphabetically, other years. All members are invited to these meetings.

The Round Table Conference is held in October in the small towns, also alphabetically. This meeting is smaller and attended only by the Board of Managers and the seventeen Town Committee Chairmen. Georgia Dames who hold National Offices are also invited.

The Macon workshop for chairmen of the Town Committees, Historical Activities and Patriotic Service is held in September each year. [This was changed to May in 1999.]

INTERESTS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA

(This is reprinted from 1990 records of the Augusta Town Committee.)

Article II of the National Constitution states:

"The objects of this Society shall be to collect and preserve manuscripts, to preserve and restore buildings connected with the early history of our country; to diffuse healthful and intelligent information concerning the past—"

In keeping with this article, the National Society supports three special houses as museums: Dumbarton House in Washington, D.C., the National Headquarters (the only one owned completely by the Dames), Gunston Hall, Lorton, Virginia, the home of George Mason, and Sulgrave Manor

near Banbury, England, the ancestral home of George Washington. The forty-four Corporate Societies preserve historical homes and buildings within the separate states. The Georgia Society's headquarters is the Andrew Low House in Savannah.

Following suggestions of the National Society, the Corporate Societies have collected and published books of early portraits, made cemetery lists, copied gravestone inscriptions, compiled church and Family Bible records, written stories of interesting ancestresses, books about old gardens, even cookbooks of colonial recipes, books on colonial art, silver as well as biographies of famous persons. Recently, the Georgia Society has catalogued Georgia-made furniture, silver and other forms of the decorative arts.

Three Committees as defined by the Constitution and Acts in Council are:

1. Historical Activities - Research, preservation, restoration and education as set forth in Article II of the Constitution.
2. National Museum Properties Committee - aids the work of Corporate Societies' Committees which maintain Museum Houses and Rooms.
3. Patriotic Service - works primarily in the field of education to stimulate a spirit of true patriotism and a knowledge of the American heritage in citizens and others according to objectives of the Society as set forth in Article II of the Constitution.

These three Committees at local and state level carry out whatever projects fit within the framework of their definition.

National, State and Local scholarships are given by the Colonial Dames. These are:

1. Congressional Seminar - High School level essay contest.
2. American History Scholarship - Graduate level in American History.
3. Joint Scholarship with the Georgia Trust for studies at the Graduate level in Historic Preservation.
4. Participation in the District 8 American History Scholarship.
5. Indian Nurses Fund - Scholarship for Indians to go to Nursing School.

MEMBERSHIP

On June 6, 1924 Mrs. Lamar wrote a letter to the President of the New York Society on the subject of membership. At one time it was obligatory to read this letter to each Town Committee of the Georgia Society before an election of members takes place. After some years a shorter description of the qualifications for membership in the Colonial Dames, written by Mrs. Samuel H. Orr of Nashville, Tennessee, was read in place of Mrs. Lamar's letter.

An excerpt from Mrs. Lamar's letter is reproduced below:

The fact that we base our membership on descent leads the public and some of our members to assume that eligibility is the only requisite; barring actual undesirability, whereas it has always seemed to me (and I believe it did to the founders) that the only excuse for such a requirement lies in the fact that the descendant is worthy of the ancestor, and has, if anything, added to his inheritance, not concealed it in a napkin. Of what use or value is distinguished ancestry if it does not predicate distinction in the descendant? Otherwise, far from being a source of pride, it should be a reason for the opposite in the presence of those who, without such a stimulus, have achieved distinction.

To my mind, this principle is the distinctive feature of our Society. And this fundamental difference is not insisted upon for the sake of being different or apart from other societies working for the welfare of our country. It does not involve "snobbishness", or the pretense of creating an aristocracy. In admitting members, we do not ask for wealth or social position, except, as the latter is the most usual accompaniment of the qualities which we do require. We insist that the descendant shall have inherited and have exemplified in her life the qualities that made her ancestor eligible, that she shall (in other words) have kept alive the tradition of her race, that she shall be not only patriotic, but that she shall bring to her patriotism the influence and force that spring from a life devoted to noble ends; that, in short, she shall be truly representative of the best in American life. Our Constitution gives a name to the sort of member we require. Article V, paragraph 7, gives the corporate societies power to "judge of the qualifications" of those proposed for membership, and this does not refer to descent because that is a matter that is capable of legal proof and is not subject to "judgement." The reference is clearly

to personal qualifications and the paragraph adds that the Society shall have power to expel any member for conduct unbecoming "a gentlewoman". Here we have the title of which we search. "Gentlewoman" is the name which goes back to the time when persons of good birth and good breeding, exemplified by good manners, were called "gentle people." The name expresses an ideal absolutely opposed to all arrogance, self-assertion or that which for want of a better name, we call "snobbishness". It implies simplicity, sincerity, thoughtfulness, and that reserve which always accompanies well-grounded self-respect. We direct our attention not upon those whom we refuse, but upon those whom we admit. There should never be any question as to whether a proposed member is undesirable. The only question to be raised is as to whether she will add to its strength, its dignity, its influence in the community. This is, of course, and must be to a great extent, an unwritten law. It should be taken for granted and not be a subject for discussion. It is not compatible with rapid growth; but worthy growth, not rapid growth, is our aim. We seek additions of strength, not of weakness. Letters should give reasons why the candidate should be invited, never because there is nothing against her, but because there is much for her. There is no more difficult task than that of preserving these standards and doing it in a quiet and dignified way. But the strength of our Society depends more upon this than upon any other one thing. If we have not always succeeded, there is no reason for abandoning the effort, but rather for more determined effort in the future. The fact that we have met with a measure of success should be our encouragement and our stimulus.

June 8, 1924

Clarinda P. Lamar

Mrs. Samuel H. Orr's statement of the qualifications for membership in the Colonial Dames is printed by courtesy of the President of the Tennessee Society.

"A woman should be gracious, intelligent and wholesome in heart and mind. She should be proud that her forebears contributed to the founding and greatness of her country, and she should feel the responsibility of keeping it great. She should have reverence for what was good in the past and consider that she has an obligation to inculcate a sense of true patriotism and love of country in those who come after her. She should be willing to serve the organization in whatever capacity she could; she

should shun publicity and so conduct herself in every phase of life that she would easily be recognized as a true COLONIAL DAME.

"Any people who are indifferent to the noble achievements of their remote ancestors are not likely to achieve anything worthy to be remembered by their descendants." (This quotation from Lord Macauley.)"

"SOME THINGS EVERY DAME SHOULD KNOW" is reprinted from information found in the Augusta Town Committee records (1990):

1. Three years from the time a Candidate receives her number, she is eligible to hold office and to propose or endorse a name for membership in the Colonial Dames. This is a privilege to be taken seriously – NEVER tell a candidate that her name has been presented. There are too many chances of a slip-up since her name must be unanimously passed on by a Secret Acceptability Committee (appointed each year by the Town Chairman), by the State Secret Acceptability Committee in Savannah and then unanimously elected by the Town Committee. The name goes back to the State Corresponding Secretary, who issues the invitation. Don't take a chance! If her name was thrown out along the way, it would be very embarrassing for all concerned. It has happened!

2. A Dame never repays an obligation - social or otherwise - by endorsing or proposing a name for membership. She must never allow herself to be pressured, coerced, tricked or intimidated into proposing or endorsing a name.

3. By-Laws-Article III. Section A. Eligibility
Section F. Admission of members
1. By invitation only.

EDUCATION

There is much overlapping of the Historical Activities Committee and the Patriotic Service Committee in the work the Colonial Dames undertake. In December 1968 the President of the Georgia Society visited the Augusta Town Committee and at that time arranged for the first joint Historical Activities and Patriotic Service meeting of the Georgia Dames to be held in Savannah in January 1969. This was part of her continued effort to bring the Town Committees closer together. In addition to their many projects both committees are very much involved in education. In fact, education really cannot be separated from the two committees. Mrs. Lamar set the tone for education during her leadership of the Augusta Town Committee, the Georgia Society and the National Society. As the daughter of a college president it is only natural that she was interested in education and made it her priority.

At the March 26, 1920 meeting of the Augusta Town Committee the necessity of raising funds for the illiteracy campaign was discussed and various ways and means were discussed.

At the 1931 Annual Meeting held in Savannah, Mrs. Lamar made an address on "Our Share in the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington".

The 1933 Annual Meeting was held in April in Savannah. An evening reception was given by the Society in honor of Mrs. Lamar at the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences. Mrs. Lamar gave an address of absorbing interest on "The Thirteenth Colony".

In 1935 the Georgia Society sold 500 copies of Mrs. Lamar's *History of the National Society*.

For some years we gave money to the Tallulah Falls Scholarship Fund for a mountain girl. We continued to do so in 1946.

In 1959 the Georgia Society's Patriotic Service Committee established an Award Scholarship in American History to be given by the State of Georgia Society of Colonial Dames to a deserving Georgia college student who might be preparing to teach American history. The Georgia

scholarship provided that \$500.00 be voted each year, the award to be made up of contributions from each Town Committee and from the Treasury. A motion was made that the Augusta Town Committee should send immediately \$50.00 for this year's award. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried. The first recipient of the Georgia Society's American History Scholarship was George S. McCowan, a doctoral student and part time faculty member at Emory University.

In 1972 the History Scholarship Fund was increased to \$75.00.

In 1978 the History Scholarship Fund was decreased to \$25.00.

From 1981 through 1992 the amount given to the American History Scholarship Fund was still \$25.00.

It was increased in 1993.

Soon after the Annual Meeting held in Augusta in 1961, it was announced that the Patriotic Service program was to be revamped throughout the country in order to combat subversion and communism and to teach and encourage patriotism, especially among the young.

The pamphlet "Augusta, Georgia, 1800" was in its 4th edition in 1963. A project of the Historical Activities Committee of the Augusta Town Committee, it had been presented at the Sixty-Sixth Annual Meeting in Augusta (our fifth) on April 19th-20th, 1961. This delightful and informative pamphlet was composed of a short history of Augusta and eleven biographies of men with Augusta connections who had streets named for them - John Reynolds, Henry Ellis, Nathaniel Greene, Edward Telfair, John Houston, Benjamin Lincoln, Samuel Elbert, George Washington, Lachlan McIntosh, James Jackson, and Macartan Campbell.

In 1965 it had its 5th printing.

2,600 copies of "Augusta: 1800" had been distributed through April 1967.

A 6th printing was authorized at this time.

\$50.00 was sent to the Rebecca Daughtery Scholarship Fund (renamed the Historic Scholarship Fund in 1968).

A check for \$20.00 (instead of the usual \$10.00) was sent to the Indian Nurse Fund in 1964. This fund was used to pay for the training of an Indian to learn to be a nurse and to return to the Indian Reservation to help take care of the Indians there.

In 1972 the amount given to the Indian Nurse Fund was increased to \$25.00.

In 1978 the donation to the Indian Nurse Fund was decreased to \$20.00.

In 1987 we received a request from the Indian Nurse Fund for a donation.

It had been some years (1978) since we had contributed to this worthy cause. The donation will be used for an American Indian girl to go to nursing school and return to nurse fellow American Indians. We sent \$25.00.

The donation of \$25.00 was continued through 1992.

It was increased in 1993.

In 1974 a motion was made by the Historical Activities Chairman that we send letters to our local legislators asking them to vote in favor of bills requiring Georgia and American history be taught on the college level. It was seconded and passed.

In 1976 the Patriotic Service chairman reported we were going to give books on George Mason to the Augusta College Library and to the Augusta-Richmond County Public Library.

A gift of five books on genealogy was given to the Augusta College Library in 1983. A set of five historical books was given to Augusta College in May 1984 at a cost of \$150.00.

In November 1985 \$200.00 was given to the Richmond County Historical Society to purchase research books for the library.

\$100.00 was contributed toward the production of five plays for *The Children of Pride* celebration in Savannah on October 24, 1985.

The Historical Activities Chairman reported our co-sponsoring with the Richmond County Historical Society, "An Evening with Manson Myers", a reading of a play based on letters from *The Children of Pride*. This took place at the Alan B. Fuqua Center, formerly known as Montrose, in 1986.

In 1987 we gave a contribution of \$150.00 to the Augusta-Richmond County Commission for the Bicentennial for the production of a play celebrating the 200th anniversary of the ratification of the United States Constitution to be presented in mid-January 1988.

Slides for 1931 were found showing the Colonial Dames' History of Georgia. In 1991 we decided to purchase one set for \$15.00 and present it to the Richmond County School System for their audio visual library. The glass slide project was received with interest. The slides were of good quality and were made into a video. The narrative was researched, edited and corrected. All the slides, script and music were correlated. The title was *Georgia Illustrated - 1513-1793*. The cost was \$15.00 per unit (video, study guide and brochure) and sold for \$25.00 to schools, libraries, etc. The video is approximately 20 minutes long. Each Town Committee was asked to show it to at least one civic group or school board. Brochures were sent to schools. We agreed to purchase two.

During the 1993 centennial year (the Georgia Society was founded in 1893) the Augusta Town Committee was reminded of its mandate to collect, preserve and restore our colonial heritage. To carry out this mandate we had three long range projects: restoring a room at the Woodrow Wilson House, assisting the Augusta Genealogical Society with its Magnolia Cemetery project and compiling a video about the Augusta Town Committee's relationship with our Augusta heritage. The Augusta Town Committee is the second oldest in Georgia. It was established in 1899.

The three goals of our video project were: 1. To educate our members - present and future; 2. To emphasize our school involvement; 3. To distribute the videos to the Augusta-Richmond County Public Library.

The video was completed in late 1994. It recorded Augusta's history in relation to the activities of the Augusta Town Committee. Copies were given to schools, libraries, and civic groups and can be shown by trained volunteers.

The video, "Achievements of the Augusta Town Committee in relation to Augusta's Heritage", was shown at the February 1995 meeting. After the viewing, the Video Production chairman gave Howard Lovett of Studio South a plaque of appreciation for his work in making the outstanding video. The Creel Foundation gave \$2000.00 toward the \$4000.00 cost of the video. Videos were available for a \$10.00 donation.

Gifts of books were made to Augusta College and Augusta -Richmond County Public Libraries in 1996.

The essay contest, an endeavor of the Colonial Dames to interest high school age children in American history and government, has been a primary interest of the Dames since the second Annual Meeting of the Georgia Society in 1895 in Savannah. At that time a ruling of importance was made. Prizes were to be offered to high school students in several Georgia cities for essays on a Colonial subject.

The Essay contest in Augusta, in existence since the inception of the Georgia Society, had as its prize \$25.00 in 1967 and \$50.00 in 1968.

The subject of the essay the eleventh graders were to write on in 1967 and 1968 was "Is Patriotism As Alive Today As It Was In Colonial Times?"

Since there had been so little interest in the schools in the writing of the patriotic essays, it was decided to not attempt the essay program in 1979.

In 1985 the Patriotic Service chairman reported she had received four essays to submit to the state competition for the Congressional Seminar to be held in June. The essays were entitled "What Are America's Primary Responsibilities As A Great World Power?" She also reminded the members that if George Washington were alive today he would be 253 years old and that the tea following the meeting would celebrate his birthday with flags and patriotic colors.

In 1986 the Patriotic Service chairman reported she had received 10 essays from 4 schools for the Congressional Seminar.

In 1987 the Patriotic Service Chairman reported on the Congressional Seminar Scholarship contest. Twenty essays were received from students in four area high schools. Of these, local judges chose 10 essays, which were sent to Savannah for judging. The winners at the State and National level will be announced at the Annual Meeting. Our local winner was given a prize of a \$50.00 U.S. Savings Bond. The membership voted to make this prize an annual event to encourage participation.

Augusta had the State winner in the essay contest in 1991. The prize was a \$695.00 scholarship for 10 days in Washington.

In 1992 our essay contest winner was again the state winner and won the trip to Washington. It was moved and passed that we buy her plane ticket for \$210.00 and also give some expense money for a total of \$300.00. (This is in addition to the prize money from the State.)

In 1993 the Patriotic Service Chairman reported that only four responses from two schools were received for the essay contest and no awards were given this year in Augusta.

In 1994 we again had a state regional winner in The National Society of Colonial Dames essay contest. Pamela Norwood, a rising senior at Davidson Fine Arts Magnet High School, attended the Washington Workshop Seminar on June 26-July 2. The essay topic was whether Congressional terms should be limited. We gave her \$200.00 toward her expenses. She was joined by two other students from Georgia.

We had three winners out of the last four years - 1991, 1992 and 1994.

In 1996 the subject of the Washington Workshop essay contest was "Does the mass media effect our political system?" The Patriotic Service Chairman reported she had been to four schools with the video and essay information. There were two winners. The first place winner was awarded \$100. The second place winner was awarded \$50.00. The first place winner went on to become the regional winner.

There were three local finalists in the essay contest in 1998. Two were tied for first place from Augusta Prep and one from Davison School placed second. They are now in the top ten for the next level. An eleventh grader at Augusta Prep was the National finalist. It was decided to give \$200.00 toward his travel expenses to Washington, D.C.

The Patriotic Service Committee chairman again worked on the Congressional Seminar essay contest. \$100.00 was awarded the local winner in 1999 whose essay went on to the top ten in the State Competition.

The My Place project was started in 1998 at the Girls' Center and Art Factory. More locations were to be added later. The purpose of this project was to give underprivileged children a sense of worth by making them proud of their neighborhoods leading to a sense of pride in their community and their country and ultimately in themselves.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE

The essay contest and other subjects discussed under Education come under the province of Patriotic Service.

Our efforts during the wars were a large part of the work of the Patriotic Service Committee.

World War I in 1918 meant that the Colonial Dames were asked to help in the war effort. Mrs. Jordan (Town Committee Chairman) wrote Mrs. Wilson (State Society President) that the Augusta branch of The Colonial Dames was working, not as a unit, but under the Council of National Defense. Soldiers at Camp Hancock were written or looked up, nurses at the Base Hospital were given "some kindness and social attention" and members pledged to work for the Navy League during the summer (knitting).

At the Annual Meeting in Washington in 1919 Mrs. Lamar, National President, told in her address "how the \$50,000 appropriation of the [National] Society had been expended in furnishing the operating rooms of the hospital ships, the Comfort and the Mercy, and of the cordial appreciation of the Secretary of the Navy and the officers in charge of the vessels".

The President of the Georgia Society made an eloquent and timely address on our patriotic duties in this time of stress and war in 1941 at the Annual Meeting held in Augusta.

Activity during this period was centered on all phases of war work with every Town Committee working for the Red Cross, British War Relief, Patriotic Service and National Defense. Dames served as Grey Ladies, Nurses Aides, Plane Spotters, and Staff Assistants in Red Cross. They worked for Chinese Relief, French Relief, British War Relief, Prisoners of War, U.S.O. Drive, Red Cross War Fund Drive and various other war organizations.

We showed the Ketchikan slides and took up a collection for the service men in Ketchikan, Alaska, a State Society project. We sponsored and furnished a Day Room at Camp Gordon. \$50.00 was taken out of a

balance of \$121.36 in the treasury to help finance this project. Mrs. Hillman gave \$25.00 in loving memory of her mother, Mrs. Boykin Wright, to the project.

Mrs. Miller Robertson kindly consented to paint a Colonial Dames emblem to be framed and hung in the Day Room. Each member was asked to give \$1.00 to the fund, although it was not to be considered an assessment. This Day Room was the one for Company A, 551st Engineering Battalion.

The framed emblem painted by Mrs. Robertson, a replica of The Colonial Dames badge, was shown to the members at the November 1942 meeting and the following inscription was adopted to be placed upon it:

"Property of the Augusta Town Committee,
to be kept in its Day Room at Camp Gordon
for the duration of the war."

We entertained the soldiers in the new Day Room on Sunday, November 27, 1942.

By May 1944 the Day Room was in bad condition. A committee went to Camp Gordon to investigate the Day Room in the spring and found several articles missing. It was thought best to bring in the Insignia painted by Mrs. Robertson and ask her to keep it for us for the present. We decided to keep in touch with the Red Cross regarding the use to be made of the Day Room.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Georgia Society was canceled in 1945 in compliance with the Government's request that no assemblies exceeding fifty persons be held this year.

Programs were continued during the winter, however, in Savannah. Mrs. Rodney Cohen reviewed "The Young Jefferson" in a most interesting manner for the Garden Committee of the Andrew Low House. A blueprint of Jefferson's garden with its planting plan was presented.

The Patriotic Service Chairman, Mrs. Kenneth Merry, reported at the May 1945 meeting that she and Miss Terrance Battey attended a dinner at the Bon Air Hotel on Post War Planning. She mentioned that the chief subject

of interest to The Colonial Dames was future plans for memorials, "not only for the dead, but for the living".

World War II was over in 1945 but we continued to help the veterans and servicemen. Christmas stockings were filled for Lenwood patients and other years gifts of handkerchiefs or other useful articles were given.

"On April 30, 1946, the Annual Meeting was held in Savannah at St. John's Episcopal Church Parish Hall which was formerly the home of Mrs. Peter Meldrim, where the Society had met twenty-nine years before. The Patriotic Service Committee presented a framed Roll of Honor of "the sixteen descendants of present members of the Georgia Society killed in action in World War II", to be placed in Colonial Dames House." Augusta Dames' sons were among those listed.

We continued giving money to the Ketchikan Hut in Alaska after World War II was over.

For many years Christmas found our members selling TB Seals, giving presents to the veterans at the Lenwood Hospital, and sending a fruitcake to the U.S.S. Gunston Hall. In 1957 it was decided that we would send \$10.00 to the Greenland Air Base in gifts for Christmas instead of to the U.S.S. Gunston Hall since so many Town Committees sent Christmas gifts, chiefly fruitcakes, to the ship. This just lasted for one year. We again sent a fruitcake the following year to the ship.

The USO asked that we be responsible for furnishing refreshments, entertainment and girls for dancing one evening in 1957 for the young men who came to the USO. We agreed to everything but would furnish no girls for dancing.

"Ditty" bags were made for the hospital ships, The Sanctuary and The Repose, in 1968.

It was decided to discontinue sending a Christmas gift to the U.S.S. Gunston Hall because of the "unfavorable reception of gifts in the past". "Last year [1963] the check was returned with the request for magazines or books."

\$10.00 was given to the Red Cross at Christmas most years during the 1960s. (Sometimes this was \$15.00.)

This was continued in the 1970s and 1980s.

Twenty-five cents per member was taken from the treasury for Christmas presents for soldiers in Viet Nam in 1966. This was done for two years.

In 1970 the Augusta Town Committee sent its regular contributions to the Hospital Ships and the American Red Cross.

Volunteers were called on to furnish refreshments for the November U.S.O. party in 1970.

In February 1980 it was reported that only twenty-eight soldiers attended the U.S.O. supper in November. It was decided to discontinue supporting the U.S.O. suppers after 1980. The U.S.O. was written informing them of our action.

Augusta Dames flew flags in April 1980 in honor of the hostages in Iran. Members of the Augusta Town Committee participated in a letter writing campaign in 1980 to our Congressmen and Senators to request that they not support legislation which would affect Dumbarton House's tax exempt status.

In 1984 \$50.00 was allotted in the budget for Patriotic Service expenses.

By 1996 Patriotic Service expenditures had increased over the years to \$150.00. \$175.00 had been budgeted for 1996-1997. This was a huge increase over the amount budgeted in the past.

The naturalization ceremony was an important part of Patriotic Service and accounted for much of the money budgeted for this committee.

Mrs. Benjamin Robert Ellis of Augusta was the Georgia Patriotic Service Chairman (the Biennial Council of 1927 abolished the Americanization Committee and formed the Patriotic Service Committee) from 1927 to 1929.

On April 16, 1925, a small announcement was put in the *Augusta Chronicle* by Mrs. B. R. Ellis:

Colonial Dames Requested to Meet At Federal Court Today

Members of the Colonial Dames are requested to be present at the Federal Court on Thursday morning April 16th at eleven o'clock for the ceremonies attending the naturalization ceremony. This ceremony is held in Judge Barrett's Court in the Post Office Building and is most interesting. It is hoped that as many Dames will attend as possible.

- Mrs. R. B. Ellis

We attended Naturalization ceremonies in 1946.

In 1970 members were urged to attend the annual Naturalization Ceremony in December. American flag pins were presented by our organization to all new citizens.

At the Naturalization Ceremony in 1986 the Naturalization chairman noted that the flag on Judge Bowen's desk was given by the Colonial Dames in 1922. Each of the new 88 citizens was given the Bill of Rights, neatly rolled and tied in red, white and blue ribbon.

The Naturalization Ceremony in 1994 was very large. There were 69 new citizens from 29 countries. It was reported on TV and in the *Augusta Chronicle*.

The promotion of The Bill of Rights and its author George Mason is also an important part of Patriotic Service.

In 1973 Augusta newspapers had two editorials recognizing Bill of Rights Day. One of our projects for many years has been to recognize this day with an article on the Bill of Rights, an article on George Mason or one on Gunston Hall, the home of George Mason. Sometimes pamphlets on one or all three of these three subjects have been distributed to the schools and libraries.

In 1974 John Barnes had an article in the *Augusta Chronicle* on Gunston Hall and Mayor Newman proclaimed December 15 as Bill of Rights Day.

In November 1984 the Historical Activities Chairman reported on a contest for drawing a flag and announced December 15 as Bill of Rights Day.

In 1988 the Gunston Hall Chairman accomplished several noteworthy things for December 15, which was the birthday of George Mason, builder of Gunston Hall and the author of the Bill of Rights. Mayor Charles DeVaney made a Proclamation naming that date Bill of Rights Day in Augusta. John Barnes wrote an interesting editorial in the *Augusta Chronicle*. A member wrote a "Letter to the Editor". A tape about George Mason recorded by the Thomasville Dames was played on the Augusta College radio station.

In 1996 the mayor, proclaimed December 15, Bill of Rights Day, and there was an outstanding editorial in the *Augusta Chronicle* on "The Forgotten Founder, George Mason".

In 1999 the Patriotic Service Chairman of the Georgia Society urged all members to memorize the "Salute To The Flag". It is reproduced below:

SALUTE TO THE FLAG

"To the glory of God and in grateful remembrance of those our ancestors, who, through evil report and loss of fortune, through suffering and death, maintained stout hearts, and laid the foundation of our country, we, The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America in the State of Georgia, pledge our loyal and affectionate allegiance to the Flag."

HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

ARTICLE II OF THE CONSTITUTION

"The objects of this Society shall be: to collect and preserve manuscripts, traditions, relics, and mementoes of bygone days; to preserve and restore buildings connected with the early history of our country; to educate our fellow citizens and ourselves in our country's history and thus diffuse healthful and intelligent information concerning the past; to create a popular interest in our Colonial history; to stimulate a spirit of true patriotism and a genuine love of country; and to impress upon the young the sacred obligation of honoring the memory of those heroic ancestors whose ability, valor, sufferings and achievements are beyond all praise."

The Augusta Town Committee has a mandate to collect, preserve and restore our colonial heritage and not only to keep these beautiful possessions intact but to share their beauty and historical significance with others.

In 1907 Mrs. Alexander Perry of Washington, D. C., a Georgia Dame, and a dear friend of the Augusta Town Committee, presented the Georgia Society with a copy of an old and valuable print, which she found in the Congressional Library, of a portrait of the Princess Augusta - granddaughter of George II and daughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales - for whom the city of Augusta was named.

In 1911 photographs of old church silver from St. Paul's Church, Augusta were sent to be included in the book by Alfred E. Jones of England, who published "The Old Silver of American Churches" which was sponsored by the National Society.

Under the auspices of the Georgia Society Historic Activities Committee in 1928, the Colonial Dames made a pilgrimage by water to the site of Purysburg in Jasper County, South Carolina, not far from Hardeeville. Purysburg (spelled with one r on the map and two rs in the Georgia Society History) is fifteen miles from Savannah and is on the South Carolina shore of the Savannah River. Purysburg was settled by French and Swiss colonists, under Jean Pierre Purry, in 1732. It was closely

connected with Georgia's history since it was the point from which travelers from the North were ferried to the Georgia shore.

The trip was unusually interesting and instructive. The boat passed many Colonial plantations on the Georgia shore, among them the site of "Mulberry Grove" which was presented to General Nathaniel Greene by the State of Georgia in recognition of his services during the Revolutionary war, and where Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, was a tutor in General Greene's family.

Some miles up the river, where the banks of the river are overgrown and swampy, two small islands have been formed from the hulls of the American galleys, the "Congress" and the "Lee", sunk here by the British in 1779. Gradually willows and cypresses have grown in the sand deposited by the river in the hulls of the boats. The islands have kept the oval contour of the "Congress" and the "Lee".

On the deserted bluff at Purysburg, Mrs. C.C.J. Carpenter, sister-in-law of Augusta Dames Mrs. Earl Waller and Mrs. Harcourt Waller and wife of Bishop Charles Carpenter who was rector of St. Johns Church in Savannah at the time, read a history of the settlement and an account of President Washington's departure from this point on his visit to Savannah during his Southern tour in May 1791.

A visit was made to the old cemetery, the only reminder of the settlement.

An exhibit of antique jewelry was held in Augusta during the winter of 1939.

Contributions to various causes continued in the 1960s. \$10.00 was given to the Augusta Museum.

The Augusta Town Committee joined the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Historic Augusta as an institutional member in 1969.

At the February 1965 meeting the Historical Activities Chairman said she had been requested to get all possible information about the courthouses in Richmond, Burke, and eight other counties in this vicinity.

By the following November nine of the ten histories of courthouses in this section had been completed with the tenth near completion.

At the 1968 Annual Meeting in Savannah, Mrs. John C. Hagler, Georgia Society Historical Activities Chairman, announced a new National Project - the preserving of church records and information about church and family cemeteries.

The Augusta Town Committee arranged for and executed a beautiful reception at the Old Government House in April 1970 for the Second Annual Conference on Historic Preservation in Georgia.

It was decided to give the Augusta Town Committee's current collection of historical data to the Richmond County Historical Society for preservation in 1970.

The Augusta Town Committee also joined the Richmond County Historical Society in 1970 by taking out a business membership of \$15.00.

In 1971 the Augusta Town Committee joined Historic Augusta.

We were asked to assist the Georgia Society in the Portrait and Miniature Survey.

It was decided to support as a group the Richmond County Historical Society's project of starting a collection of papers to catalogue at Augusta College by lending our own papers for photostating. The Historic Activities Chairman also suggested we have a second copy made for the records at Gunston Hall.

Our Town Committee enthusiastically supported a book of Georgia Portraits entitled *Early Georgia Portraits, 1714 to 1870*. This was a project of the Historical Activities Committee of the Georgia Society. By May 1973 we, as well as 823 other people in the State, had sent in 153 portraits. All were not used in the Portrait Book. The Smithsonian Institute made a file of these. The Historical Activities Committee asked for a donation of \$100.00 for the book from each Town Committee. Four of our Dames graciously gave \$25.00 each

The re-interment of Colonel William Few, Jr. took place at St. Paul's Church yard on October 21, 1973. He was one of the two Signers of the United States Constitution from Georgia. He died in 1828 and was buried in New York. While not a direct Historical Activities project, this was of great interest to our members.

Mrs. Righton Robertson, an Augusta Dame, wrote a scholarly pamphlet on George Willis who lived from 1754 - 1827. It was privately printed in 1974 and copies are on file at the Augusta College Library. It was also placed in the Andrew Low House Library and in "Wilton", the headquarters house in Richmond, Virginia.

The Historical Activities chairman reported that the new project for 1975 was the research and collection of Bible records.

The University of Georgia Press published the Portrait Survey Book in late May 1975.

The Portrait Book was well received. We presented a copy to the History Department at Augusta College.

The Historical Activities Chairman asked that we write sketches about Colonial and pioneer women for a National Colonial Dames project in 1978.

\$50.00 was given to Augusta College for the purchase of genealogical books for research in 1978.

In 1980 the National Historical Activities Chairman informed us she needed \$10,000 for the publication of "Pioneer Women".

In 1986 the Augusta Town Committee Chairman reported she had received a letter from Mr. Bott, church warden of Oglethorpe's church in England, thanking the Augusta Town Committee for the donation of \$500.00 toward restoring the church and that the Augusta Town Committee would be listed as one of the "American Benefactors".

The Augusta Town Committee Chairman reported in 1986 that the Atlanta Town Committee would sponsor the ambitious project "Decorative Arts of Georgia from 1733 - 1940". The State Board approved a one-time donation of \$5,000.00. In addition, an anonymous grant and a talented and experienced Dame serving as chairman, would get the project going. A full time research director would be hired and the project would take three years. The object of this project was to locate and record Georgia made artifacts before 1915. They would be recorded in Atlanta and used to educate the public.

The Decorative Arts Project Chairman explained that the decorative arts program is a three-year project, sponsored by the Atlanta Town Committee and supported by the State Society. The survey was to be conducted in a confidential manner. The computer would receive input of all information and the list would be kept in the Georgia Department of Archives in Atlanta. The Decorative Arts list includes furniture, silver, needlework and all other items made in Georgia before World War I.

The Historical Activities Chairman reported in 1988 that she was making a tape recorded interview with Mrs. Alexander Haskell, an Augusta Dame who served in the military during World War II. This will be included in the History of The Colonial Dames in the Military and stored in the National Archives. This tape of Mrs. Haskell's military reminiscences was used as a model at the Macon Workshop on Patriotic Services and Historical Activities. It was also used as a model in Washington, D.C. at the Biennial Meeting.

In 1989 the Historical Activities Chairman interviewed our second veteran, Mrs. Leslie Helm (Cazenove Lamar), WWI. She then had the interviews transcribed and sent them, along with photographs (then and now), to the State Chairman. They will become part of the National Archives in Washington.

In 1993 the Historical Activities Chairman reported that the Georgia Society was making a survey of textiles used between 1610 and 1910 in Georgia, emphasizing types of materials, weaves and dyes. The Savannah College of Arts and Design assisted in this project.

To carry out our mandate during the 1993 centennial year of collecting, preserving and restoring our colonial heritage, one of our long range projects was assisting the Augusta Genealogical Society with Magnolia Cemetery which was a family cemetery in 1800 and taken over by the city in 1815. 465 magnolia trees, some of the oldest in the state, are in this cemetery. A botanical plan was needed to label and identify native plants as well as a plat for historical personages and all people buried there. The Augusta Town Committee was to assist with the plat, which would aid the cemetery in being placed on the historic register. [This project has been put "on hold" because of the illness of the Genealogical Society's Magnolia Cemetery chairman.]

At the Board Meeting in Savannah in early 1995, the State President was most complimentary of the Historical Society weekend in Augusta, which she and her husband attended.

In 1995 the Historical Activities chairman introduced a new practice at meetings of members making brief talks about their Colonial Ancestors. It was very well received.

Historical Activities in 1999 included oral histories from Dames who had been members for at least fifty years.

These members were honored at the November 1999 regular meeting. This meeting commemorated our 100th anniversary. There was champagne, a birthday cake and special decorations. Each Dame who was honored received flowers.

HISTORIC HOUSE PRESERVATION

The Augusta Town Committee throughout the years helped support many historic houses with money and gifts: Sulgrave Manor, Gunston Hall, Dumbarton House, Ezekiel Harris House, Woodrow Wilson House and the Andrew Low House.

Sulgrave Manor

The copy of the portrait of George Washington as he appears as a Colonel of Provincial forces given to Sulgrave Manor in 1915 was one of the first gifts the Georgia Society (and the Augusta Circle) made to an historic house. This was to commemorate the century of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Mrs. Lamar was instrumental in the establishment of a Trust Fund for the National Society's part in the upkeep of Sulgrave Manor. The Augusta Town Committee contributes to this fund every year.

Gunston Hall

The Town Committee Chairman, announced at the May 1951 meeting that we had three years to meet our quota to provide financial help for Gunston Hall.

Each member was asked to give \$5.00 for three years or \$15.00 at one time.

It was decided to pay out of the Treasury as much as possible to the Gunston Hall renovation fund and that each member be asked to donate her share of the difference.

Two years later we sponsored a lecture on Early American Silver by Mr. George B. Cuttan of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. This was to raise money for Gunston Hall. Silver made in Georgia was stressed. Admission to the lecture was charged. We finished paying our share for the renovation of Gunston Hall in the spring of 1953.

In 1971 the Augusta Town Committee complied with the request of the Georgia Society to send a contribution of \$25.00 to be used toward the preservation of Gunston Hall.

In 1974 a request was made that members complete the questionnaires on genealogical data to be sent to Gunston Hall.

At the February 1995 meeting the Augusta Town Committee Chairman reported on the situation at Gunston Hall, home of George Mason who was the author of the Bill of Rights. Gunston Hall's relationship between Governor Allen of Virginia and the Board of Regents selected by the NSCDA was tenuous. The Governor made changes which amounted to a twenty percent reduction of the funds for the House. He cut the Gunston Hall budget by \$500,000.00 over a period of years.

At the May 1995 meeting the Gunston Hall chairman reported that because Virginia's governor had cut back on funding for Gunston Hall, each Town Committee would be asked to raise \$1,000.00 in five years. In order for us to do this we agreed to increase our annual donation from \$50.00 to \$200.00.

The Gunston Hall chairman reminded us in 1996 of the Liberty 2000 campaign, which is the goal of the NSCDA to raise \$12.5 million by the year 2000. Every Dame was asked to contribute.

Dumbarton House

In 1936, recognizing the contribution of Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar to the National Society in having been the inspiration for Dumbarton House for which she, as Chairman, had worked so long and successfully, the distinguished artist, Hilda Belcher, N. A., was commissioned by the Georgia Society to paint Mrs. Lamar's portrait. This was appropriately framed and presented to the National Society for Dumbarton House as a gift from the members of the Georgia Society who hold Mrs. Lamar in such deep affection. It was hung in the library of Dumbarton House for which it was especially designed.

A copy of her portrait is reproduced at the beginning of this history.

Dumbarton House was a new item in our 1978-1979 budget. We pledged \$20.00 for this item.

By 1988 the fund-raising campaign for Dumbarton House had geared up. Georgia adopted the Library as the room to finance. Mrs. Lamar's portrait hangs over the mantle in this room.

In 1990 there was a plea for our members to contribute to the Dumbarton Centennial Fund. This is a project to restore and preserve our national headquarters. Preservation of historic buildings is one of our main purposes as an organization. We do more in this field than any other group in the country. This is the only building we own as a national group.

Ezekiel Harris House

During the early 1960s we were asked to help with the "White House". The name was changed to the "Mackay House" later on and then to the correct name of "Ezekiel Harris House". Members lent or donated furniture to help furnish the house and we provided flowers and refreshments for the opening reception.

In 1988 we gave a contribution of \$100.00 to assist the Friends of the Ezekiel Harris House in bringing a consultant to Augusta for two days to determine the needs and best method of furnishing the house.

Woodrow Wilson House

The membership in 1993 enthusiastically voted to aid in the restoration and refurbishing of a room in the Woodrow Wilson House.

Restoring a room in the Woodrow Wilson (United States President 1913-1921) boyhood home was part of our mandate in the 1993 centennial year to collect, preserve and restore our colonial heritage. The idea was to use the building as a house museum, which would interpret the life of Woodrow Wilson as well as the Civil War period in Augusta. There are other Wilson Museum Houses in Staunton, Virginia; Columbia, South

Carolina; and Washington, D.C., but Wilson lived in the Augusta house longer than in any other house, from the age of 3 years until he was 13.

The next project for our Town Committee was to furnish a room at the boyhood home of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States during World War I. In 1998 it was moved, seconded and passed unanimously that the Augusta Town Committee furnish a bedroom for the Woodrow Wilson House. This house is in the process of being restored by Historic Augusta. It was the home lived in by Wilson for the longest time, and where he formed his long-standing impressions of war during the War Between the States. Restoration is slow with selected demolition (such as the front porch, which was not original to the house) and archeological digs. This will ensure the accurate restoration of the house to its 1859 state. Historic Augusta has been fortunate to obtain the Joseph R. Lamar house next door. Wilson and Lamar grew up together and were close friends. Joseph R. Lamar was a Justice of the Supreme Court and his wife, an important early Colonial Dame, was one of the four founders of the Georgia Society from Augusta.

The Augusta Town Committee was offered the bed from the Thackery bedroom at the Andrew Low House for the Woodrow Wilson house. The bed was made circa 1850 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Based on the bed's style, it would be most appropriate in a Presbyterian manse. The Wilson's were living in Ohio in 1850. When the bed was first offered to us in 1996, it was to be on a somewhat permanent loan. In 1999, the Augusta Town Committee purchased the bed known as the Boyd bed, from the Andrew Low House. It is temporarily housed at the Ezekiel Harris House.

Historic Augusta had a major fund-raising drive for the Woodrow Wilson House. Augusta Dames individually contributed over \$50,000.00. Very large donations were also made by two Dames and their families. This will assure that the bedroom we plan to furnish will be designated as donated by Colonial Dames.

Andrew Low House

In 1928 the Headquarters Committee of the Georgia Society selected the Andrew Low house in Savannah as a permanent home for the Society.

The house was purchased in 1928 for \$37,500.00. Built in 1848 by Andrew Low, the house had always been occupied by the Low family until the death, in 1927 of Juliette Low, Founder of the Girl Scouts of America, in 1912. She was the daughter of Mrs. William Washington Gordon, Founder of The Georgia Society of Colonial Dames.

Members of the Augusta Town Committee were among the first Dames to give handsome gifts to help furnish the House. Mrs. John F. Bransford, Honorary Vice President, gave a set of rosewood furniture, consisting of seven pieces, for the drawing room. Mrs. Benjamin R. Ellis gave a Sheraton type Duncan Phyfe table. Mrs. Bowdre Phinizy gave twelve Wedgewood Georgia Bicentennial plates.

At the Annual Meeting in 1935 in Savannah, two Atlanta members presented the Society with a miniature of Mrs. Lamar. This was placed on the mantle in the drawing room of the Andrew Low House and unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar presented a handsome four-poster bed to the Andrew Low House in 1939.

Mrs. John F. Bransford presented a handsome silver-chaffing dish, over one hundred years old, to the House.

Many handsome gifts were presented to the Andrew Low House in 1941, chief among them being the legacy of furniture from Mrs. John F. Bransford, the Honorary Vice President, whose death occurred in December 1938. This generous gift consisted of a dining room table, sideboard, glass cabinet, fourteen chairs, two large mirrors and two folio volumes of Boydell's Shakespeare, bound in tooled leather, with bookrack container. The Georgia Society received Mrs. Lamar's legacy of handsome antique furniture consisting of an inlaid mahogany dining table, bookcase, bureau, worktable, bedside table, two upright chairs and an armchair.

Mrs. Alfred Bourne gave a Sheffield cake basket to the Andrew Low House.

Mrs. Thomas Barrett, Jr. gave a graceful light fixture for the entrance hall to the Andrew Low House in the name of her two daughters.

Mrs. Barrett also gave an engraving by Rafpigliosio to the House.

The Atlanta Town Committee subscribed five hundred dollars toward a memorial to Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar and gave a beautiful crystal chandelier for the dining room in memory of Mrs. Lamar.

Two beautiful camellia plants were given by Miss Mary Lou Phinizy and Mrs. Rodney Cohen, Sr. to the Georgia Society and were planted by the gates of the Andrew Low House.

An Historical Scrapbook was compiled and sent to the Andrew Low House.

Mrs. W. C. Fleming gave an Austrian tea [coffee] set, "Alt Wein", to the Andrew Low House.

An interesting gift to the Andrew Low House was a John Broadwood upright piano, a London piece made about 1825, richly inlaid, resembling a secretary. This had belonged to Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar and was presented by her son, Mr. William Lamar of Atlanta.

Gifts presented to the Andrew Low House from 1951 to 1960 were:

The Atlanta Town Committee renovated and redecorated the southeast bedroom (Mrs. Low's bedroom during her occupancy) of the House and designated it the "Lamar Room" in honor of Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, first Georgia member to be elected a National President.

The Historic Activities Chairman, Mrs. Edwin Fulcher, announced at the February 1955 meeting that she had selected a committee to get up a portfolio on old homes in Augusta to be presented to the Andrew Low House.

Several books, including *New Viewpoint in Georgia History* by Albert Berry Saye and *Two Centuries of Augusta* by Mary G. Smith Cumming, were also given to the Andrew Low House at this time.

A pair of "very beautiful and handsome English Crystal Candlesticks" (girandoles) were purchased for \$250.00 and given to the Andrew Low House "with pride" by the Augusta Town Committee in memory of Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar.

Mrs. W. Cyrus Bailey gave an 1841 Hymnal for the library of the House.

In the years between 1961 and 1970 we did much for the House. We were asked to supply needlepoint material, which was needed for the upholstering of a chair at the Andrew Low House, in 1961.

A needlepoint bellpull was made and given to the House in 1961 by Mrs. James Bothwell and Mrs. William Burdell.

In 1965 the Augusta Town Committee took on a bedroom at the Andrew Low House, to be called "The Princess Augusta Room", as a permanent project. \$500.00 was allocated immediately to begin decorating. The bedroom committee was empowered to select professional advice and assistance. It was authorized to work closely with the House Committee in Savannah and was to be allowed to add members to the committee as it deemed necessary.

During the year 1966-1967 a committee was appointed to obtain a special maintenance fund (this amount conceivably set at \$2000.00 was thought to be easy to raise if 40% of the membership gave \$25.00 as a one time gift). This was put in a separate account and the interest used for yearly expenses.

Mrs. Rodney Cohen gave lovely hand painted bedroom furniture to the Andrew Low House as a memorial to her mother. This furniture had originally been in the Hay House in Macon where Mrs. Cohen lived as a child.

The bedroom furniture given by Mrs. Cohen, a portrait of Princess Augusta painted by Julian Lamar and given by Mrs. Hugh Caffey, and an oriental rug given by Mrs. William Burdell and her daughters were placed in the bedroom in Savannah. The Augusta Room was completed in 1967.

At the Annual Meeting in April 1966 it was voted to discontinue calling the Headquarters the "Andrew Low House" and return to the former designation of "The Colonial Dames House". This change in the name didn't last long.

Mrs. W.C. Fleming presented some Colonial papers and a book, *Confederate City*, written by her daughter Florence Fleming Corley (Mrs. James Corley, Jr.), to the Andrew Low House Library.

Miss Margaret Twiggs presented two pictures from the estate of William P. Congdon to the Andrew Low House.

In November it was reported that all but 15 of our members had contributed recipes to the cookbook to be published by the Georgia Society for the benefit of the Andrew Low House in Savannah. By the end of the year it was reported that out of 600 recipes received, 132 were sent in from our Town Committee.

In 1979 it was announced that the house in Savannah is to be known as the Andrew Low Historic Museum for tax purposes.

A cookbook, "Measure for Measure", was published by the Georgia Society in the fall of 1979. Ten thousand copies were issued; eight hundred were the responsibility of the Augusta Town Committee. The money from the sale of the cookbooks was to go to the Andrew Low House to be used for maintenance.

It was reported in 1980 that the Augusta Room of the Andrew Low House had been repainted, the draperies had been re-swagged and antique children's furniture and toys were needed for the room.

The need for working on the house began with the embarrassing condition of the parlor and dining room draperies.

Mr. Edward Vason Jones, the husband of a Georgia Dame and an authority on the Classical period in American decorative arts and a noted architect, volunteered to guide the work of the Andrew Low House in the summer of 1977. He was currently working on both restoration of the

public rooms in the White House and on the creation of the Diplomatic Reception rooms at the Department of State.

Mr. Jones first advice was that the architecture of the house should serve as the guide for all restoration. His second piece of advice was that the work should start "from the floor up". We needed to have the correct floor covering before considering the draperies. Originally there would have been wall-to-wall carpet in these rooms. A member of the committee offered to give the carpet for both parlors. It was agreed Mr. Jones should have the order for this added to that currently being woven in England for installation in a similar period room at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. This carpet pattern was called "Devonshire".

A workshop for Town Committee representatives and interested Dames was held in January 1978. Mr. Jones outlined what would be correct to use in the Andrew Low House. The classical architecture of the house, plus the family history of Andrew Low, the builder, dictated a cut-off date of about 1860. Atlanta promptly had a consultation as to the correct furnishing for their room (the Low's bedroom), which was then restored to the proper period as a memorial to Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar.

Edward Vason Jones personally supervised the mixing of the colors to ensure the correct hue for the 1840's period of the building.

The Georgia Society Board realized that a continuing source of funds would be needed to carry out the correct furnishing of the house. It was decided to publish a cookbook using the profit of its sales for the restoration and furnishing of the Andrew Low House. The title of the cookbook was *Georgia Heritage, Treasured Recipes*. The first 10,000 were promptly sold. By 1981, the *Georgia Heritage* cookbook sales had generated \$52,575.00 in total profits, with a third printing authorized.

The Augusta Town Committee representative on the State Furnishings and Acquisitions Committee for the Andrew Low House reported that the committee was planning to restore the house correctly. The Augusta Town Committee set aside \$368.00 in a savings account for restoration work at the House.

Two dolls, a cradle, doll bed, hobbyhorse and toy soldiers were donated to the House. In response to the suggestion of the State President, it was decided to have 2000 copies of notepaper printed and taken to Savannah to be sold at the Andrew Low House.

Our notepaper was a success. It sold for \$2.50 per package of ten. Postage was included. All proceeds will go to furnish the Augusta Room at the Andrew Low House.

In May 1982 there was a balance of \$92.62 in the checking account and a balance of \$3,253.00 in the money market account. \$635.00 is marked for the Augusta Room.

It was reported that the Augusta Room needed paint and plaster at a cost of \$1,200.00 and straw matting appropriate for the room. It was decided to take \$1,000.00 from savings to begin the restoration of the room.

Mrs. Benjamin Youmans gave a child's rocker in memory of her mother to be used in the Augusta Room.

In 1983 Savannah gave us glass curtains for the Augusta Room and will pay to have the room painted. It is now designated a child's room.

An Augusta Dame gave a most generous check and asked that it be spent for a specific purpose on our room at the Andrew Low House.

In February 1984 a brass plate door marker and a bureau set were given the Andrew Low House.

In 1985 the Andrew Low House Chairman reported that improvements would be made in the Augusta Room and that funds were available for the changes requested by the new House Committee.

In 1986 the Andrew Low House Chairman reported it was beautiful. She requested we begin a regular annual contribution to reimburse the House Furnishings Committee for the purchase of the portrait of a young girl, which they bought for us. \$200.00 was transferred from the Augusta Room account for this purpose.

In 1986 the cookbook chairman urged the sale of cookbooks and promised to gift-wrap and mail anywhere or deliver anywhere in Augusta. The price of *Georgia Heritage* was \$8.95.

In 1993 a doll given by Mrs. J.J. Carswell was placed in the Augusta Room of the Andrew Low House.

In 1994 the furnishings for the Augusta Room at the Andrew Low House were completed with new draperies and lamps.

The Andrew Low House was still open for tours but would no longer be rented because of wear and tear.

In February 1995 the Augusta Town Committee Chairman gave a report on the Board meeting in Savannah. Solomon Grossman of New Jersey gave \$50,000.00 to the Andrew Low House in memory of Edward Vason Jones.

Ann Floyd of Augusta put the contents of the Andrew Low House on a computer.

The 1996-1997 budget showed that the Augusta Room fund at the Andrew Low House was a separate fund to be used to pay for improvements the Augusta Town Committee wished to make. \$200.00 a year is paid to the fund. Memorials are added to this fund.

We also gave \$25.00 a year to the Andrew Low House itself for upkeep.

The Andrew Low House Furnishing Committee representative reported that the Andrew Low House filed a request for NSCDA museum accreditation by the National Museum Property Commission Accreditation Program. The formal visit from the Museum Properties Inspection team took place in March 1997.

The wallpaper in our children's bedroom at the Andrew Low House is from the 1770-1785 period. This was considered early for our 1848 house.

Other requested changes were to place appropriate straw matting on the floor and to place bug netting over the bed.

It was also requested that the Venetian blinds be painted a green to match the furniture.

The window treatments were deaccessioned and given to the Augusta Town Committee for placement in the Woodrow Wilson House. In order to be accredited, everything in the house must be of the specific period. It was difficult to find appropriate straw matting and cotton mosquito netting.

Previous gifts that were deaccessioned were put up for sale in a consignment shop.

There was a need for an increase in door receipts just to break even. With tourism being Savannah's largest industry, the dollars were out there; the house just needed to be better promoted.

The State Board felt the NSCDA accreditation would give us some national attention as well as distinguish the Andrew Low House from any other house in Savannah with the house's excellent architecture and historical significance. We were reminded that we must be good stewards of this house that belongs to all Georgia Dames.

It was moved that a recommendation be taken back to the State Board that no money be spent on new wallpaper until after the Committee came and decided the old must be replaced in order for the house to be accredited. If the Committee decided the wallpaper must be replaced, the State Board would be told we would be willing to spend up to \$2,500.00.

We asked the State Board to make a new policy on deaccessioned items. We requested the Board to inform the donating Town Committee that the item is no longer going to be used and give it first refusal to buy the item back.

THE PRESENT

The interests of the Augusta Colonial Dames have remained the same over the years - patriotism and history.

The emphasis has been a little different sometimes. During the war years, much of the effort and time of our members went to help soldiers and sailors, military nurses and veterans.

During more peaceful times we could afford to help restore historic houses and direct our attention more to the historical side of our mission.

We have never lost sight of either of our interests during our one hundred year existence.

The membership of the Augusta Town Committee has grown from twenty-four members in 1899 to 124 in 1999.

From having infrequent called meetings at the discretion of the chairman in the beginning to scheduled three meetings a year today, the changes have been slight and not radical. The spirit of this organization has remained the same.

Mrs. Lamar's paper given at Augusta's first annual meeting in 1922 states our aims so well: "to study and to teach. To investigate, to restore, to preserve and commemorate the past, and to teach its lessons of patriotism to the citizens of the future."

MEMBERS OF THE AUGUSTA TOWN COMMITTEE IN 1999

Resident Members:

Mrs. William Dent Acree (Jennie Lee Lehmann)
Mrs. Alexander Brantley Barrett (Julia Tobin Hill)
Mrs. Arnold Broyles Barrett (Marquin Livingston Conklin)
Mrs. George Barnes Barrett (Cecilia Michel Baker)
Mrs. William Hale Barrett (Lelia Banks DuPre)
Mrs. William White Barrett (Jane Kilpatrick Henderson)
Mrs. John Knox Barrow, Jr. Marjorie Claire Whitaker)
Mrs. Douglas deVane Batchelor, Jr. (Julia Harper Blanchard)
Mrs. Louis LeGarde Battey (Mary Dougherty Mell)
Mrs. Russell Allen Blanchard (Elizabeth Williamson)
Mrs. Alonzo Plumb Boardman, Jr. (Kathryn Reid Sibley)
Mrs. Clayton Pierce Boardman, Jr. (Ann Carter Burdell)
Mrs. Larry Keith Burnam (Catherine Barrett Robertson)
Mrs. William Glascock Bush (Marie DeVallon Battey)
Miss Mary Louise Bussey
Mrs. John Davison Capers Margaret Card Sherman)
Mrs. James Joseph Carswell, Jr. (Anne Gamble)
Mrs. Arthur Bleakley Chandler (Jane Stoughton Downing)
Mrs. Arthur Bleakley Chandler, Jr. (Susan Molloy Huggins)
Mrs. David Allen Chaney (Katharine Waterman Hagler)
Mrs. Edward Anthony Christian (Mary Erwin Taylor)
Mrs. Allen Boykin Clarkson (Mary Williams Hamby)
Mrs. Henry Herman Claussen (Elizabeth Winter Bryans)
Miss Louise Keith Claussen
Mrs. Hervey Milton Cleckley (Emily Bayard Sheftall)
Mrs. Charles Hamilton Coleman (Sadie Dent Fulcher)
Mrs. David Hugh Connolly (Nancy Burum Cumming)
Mrs. John Craig Cranston (Marie Ellis Teague)
Mrs. John Joseph Czura (Anne Blanchard)
Miss Cecilia Caroline D'Antignac
Mrs. Harriss Henry D'Antignac (Mary Lou Beeson)
Mrs. Neal Workman Dickert (Floride Cantey Clarkson)
Mrs. Bernard Joseph Doris (Maude Victoria Gary)

Mrs. Mamie Fowler Dye (Mamie Craig Fowler)
 Mrs. James Lee Etheredge, Jr. (Virginia Dugas Battey)
 Mrs. Harry David Evans (Therese Dugas Battey)
 Mrs. Henry Prontaut Eve (Caroline Lamar Hull)
 Mrs. Charles Joseph Fievet (Mary Gordon Maner)
 Mrs. Martin Ellerbee Ferarra (Katherine Lamar Troutman)
 Mrs. Bruce Palmer Freshley (Martha Hamilton Doris)
 Mrs. Barrett Garrett (Bertha Miller Barrett)
 Mrs. David Draper Garrison (Augusta Benning Burgard)
 Mrs. Albert von Kamp Gary (Martha Laetitia Kelly)
 Mrs. Irene von Kamp Gary (Irene von Kamp Gary)
 Mrs. John William Gibson (Martha Perry Dudley Mason)
 Mrs. Mortimer Worth Glover (Eugenia Toole)
 Mrs. John Carroll Hagler, III (Mary Anne Tyler)
 Mrs. Philetus Sawyer Harison (Grace Adelaide Merry)
 Mrs. Alexander Cheves Haskell, Jr. (Ruth Elizabeth Jones)
 Mrs. Leonard Edwards Herrington (Gene McGowan Sanders)
 Mrs. Raymond Dunlap Hill (Ruth Berrien Waller)
 Mrs. Riley Hudson (Neville Cumming Riley)
 Mrs. Charles Thomas Huggins (Sada Lamar Mason)
 Mrs. Stewart Phinizy Hull (Mary Jane Barrett)
 Mrs. James Benjamin Kay, Jr. (Lois Anderson Sullivan)
 Mrs. James Benjamin Kay, III (Rose Wilson)
 Mrs. Frank Roland Knapp, III (Gene Montgomery Boardman)
 Mrs. Albert Hazelton Lehmann (Eugenia Selden)
 Mrs. Bryans Long (Elizabeth Winter Bryans)
 Mrs. Eugene Mitchell Long (Jane Gould Bush)
 Mrs. John Bush Long (Benita Martin Manning)
 Mrs. George Henry Longley (Helen Lakin Guest)
 Mrs. Osborne Sentman Mackie (Katharine Waterman Phinizy)
 Mrs. James Hampton Manning, Jr. (Sally Elizabeth Martin)
 Miss Sallie Taylor Manning
 Mrs. Henry Mortimer Marks, Jr. (Mary Virginia Clark)
 Mrs. Henry Mortimer Marks, III (Anna Augusta Dunbar)
 Mrs. Wilson Perry Mason (Elizabeth Lamar Dudley)
 Mrs. Bowdre Phinizy Mays, Jr. ((Lynn Ann Alexander)

Mrs. George Fleming McInnes (Flora Belle Jones)
 Mrs. Daniel Melvin McLeod (Dorothy Wright)
 Mrs. Henry Langeheim McWhorter (Mary Francis Manning)
 Mrs. Richard Boland Means (Sherry McGowan)
 Mrs. Albert Leslie Metzel (Sally Capers)
 Mrs. Robert Lee Moore (Maryann Rogers)
 Mrs. John Samuel Mori (Ann Rankin Tarbutton)
 Mrs. William Shivers Morris, III (Mary Sue Ellis)
 Mrs. John Henry Nichols, III (Jane Barrett Trotter)
 Mrs. Joan Dunbar O'Connor (Joan Patricia Dunbar)
 Mrs. Harry Montague Osteen, Jr. (Mary Jervey Drayton)
 Mrs. Stewart Phinizy, III (Laura Guion Haskell)
 Mrs. Julian Haley Roberts (Ruth Hightower)
 Mrs. Thomas Heard Robertson (Mary Baker Barrett)
 Mrs. Robinson Weller Schilling, Jr. (Sarah McCray Candler)
 Mrs. Harry Card Sherman (Ann Elizabeth Thomas)
 Mrs. Leroy Hampton Simkins, Jr. (Sarah Burney Turner)
 Mrs. John Zantzing Speer (Frances Carter Tanham)
 Mrs. William Arthur Speir, Jr. (Mary Hazelton Lehmann)
 Mrs. Chandler Harris Spratlin (Margaret Sherman Capers)
 Ms. Marguerite Taylor Stulb (Marguerite Taylor)
 Mrs. Warner Lewis Tabb, Jr. (Joan McRee Durham)
 Mrs. Thomas Anthony Tantillo (Irene von Kamp Gary)
 Mrs. Benjamin James Tarbutton, Jr. (Nancy Anne Rankin)
 Mrs. Michael Justice Taylor (Mary Bothwell Burdell)
 Mrs. Michael Justice Taylor, Jr. (Eleanor Henderson Harison)
 Mrs. William Francis Toole (Bertha Barrett Lee)
 Mrs. William Jackson Tribble (Nancy Cumming Connolly)
 Mrs. Earl Colden Waller, Jr. (Sue Breen)
 Mrs. Daniel Franklin Ward (Kitty Walker Coleman)
 Mrs. Ralph Burrows Willis, Jr. (Lillian Wilkins Neely)
 Mrs. Clayton Boardman Wimberly (Margaret Akin Mackie)
 Mrs. Robert Stanford Woodhurst, III (Mary Catherine Doris)

Non Resident Members:

Mrs. Jens Kim Bergenser (Mary Kater McInnes)

Mrs. Ernest Neal Cory, II (Lee Castleberry Troutman)
 Mrs. Thomas Benton Eaton, Jr. (Margaret Nesbitt Teague)
 Mrs. Barry Wright Graham (Palmer Graham Gulley)
 Mrs. Benjamin Guion Haskell (Judith Clark Gracey)
 Mrs. Charles Warner Hotchkiss III (Katherine Wilsin Gary)
 Mrs. James Hurn Hudson, Jr. (Mary Porter Vann)
 Miss Anne Pleasanton Longley
 Mrs. Kevin Warren McCarthy (Judith Bright Haskell)
 Mrs. Robert Joseph Pascal (Elizabeth Milledge Beeson)
 Mrs. Woodrow Michael Queen, Jr. (Cecilia Baker Robertson)
 Mrs. Frederick Edgar Reed, Jr. (Grace Dugas Battey)
 Mrs. Allen Lee Richardson (Mary Anne Hagler)
 Mrs. Robb Kameron Sallee (Katherine LePage Sherman)
 Mrs. Conrad Wienges Sanders, Jr. (Alice Van Yeveren Haskell)
 Mrs. Baxter Edward Simmons (Ruth Berrien Hill)
 Mrs. John Peter Sulkowski (Irene Gary Doris)
 Mrs. Craig Alan Swartz (Frances Elizabeth Barrett)
 Mrs. John Joseph Van Geffen (Laura Tobin Gary)
 Mrs. Julius Marshall Vann (Mary Porter Phinizy)

Retired Members:

Mrs. George Royal Sibley (Marguerite Bothwell)

Guest Members:

Mrs. Ford Prioleau Fuller, Jr. (Margaret Middleton Rutledge White)

SOURCES

Minutes of the Augusta Town Committee beginning with 1915. Some years are missing.

A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA, April 1893 - April 1993. Compiled by Mary Savage Anderson, Annie McIntosh Britt and Adelaide Wallace Ponder. Published by the Society. 1995.

Historian's Report, printed annually by the Georgia Society of The Colonial Dames. Stored in the library of the Andrew Low House.

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Oral information:

Mrs. George Barnes Barrett - Augusta Town Committee

Mrs. Louis LeGarde Battey - Augusta Town Committee

Mrs. Clayton Pierce Boardman, Jr. - Augusta Town Committee

Mrs. William Glascock Bush - Augusta Town Committee

Mrs. David Hugh Connolly - Augusta Town Committee

Mrs. Henry Mortimer Marks, Jr. - Augusta Town Committee

Mrs. Marshall Vann - Augusta Town Committee

Mrs. Earl Colden Waller - Augusta Town Committee

Wayland Lamar - Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia

Eric Montgomery - Executive Director - Historic Augusta