

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF *the* Madison Family Descendants 2011 Newsletter

Encompassing the Compass : 2011 A Year of Twain Meetings for NSMFD

And why is that? It is because under the compulsion of mysterious and all-powerful destiny . . . we are joined together . . . side by side, struggling for the same ideals and joined together until the triumph of the great causes which we serve has been made manifest . . . when this union of action which has been forced upon us by these wars against tyranny . . . shall become a lasting union of sympathy and feeling and loyalty and hope between all the British and American peoples, wherever they may dwell .

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, Nov. 23, 1944

By east and by west, the NSMFD's growth in membership and significant appreciation of the extended family's breadth and reach across more than nine recorded centuries in 2011 mirrors a creative tension - some might say, historically, a frequently creative contention - which seems to perpetually define us in a cultural as well as geographic equipoise between the two compass points of the historical as well as figurative American Frontier and the Old World - between a perpetual, modernizing innovation and our ancient grounding.

By a vote of 42-2, with two abstaining, we voted in March to extend official membership to a selective line of our English Maddison family across the pond, largely to reciprocate their considerable kindness, research assistance and genuine interest in our Virginia branch of the family.

That this would happen in the year prior to the celebration of the Bicentennial of the War of 1812 (our "Second War for Independence") was a coincidence that only highlighted the dynamic which has always propelled our interests and research, revealing an identity grounded in a commonality of religious, educational, family feeling and cultural beliefs alongside a frequently divergent political understanding and evolution.

But it was no coincidence that our Special Meeting to extend the membership was held at The Wren Chapel at The College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, as we thought it appropriate to honor and memorialize the legacy of Bishop Madison and his branch of the family in the place most intimately associated with him and his life's work, and indeed his burial place.

An ardent and vocal supporter of the



We would like to thank The College of William & Mary for their gracious permission in allowing us to hold our Special Meeting in March 2011 in The Wren Chapel, noting particularly President W. Taylor Reveley III, Louise Lambert Kale, Executive Director of the Historic Campus, and W&M alumnus Channing Moore Hall III, Esq. and his brother John Leslie Hall III, both of Williamsburg, for their help in arranging this. Our gift of flowers in the W&M colors of gold and green in memory of President Madison and Bishop Madison, who is buried in the chapel crypt, remained on the altar for the week following the meeting for the use and enjoyment of the college community for whom the Chapel is the focal point of much of their campus life. We are especially grateful for the many warm expressions of welcome and interest tendered us during the day by the faculty, administration and students.

political break with England, and a young critic of much that he thought politically corrupt there, Bishop Madison was inexorably tied by his religious profession to the ecclesiastical and cultural life and institutions of the Mother Country, traveling to England for both his ordination studies and consecration. One version of his consecration visit to Lambeth in 1790 relates that he had an audience with the King from whom he received his bishop's ring; if that relation is correct, any conversation on the occasion has yet to be published, although John Adams' detailed record of his own audience with George III tempts one to believe it might have been a similarly extraordinary instance of reconciliation and authentically expressed affection on both sides that transcended a decade of political strife and war.

Among the earliest settlers, explorers and developers of The Great Valley and the Kentucky territory, few branches of the family in the Colonial and Founding eras seems to have exemplified so strongly the progressive social and political impulse of the Westward Movement that erupted to the fore during the Revolution while deliberately maintaining significant cultural ties to England. Indeed, much of the ongoing research into the family's English origins was undertaken by one of this line in the early part of the 20th century, also an Episcopalian priest, The Rev. James M. Owens.

Increasingly, we are drawing new members from this branch of the family, descendants of Capt. John Maddison III, oldest brother of Ambrose Madison Sr., and the enthusiastic genealogical odyssey of one of them, Don McClanahan of Dunwoody, Georgia, is related in this issue.

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In Memoriam: John Macon Cornick, NSMFD Director and Treasurer

Encompassing the Compass : 2011 A Year of Twain Meetings for NSMFD

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One could say that Montpelier itself was an architectural metaphor of this cross-Atlantic familial and intellectual dynamic in the full flower of President Madison's tenure there: its outward visual perspective focused on the dramatic panorama of the Blue Ridge to the West while encapsulating within its various rooms a strongly European aesthetic derived from both France and Britain and whose library collections filled the highly critical Baron de Montlezun with such lingering and enthusiastic appreciation in 1816.

The baron's dyspeptic and frequently caustic reaction to so much he disliked about America and Virginia in the early stages of his tour are stark contrast to his confessed relief at crossing over into Orange County where the sudden change of air and scenery from the Tidewater and Fall Line brought out the never latent poet in him. Completely seduced by the rural scene, the mountain views, the freshening air and, most deeply of all, the enormous charm of the Madisons and their family circle, de Montlezun quite settles down there for an extended stay.

Interestingly, the baron records his immediately favorable impression of the good looks, charm, intelligence, manners, education and - most importantly to him, perhaps, perfect French - of the young Payne Todd, a reminder as much of the adage that few finishes are worthy of their start as of the limits of "accomplishments" unfortified by any substantial moral or personal discipline.

But the books of the house draw as much of the Baron's highly discriminating praise and, so easy does he become under the spell of the Madisons as much as Montpelier's scenery and comforts, that he segues into many pages of gushing appreciation of the Madisons' literary taste and his particular enjoyment in the library of a French translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Liberated," the epic poem centered around the conflict and reconciliation of diverse cultures and religions against the backdrop of the Crusades.

Much of what is known about the contents of Montpelier - especially is painting and sculpture collection - at this time comes from de Montlezun's account, and his encounter with the famous "Louis" of the Madison's dining room (a print of a portrait of the restored Bourbon King Louis XVIII) does much to win the royalist Frenchman's immediate approbation.

Often cited as another instance of the cultural Francophilia of President Madison and Dolley, the inclusion of this portrait must also speak to a more catholic appreciation of what constitutional governments are, or should be, beyond, and often coexisting alongside - albeit in other countries and with other traditions - the distinctive American republican constitutional model that President Madison's life was devoted to evolving.

But de Montlezun also notes without emphasis the inclusion of a print portrait of England's King Charles II in Montpelier's entrance hallway. Was this just another grand piece of art (or print of a grand piece of art) designed to impress the visitor with the taste and education of the house's owner, or how else to explain these royalist icons in the home of one of the most preeminent of our Early Republican political theorists and statesmen?

It is not too speculative to suppose that this portrait of Charles II was deliberately chosen for its prominent place in the house as a reminder to President Madison's many English visitors in particular of a king who, in the Colonists' much cited claim in

the years leading up to the Revolution, had observed the *proper* constitutional relationship to the colonies in the 17th century as outlined by their charters, governing them directly via their respective assemblies long before any claims of "Parliamentary Sovereignty" began to be interposed, with obviously disastrous results, in the 1760s.

Long respected and cherished in memory by the early Virginians, Charles II's inclusion among Montpelier's gallery of worthies was also a not altogether subtle reminder to English visitors that the Old Dominion had remained loyal to the Stuarts when the English Parliament set about deposing and killing them, giving the lie to any accusations of any native hot-headedness or unprincipled rebelliousness.

President Madison surely planned such objects in the house as his springing board to point out that the contention between Virginia and Britain was grounded in very principled objections to attempts to revise or alter what had been anciently the Colonists' understanding of an established constitutional settlement upon which they had for over a century built their unique polity within the Empire, their economic security and enterprise, as well as their military security on the many actively hostile (and dangerously close) geographic frontiers.

It seems a commonplace among us today to say that the emphasis here is on the security of property, life and progressive enterprise (something obviously closely akin to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness) which he felt could only be had by the covenants of constitutional governments guaranteeing the same, whether that constitutional government was republican, as was his emerging United States, the formerly long observed constitutional relationship of the former Colonies to Britain in the 17th and early 18th centuries, or the limited constitutional monarchies of Britain or the restoration France of Louis XVIII properly and diligently observed.

President Madison was always wary and more than a bit qualified on the subject of exporting the American Republican experiment abroad unaltered to countries or cultures to which he felt it was simply not suited in his time. Yet he hoped earnestly that the larger principles that animated our experiment might guide other nations to renew or work out their own forms of constitutional government, often with hope and enthusiasm in



Bishop Madison's Monument, Wren Chapel, The College of William & Mary.

emulation of our early successes which he often reminded us were sheer miracle, though often, as he knew, it would be “with fear and trembling.”

Beyond the obvious ties of blood, family feeling, culture and history which bind us to our cousins in the Old World, it is this very strong conviction in the vital efficacy and inviolability of any free and duly constituted government which design as well as long perpetual experience have ensured and tested which have kept President Madison’s “upstart” Republic fairly in lock step with Britain and France through two World Wars, the last of which most surely threatened free constitutional government as we have long understood and accepted it with near extinction.

A local story many decades extant among the family and others in Orange County relates that sometime either during or shortly after World War II Sir Winston Churchill made an impromptu visit to Montpelier (in some versions of the account with President Roosevelt, in others with General Marshall and still others General Eisenhower). Arriving at the property, these men (and any combination of these other companions would have ranked the basic duo here as among the most important men of their time in the world) sent word to Marion DuPont Scott that they had arrived and wished to see the estate.

According to these accounts, Mrs. Scott’s response was basically that they were free to see whatever they liked, as they liked, but as she was busy foaling a mare at the moment she regretted she would be unable to greet them personally - an anecdote humorously related to reveal what some might have considered an eccentric set of priorities, but which some, of course, might not.

We have attempted to verify and flesh out this story - of clear fascination to local historians and, perhaps, of some limited interest for national or international ones - by much research and contact to Churchill scholars internationally, as well as some of his immediate family, but not with entire success as yet.

But to us the most curious question regarding this story is why would Sir Winston seek out the property to begin with, given the relatively low esteem - even dismissiveness - which British constitutional historians had in the late 19th and early 20th centuries for President Madison’s constitutional theory or accomplishments. Could it have been some lingering romance associated with Dolley’s life and celebrity that was the primary drawing card here ?

Unlike Mount Vernon or Monticello - the most frequent

“must visit” Founder’s homes of that time - Montpelier was still a private estate not often open to the public except for the grounds on Hunt Race days or similar equestrian sporting events.

That such a visit might have taken place during the War seems even more curious - what, exactly, would the experience of seeking out and viewing - or “experiencing,” in the modern idiom - Montpelier at that time, to these men, with all the intense cares and anxieties of that time, have been ? Was it an impulsive lark, a cavalier respite from their cares, an impromptu “historical place visit adventure,” a search for some vicarious historical inspiration amidst their very immediate and perilous struggle, or some combination of all of these ?

Is it possible that Sir Winston knew of his own connection to the English line of the Maddison family as he was in fact their direct descendant via his very extraordinary grandmother the Seventh Duchess of Marlborough who, recent scholarship has insisted, largely raised him and influenced his character, views and education and who had a deep and abiding personal interest in the history and families of County Durham such as her own ? Was there a personal, familial connection that animated Sir Winston’s interest here and, if so, what inspiration did he take from it ?

It would not be possible for anyone - as de Montlezun and countless other visitors to Montpelier for two centuries continue to attest - to not be inspired in the most immediate way by the panorama westward view of the Blue Ridge from that front portico - in the best Romantic tradition of the early 19th century, it exemplifies the influence, character and powerful operation of The Sublime to the human heart and mind - an almost intuitive understanding and compelling acquiescence that the literal and figurative vision here will not admit of cynicism or despair - that no burden of the past or present, no seemingly intractable problem, contest or disagreement, is beyond the power of inspired and hopeful minds, talents and faith to resolve. This is as much the gift of this place as its spirit.

One of the most frequent criticisms of President Madison and his generation - and in many ways surely one of the most perennially adolescent ones - is that they failed in utter and unforgivable ways to solve the contest of slavery and slavery expansion in the evolving Republic and doomed their lives work, succeeding generations and the country they founded to inevitable

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NSMFD Altar Flowers in memory of President and Bishop Madison , March 2011, Wren Chapel, The College of William & Mary.



Sir Winston Churchill and Gen. Eisenhower arriving at Williamsburg, March 1946. (William Edwin Booth photograph, The Virginia Historical Society)

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devastation, shame, dishonor, racial strife and recrimination in the mid 19th century and beyond as a result of that failure. Our fathers - our Founding Fathers - this all says, were such hypocrites (the most facile invective), they failed **us**.

One of the most recently published expressions of this decries President Madison's efforts in this regard as "worthless, a pathetic case of intellectual and moral failure."

But none of those criticisms ever seems to acknowledge the **fact** that gradualist abolition **had** been successful in other places and under other governments, most principally in The British Empire in the 1830s under the administration of The Earl Grey (himself a close descendant of the English Maddison line via the Claverings). Presuming that a gradualist abolition program - or **any** gradualist program - could not work is simply not historically supportable.

Was President Madison pitifully naive, hypocritical or foolishly optimistic to believe as late as the 1830s that the American Republic was capable of resolving the slavery issue by peaceful and constitutional means at the very same time a British Imperial government he found in many respects inferior in its foundational presumptions was able to perfect it legislatively without a shot fired and successfully in advance of its own scheduled program ?

Did President Madison's optimism and faith (or naïveté) fail his country, or did his country in succeeding generations fail his faith and optimism by resorting to self-righteousness, faithlessness, intractable ill will and the ensuing bloodbath and decades of bad faith, vengeance and ceaseless recrimination to resolve such an issue ?

Whose failures, in the end, are any of these, if not that of an immediate generation that controls political power and opinion, either in the mid 19th century or today ?

Very much the most self-acclaimed embodiment of the Anglo-American cultural and political union which he saw as the literal savior of democratically constituted governments in the 20th century, one of Sir Winston's lesser quoted speech excerpts from the darkest and most despairing of the war years in fact is just that, a quote, from the Anglo-American

Southern poet Arthur Hugh Clough which was intended to evoke a then desperate yearning for America's example and help in the fight for democracy's survival at its most historically imperiled moment:

*And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly!
But westward, look, the land is bright!*

From the very start of our family's push for an organization to give it both voice and focus in outreach and research, the most persistent question and concern of any General Meeting or Board Meeting has been whether we had made any contact with the family in England or sought to reach out to them with our best and most sincere family feeling and concern - an impulse that has driven us as much East and it has brought them West. This remains much of our dynamic as a family and a family association, inevitably so from the first of our landings on Virginia's shores in the 17th century as the jointure of our common cause with Europe's democracies in two World Wars and the sending of our servicemen and women back to the Old World to fight and die there.

Those World Wars increasingly are of so distant an interest or concern to this immediate generation, especially the younger who have no personal memory or connection to either of them, and to many nearly as fantastical or as much Hollywood fodder as The Revolution and The War of 1812 and the plumed helmet, cocked hat and hooped skirt theatricality in which they are often presented and which can be difficult to separate from any serious understanding of their formerly or continuingly vital issues.

But none of those issues continues so vital and so much shared by us on either side of the pond as an deeply rooted, often impassioned, understanding of the importance of constitutionally founded democratic governments to secure, even if often by fits and starts, by failures as much as successes, what President Madison defined as simply that "sense of justice derived from the people" and on which their security, indeed their very lives itself as a people of free conscience, can be maintained.

Is it only a distant coincidence that

the greatest teacher of America's laws and Constitution, indeed one of the foremost of all constitutional scholars, shared a not too distant family connection to the man who, more than any other, perhaps, in the past century, insured the very survival of constitutional democratic government itself as we have long understood it ?

Perhaps the answer is sitting on that portico.

**- Frederick Madison Smith,
President NSMFD**



King Charles II, portrait after Lely. (The Virginia Historical Society)



The Rt. Rev. James Madison, first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, President of The College of William & Mary. (The Virginia Historical Society)

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Sunset over the Blue Ridge Mountains as viewed from the Front Portico of Montpelier. (The Montpelier Foundation/Kenneth M. Wyner)

Montpelier Thrives, Focus on Constitution

The Center for the Constitution's Executive Director Doug Smith files this report:

The home of James and Dolley now restored, Montpelier is turning more and more attention to the Madisons' greatest legacy, the U.S. Constitution. For ten years the Center for the Constitution at Montpelier has trained over 4,000 teachers, law enforcement officers, and elected officials. In this first phase the organization has quickly become one of the most respected constitutional training programs, working with teachers throughout the country, and world, on key frameworks of American constitutionalism. George Washington secured freedom through the Revolution; James Madison sustained it through the Constitution. It is clear that the Center for the Constitution is ensuring that freedom by inspiring others to go further in their study and understanding of our founding principles and constitutional ideals.

In contribution to that inspiration, the Center launched a new program in September 2011, bringing world-class constitutional education online. The successful program, the *Constitutional Foundations* course, is free for the general public to enroll and can be found at learn.montpelier.org. To date, over 2,500 people have logged into the course, twice the number who participated in on-site seminars last year at James Madison's Montpelier. The course offers a multi-media review of the world's greatest document including historical notes, scholars sharing their perspectives

though video, and even interactive elements and activities.

"It's a real game changer," says Jen Howell, the Center's new Director of Digital Publishing. "We worked with scholars and political theorists to make sure we assembled the best online training in the country, all the while maintaining a strict non-partisan perspective that lets the legacy of Madison shine through."

Montpelier's Center for the Constitution sees the Internet as a way to capture the interest of targeted audiences who are using search engines, social media, and who may be scattered throughout the globe. "Our broadest audiences are on the Web though core content and solid promotion of courses we are bringing online," added Howell. "We have already begun working on a new online course on the Bill of Rights, and we believe it will continue to fulfill our mission to engage and inspire adult learners to learn more about the Madisons and the gift of liberty."

Montpelier has just announced that renowned scholar Dr. Lynn Uzzell will be the principal author of the Bill of Rights online course which will be fully vetted by peers in the fields of history and political theory. Dr. Uzzell has been named "Senior Editor and Resident Scholar" at Montpelier's Center allowing for the continual presence of academic excellence at the training program.

Enhancing its online presence, the Center for the Constitution will also launch ConText, a groundbreaking online tool developed in partnership with

the Brookings Institution that explores Madison's notes of the federal convention, on March 16. Working with an interdisciplinary group of historians, political theorists, lawyers, technological innovators, and educators, the Center has begun the process of crowd-sourcing Madison's notes, putting them in their historical and contemporary context, and giving them a larger relevance never before understood.

Noting the rapid changes in technology, Howell noted, "We know that we have to be even more mobile than just the Web, so we are planning for a series of mobile iPad applications as a way to develop multiple entryways into the content. People will be able to access our world-class education programs on-site, online, and now on-the-go." This application is in the prototype stage and the Center is working with a Richmond, VA technology and design firm to provide a robust experience of history, political theory, and contemporary application.

As Montpelier's Center for the Constitution moves into its next phase of growth with online courses supplementing its on-site trainings, it is clear that the legacy of James Madison thrives through the Center's programs. With the capability of reaching audiences as far away as Africa and Asia, the Center is ensuring that the world continues to learn of the great promise that self-governance secures.

The NSMFD salutes Mr. Smith and staff on another innovative year at the Center for the Constitution.

"The Signer" John Penn (1740-1788) of North Carolina

By *The Rev. Pike Thomas*

One of the lesser-known yet influential jewels of the extended Madison firmament was John Penn, signer of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina. Tangible memories of his life have been all but obliterated by time and circumstance. His Granville County home, deteriorated by the late 19th-Century, was finally demolished, and his remains, buried in the cemetery on his land, transferred felicitously to the National Military Park at Guilford Court House, NC. A bronze statue fittingly adorns the site.

The Penn Family: As with many early Virginia families, including the Madisons, we have only tantalizing clues to ancestral origins and even their immigration to the Commonwealth, thanks in large part to the wholesale destruction of Virginia records in war and fire. In the case of the Penns, certainty reaches back only two generations to Penn's grandfather. The elder John Penn (d1741), Caroline County VA planter, sired four very active sons in quick succession between 1708-1712: George, Joseph, Moses and John. Two of the four married daughters of John Taylor (1696-1780) of Caroline and later Vance Co NC, a prominent planter, justice and member of the Virginia Council: Joseph Penn – my ancestor – wed Catherine while Moses married Mary. It is, as the reader may be aware, the Taylor connection which joins the Penns to the Madison Descendants.

Moses Penn, John the Signer's father, was a moderately successful planter, and only child John was able to parlay his native ability and drive with his inheritance into

opportunity. Offered only a limited education as a child, he became self-taught and as a young adult began to read law with his close cousin, the renowned Edmund Pendleton (1721-1803), who also introduced the young man into the highest circles of Virginia political life (Pendleton was a Burgess in Virginia for thirty years beginning in 1752 and leading man of letters, and surely became a role model for his younger cousin). Penn began his practice of law in 1762 in Caroline County and honed his legal skills for the ensuing dozen years. Along with Taylor relatives, in 1774 he joined the many Virginians who had been settling the newly opened Granville District plains of north-central North Carolina since the early 1760's, placing his family seat near Grassy Creek and the Village of Stovall.

Revolutionary Patriot: Already painfully familiar with the British neglect and misrule of their American colonies and in the opening stanzas of the Revolution, Penn was named in 1775 to the Provincial Congress in his new home, and as well to the Continental Congress, and then elected one of three delegates from North Carolina to the Convention in April 1776. He was thirty-five at the time, a young man with a wife and young family. At the peril of his career and family, he devoted his next five years to the cause of liberty, serving in the Congress three years and then the Convention for the Article of Confederation (signed in 1781). Although firm in his beliefs, Penn was not a man of the pen, and we have few examples of writings from his hand. He played a quietly effective role as supporter of the great leaders, including his cousins Madison and

Pendleton. Thomas Jefferson later wrote to John Adams that Penn had been key in delivering North Carolina for independence.

War

Commissioner. Penn's one additional major contribution during the Revolutionary Period, arguably his greatest personal achievement, was as Chief Commissioner of the Board of War in North Carolina in 1780-1781, a position he carried out for a very difficult eighteen months, coinciding with Cornwallis' famed "Southern Strategy" of invading the South so as to sever those rural states from the commercial centers in the North, thus splitting the colonies. Penn was masterful in amassing and directing the resources of the state in support of the American troops under General Nathanael Greene, and perhaps was one of a small handful of men who prevented the British from success.

By the end of 1781, Penn's health had begun to fail, and he retired to private life on his large farm until his death in 1788. Penn married Susannah Lyne in 1763 and raised two children William (single) and Lucy, who married her 2nd cousin John Taylor (1753-1827) "of Caroline," for whom John Penn apparently played the same role his kinsman Edmund Pendleton had played for him. Taylor, outstanding if controversial statesman and political theorist, Burgess and U.S. Senator from 1779-1824, ironically became one of the leading opponents of James Madison for the latter's support of a strong central government.



NSMFD Triennial Reunion June 16 & 17, 2012

Our Reunion Committee, headed again by your Vice President Susan Fogg, is well on its way to surpass the brilliant reviews of our 2009 Reunion with events planned for June 16 & 17 at Montpelier.

Exact details will be mailed in the next few months to all registered and approved members in good standing, but our programs will begin with Saturday morning registration, followed by a General Meeting and Luncheon. A variety of educational events, including many specifically for families with

children, will follow in the afternoon on the estate.

We will reprise our famous champagne reception on the back lawn followed by a semi-formal dinner.

The traditional service at our cemetery at Montpelier Sunday morning will be followed by a light luncheon which will allow those having to leave at mid-day an opportunity to make their farewells without excessive delay. It is largely for this reason that we have decided to hold the General Meeting on Saturday rather than Sunday as in previous years.

We have a limited number of rooms group-rate reserved at The Holiday Inn Express, Orange, at a rate of \$119 per night for the nights of June 15 & 16. Please call the HI Express directly at 540-672-6691 and reference the Madison family society's reservation code of MAD.

Additional lodging is available at many venues in and near Orange, and a list of these is available on the county's tourism website at www.visitorangevirginia.com.

2010 and 2011 Madison Cup Award Presentations

Remarks by NSMFD President Frederick Madison Smith

2010 MADISON CUP AWARD TO CHARLES SEILHEIMER Jr.

Saturday, Nov. 6, 2010

Thank you, Michael, and I want to thank you and the Foundation for allowing us to come today and present this Cup again - as well as for all your kindness and consideration to the family through these past decades.

It would be very tempting to look about at the restored estate here today, or on any day, and take for granted the countless efforts behind the scenes that have brought about this restoration - an achievement only very fondly and distantly entertained a mere 15 years ago.

The Madison Cup Award recipient this year has been one of the chief facilitators of this sheer miracle, not the least because of his vision, experience and energy in making these Hunt Races one of the premier steeplechase events in this country, if not the world. Not only has the growth in the profile and stature of this event amplified the extraordinary gift these Races have been to this community since the du Ponts began them over 75 years ago, but it continues to bring the work of the Foundation here in furthering President Madison's work of Constitutional education to a very much wider audience with each passing year that he has nurtured it.

Whatever the weather, this is always a bright day of excitement, athletic energy, intense social and familial joy and camaraderie - more a holiday than anything else. What event could have been more satisfying or congenial to President Madison and Dolley? Those of us - still quite young, I think - who pine for the days when the likes of Heywood Hale Broun delivered our sports commentary cannot but feel our sails filled again when looking about on this day and thinking how at home he might have felt. And that our award recipient displays a similar style and panache - and indeed demands and expects it from his co-laborers in this endeavor - can be no accident.

It was he who substantially negotiated the very tender agreement that opened the way for the restoration of the mansion to its Madison-era appearance while allowing those amazing, splendid and very significant du Pont rooms to be removed and reconstructed at the Visitor's Center in a way that augments, rather than diminishes, the historical and architectural legacy of one of this nation's foremost and most historic families.

Educational, civic, religious, historical, cultural and artistic institutions here and throughout his adopted Commonwealth have been the recipients of his thoughtful, shrewd and always on-point advice, and no detail is too small for his notice and does not benefit from it. The very guidebooks that are the most persistent and perhaps intimate keepsakes of visitors to this estate were indeed paid for by his largesse.

There needs to be something more than this Cup to recognize this brand of genuine enthusiasm and unstinting generosity to Montpelier, but if it will award only a small portion of what he has given to it so far - and secure more of the same to come - it has done yeoman's service in being awarded this year to Charles H. Seilheimer Jr.



Charles H. Seilheimer, Jr. (left) and NSMFD President Frederick Madison Smith at the 2010 Hunt Races Breakfast. (Photograph courtesy of The Montpelier Foundation)



From left, Jan Pifer, Frederick Madison Smith, Helen Marie Taylor, Ellison Jeanes, Caroline Jeanes, John K. Jeanes, Mary Lyle Jeanes, J. Ridgely Porter III, Gail Babnew-Silverman, Ann Bellfield Thornton, Nicole Silverman, Montpelier Foundation President Michael C. Quinn. (Photograph courtesy of The Montpelier Foundation)

2011 MADISON CUP AWARD TO JOHN K. JEANES

Saturday, Nov. 5, 2011

Thank you, Michael. My family again has asked me to also thank the Foundation for allowing us to come here this year and present this cup as we have now for so many years.

Ridge Porter and Ann Thornton - President Madison's several times great-nephew and great-niece, respectively - originated this award as an expression of the family's sincere appreciation and admiration for those who continue to keep the legacy of President Madison and Dolley alive by their work in preserving and uncovering the details of the family's life in the ongoing restoration of the Montpelier estate.

The award recipient this year has had one of the most - if not

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2010 and 2011 Madison Cup Award Presentations

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indeed *the* most- intimate and detailed roles in this world class and award winning restoration project, as it is he who has so principally guided or actually performed the hands-on scientific architectural investigation, recovery and rebuilding of the original fabric - from the inception of the restoration feasibility study to the design and making of all manner of 18th and 19th century architectural details - shingles, door latches, hinges and nails.

His self-effacement might have hidden from many the astonishing degree of calculating, precise and deliberative intelligence and quiet energy which has been made so manifest in the rebuilt mansion, but many of the sources of his own inspiration - and the inspiration his quiet integrity in this process has given to his team - might not be too hard to seek.

His maternal grandfather was a key and continuing force in the restoration of Monticello for decades and a noted mayor and public servant of the city of Petersburg for equally as long. His mother was very actively involved in many phases of the community life of Orange County in gardening, beautification, church and numerous other charitable and civic works. His father's equal example of sustained engage-

ment in church, prison ministry, military, civic and business service to this community and his country reflected a family legacy of centuries of one of Philadelphia's most noted philanthropic traditions in educational, civic, health and poor relief work.

Each of these family influences would be inspiration enough to anyone mindful of the admonition and challenge implicit in their example.

But reading again recently the diary of Baron de Montlezun's visit to Montpelier in the early 1800s, one is struck by the perennial and amazing transformational influence which the estate's picturesque and uniquely American and Virginian natural and built landscape, as well as its history, continues to have on any who encounter it, even briefly. In the tradition of the romantic consciousness which absorbs and amplifies from nature - of the eye altering which alters all - that spirit of place can make a perfect rocket fuel when it encounters the vibrant and methodical intelligence and creating talent.

How much more powerful that amplification and identification are in the true native son that he is, our recipient and his fellows of this soil and scene know best in their closest thoughts and affections for

"those blue remembered hills."

We have remarked before, and cannot but remark again, how extraordinary it must be for this restoration project and the programs of the Foundation as a whole to flourish so astonishingly at a time of continuing and pervasive national and international weariness, fear and anxiety. This is obviously something which should give any of us the most basic and sustaining hope - the belief long uniquely nurtured here that no problem or challenge, however seemingly intractable or difficult, is beyond the force of an inspired and benevolent talent and intelligence to solve.

And this hope and optimism is, in many ways, very much one of President Madison and Dolley's simplest and most enduring bounties and legacies.

This work does not continue to encourage so many in the country - and now so many more in the wider world - because of my family and certainly not because of this cup, but every day with greater certainty it does because of the dedication, skill, talent, industry, devotion, amplifying intelligence and undiminished love for its always unfolding meaning and message that is brought to it and taken from it daily by such as John K. Jeanes.

James Madison at Princeton

By Sarah Palmer Garrett, NSMFD Member

Just mention the word college to any high school senior and you will witness their calm composure quickly transform into a nervous smile and a shrug of the shoulders. Though there are a handful who are lucky enough to already know where they are going to college, the rest of us seniors wait anxiously for April 1st when we will find out exactly what the next four years hold for us. Of course, one of the most important steps in the college process is deciding where to apply.

Last fall my father and I traveled up and down the east coast touring colleges— so many that we could almost predict exactly what each tour guide would say (without fail, there was always mention of an a cappella group and a Quidditch team...go figure).

One of the schools that we visited was Princeton University. Hidden behind



iron gates were worn brick buildings covered in ivy, which turned out to be only pieces of this large and world-renowned university. As my father and I obediently followed our tour guide around campus, he mentioned something that was stood out to us.

James Madison had graduated from Princeton University in 1771, and it was only a mere five years after his graduation that Madison was elected to the Virginia legislature. Though today it is common for a student to attend college far from home, in Madison's day, it was very unusual. As a Virginian, it would have been expected that Madison continue his schooling at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. But, thanks to the persuasion of his well-respected tutor, Thomas Martin—a Princeton graduate of 1762—and some personal differences between

the Madisons and the administration of William and Mary, in the summer of 1769 James Madison made the trek to New Jersey to attend Princeton, then called The College of New Jersey.

At Princeton today, the James Madison Society honors scholars whose "research contributes significantly to civic education in institutions of higher learning" (James Madison Program). According to the program's website, these members "share the belief of James Madison that only a well-instructed people can be permanently free."

Not only did James Madison attend Princeton, but he left his mark on the university as well. Though, in the end, I decided not to apply to Princeton, the high school seniors that will receive acceptance letters come springtime will be lucky to follow in Madison's footsteps.

Sarah Palmer Garrett is a senior at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, CT

The View From Pall Mall: A Sampling Of Chew-Madison Family Letters

By Frederick Madison Smith,
NSMFD President

The destruction of much of the family correspondence of President Madison and his father, Col. James Madison Sr., by the former's nephews following his death to prevent it falling into the hands of Payne Todd's creditors, who doubtlessly would have either sold or published it, unfortunately has deprived us of many details of the family's life in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Yet a cache of letters belonging to Joseph Chew Sr., first cousin of James Madison Sr., has survived in the Rare Books Collection of William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan, and these letters give many fascinating and otherwise lost details of Chew's Orange County relatives.

A Tory during the Revolution, Joseph Sr. had been appointed Secretary of Indian Affairs for North America in 1774 by the good offices of his friend Sir William Johnson, and eventually made his way to Montreal where he supervised the Indian Department until his death in 1798.

Oldest surviving son of Thomas and Martha Taylor Chew, Joseph Sr. was the intimate boyhood friend of his first cousin James Madison Sr. and, despite their political differences, both James Sr. and President Madison helped Joseph in securing his title to Kentucky bounty lands which he inherited from his brother Coleby who had been killed in the battle for Fort Duquesne in 1758. The letters between Madison father and son and Joseph Sr., and especially those to and from President Madison, reveal an extraordinary familial concern and affection in these political circumstances, so immediately after the cessation of hostilities between the former colonies and Great Britain in 1783.

Among the most interesting and charming letters in the collection is one from Joseph's oldest son - Joseph Chew

Continued on page 10



Joseph Chew Sr. to Joseph Chew Jr.

Dear Joseph:

Having left Virginia when very young I can give but an imperfect account of our family, the first of them John Chew was settled in Virginia in 1643 at which time Sir William Berkeley was Governor of that Colony and had a particular regard for him as I find by some papers I have seen.

The family afterward removed to Maryland from whom the Chews in that Province and those now in Philadelphia descended. My Grand Father Larkin Chew removed from Maryland to Virginia where he married into the respectable family of Roy, he left three sons Thomas, John & Larkin & one daughter who married a Mr. Johnston and has several children but I cannot tell where they are now settled or can I give any satisfactory account of the families of my Uncles John or Larkin.

My father married a daughter of Colonel James Taylor and once was possessed of a very large property which he unfortunately lost by becoming security for two persons for a large amount who failed. He had six sons and five daughters. I was the eldest son, Larkin the 2^d died last year unmarried. Thomas died young. Samuel married in New Haven as you know. Colby was killed in the service of his country; he was a Lieut. in the Army in 1758. James married in Virginia, has been dead some year. I cannot tell what family he left.

Of the daughters, Frances the eldest married a Mr. Henry Downs & settled in North Carolina. Hannah the 2^d was alive when I last heard from Virginia, unmarried, very infirm. Alice the 3^d married her cousin Zachary Taylor who is settled in Kentucky; she died last year, has left children whose names I cannot recollect; they are in good circumstances.

Molley the 4th married a Mr. Colman, died without issue.

Betsey the 5th was living when last I heard last, very infirm.

My mother had four brothers and four sisters - James, Zachary, George & Erasmus. I can give a very particular account of my Uncle James's family. Zachary's son married my Sister Alice as above mentioned.

My Uncle George left a large family. I don't recollect their names, they are settled in Virginia in good circumstances, as I hear Erasmus's are.

My mother's sister Francis married a Mr. Madison and had a son & two daughters. I cannot give a very particular account of the family the daughters left. James her son is living in Orange County Virginia in very affluent circumstances; his son James has been a member in several of the Congresses, and is esteemed very unfriendly to G. Britain; he is a person of capacity and a great politician. I cannot give a proper account of his brothers & sisters; his father is my old intimate and sincere friend.

My mother's sister Tabitha married a Mr. Wild. I don't know what family she left.

The View From Pall Mall: A Sampling Of Chew-Madison Family Letters

Continued from page 9

Jr. - written to his mother while he was at school in England in 1789. Little is known about Joseph Jr. - even the school in which he is enrolled is not discernable from the surviving letter - but one astonishing detail that the letter does reveal is that he was living at the home of James Christie the Elder, founder of Christie's Auction House, during his vacation.

Christie's London address at that time was Nos. 83-84 Pall Mall. A friend of Dr. Johnson, Burke, Boswell, Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds and the next-door neighbor of Thomas Gainsborough, Christie counted the chief intellectual, political and artistic lights of 18th century London among his circle, and the atmosphere of his home and company must have been heady enough to a young lad from the colonies.

Indeed, for several years during the 1770s, Christie held the leasehold to another building west of Nos. 83-84 where the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts was held.

Christie's oldest son, James the Younger, was a student at Eton during the time Joseph Jr. was living with the family during this vacation, but Joseph's name does not appear among the Eton Rolls for these years, nor do we know how long he remained in England, or whether he ever returned to America at all.

The details of Joseph Jr.'s letter will be familiar to any parent whose son has assured them of his good behavior while abroad (one might easily speculate what prompted the assurance), but the formulaic address of "Honored Madam" might

not be. This letter also references several expatriate American Loyalists then living in England - "Dr. Moffatt" most probably refers to Dr. Thomas Moffatt, one of the original proprietors of the Redwood Library and Athenaeum in Providence, Rhode Island, and an outspoken and active Tory.

With the permission of the William L. Clements Library, we publish the entire text of three letters from this collection - the Joseph Jr. schoolboy letter, another from President Madison to Joseph Sr. in 1792 and, finally, a letter from Joseph Sr. to Joseph Jr. giving a history of his Virginia connections in 1798; this last letter is much referenced in genealogical collections, though the copy often cited is not the original, but an edited version in another hand. We publish Joseph Sr.'s original here.

James Madison Jr. to Joseph Chew Sr.

Philad. Feby. 29, 1792

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 2d instant came duly to hand a few days ago: your preceding one of the 13th July to my father was read by him whilst I was in Virginia last fall. I know it was his intention to answer it, and if I can trust my memory, think he did so. Sure I am that if he did not the omission was not occasioned by any decay of his friendship to you. I recollect also that he meant not long ago to write again, and forward his letter thro' me during my stay in this city. I have not however recd. the letter, owing either to miscarriage, or circumstances which may have prevented him, among which may be included the present interruptions of his health which I understand he suffered in the course of the winter. My mother's health, which has been so long and dangerously attacked, has been unexpectedly and almost perfectly restored. With respect to your other friends, I am not able to give such particular information as would be desirable. Your brother Larkin I believe continues as he has been. Your Sister Betsy is among her friends in Orange. Your sister Taylor is still living in Kentucky and with her family was doing well last fall. The only death I recollect is that of your Uncle George Taylor who was carried off last fall by a complaint allied to his advanced years.

It is with the sincerest concern I find that your arrangement for your sons has not had the success wished for. If I supposed that any circumstances of mine could be of such (page torn) I should readily cooperate for their welfare. But I cannot (page torn) the risk of betraying you into other disappointments by recommending a trial of their fortunes here without some specific and certain prospects of business. In the common spheres of it at the place, I have little connection with persons or knowledge of opportunities, and within the public sphere of employment, there is always such a bevy of competitors, with pretensions of every sort. But a stranger under circumstantial disadvantages, could not presently rely on the resource.

The present session will expire on Saturday next. The measures it has produced have made very material changes in our political arrangements. I would with pleasure enclose you such printed acts. of our proceedings as would be acceptable, but the right of franking is so limited that I can only forward the enclosed newspapers.

I shall write to my father immediately and let him know that I have recd. the letter from you. I shall soon have an oppty. of communicating its contents in person. Be assured my dear Cousin I shall always hear from you with pleasure & that I am with affection yours,

Js. Madison Jr.

P.S. I have this moment recd. a letter from my father and have the pleasure to inclose it in time for the mail.

Joseph Chew Esq.
Montreal

Joseph Chew Jr. to his mother, Grace Deshon Chew

Hon'd Madam:

I hope you will excuse my not writing to your oftener as I have wrote to Papa by every opportunity and have received his letter of May 10th where I was very sorry to find that the *Robust Pacquet*, by which you, Papa, Brothers William and John, and Sister Gracy, wrote, was lost.

I am very glad to hear that John and Gracy can write for I did not know they could before the receipt of Papa's letter; tell them I wish they would write a few words on a small piece of paper that you might enclose them in your letter when you write to me.

Inform Sister Fanny if you please that I have wrote to her but never had the pleasure to receive an answer, and shall take it as a great favor if she would send me one.

Be assured Madam that I will attend your good Advice in every thing.

Please to let Papa know that I saw Mr. Butler and Mr. Grey (illegible) family who were all well a few days past. Dr. Moffatt has gone into Yorkshire for some time so that I cannot see Sir John Johnston till he returns because I know not where he lives, or who to enquire of for that purpose, besides him.

I am at present at Mr. Christie's for the Vacation who is very kind to me. All the above mention'd Persons with Mrs. Paumier and Mrs. and Mrs. Stewart present their compliments to you and Papa. Pray present my best respects to Mr. Paumier and all friends.

With duty to Papa and love to Brothers and Sisters.

I remain

Hon'd Madam

Your dutiful Son

Joseph Chew

London

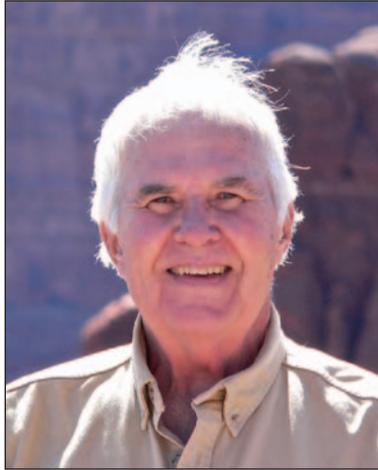
June the 30th 1789

P.S. I hope you will excuse the writing for I wrote it without lines and in a running hand but will write the next better. I send you a flower that I have drawn being small enough to enclose it and will send you several other pieces when an opportunity offers. Tell Papa I have received his letter by Mr. Shelton but he has not call'd to see me.

My Odyssey to the Madisons

By Don Crawford McClanahan

I was born in San Antonio, Texas in 1935. Like most people reading this, I went through the evolution that most of us go through. Early childhood, pre-teen and teenage years, early adulthood, middle age, etc. During all of these phases I had different things that were the focus of my life (childhood friends, being accepted by classmates, the big transition to high school, the stark difference between high school and college, serving in the military, starting a career, starting a family, turning 40, middle age, ending a career and now the golden years). Family interests changed significantly over this period. The comfort of being around aunts, uncles, and grandparents, relationships with cousins, seeing the changes in all of these people's lives, and eventually an interest in who they really were and what their early lives were like.



Don Crawford McClanahan

Until later life I didn't even know what the word genealogy meant. But then I became interested in my ancestors. My primary interest was in learning what kind of people they were and what life was like for them. They didn't have to be important people to be interesting but it was rewarding to learn when some did have success. In later life I had the good fortune to come in contact with Jim McClanahan who was involved with the McClanahan Society. He gave me the McClanahan family tree dating back to Ireland. I thought that was wonderful to know the names of my ancestors beyond my grandparents but in reality they were just names living in places I had no knowledge about. As my career came to an end I began to have more time to try and find out who they really were and what life was like for them.

This connection spiked my interest in learning more about my ancestors. According to Joe McClanahan's road map, my four-times great-grandfather had two sons that fought in the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. Unfortunately my three-times great-grandfather, Capt. Robert McClanahan Jr. was killed in that battle with the Indians. I later learned that the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) considered this the first battle of the American Revolution. Thinking that I could prove my lineage to Robert Jr. using Jim's road map, I applied to SAR. Then came the bad news that I had to provide proof that would stand up in court of each relationship in that long chain dating back to the 1700s. I started by gathering my birth certificate, my father's death certificate, my father's family bible, my grandfather's death certificate. One of the smartest steps was becoming a member of Ancestry.com. Over time I learned that I could get copies of census reports listing family members. It was thrilling to learn that I could trace my ancestors back to 1850. But it really got hard after this. I learned the hard facts that there was no naming of all family members in the census before 1850, no death & birth certificates before 1900, counties like Augusta County, Virginia, in the 1700s went from the east coast to as far west as anyone had knowledge of the land, many

people back then were literate, many official records were lost in court house fires, etc., etc., etc. Well by this time I was retired had had time to spend on this great puzzle. My career had been as a problem solver so I set off to conquer this challenge. It turned out to be one of the most difficult of my life.

I learned that local genealogical societies were a key ingredient to obtaining information half way across the United States from where I lived. I was lucky to come in contact with Joe and Jim McClanahan of the McClanahan Society. I was lucky that my brother-in-law, John Thompson, was so knowledgeable about on-line research. I was lucky to work with Tom Chrisman, the Registrar for the Piedmont Chapter of SAR. I was lucky to get in contact with JoAnn Pendley and Leslie Hall of the Augusta County Genealogical Society, where my four-times great-grandfather settled in the early 1700s. I was lucky to come in contact with a cousin, Gary Lutman, who lived in Ste. Genevieve County Missouri where my great-great and great-grandfathers lived in the mid 1800s. But when I think back on it, I realize that my tenacious approach to spending many, many hours doing research lead to all of these "lucky" connections. But I absolutely could not have done this without all of these peoples help and I am so grateful.

With the help of all of those listed above I felt like I had accumulated enough proof of my lineage to my patriot three-times great-grandfather Capt. Robert McClanahan Jr. The one exception was proving my great grandfather, Spicer McClanahan, was the son of John McClanahan. I finally got the big break when Gary Lutman went to the Ste. Genevieve County Courthouse and obtained court records of John McClanahan's estate that named Spicer McClanahan as one of his sons.

But all of this is just a lead up to my Madison family connection. I never dreamed that my family was related to a President. Even when JoAnn Pendley told me that my three-times great-grandmother, Catherine Madison (who married Capt. Robert McClanahan Jr.), was a cousin to a President, I still didn't believe it. But as with other things I had done, I decided to check it out. I sent an email to the National Society of Madison Family Descendants (NSMFD) letting them know about my lineage to Catherine. To my big surprise, Frederick Smith, president of NSMFD, responded that if I could prove my lineage to Catherine and her father Humphrey Madison, that I indeed was related to James Madison. I was shocked by this. No one in my family had ever know of this connection. But when I think about it, no one in my family had ever know we were related to a patriot of the American Revolution.

I supplemented my on-line research with trips to areas where my ancestors lived. They were always a combination of sightseeing, sometimes visiting with family and genealogy research.

I planned a sightseeing & genealogy trip to Staunton in the Shenandoah Valley in October of 2010. I picked this time because the leaves would be at their peak of fall colors and the weather would be nice. For a few months before leaving I did extensive research on things and places to see and well as joined the Augusta County Genealogical Society and made plans with two of their researchers and a person at the church where my four-times great-grandfather attended in 1740.

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My Odyssey to the Madisons

Continued from page 11

Lexington ,Va.

I visited Washington & Lee University, the Chapel on campus where Robert E. Lee is buried, the VMI campus, the home of Stonewall Jackson and the cemetery where he was buried. A beautiful place swathed in the gorgeous colors of Fall. Talking with cadets at VMI and touring the campus reminded me so much of the military high school I attended and West Point where my brother graduated. I asked lots of questions everywhere I went the entire trip. It was interesting to learn why R. E. Lee got involved with Washington and Lee. Touring Jackson's home I learned about the kind of person he was and about his teaching at VMI. And at the cemetery I learned why Jackson's monument was surrounded by lemons.



Tinkling Springs Presbyterian Church, Fishersville, Virginia. (Photo by Don McClanahan)

Staunton ,Va.

I visited the Tinkling Spring Church in Fishersville, Va., where my four-times great-grandfather was an original member in 1740. They had a wonderful museum explaining the European migration to the United States. I walked the cemetery grounds with a volunteer looking for family graves but found none. I concluded that the written history survived the aging process much better than the physical traces of history. As a University of Texas Alumni I enjoyed hearing Texas A & M jokes from the pastor whose parents both were alumni of UT. I thought that my ancestor would be very proud of how the church has been taken care of and expanded over so many years.

JoAnn Pendley and Leslie Hall from the Augusta County Genealogical (ACGS) took me into the inner bowels of the Augusta County Courthouse where we successfully searched for records of my colonial ancestors. I was privileged to have access to areas that the public was not allowed to visit. It was a magical feeling to put my hands on original records of my ancestors dating back to the 1700's.

JoAnn and Leslie are both officers of the Augusta County Genealogical Society (ACGS). I attended the monthly meeting of the ACGS where JoAnn and Leslie introduced me to several of the members and I was treated to extremely interesting presentation made by the person from the Library of Virginia that was in charge of digitalizing and preserving the court records of all Virginia Counties dating back to the 1700s. My previous days visit to the Staunton County Courthouse made this presentation come to life. I had seen what poor condition some of the records were in and it made it clear what a difficult and important job the Library of Virginia was doing. I am convinced that I could not have imagined the significance of their work if I had not visited Augusta Courthouse.

My three-times great-grandmother was Catherine Madison. By doing research on her I felt that I got to know her and I also realized how difficult it was to live during colonial times. She was orphaned at age 16 and had married for the 3rd time before her 25th birthday. Her first husband, my three-times great-grandfather, was killed 4 years after they were married fighting Indians. Her father was killed and I believe it was fighting Indians. Her second husband lived only 10 months after their marriage. Another thing that became clear from this visit was that there were a lot fewer people in those days and neighbors married neighbors much more than we do today. For example Catherine's first and third husbands were both captains and fought together at the Battle

of Point Pleasant. I saw her second husband's surname mentioned several times while researching my family.



Belle Grove, Winchester, home of Nelly Madison Hite. (Photo by Don McClanahan)

Woodstock, Va.

I visited Belle Grove Plantation which President Madison's sister, Nelly, and her husband Maj. Isaac Hite constructed beginning in 1797. I took a very interesting tour of the home and learned more about what life was like in that era. Another absolutely beautiful day. The Battle of Cedar Creek was fought near the plantation.

Charlottesville, Va.

No trip to Charlottesville would be complete without a visit to Montpelier, Monticello and Ash Lawn. I visited all three and learned quite a bit about each of the presidents. It was interesting to learn that Madison was considered the intellectual and Jefferson the scientist. I was in awe as I visited these places that I have heard of since junior high school. Again, the days of my visit had beautiful weather and the leaves were near their peak. I also was able to visit the home outside of Charlottesville where Meriwether Lewis lived as a boy and where his mother is buried. I found it only after visiting the local genealogy society. It was hard to believe the house was privately owned and located in a nice neighborhood of newer homes. The cemetery is behind the house on public lands and you would have to be told exactly where to go to find either of them. I visited the Orange County Historical Society close to Montpelier where

I obtained information about the Madison family.

Staunton ,Va.

I visited the fabulous Frontier Museum in Staunton. It is run by the state and is really first class. I is broken into sections showing the migration into the Shenandoah Valley. They have on display English, Irish and German farms that came from 1700 Europe, a West African farm and American farms of the 1740's, 1820's and 1850's. I got the most out of talking with the hosts at each location. They were state employees that knew their history. Being in those buildings and

talking with the hosts really helped me understand what it was like to live in those periods. Also it was interesting to learn why people would migrate to the American frontier and endure such hardships in the process.

Roanoke ,Va.

I visited the grave of a relative, Col. Elijah McClanahan and his wife. His wife was the granddaughter of General Lewis who was famous for his involvement with Indian Wars and the Battle of Point Pleasant. On my way to Fincastle, Va., I visited the beautiful campus of Hollins College where my sister-in-law attended college in

the 1940's. In Fincastle I visited the library where I got to talk extensively about the Madison and McClanahan families, and where I was able to copy quite a bit of information about the families.

The biggest things I have gotten out of all of this is learning who my family was, what they did, what it was like to live in their time and how this country has evolved. More than any time in my life I appreciate what our ancestors had to go through to build this nation into what it is today. Another thing I have taken from this experience is how much fun it is to combine sightseeing and family visits with learning about history.

Madison Biographer to Speak at NSMFD 2012 Reunion

Greetings from Chapel Hill and The University of North Carolina Press! We are pleased and proud to publish this important biography of James Madison in March. Professor Jeff Broadwater, award-winning author and historian, will give a lecture to our group after lunch on Saturday, June 16, 2012, in the William S. DuPont Gallery Grand Salon at the Montpelier Visitors' Center. He will sign books outside the Museum Shop afterwards. UNC Press would like to offer all NSMFD a **20% discount** (full price is \$30) on the book through August 1. You may order the book by mailing the accompanying form, by phone or online; details are below.

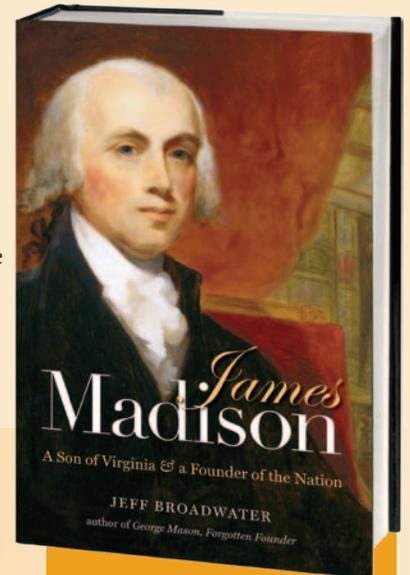
We are so lucky to have Professor Broadwater and his wife, Cyndi, joining us for our reunion, so please welcome them at our Saturday picnic lunch, the afternoon lecture, and at dinner on Saturday night! See you all in June!

Best regards,
Susan Raines Garrett, NSMFD Director

James Madison is remembered primarily as a systematic political theorist, but this bookish and unassuming man was also a practical politician who strove for balance in an age of revolution.

In this biography, Jeff Broadwater focuses on Madison's role in the battle for religious freedom in Virginia, his contributions to the adoption of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, his place in the evolution of the party system, his relationship with Dolley Madison, his performance as a wartime commander in chief, and his views on slavery. From Broadwater's perspective, no single figure can tell us more about the origins of the American republic than our fourth president.

320 pp., 9 illus., notes, bibl., index; a selection of the History Book Club, Military Book Club, Book of the Month Club and BOMC2 Online



"An essential American philosopher and president gains a substantive treatment."
— Kirkus Reviews

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Editor's Note:

Happy 2012 to all!

It's with great affection and respect that we dedicate this issue of the NSMFD Newsletter to our NSMFD director, treasurer and, most of all, friend, John Macon Cornick. His kindness, generosity, friendship and courage will always be remembered by those knew him. We send our best wishes to his wonderful family.

We also would like to thank Michael Quinn for is ceaseless dedication to The Montpelier Foundation and especially for his caring commitment to working

with the NSMFD. We wish Mr. Quinn all the best in his new endeavors.

At this year's board meeting we decided to change the publishing date of the newsletter from late in the reported year to the first of the following year (the newsletter for 2011 coming out early 2012). This would give us a chance to report on activities of the entire year, to not conflict with (and get lost in) the busy holiday season, and to give NSMFD members a nice treat to start the New Year!

Our 2011 newsletter covers a few

multi year events (Two Madison Cup presentations!) and we are very excited to have articles by new contributing NSMFD members.

We hope to be adding an extended newsletter on our website and a NSMFD Facebook page in the near future so we'll keep you posted.

Many thanks to our President, Directors and Member contributors!

All the best,

William Garrett
NSMFD Director

Registrar Contact Information

By Iris Collins Eaton, Registrar

The National Society of the Madison Family Descendants organization is open to all persons who can show proof acceptable to the Registrar that they are descended from any lateral or collateral American ancestor of President James Madison, paternal or maternal, who was living in this country (Colony) after 1607.

In the past, we have received a number of applications without adequate proof of lineage. We can help you locate this information if you will tell us where you have come to a stopping point in your search. We may already have information that you are searching for or can help you in your search.

Our online application form is at

www.jamesmadisonfamily.com (click "Membership") and has been updated to including date and place of marriage, birth, death, town, county and state etc. This specific information is needed to confirm lineage. If a family member is already been accepted to the NSMFD, you may only complete the short form and include copies (no originals please) of birth certificates, marriage dates as well as names and birth dates of their children where applicable.

We appreciate that so many members have sent family stories and pictures that are rare treasures! 2009's triennial reunion at Montpelier was the most attended and successful to date. We hope current members will encourage other family members to participate. We look forward to your involvement in the NSMFD!

Send copies of your proofs and the NSMFD application to:

Iris Collins Eaton
Registrar, The National Society of the
Madison Family Descendants
3807 Olympia Drive
Houston, TX 77019-3031
Email: ieaton@sbcglobal.net
Phone: 713-840-7675

Contact Information

To provide information on family births or deaths please contact Ed Kube, Secretary, PO Box 841, Mineral, VA, 23117; edwardkubejr@gmail.com.



For general information about the NSMFD, the family's history, genealogy and membership qualifications, please contact our President, Frederick Madison Smith at fsmith@kslaw.com.



William Garrett, Editor, 4708 Vernon Blvd; Long Island City, NY 11101; wg4@nyc.rr.com.

Newsletter published annually by NSMFD.

The Society's Current Officers and Directors:

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*Ann Belfield Thornton - New York, NY

** Past NSMFD Presidents*

Where There's A Will...

The persistent will to persevere in the enormous and complicated project of returning Madison's home to its original configuration was based on the conviction that Montpelier is an invaluable asset to the nation and as such deserved a major commitment of energy and resources. The preservation of the site where Madison researched and pondered all options for creating a stable system of government for this new country, drew support not only in current dollars but in the start of an endowment, funds that are never spent but with wise investment, grow and produce income for The Montpelier Foundation's wide array of activities and programs.

To provide a learning center where Madison's unique ideas as embodied in the US Constitution can be taught and discussed, The Montpelier Foundation is making plans to expand The Center for the Constitution. In addition to adding new programs, expansion plans include the construction of new campus for The Center. Like the mansion restoration,

this effort is a multi-year project, and like the mansion, it will require an endowment for its future stability.

Estate gifts, those that arrive after one's lifetime, fund the endowment and are the pillars that hold up Montpelier's future. The easiest way to make an estate gift is through a bequest in your will. You might consider, however, a gift of an insurance policy or real estate.

Won't you name The Montpelier Foundation as a beneficiary of your estate? In recognition of your generosity, you will be invited to become a member of The Madison Pillars Society, those special people whose gifts ensure Montpelier's stability for future generations? Even though your gift will arrive after your lifetime, The Montpelier Foundation would like to honor you now.

Where there's a will, there truly is a way to keep Montpelier a beautiful and vibrant national treasure.

Peggy Boeker Rhoads, Director,
NSMFD

(Cut Out Box)

CONFIDENTIAL REPLY FORM

_____ I have included The Montpelier Foundation in my will.
Please enroll me in The Pillars Society

_____ I would like more information on how to include The
Montpelier Foundation in my estate plans and the benefits of
Pillars Society membership

Name _____

Phone _____

Address _____

Clip and mail to: Kimberly Skelly, Director of Development,
P.O. Box 911, Orange, VA 22960

Society Lifetime Members

Carole S. Alderman
Peter Belfield
Prudence Richardson Beidler
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Andrea Lynn Bruce-Smith
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Raleigh Elroy Worsham

In Memoriam

John Macon Cornick
James Barbour Macon

The National Society of the Madison Family Descendants Website
www.jamesmadisonfamily.com

20__ MADISON FAMILY DESCENDANTS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL DUES FORM

Name _____

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Spouse _____

Children age 18 & Under _____

Phone numbers: home () _____ work () _____ cell () _____

E-mail Address _____

() Please indicate Yes or No granting permission for the Society to print your address, phone number and email address in a directory provided to active members.

Please check interests you would be willing to contribute time:

() Newsletter () Reunions () Membership () Genealogy () IT/Website/Internet () Research

Type of Membership: Single () \$35.00/year, Family () \$50.00 per household/year, Lifetime () \$600.00/once

Annual Membership is Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 each year.

Make Check Payable to: The National Society of the Madison Family Descendants

Mail to: A. Preston Moore, Jr., Treasurer, 15 Canterbury Road, Charlottesville, VA 22903

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