

Early Faculty Successes Lost to History
Department of Recreation and Park Administration
Clemson University

REVIS MILLER FRYE

Narrative by:

Gordon E. Howard
Senior Professor Emeritus
2021

“Where Free Men Shall Stand”

Revis Frye was multi-talented. Outside of his faculty duties, he was involved with local theaters, acting in and directing plays. For the 1976 Bicentennial of the United States of America, Revis wrote a play - “Where Free Men Shall Stand”*, presenting Andrew Pickens, a Revolutionary War Colonel and Brigadier General from northwestern South Carolina. This play gained national recognition when it won an award from the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

*The title of the play was derived from the fourth verse of the a poem by Francis Scott Key: “Defence of Fort McHenry”:

”Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand,
Between their lov’d home and the war’s desolation”

This poem, when put to music, became the Star-Spangled Banner.

BICENTENNIAL NEWS BRIEFS

“Where Free Men Shall Stand,” the Freedoms Foundation award-winning drama dealing with the life of Andrew Pickens, opened a full summer’s run in Pendleton Friday, June 18. Performances are scheduled each Friday and Saturday at 8:30 p.m., with the final performance on Labor Day weekend.

The drama, written and directed by Revis Frye, is produced by the Pendleton District Historical and Recreational Commission. Cooperating in the production are the Town of Pendleton and the Pendleton Exchange Club.

The drama was presented for two weekends in 1975 on a preview basis, and was awarded the Free-

doms Foundation honor by the national organization in Valley Forge, Pa. Unlike last year’s performance, which was held on the village green, this summer the play will be presented in a new outdoor theater being constructed now at the rear of the PDHRC headquarters.

Tickets are \$2 for adults and \$1 for students, except for members of the Andrew Pickens ’76 Brigade, who receive discounts or free admission, depending on rank. Membership in the Brigade is still available, and forms may be obtained from the Pendleton District Commission.

Reservations may be made in advance for all performances by call-



ing or writing the Pendleton District Historical and Recreational Commission, 125 East Queen Street, Pendleton, S. C. 29670. The telephone number is 646-3782.

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BICENTENNIAL NEWS

Volume 3

"Battleground of Freedom"

Number 2

South Carolina Celebrates July 4 in Spirit of 76

Towns and cities across the Palmetto State are planning many festive events sure to make South Carolina's 1976 Fourth of July weekend a memorable one. From the mountains to the coast, citizens will enjoy programs ranging from colonial church services to square dances to the cutting of a 500-pound birthday cake.

In the Piedmont, the Greenville County Bicentennial Committee is sponsoring a full slate of activities which will begin July 2, when the new Greenville City Hall is dedicated. A Bicentennial Ball to be held at Memorial Auditorium will highlight festivities Saturday. Tickets to the ball are \$10 per person and may be purchased from Memorial Auditorium. A free celebration July 4 will feature family picnics, patriotic music and fireworks on the grounds of Furman University.

In the Capital City, the Richland County Bicentennial Committee will host a two-day celebration July 3-4. The public is invited to attend an "old-fashioned Fourth of July picnic" on Saturday at the Robert Mills House. A wide variety of musical programs will be offered to the picnickers, including spiritual, barber shop, country and western and contemporary. Arts and crafts displays will be featured, along with an authentically designed 1776 display by the Second Regiment South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment.

On Sunday, there will be a Citizens Day Parade down Main Street at 2:00 p.m., followed by a State House ceremony featuring remarks by Lt. Governor Brantley Harvey. Five hundred pounds of Bicentennial birthday cake will be on hand for those attending the State House ceremony. A fireworks display at Fort Jackson will close Columbia's Independence Day celebration.

Many communities will celebrate July 4 with religious services and events. Five churches in Laurens will hold a joint Bicentennial service at 7:00 p.m., on July 4. Dr. Charles Lee, Director of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and a member of the State Bicentennial Commission, will be the featured speaker. During the day, rural churches in the county will host various patriotic ceremonies and events, and the city of Laurens will be officially dedicated as a Bicentennial Community.

The Charleston County Parade will be staged July 2 at 11:00 a.m., with a Bicentennial Harbor Parade consisting of boats, yachts and all types of watercraft to be held on the same day at 3:00 p.m., in Charleston Harbor. The county's official Fourth of July celebration is planned for Charles Towne Landing on July 5.

(continued on page 2)



A MORE PERFECT UNION

Bell Ringing To Herald Century III

Governor James B. Edwards and the South Carolina Legislature have called for a statewide ringing of bells at 2:00 p.m. EDST on July 4, 1976, to herald the Nation's entrance into its third century. The Governor's proclamation and the Legislature's Concurrent Resolution encourage citizens to take part in the South Carolina Bicentennial Commission program, "A More Perfect Union." This effort urges "patriotic programs of family and neighborhood involvement during the day of July 4, 1976."

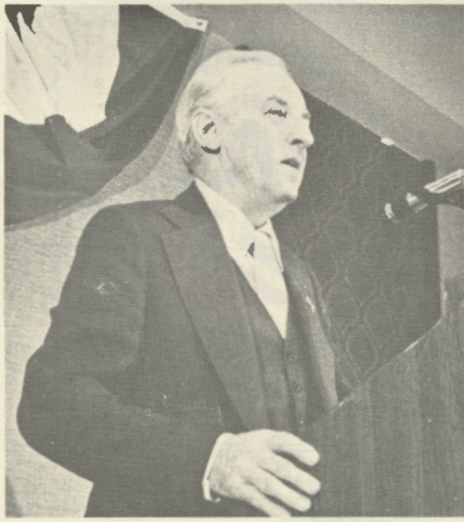
The bell ringing segment of "A More Perfect Union" commemorates the exact time 200 years ago that the Liberty Bell proclaimed the independence of a new nation. Bells across the country, including the historic Liberty Bell, will ring out at this hour. In addition, radio and television stations have been asked to broadcast the sound of bells during this two-minute period.

(continued on page 7)



July 4, 1976





July 4, 1976 Message

On this memorable day, it is the fervent hope of your Bicentennial Commission that all South Carolinians will remember the perseverance, wisdom and great sacrifice given so unselfishly by our forebears 200 years ago and will pause to honor this great past, asking for Divine guidance for the nation as it enters its third century.

This commission extends its sincere thanks to each of you who has and will observe this historic occasion. The response of citizens

to the Bicentennial challenge has been overwhelming. We can point with pride to more than 4,500 registered projects voluntarily undertaken throughout South Carolina in commemoration of our nation's birthday. There has literally been a groundswell of enthusiasm in South Carolina, evidenced by countless projects in every part of the state.

This overwhelming response has been brought about at a minimal cost to taxpayers in the use of their state tax dollars. While in the thirteen original colonies alone more than 40 million dollars in state monies has been appropriated, South Carolina's Bicentennial Commission has received direct state appropriations of tax monies of only some \$115,000. Many of the projects undertaken throughout the state are of a permanent nature and will endure to the benefit of future generations.

While this is a day of great national moment and interest, it by no means marks the end of the state's Bicentennial Era, which lasts through 1983. The real story of South Carolina's vital role in the American Revolution does not unfold with all of its suffering and glory until the years 1781, 1782, and 1783. Again, it is the hope of your commission that the great patriotic spirit which has been so vividly displayed during this Bicentennial year will not entirely diminish, but will continue as it should throughout our Bicentennial Era.

Nineteenth century historian George Bancroft observed that none "suffered more, dared more or achieved more" than did the brave sons and daughters of the Palmetto State. We have followed this people-oriented course, focusing on citizen involvement instead of tax monies, in commemorating our nation's Bicentennial. In following this course, we have met with great success.

P. Bradley Morrah, Jr.

We The People Wins Awards

"We the People", a Bicentennial extravaganza sponsored by the South Carolina Bicentennial Commission Oct. 20, 1975, has received two special awards. The event was selected by the National Awards Jury of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge to receive the Valley Forge Honor scroll for governmental activity during 1975. In addition, the South Carolina Travel Council, a division of the State Chamber of Commerce,

chose the patriotic rally as the best non-recurring attraction in 1975.

"We the People," a patriotic rally staged at Williams-Brice Stadium, featured Bob Hope, Anita Bryant, Minnie Pearl, Martha Raye, Frank Blair, Sam Jaffe, and some twelve thousand performers. More than 50,000 citizens attended the free program, which was also supported by the State Fair Association.

South Carolina

Bicentennial News

Published by the South Carolina American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, established in 1971.

P. BRADLEY MORRAH, JR.
Chairman

JOHN E. HILLS,
Director

Send all news items and correspondence to:

BETSY WOLFF, EDITOR
BICENTENNIAL NEWS
P. O. BOX 1976
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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Elsewhere in the state, the dedication of Bicentennial Square at Myrtle Beach will be held July 4 at 21st and Oak Streets, the location of the South Carolina Hall of Fame. A flag from each of the original thirteen colonies will be placed in the Hall of Fame by officers of the Myrtle Beach American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

Square dancing, clogging, greased pig chases and a hootenanny featuring real hillbilly music will be the order of the day in the Oconee County community of Mountain Rest.

In Cowpens, that city's Bicentennial Committee is planning an old-fashioned Fourth of July weekend that will include arts and crafts demonstrations, picnics, a huge square dance and fireworks. On Saturday, the committee will bury a marble-encased time capsule that will be opened in 2076. Citizens are invited to attend the events, which will include the cutting of a "Happy Birthday America" cake expected to serve some 1,400 persons.

Among other towns planning old-fashioned Fourth of July events are Hilton Head, Aiken and North Augusta. There will be countless family reunions, church picnics and neighborhood gatherings in towns and cities in all of South Carolina, as the nation enters her third century.

Port City Plans Huge Celebration

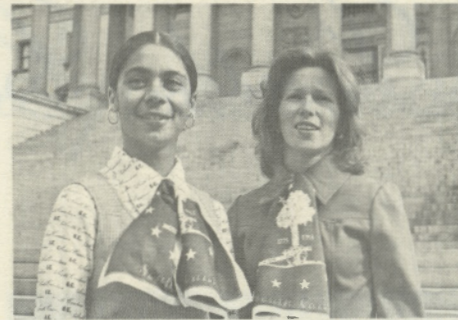
A gala Bicentennial celebration that promises to have something for everyone is planned for the Charleston area June 26-28. The event, an annual celebration called Carolina Days, commemorates the great patriot victory at the battle of Sullivan's Island on June 28, 1776.

Beginning on Saturday, June 26, an authentic 18th century military encampment will be erected at Middleton Place, and manned by representatives of re-created 18th century British and American military units. During the day, the troops will give drill exhibitions.

Saturday evening, the festivities will move to downtown Charleston, where a Torch Light Parade featuring colonial military units will travel from the intersection of Broad and Meeting Streets to White Point Gardens. There, a "Military Tattoo" will be executed, along with military drills, dancing, chamber and military music and a program of marching songs. The ceremony's highlight will be the "Fire for Joy", a precision firing drill of muskets and cannons.

On Sunday, the activities will return to Middleton Place, where the birthday of Arthur Middleton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, will be celebrated. The day will begin with an 18th Century Church Parade at 11:00, followed by a Grand Review of regiments present, and a mock battle. A massed fife and drum corps and Baroque orchestra will give concerts throughout the afternoon. Arts and crafts demonstrations, colonial lawn games, and a Low-country arts show may be enjoyed.

On Monday, June 28, two major



The obverse of the state Bicentennial medallion features Sgt. William Jasper's heroic rescue of the South Carolina flag at the Battle of Sullivan's Island on June 28, 1776. Becky Williams, Welcome Center Coordinator, (R) and Deborah Andrews, State House Tour Guide, are seen wearing the South Carolina Bicentennial scarf. The red, white and blue scarf features the state's Bicentennial logo.

Gold Medallion Issued

The official South Carolina Bicentennial medallion, available in bronze and silver since 1974, was recently issued in an extremely limited 18-karat gold edition. According to State Commission Chairman P. Bradley Morrah, Jr., 500 high-relief medallions 1-inch in diameter have been minted. Since 250 of these are reserved for the 13-medal sets of the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States, only 250 can be purchased individually.

The design of the medallion is the same as the silver and bronze editions released prior to the lifting of the 40-year ban on the right of U. S. citizens to own gold medals. Sergeant William Jasper's heroic rescue of South Carolina's flag at the battle of Sullivan's Island is commemorated on the obverse of the medallion, which features James L. Haynsworth's prize-winning design. The reverse features the original state seal.

Gold medallions are available for \$250 each, plus \$5.00 for postage, insurance and handling from the South Carolina Bicentennial Medal Program, P. O. Box 1696, Columbia, S. C. 29202.

According to Bicentennial director John Hills, supplies of several of the commemorative items offered by the state commission are expected to last through July 4, 1976. A few armetale auto plates featuring the Bicentennial symbol are still available, although the supply is very limited.

Also available are the following items, listed with total prices for each purchase: Bicentennial ties, \$8.50; Bicentennial scarves, \$6.00; silver medallions, \$17.76; bronze medallions, \$2.50; and lapel pins, \$2.08. Prices given include tax, postage and handling, and insurance. Please note that the limited edition silver tray is no longer available.

These commemoratives may be ordered from: S. C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Commemorative Office, Suite 103, 1205 Pendleton Street, Columbia, S. C. 29202.

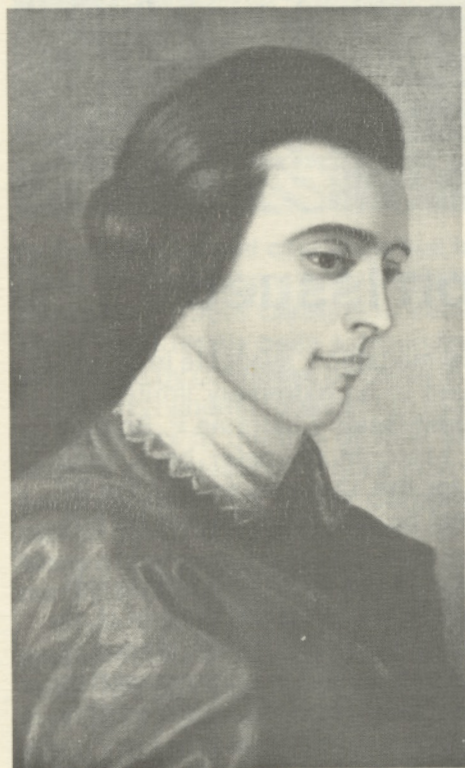
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events will celebrate the actual 200th anniversary of the patriot victory at Sullivan's Island. Fort Moultrie will be the scene of the morning's activities, which will include the 2nd Regiment, South Carolina Line's performance of "Pomp and Pageantry" and a formal dedication of the new visitors center at Fort Moultrie. During the evening, a commemorative ceremony at the Exchange Building on East Bay Street will be followed by a fireworks display off the Battery. The program at the historic Exchange Building will include a Flag Processional and Presentation by the Fort Jackson Army Band and a first-hand "report" of the battle by Colonel William Moultrie, played by Tommie Thornhill.



South Carolina's Signers of

by Joann Scheele, South Carolina



Middleton

The four South Carolinians who signed their names to the Declaration of Independence in 1776 had several things in common. They were all educated in England at The Temple, London's traditional training ground. They were all from wealthy families of the Carolina lowcountry. And they were all comparatively young: the oldest was Arthur Middleton at 34; the youngest, Edward Rutledge and Thomas Lynch, Jr. who were 26; and Thomas Heyward, Jr. who was 29.

This group of young men were officially appointed to represent South Carolina as delegates to the second Continental Congress at the crucial moment in history when the question of this country's independence was to be decided. Their instructions were rather vague, "to agree to whatever measures Congress thought necessary for the general welfare," which put the responsibility of any decision directly upon the conscience and personal commitment of each delegate.

Edward Rutledge, whose name appears first on the Declaration of Independence, though the youngest of all the signers, was the acknowledged leader of the four. He alone among them had also been a delegate to the first Continental Congress and had served on many committees. He knew his way around and was an aggressive politician. Though Rutledge believed that independence was inevitable, he was a moderate where timing was concerned — fearful of rushing into the whole question too quickly.

During the congressional debate about national independence in June and early July of 1776, Rutledge and his contingent tried to keep from making a commitment, first delaying, then voting against the measure. However, on July 2nd, when it became apparent that the resolution was going to be passed by the majority of the colonies, the South Carolinians decided to reverse themselves and make the vote unanimous.

It took them until July 9th to get a letter containing this momentous news off to Governor Rutledge (their delay perhaps mirrored grave misgivings), and even then they carefully sandwiched their awesome decision between other resolutions. "Enclosed also," they wrote, "a very important Declaration which the King of Great Britain reduced us to making."

Fortunately, in the meantime, the battle of Fort Moultrie had been won and the general reaction in South Carolina was one of approval and celebration "with firing of guns, ringing of bells," though privately some citizens must have heard the news with doubts and sadness.

In September 1776, Rutledge served on a Peace Committee with John Adams and Benjamin Franklin to negotiate with British Admiral Lord Richard Howe in a last attempt to solve the disagreement between the two countries. When that failed, Rutledge returned to Charleston and joined in the military defense of South Carolina.

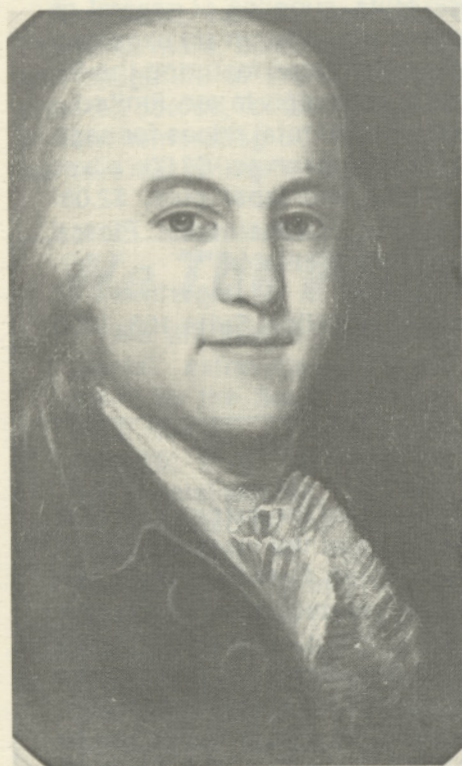
He was a captain of artillery and was captured with Middleton, Heyward, and many others when Charleston fell in 1780. They were imprisoned at St. Augustine and exchanged the following year.

Politics, law, and investments in plantations occupied Rutledge for the rest of his life and he ultimately became governor of South Carolina. His white frame house on Broad Street in Charleston still stands. It looks on the outside much as it did during his lifetime.

Thomas Heyward, Jr., the eldest son of one of the lowcountry's wealthiest planters had a background of public service in South Carolina affairs. He was a member of the Provincial Congress, one of the original members of the Council of Safety, and on the committee that drafted the state's constitution. He was still working on that document when he was appointed a delegate to the second Continental Congress and left for Philadelphia as soon as it was completed.

Heyward had the honor of being the second South Carolinian to sign his name to the Declaration of Independence; two years later he had the added distinction of also signing the Articles of Confederation. After his term with the Continental Congress, Heyward returned home and became a circuit judge and a member of the state legislature. Along with other men of his age, he was in the militia, serving as captain of artillery.

In 1779, Heyward was wounded at the Battle of Port Royal Island when Moultrie defeated the British. When Charleston fell, Heyward was imprisoned at St. Augustine where he celebrated Independence Day by compos-



Rutledge

the Declaration of Independence

Department of Archives and History

ing new words to "God Save the King." His new version, "God Save the Thirteen States," spread all over the country and became one of the most popular patriotic songs of the war.

The post-war years saw Heyward back on the bench as a circuit judge. Finally having time also to indulge his interest in agriculture, he became a founder and first president of the Agriculture Society of South Carolina.

Heyward's home on Church Street in Charleston, where George Washington lodged when he visited the city during his tour of the southern states in 1791, is now known as the Heyward-Washington House and is operated as a historical house museum.

The third signer of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina was Thomas Lynch, Jr. and he has to be considered as part of a father-son team. The elder Lynch, one of the major indigo planters in the Georgetown area, attended the Stamp Act Congress in New York, was appointed a delegate to the second Continental Congress and worked conscientiously with that group. He assumed an advisory role to General Washington on the organization of the Continental Army and was working politically toward an agreement that would not force separation from Britain. Thomas Lynch, Jr. had served in the first Provincial Congress, was a captain in the First Regiment of Provincial Troops, and was a member of the committee to draft the first constitution for South Carolina.

In March of 1776, while serving his congressional term in Philadelphia, the elder Lynch had a stroke and was unable to continue with his duties. Thomas Lynch, Jr. was sent to Philadelphia to assume the responsibilities of a delegate and to care for his father.

When independence was declared, only the younger Lynch signed the historic document. His father was too ill to make the trip to Independence Hall on August 2nd, the day that the South Carolina delegates actually signed the declaration. There is a poignant empty space on the Declaration of Independence directly beneath Edward Rutledge's name where the signature of Thomas Lynch, Sr. was to have been written.

Thomas Lynch, Sr. died later in 1776 during the journey back to South Carolina. Unfortunately, poor health seems to have been the Lynch's lot for when Thomas Lynch, Jr. finally reached home, he himself was ill and never regained enough strength to return to public life.

Hopsewee Plantation, the elder Lynch's home where Thomas, Jr. was born in 1749, still stands overlooking the Santee River, surrounded by moss-covered oaks and huge magnolias. It is privately owned but open to the public.

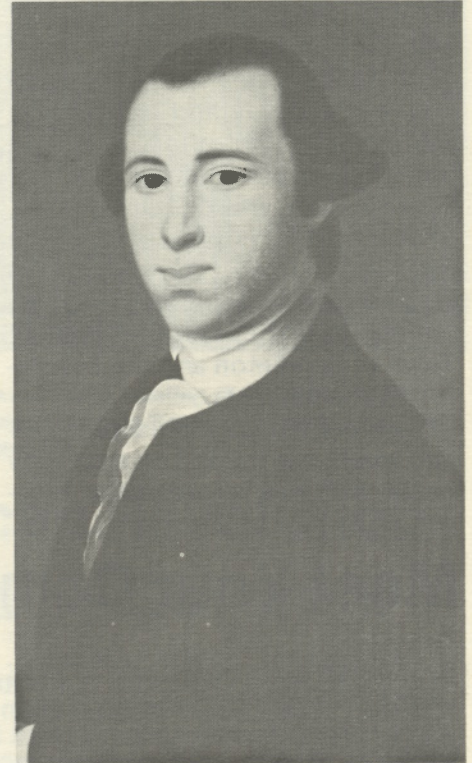
Arthur Middleton, the fourth South Carolinian to sign the Declaration of Independence, was the most daring and liberal of the group. His father's home, Middleton Place, one of the great houses along the Ashley River, was the setting for many meetings of young insurgents who took the initiative in many of the revolutionary tactics of the day.

Arthur Middleton was a member of the Secret Committee which, in April 1775, raided three government storehouses, emptied them of weapons and gunpowder, and left the government temporarily without protection.

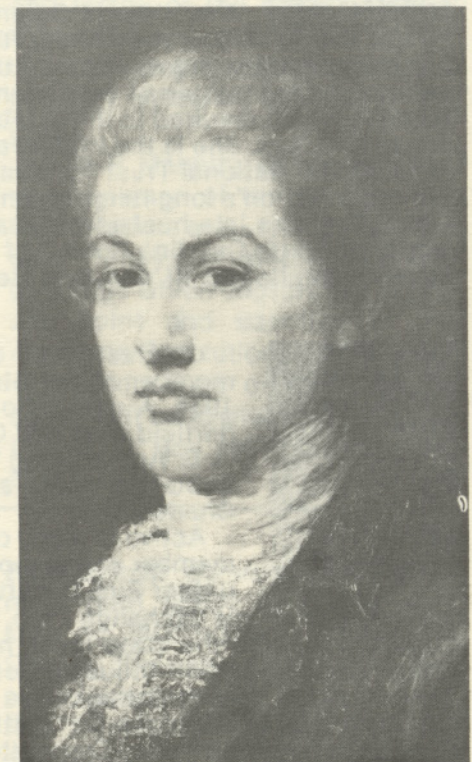
Henry Middleton, Arthur's father, had made the family's first break with tradition and England when he resigned from His Majesty's Council in 1770 to declare his opposition to British policies. He went on to be appointed to the first Continental Congress and was its second president, but he resigned from that delegation after a partial term in the second congress — some say because the radicals preaching independence were gaining control and he hoped for a more moderate solution.

At any rate, he was able to see his son Arthur appointed to the second Continental Congress in his place, a good solution because Arthur Middleton would not have to do any strenuous soul searching to vote for independence when the time came.

Arthur had been very active in South Carolina politics as a member of the House of Commons, the first Provincial Congress, the General Committee, the aforementioned Secret Committee, and the Council of Safety. He obviously took a strong stand in influencing the other delegates to the second Continental Congress to break off the ties to Great Britain in 1776.



Heyward



Lynch

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BICENTENNIAL NEWS BRIEFS

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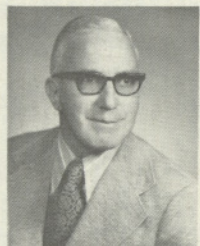
Meet Your Commissioners



Mrs. James F. Dreher, the former Jeannie Taber Clarkson, is a native Columbian. She holds an AB degree in Education and a certificate of Fine Arts from the University of South Carolina, where she has also done graduate work in Philosophy. Last May, the University bestowed upon her the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

A past president of the Columbia Junior League and the Historic Columbia Foundation, she now serves as Secretary of the Richland County Historic Preservation Commission. She is a member of the Columbia City Planning Commission and a past trustee of the Columbia Museum of Art. Mrs. Dreher led the drive which resulted in the establishment of the Robert Mills Historic House and Park. She is the immediate past chairman of the Board of Advisors of the National Trust for Historic preservation and now serves on that organization's long-range planning committee.

Mrs. Dreher's late husband was an attorney and professor at the University of South Carolina School of Law. They have two daughters, Mrs. James M. Brailsford, III, and Jane George Dreher.



Charlestonian Clyde M. Dangerfield has been a member of the State House of Representatives since 1954. A native South Carolinian, Representative Dangerfield attended Clemson University and served in the U. S. Army during World War II. He is now president of Suburban Gas and Appliance Company, Inc., in Charleston.

Active in many community capacities, he is a charter member and Honorary Captain of the Isle of Palms Volunteer Fire Department, a member and past president of the Isle of Palms Exchange Club, and a member of the First Methodist Church there. On the state level, he has been chairman of the House Labor, Commerce and Industry Committee since 1964. Representative Dangerfield is also chairman of the Charleston County Legislative Delegation Roads and Bridges Committee and chairman of the Charleston Area Transportation Policy Committee.

He is married to the former Betty Nelson of Charleston. They have three sons and three daughters.

Bicentennial visitors to Charleston, South Carolina, will find that the new Bicentennial Park and Information Center at 132 Meeting Street is a good first stop in that historic city. Free services include brochures on major attractions, a Bicentennial calendar of events, restaurant menus, and a slide show designed to introduce the Port City to visitors. A snack bar and restroom facilities are also available. The park, constructed without the use of public funds or appropriations, recently won the South Carolina Chamber of Commerce's Travel Award for the most outstanding community-developed attraction of 1975.



The South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs has announced their drive to establish an all-denominational Seaman's Chapel at Patriot's Point Naval and Maritime Museum in Charleston. Working closely with the Patriot's Point Development Authority, the Federation is currently working to obtain donations from its members throughout the nation.

According to the Federation Bicentennial Chairman, Mrs. Larry Riggs, the Chapel would be used and supported by all churches and



denominations in the Charleston area and would be open to tourists visiting the Patriot's Point attraction. Mrs. Riggs said that the Development Authority will donate the land needed for the Chapel, which is also being supported by the Charleston County Parks, Recreation and Tourism Commission and the Charleston County Bicentennial Committee.



(continued from page 5)

Middleton Place was the family headquarters for a network of plantations that produced rice, indigo, cotton, and timber. The house and gardens were damaged during the Revolutionary War and then burned during the Civil War. Today, the south flanker of the house has been rebuilt and the gardens restored. Middleton descendants still own the property and have opened it year-round to the public.

A distinct feature of the South Carolina Bicentennial celebration is that all four houses where the state's signers of the Declaration of Independence lived have been cared for, restored, and can be seen today. They are all National Historic Landmarks and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, fitting memorials to the men who had the courage to declare us free.

ETV Schedules We The People

South Carolina's Educational Television Network will re-broadcast an hour and a half wrap-up of the "We the People" rally from 9:00 to 10:30 p.m. on July 3, 1976. "We the People" was a patriotic program staged in Columbia on October 20, 1975, by the State Bicentennial Commission and the State Fair Association. A host of stars were present for the event, including Bob Hope, Anita Bryant, and Martha Raye.



Artist Robert Windsor Wilson discusses his monumental painting of the battle of King's Mountain at a recent unveiling ceremony sponsored by the South Carolina Bicentennial Commission and Governor and Mrs. James B. Edwards.

Wilson's American Revolution Series Unveiled by Governor

A series of paintings by contemporary artist Robert Windsor Wilson on South Carolina in the American Revolution were unveiled in a June 4 ceremony at the Governor's Mansion. The oil paintings were endorsed by the South Carolina Bicentennial Commission, which joined with Governor and Mrs. James B. Edwards in sponsoring the unveiling ceremony.

Two of the paintings are monumental 6½' x 12' renditions of the battles of King's Mountain and Cowpens. The other paintings are a portrait of General Daniel Morgan, a hero of the battle at Cowpens; Colonel Banastre Tarleton, his British foe; and the Marquis de Lafayette, the French nobleman who landed in South Carolina when he came to join Washington

against the British.

Bicentennial Commission Chairman Bradley Morrah says of the artist: "His epic paintings of King's Mountain and Cowpens give the perceptive viewer a sense of shock and reality of the bitter struggle, the selfless sacrifice, the agony, even in triumph, which founded the greatest nation on the face of the globe.

Sam P. Manning of Spartanburg, vice-chairman of the Bicentennial Commission, and a noted historian said, "They are among the rare paintings which capture the drama and spirit and sacrifice of the American Revolution."

Reproductions of this painting series will be available from Artco, Ltd., P. O. Box 1607, Spartanburg, S. C. 29304.

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According to Bicentennial Director John Hills, "Since the Fourth of July falls on Sunday this year, we feel that this is a great opportunity to emphasize the part which family and worship have played in our development. 'A More Perfect Union' calls on the state's churches and

Bicentennial committees to promote both family unity and worship on this historic occasion." Groups throughout the state are participating in the "A More Perfect Union" program with a variety of events.

South Carolina's National Bicentennial Communities



CITIES

Charleston
Branchville
Cayce
Greenville
Seneca
Rock Hill
Greer
Myrtle Beach
Jonesville
Brunson
Cheraw
Florence
Lexington
Whitmire
Springdale
Spartanburg
Great Falls
Liberty
Cowpens
Fort Mill
Westminster
Clinton
Aiken
Springfield
Prosperity
Lyman
Anderson
Mauldin
Norway
Laurens
North
Neeses
Woodford
Livingston

Graniteville
Warrenville
Vancluse
Clover
Hemingway
Columbia
North Augusta
Clemson
Marion
Johnsonville
Perry
Wagener
Salley
Williamston
Wellford
Belton
Conway
Furman
Hilton Head Island
Kingstree
Taylors
Duncan
Inman
Pomaria
Port Royal
Ware Shoals
Cross Hill
Gray Court
Williston
Turbeville
Mullins
Little Mountain

COUNTIES

Oconee County

Pickens County
Anderson County
Kershaw County
Georgetown County
Fairfield County
Cherokee County
Calhoun County
Lancaster County
Beaufort County
Edgefield County
Richland County
Union County
Chester County
Orangeburg County
Abbeville County
McCormick County
Sumter County
Lexington County
Newberry County
Dorchester County
Colleton County
Marlboro County
Laurens County
Clarendon County
Greenwood County
Jasper County
Saluda County
Darlington County
Berkeley County
Lee County
Dillon County
Aiken County
Horry County
Hampton County
Marion County
York County

Greenville County
Bamberg County

CAMPUSES

College of Charleston
Citadel
Newberry College
Anderson College
Medical University of
South Carolina
Coker College
University of South
Carolina (Spartanburg)
Erskine College
Furman University
Limestone College
Converse College
North Greenville College
Winthrop College
Columbia College

OTHER

Charleston A.F.B.
Shaw Air Force Base
Hq Sixth Naval District
Beaufort Marine Air Station
Parris Island Marine Depot
Myrtle Beach A.F.B.
USS Jesse L. Brown
USS Wainwright

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July 4, 1976