

SPIRIT OF '76



Published by the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence

NAUTICAL NEWPORT

Approximately 50 members and guests from 12 states, descendants from 15 signers, gathered in Newport, Rhode Island on the last weekend of October for our Fall 2004 meeting.

After the Friday Board meeting, the weekend got underway with a tour of Beechwood Mansion, the Astors' summer "cottage." Costumed actors, representing Mrs. Astor's staff, recreated the 1890's lifestyle by remaining in character and treating visitors as if we were personal guests of Mrs. Astor, the 'Queen of American society!' (It was Mrs. William Backhouse Astor who made Newport the summer social center of the 'Gilded Age.')

Following the tour, the group was invited to a delightful social gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bagwill. We thoroughly enjoyed their generous hospitality and enchanting view over Rhode Island Sound as the full moon rose that evening. A wonderful time was had by all! Two William Ellery cousins met each other for the first time, Lee Bagwill (our lovely hostess) of Middletown, RI and Thomas Hale of Vineyard Haven, MA. (Mr. Hale is the author of The Ghost of the Grasshopper & Spun Yarns and Scuttlebutt.)



Beechwood Mansion

1636 by Roger Williams for religious and political freedom. Newport, 'The City by the Sea,' was established in 1639 by William Coddington and several other early settlers on land at the tip of Aquidneck Island purchased from the Narragansett Indians.

With a protected, deep harbor, strategic location, and easy access to the ocean, Newport grew and, by the mid-1700's, boasted a population of about 12,000 people. There were more than 150 independent wharves, many shops on paved Thames Street, and a variety of fine craftsmen, including cabinetmakers, silversmiths, and clockmakers. It was one of the five leading Colonial seaports, rivaling Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and Charleston. Newport was regarded as the commercial hub of the American colonies; residents

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On Saturday morning, under grey skies, we boarded our bus for a narrated tour of Newport and vicinity. Our guide, Charlie McGarry, explained that Rhode Island, known as the "Ocean State," was founded in

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Greetings,

This year, 2005, should be an exciting one. We have three great, action-packed meetings planned. There are 1128 members of our society. This is good news. But the bad news is that only a small percentage of the total membership ever attend a meeting. And, those that do attend are almost always the same few people. Meetings of our society are planned for a location of historical

significance, and there is always a tour or some special activity. We usually have an interesting speaker at our banquet. Everyone always compliments the host(s), and they wind up coming back to the next meeting. In more than 30 years of attending DSDI meetings, I have heard very few complaints about anything.

I wrote all that to say this. **“On behalf of our Officers and Governors, I would like to extend a very special and personal invitation to you to attend at least one meeting this year.”** Membership in DSDI is a special thing. I recognize that travel is expensive. I know that there are just so many days in a year that we get to be with the family. Without even trying, I can draw up a list of reasons to put off attending the next meeting. But, from personal experience, I can tell you that, if you attend, you will most certainly have a great weekend. And, if you choose to attend our Annual Congress on July 4th, you will share something that very, very few people have ever done. The DSDI meets in Independence Hall, at 6:00PM in the evening, after the building has been closed to the public. In that stillness, you can hear the old boards squeaking. As you come to realize that your ancestor, in this very place, on this same day in 1776, actually changed the future of the whole world, you will be overwhelmed. It truly is a spiritual experience that not many people can have. And that, my friends, makes you a special person.

I really am looking forward to seeing some new faces at our meetings. Let it be yours.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas G. Heyward
President-General

Welcome to our new Editor!

I am pleased to welcome Johnny Dow Alexander as the new Editor of the *Spirit of '76*. It is wonderful that he is willing to take over the reins beginning with the next issue, and I know he will do an excellent job!

When I took on the role of editor, little did I know what layout marvels John Clendening at Griffiths Printing would bring to each issue. It has been such a pleasure to work with John over the past three years, and I am very grateful for his expertise and professionalism!

I have thoroughly enjoyed working with many Board members and learning more about the DSDI as an organization. As you have kindly done for me, please send Johnny Alexander labeled photographs, reports, and newspaper articles from meetings and events (such as *Sounds of Liberty*) that pertain to the DSDI.

Here is his mailing address:

Mr. Johnny Alexander
P.O. Box 425
Salem, OR 97308-0425



Johnny, let us know when you will be coming to the East Coast. We look forward to seeing you and your family at one of the upcoming DSDI meetings!

With best wishes, Ellen L. Brinker

D.S.D.I. in Rhode Island



*Diane Wilson, Joanie and Tom Heyward,
DAR Anne Teasdale, Suzy Chase Osborne*



*Lee and John
Bagwill*

*John Bagwill, Rep. Patrick Kennedy,
Prof. John Hattendorf*



← *Thorny Lockwood,
Marianne Brinker,
Niña Hopkins*



*Lee Lockwood with Linda
and Bill Teare* →



*Judy Newman, Phil
Livingston, James Newman*



*Ellen, Marianne, Morrison
and Marianne Brinker*



*Kit McNeilly, Mary and Trux Brodhead,
Custis McNeilly*



*Sandy Stromberg, Constance
and Charles Wahlig*



Julie Dever, Tom Heyward, Niña Hopkins



*Doug Gottwald, David Minsk,
Betsy Gottwald, Lucie Minsk*



At the General Meeting on Saturday

Newport, Rhode Island

Continued from pg. 1

and summer visitors enjoyed the culture, refinement, and prosperity that the city offered. From 1767-1776 *Newport Mercury's* Society column reported the comings and goings of summer visitors from Philadelphia and Charleston as well as from the British Isles and the Continent!

When the British started to enforce the Navigation Act of the 1660s and the infamous Stamp Act of 1765, attempting to stop the ongoing smuggling and privateering, tensions between Britain and Newporters increased. Through a resolution introduced in Congress by Stephen Hopkins, the Continental Navy was established on October 13, 1775. Esek Hopkins, Stephen's brother, was made Commander-in-Chief, and William Ellery was appointed to the Marine Committee in Congress. Rhode Island declared independence from Great Britain on May 4, 1776 – the first colony to do so. Recognizing the importance of Newport, 6,000 British troops occupied the city during the Revolutionary War. This devastating three-year blockade (December 1776 to November 1779), with British ships in the harbor and their army quartered in town, caused many residents to leave and brought an end to Newport's "Golden Age."

As our busses were not allowed on the narrow streets of the historic neighborhoods, Charlie could only mention that about 200 homes, including Hunter House (1748), have been carefully



Hunter House

restored by several preservation groups – Operation Clapboard, the Newport Historical Society, the Newport Restoration Foundation, and the Preservation Society of Newport County. Instead we proceeded past the White Horse Tavern (1673), the oldest operating tavern in the U.S. where early legislators assembled, and we saw the Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House, Newport's oldest surviving residence (1675), which has been fully restored. As our great bus driver, Dale Biniger, drove carefully around Washington Square, Charlie pointed out the Old Colony House (1739), one of the oldest



Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House



Old Colony House

state houses still standing and formerly the cultural and political

center of Colonial Rhode Island. The Declaration of Independence was read from its balcony on July 20, 1776.

We continued up Newport's fashionable boulevard, Bellevue Avenue, where the sidewalks and gas lamps extend a remarkable distance from town, past many of the remaining "seasonal cottages" built between 1840 and 1930 when Newport was 'rediscovered' by high society escaping the summer heat of cities further south. We toured Rosecliff, modeled after the Grand Trianon at Versailles, with its impressive stairway and very elegant ballroom. Completed in 1902 for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, a leading society hostess, Rosecliff was the perfect setting for dinners, balls, and costume parties that made up the social whirl of Newport in the Gilded Age.

After our tour and free time, box lunches were passed out

so people could munch as the bus continued around town. Charlie mentioned the Cliff Walk, the 3.5-mile recreational trail that runs behind several Newport man-



Spectacular views abound from Newport's Cliff Walk.

sions and along the edge of the Atlantic Ocean.

Several palatial homes were saved from destruction when new uses were found for them, such as Salve Regina College. We travelled by other private residences and luxurious villas along Ocean Drive, the 10-mile loop around the lower part of the island, and paused at Brenton Point (named for Governor William Brenton), but unfortunately, the drizzly weather limited our view of the Atlantic Ocean and Narragansett Bay. We continued past Hammersmith Farm, the last working farm in Newport and childhood home of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, to Fort Adams (named for President John Adams), once the largest 19th century coastal fortification in the U.S. and now a state park with excellent views of Newport Harbor. Construction of the Fort was begun in 1824 and took nearly 30 years to complete. We saw the Eisenhower House on the grounds, the summer residence of the 34th President.

Nautical Newport

Continued from pg. 4

We returned to town going by several yacht clubs and a park with the statue of Rochambeau. (In July 1780, 5,000 French troops arrived under the leadership of General Rochambeau and made Newport their base of operations. It was from Newport and other Rhode Island encampments that the French began their march to Yorktown in 1781.)



The Breakers - a 70 room Italian Renaissance style summer cottage



A newer (urban development) side of Newport was the making of America's Cup Avenue along the waterfront. Thankfully, several of the important 18th century cobblestone wharves with brick walkways were preserved – such as Bannister's Wharf (est. 1742) and

Bowen's Wharf (est. 1760) – and they continue to provide both a commercial and social link to the city, with shops, taverns, and marine activities. We returned to our hotel on Goat Island, the former site of the Navy's Torpedo Factory.



Goat Island Lighthouse

After the General Meeting of the Society, the group had time to explore Newport on their own.

Some people walked around The Point and the Historic Hill neighborhoods while others took advantage of the hotel shuttle to Bowen's Wharf for a bit of shopping.



The Point

The evening banquet at the Hyatt began with cocktails followed by an excellent meal. Professor John B. Hattendorf, Ernest J. King Professor of Maritime History and Chairman, Maritime History Department at the Naval War College, gave a very interesting talk on the French Navy in Newport. He is both the editor and author of numerous books and articles on British and American naval history.

Sunday dawned beautiful and clear, with autumn colors vivid against the azure sky. Some of the group headed over for morning worship at Trinity Church (1726) before departing.



Trinity Church

Newport has managed to adapt to many changing times over its 365 years – through the Triangle and China trades, wars with Britain, several hurricanes, the era of railroads and steamships, the Gilded Age, as well as the presence and departure of the Navy base and the America's Cup races. The lack of industrialization, no devastating fire, and effective renovation efforts since the 1850's have all contributed to Newport's having some of the finest examples of every architectural style in America. We feel sure Newport will

rise, with its customary resilience, to its next challenge – the increased influx of tourists who come to discover this charming city with its architectural gems.

Marianne M. Brinker
Massachusetts Governor



Bowen's Wharf

With many thanks to the following: [Newport, A Short History](#), C.P.B. Jefferys; [Best Read Guide Newport](#); the [Official Travel Guide, Newport, Rhode Island](#); and www.nsnpt.navy.mil.



Fort Adams is located at the mouth of the Newport harbor

VIRGINIA SOCIETY DSDI FALL 2004 REPORT

July 4 Bell Ringing, Charlottesville

At 2 pm on July 4, 2004, DSDI-Virginia rang the Virginia Liberty Bell replica. This was at a ceremony organized by Williamsburg Scoutmaster and DSDI member Bruce Laubach. The Club Scouts from Toano (near Williamsburg) rang the bell lustily, as their Scoutmaster called out the name of each colony. This was the first time Virginia has joined the several other states that hold this ceremony. In attendance were Congressman Virgil Goode, Virginia DSDI Vice President Page Warden, and 30-40 local citizens. One of the two local DSDI members was on hand. State DSDI President Bill Duke presided. The local DAILY PROGRESS gave us front-page coverage and a very good picture, and next year we are promised even more local interest.

October 17 Membership Meeting, Yorktown

Just four days before the 222nd anniversary of the British surrender in the final battle of the American



Bruce Laubach and Bill Duke, President of the Virginia Society

Revolution, the Virginia Society held its fall outing in Yorktown. There were 33 people in attendance, including 10 young people who are life members or prospective members.

The meeting began in the parish house of Grace Episcopal Church, burial site of Signer Thomas Nelson. Following a catered sandwich buffet (with dessert) and a short business meeting at which eight Signers were represented, the meeting adjourned and reassembled at the Yorktown Victory Center for a film and guided tour. On display were army tents (with straw bedding directly on the ground), the latest 18th century medical equipment, and open cooking arrangements. In a

nearby field were small houses with costumed ladies describing and demonstrating the sleeping, cooking, and living arrangements of the Yorktown natives of the time. Nearby was a museum with displays of the BETSY, a warship sunk in the Yorktown harbor at the time of the surrender and forgotten until the 1980's. The protective mud into which she settled preserved much of real interest to archeologists and to us, the visitors.

Future Meeting

Plans are being made for a spring meeting and election of officers in Richmond, possibly at the Virginia Historical Society. Virginia's own real Liberty Bell, which hung in the tower of St. John's Church at the very time Patrick Henry was making his famous speech, is housed at the Virginia Historical Society!

Respectfully Submitted,

William E. Duke, Jr., President
Virginia Society DSDI

October 20, 2004

Alice Brodhead, a descendant of George Read, rang the bell in the State Capitol in Hartford, Connecticut on Sunday afternoon, July 4, 2004. As part of a Sounds of Liberty program, she rang it 13 times in honor of the original 13 colonies that claimed independence from England. Alice is the daughter of Truxtun Brodhead of Connecticut.



DSDI members and their guests who plan to be in Philadelphia for July 4th are cordially invited to the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution Independence Day Luncheon prior to the impressive Let Freedom Ring ceremony at Independence Hall. Please contact Barbara or Shirley at (215) 545-1888 for an invitation and further details.

COMMODORES PERRY

Christopher Perry was one of the first captains commissioned in the U.S. Navy. He had two sons who chose Newport as their home and also went to sea. The older son, **Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry**, is well known



for his victory over the British in the Battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812, after which he sent this famous dispatch: "We have met the enemy and they are ours – two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one

sloop." The younger son, **Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry**, is credited for opening trade and diplomatic relations with Japan in 1854. "The purpose in developing a relationship between Japan and America was to ensure fair treatment of shipwrecked sailors in Japan, provide Americans access within the Ports of Shimoda and Hakodate, and open these ports to whaling ships and other vessels en route to China for trade." The Black Ships Festival – named for the steam ships in Matthew's fleet – is held each July in Newport commemorating his accomplishments and historic mission. Shimoda is now Newport's sister city.



Information excerpted from
Best Read Guide, Newport 2003

DSDI SCHOLARSHIP UPDATE

Please note that all scholarship applications must be completed earlier this year – by MARCH 15, 2005. This includes the application form, activity sheet, transcripts and three recommendations.

Everything should be submitted to:

DSDI Scholarship Chairman
Mrs. Kenneth S. Peterson
7 Colby Court, Unit 4-144
Bedford, NH 03110
skpeterson01@yahoo.com

NEW DSDI BOOK NOW AVAILABLE

Most readers of *The Spirit of '76* are probably aware of the massive work that now makes our application process so much easier, [The Genealogical Register of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence](#), (Picton Press, Rockport, ME, 1997-2002), by the Rev. Frederick W. Pyne, known as "Pyne's Register." He has more recently completed a new book, [Signers of the Declaration, Index and Images for the Applications to the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence](#), (Willow Bend Books, Westminster, MD, 2004). It is a book of 238 pages + three (3) CD-ROMs that contain all the images of our applications, thus allowing an even easier research into a line of descent.

This new book would make a great gift to any Library of your choice, most especially to any Library that has a Local History or Genealogical Section. There are many, many more descendants than we currently have as members of our Society. This new book may help lead such folks to a realization of such descent, as well as names, places, and dates in that line of descent. A Publishers "Flyer" for this new book is included in this issue of *The Spirit of '76*.

NEWPORT FIRSTS

Did you know that...?

N
E
W
P
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T

...was the site of the first free public school in the U.S. (1640).

...operated the first ferry service (1657).

...has the oldest tavern building in continuous use in the U.S. (White Horse Tavern built in 1673).

...was the first city to pass a traffic ordinance (1687).

...was the site of the first permanent Quaker settlement in North America (Quaker Meeting House built 1699)

...has the oldest military unit in continuous service under its original charter in 1741.

...has the oldest circulating library in continuous use in the U.S. (Redwood Library, est. 1745).

...hosted the first systematic advertised public lectures on anatomy and surgery given in America (1752).

...has the oldest newspaper in continuous operation in the U.S. (The *Newport Mercury* started in 1758).

...has the oldest synagogue in the U.S. (Touro built in 1759).

...hosted the first circus in the country (1774).

...(Colonial capital of R.I.) was the first of the 13 colonies to declare its independence from England (May 4, 1776).

...held the first notable celebration of George Washington's birthday (1781 hosted by Comte de Rochambeau).

...had the first gas-illuminated streetlights (1803).

...had the first photograph taken by electric light (1866).

...was home to the first international polo match (1886).

...was home to the first open golf tournament (1895).

...was home to the first national lawn tennis championships (1899).

...was the site of the first automobile arrest in the country (1904 when the offender was charged with driving 15 miles per hour).

...has the oldest bank building in the U.S.

...is home to the oldest U.S. Navy War College.

...was home of the first woman newspaper editor.

...was home of the first woman telephone operator.

...was home to the first admiral of the American Navy.

...was home to the first educated dental surgeon.

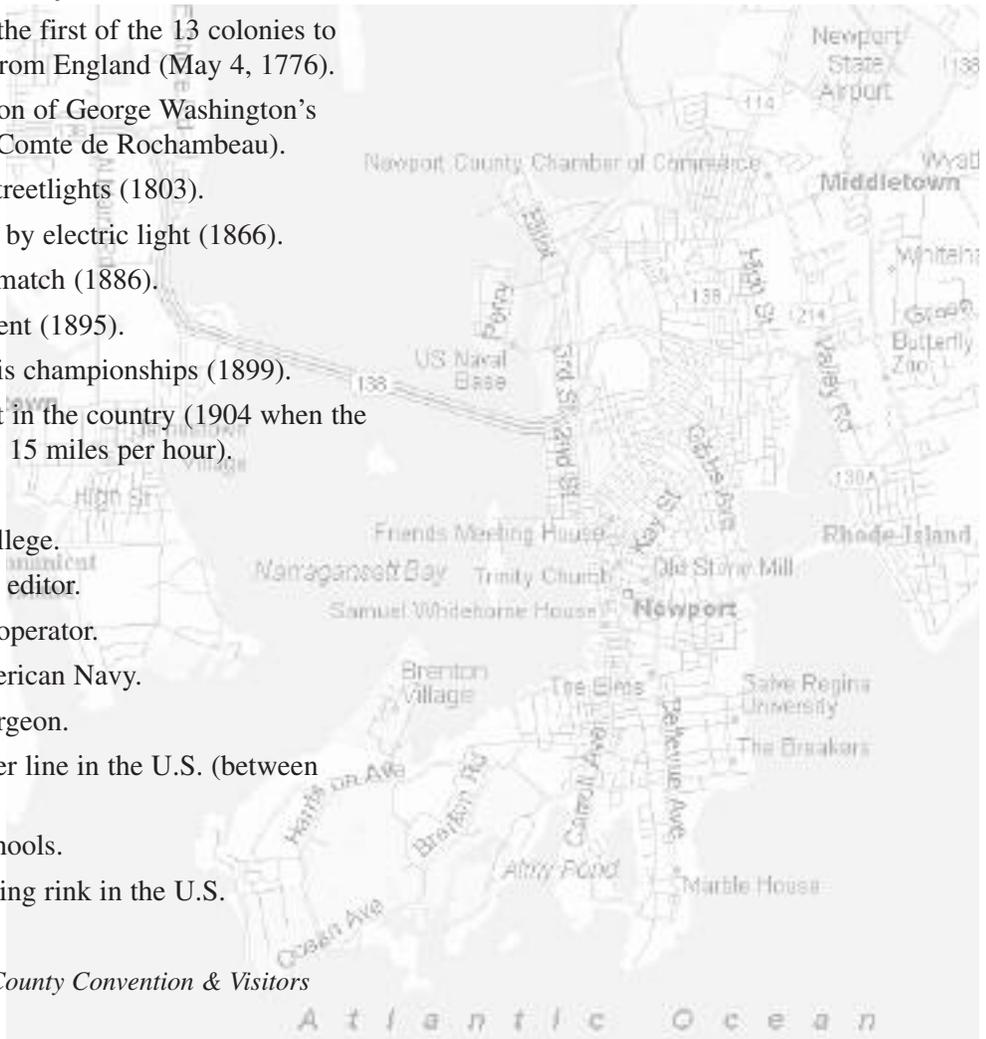
...was the site of the first airplane passenger line in the U.S. (between Newport and New York).

...was the site of the first land grant for schools.

...was the site of the first public roller skating rink in the U.S.

Newport Tidbit

The pineapple became known as the symbol of hospitality in colonial times when sea captains would return home from trading expositions in the southern seas. A pineapple would be placed in front of the captain's home to signify his safe return. Friends were invited to stop in and share the good fortune of the voyage.



ROSECLIFF - Newport, R.I.



This unusual staircase rises from a curved, triple-stepped dais of Caen stone in a flight of thirteen subtly curved steps to the landing dominated by the great arched window opening out onto a balcony. It then divides into two curved flights of twenty-three steps each leading to the upper floor hall.



The largest ballroom in any Newport mansion has been the scene of many social functions as well as featured in two motion pictures—"The Great Gatsby" and "The Betsy."



What Does That House Plaque Mean?

Dozens of old houses throughout Newport have historical plaques on the facades, and some even have two! The name on the sign might be one of three things: the first family that lived in that house, the person or family who lived there the longest, or the name of a famous occupant. Among the first houses to be restored in Newport are the ones with the white signs that say "OC" with an acorn motif. These are houses saved by **Operation Clapboard**, a local grassroots organization active during the 1960's. Newport residents saved about 60 historic homes with no outside sources of funding simply by finding



ambitious homeowners willing to restore them. These homes remain privately owned. Other houses have a white sign with the calligraphy initials "NRF." This stands for **Newport**

Restoration Foundation, a non-profit organization created by tobacco heiress Doris Duke in 1968. Duke bought and restored some 90 historic properties, which the foundation owns to this date. These

homes are rented to qualified tenants, either residential or commercial. Many properties simply have a bronze plaque indicating **National Register** status.

THE SIGNERS FROM RHODE ISLAND

In 1776, the National Park Service assembled short biographies of the signers of the Declaration of Independence for the Bicentennial. Following are narratives of the two men who represented Rhode Island found on this site:
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/declaration/bioa.htm

STEPHEN HOPKINS

This signer, the second oldest next to Benjamin Franklin, is noted for his tremulous signature. Aged 69 and afflicted with palsy, according to tradition he declared, "My hand trembles, but my heart does not!" Before, during, and after a comparatively brief stretch of congressional service, he occupied Rhode Island's highest offices and fostered the cultural and economic growth of Providence.



Hopkins attained success purely by his own efforts. Born in 1707 at Providence and equipped with but a modicum of basic education, he grew up in the adjacent agricultural community of Scituate, earned his living as a farmer and surveyor, and married at the age of 19. Five years later, in 1731, when Scituate Township separated from Providence, he plunged into politics. During the next decade, he held the following elective or appointive offices: moderator of the first town meeting, town clerk, president of the town council, justice of the peace, justice and clerk of the Providence County court of common pleas, legislator, and speaker of the house. In 1742, about 2 years after he and his brother Esek founded a mercantile-shipping firm, Stephen moved back to Providence. For the next three decades, he built up his business and would probably have acquired a fortune had he not at the same time supported a variety of civic enterprises and broadened his political activities. He continued in the legislature, served as assistant and chief justice of the Superior Court and ten-time Governor, and represented Rhode Island at various intercolonial meetings.

At the Albany Congress (1754), he cultivated a friendship with Franklin and assisted him in framing a plan of colonial union that the congress passed but the Colonies rejected. The next year, 2 years after the demise of his first wife, who had given birth to five sons and two daughters, he remarried. About this time, Hopkins took over leadership of the colony's radical faction, supported by Providence merchants. For more than a decade, it bitterly fought for political supremacy in Rhode Island with a conservative group in Newport, led by Samuel Ward, a political enemy of Hopkins.

Hopkins was a man of broad interests, including humanitarianism, education, and science, and exerted his talents in many fields. About 1754 he helped set up a public subscription library in Providence. He acted as first chancellor of Rhode Island College (later Brown University), founded in 1764 at Warren, and 6 years later was instrumental in relocating it to Providence. He also held membership in the Philosophical Society of Newport. Strongly opposing slavery, in 1774 he authored a bill enacted by the Rhode Island legislature that prohibited the importation of slaves into the colony—one of the earliest antislavery laws in the United States.

Long before, Hopkins had sided with the Revolutionaries. In 1762 he helped found the influential *Providence Gazette and Country Journal*. Two years later, he contributed to it an article entitled "The Rights of the Colonies Examined," which criticized parliamentary taxation and recommended colonial home rule. Issued as a pamphlet the next year, it circulated widely throughout the Colonies and Great Britain and established Hopkins as one of the earliest of the patriot leaders. He also sat on the Rhode Island committee of correspondence and carried on with his duties in the legislature and Superior Court while a Member of the Continental Congress (1774-76). He served on the

committees that prepared the Articles of Confederation and that created the Continental Navy and appointed Esek Hopkins as its commander in chief.

Ill health compelled Stephen to retire in September 1776, a month after he signed the Declaration. Hopkins declined subsequent reelections to Congress, but sat in the State legislature for a time and took part in several New England political conventions. He withdrew from public service about 1780 and died 5 years later in Providence at the age of 78. He was interred in the North Burial Ground.

WILLIAM ELLERY

One of a small group of lesser-known signers whose achievements were comparatively modest, William Ellery gained little fame beyond his hometown-in sharp contrast to fellow Rhode Island signer Stephen Hopkins. The office of Delegate to the Continental Congress was the only significant position, State or National, to which Ellery ever won election, but he occupied it for a far longer period than most other Members.



The second son in a family of four, Ellery was born in 1727 at Newport, his life-long residence. He followed in the footsteps of his father, a rich merchant and political leader, by attending Harvard. On his graduation in 1747, he returned home. During the following two decades or so, he tried his hand at several occupations, eventually taking up the study of law, which he began practicing in 1770. Meantime, he had married twice and was to rear two sons and three daughters. Among his grandchildren were William Ellery Channing, influential theologian and apostle of Unitarianism, and Richard Henry Dana, Sr., noted poet and essayist.

By May 1776, when the colonial legislature sent Ellery to the Continental Congress, he had already earned a reputation for his work on local patriotic committees. Tradition records that, at the formal signing of the Declaration on August 2, he placed himself beside the Secretary and observed "undaunted resolution" on every face as the Delegates subscribed to their "death warrant." The next year, Rhode Island initiated popular election of congressional Delegates, and Ellery's Newport constituency maintained him in office until 1786, except for the years 1780 and 1782. In 1780 he remained in Philadelphia as an *ex officio* member of the board of admiralty, on which he had been sitting. His other committee assignments included those dealing with commercial and naval affairs. On occasion, to entertain himself and others, he wrote witty epigrams about various speakers. In 1785 he turned down the chief justiceship of the Rhode Island Superior Court to remain in Congress, where he had attained commanding seniority.

The very next year, Ellery terminated his congressional career to accept an appointment as commissioner of the Continental Loan Office for Rhode Island (1786-90). Probably the need to straighten out his finances compelled him to accept. British troops in 1778, during their 3-year occupation of Newport, had destroyed his home and property, and he had been too busy to rebuild his fortune. In 1790 President Washington appointed Ellery as customs collector for the district of Newport, a position he held for three decades. Although he was a Federalist, he managed to retain office during the Democratic-Republican administrations, probably because of his Revolutionary record and competence.

In his later years, Ellery prospered. He kept active in public affairs and spent many hours in scholarly pursuits and correspondence. Living to 92, a more advanced age than all the signers except Charles Carroll of Carrollton, he died in 1820 at Newport. His remains rest there in the Common Ground Cemetery.

DSDI – REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT

Fall Meeting: 29, 30, 31 October 2004, Newport, Rhode Island

7 New Senior Members

2747 John Marshall Lee, Jr. Richard Henry Lee
2804 East Pinewood Road, Chester, SC 29706

2748 James Alexander Combs Berger Samuel Chase
LM 1200 East Water Street, Tucson, AZ 85719
From Jr. #1107 LM

2749 Sally Meriwether Lee Roberts Richard Henry Lee
8909 River Road, Richmond, VA 23229

2750 Albert Rhett Heyward Todd Thomas Heyward, Jr.
1795 Sespe Drive, Ventura, CA 93004

2751 Brittney Nicole Kean Thomas Jefferson
13140 She Lee Place Road, Gonzales, LA 70737
From Jr. #1158

2752 Laura Lee Moore McAuliffe Roger Sherman
51 Markham Drive, Long Valley, NJ 07853

2753 Alice Read Brodhead George Read
1500 Hudson Apt. 4-B, Hoboken, NJ 07030

6 New Junior Members

1179 Alexandra Kathryn Miles 10th of Richard Stockton
5312 Carillo Avenue, Norfolk, VA 23508

1180 Tristan James Miles 10th of Richard Stockton
5312 Carillo Avenue, Norfolk, VA 23508

1181 Brady Stockton Glynn 10th of Richard Stockton
155 Sunset Court, NW, Issaquah, WA 98027

1182 Emma Rose Williams 9th of Thomas Nelson, Jr.
1986 Towhee Lane, Richmond, VA 23231

1183 Albert Rhett Heyward Todd, Jr. 9th of Thomas Heyward, Jr.
1795 Sespe Drive, Ventura, CA 93004

1184 Matthew Allen Stall 9th of Thomas Heyward, Jr.
12209 Wilderness Park Drive, Spotsylvania, VA 23553

3 Changes to Life Membership

2708 LM Elizabeth Chase Depczenski Samuel Chase

2686 LM Johnny Dow Alexander John Witherspoon

2640 LM Virginia Burns Pasley Benjamin Harrison

1 Death

2701 Clark Ryder d. 18 Feb 2004 Thomas Heyward, Jr.

Summary Society Status

Last Senior Number, last Report: 2746
Last Junior Number, last Report: 1178

New Senior Members (5) plus Transfers (2) = 7

Samuel Chase	1
Thomas Heyward, Jr.	2
Richard Henry Lee	2
Thomas Jefferson	1
George Read	1

Seniors		Juniors
923	Total Membership, last Report	195
+ 5	New Members	+ 6
+ 2	Transfer to Senior	- 2
- 0	Resignation/Drop	
+ 0	Reinstatement	
- 1	Death	
<hr/>		<hr/>
+ 6	Total net added, this report	+ 4

Last Senior Number, this Report: 2723
Last Junior Number, this Report: 1184
Total Membership, this Report are: Seniors 929, Juniors 199

Respectfully submitted,

Frederick Pyne

The Rev. Frederick W. Pyne
Registrar-General, DSDI

SPRING MEETING in FREDERICK, MARYLAND

The City of Frederick, founded in 1745, has played a major role in virtually every chapter of American history. Located at the "Crossroads of America," it was in Frederick that the "Honorable Judges" repudiated the Stamp Act, right after it's passage in 1765. It was here that many of the Hessians, captured at Saratoga, were housed by the Continental Congress. It was here that a new County was formed in 1748 to include all of what is now central and western Maryland. It was here that the roads from Alexandria and Georgetown crossed the roads from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the new western place to be called Pittsburgh.

Frederick City and County are loaded with antique shops, stores, restaurants, museums and historic sites. They have a special country small-town feel to them although they are close to huge population centers, including Washington, DC, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, and Richmond. Plan to come to the DSDI Spring Meeting on 1,2,3 April 2005. The HQ Hotel will be the Holiday Inn, Holidome located in the Francis Scott Key Mall.

FUTURE MEETINGS

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 3-4, 2005

Princeton, New Jersey

October 7, 8, 9, 2005

Centennial Meeting in Williamsburg, VA

October 19, 20, 21, 2007

D.S.D.I.

Rev. Frederick Pyne
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Adamstown, MD 21710

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