



T H E  
M E S S E N G E R

OCTOBER, 1992 - NUMBER 22

The Chesterfield Historical Society of Virginia, P.O. Box 40, Chesterfield Courthouse, Virginia 23832

**EPPINGTON: CHESTERFIELD'S HERITAGE**

Eppington is Chesterfield's premier plantation house whose lineage traces back to the Eppes family of Appomattox and Thomas Jefferson of Monticello. Eppington was the house of choice of Jefferson's daughters whose affection and attraction to their adopted home is well documented and remembered. The house now stands in proud remembrance of its colonial heritage. To know Eppington, the reader must trace the history of Eppes and Jefferson and their unique arrangement and bonds.

Few families in America have the distinction of having lived upon their own land for a period of 370 years. The Virginia Historical Register has the following entry: "The lands in and around City Point are still owned by the family of Richard Eppes. The youngest male member of the Eppes family, should this land descend to him, will be the means of keeping this land in tenure of the name nearly 270 years. The land was granted to Col. Frances Eppes on July 14, 1637."

In the abstracts of Virginia land patents, the following can be found: To Capt. Frances Eppes granted 1700 acres in County of Charles lying east upon Bayley's Creek due 50 acres for his personal adventure and 1650 for the transportation of 3 sons and 30 servants by West August 26, 1635.

This patent was renewed by Sir John Harvey. Mrs. Richard Eppes, of Appomattox, City Point, James River writes, "Col. Frances Eppes' grant, of which we have a copy, was granted by the Crown in 1636. He had three sons John, Frances, and Thomas."

Frances Eppes settled at Eppington in Chesterfield County. John Wayles Eppes who married Maria Jefferson, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, descended from Frances Eppes.

Col. Frances Eppes son of Frances of Henrico was born in 1659 and died about January 1718. Col. Frances Eppes married Ann, daughter of Henry and Katherine Isham of Bermuda Hundred. Katherine was daughter of Joseph Royall.

Frances Eppes, son of Col. Frances Eppes, never married and was succeeded by his next brother, Richard (1715-1765) who married Martha, daughter of Robert Bolling of Prince George County, and after filling the almost hereditary shire

offices and serving in the House of Burgesses, he handed down to his son and heir, Frances Eppes of Eppington (1747-1808) brother-in-law to Thomas Jefferson, the family estate.

Frances Eppes VI, Eppington's builder, and Thomas Jefferson had been friends of long standing - possibly through their mutual interest in farming and horticulture, and later as in-laws. It was Francis Eppes who co-signed the marriage bond between Thomas Jefferson and the delicately beautiful widow, Martha Wayles Skelton.

**QUARTERLY MEETING NOTICE**

You are cordially invited to Trabue's Tavern for the fall meeting of the Chesterfield Historical Society on Sunday, October 25, 1992 at 2:30 p.m. Our speaker will be Bettie Woodson Weaver. You will not want to miss this meeting! You will be able to see historic Trabue's Tavern, now the home of FISCHER PEWTER, LTD., as well as hear one of Chesterfield's most noted historians, Bettie Woodson Weaver, speak on "The Trabues and Historic Manakin Town, Virginia." Trabue's Tavern is located at 11940 Old Buckingham Road. Old Buckingham Road runs between Route 60 (at Village Marketplace Shopping Center at Walton Park) and Huguenot Rd. (near Chesterfield Town Center). Don't forget your lawn chair or blanket.

In case of rain, we will meet at the old sanctuary of Winfree Memorial Baptist Church, 13617 Midlothian Turnpike, corner of Coalfield Road and Route 60.

Please send your suggestions about future meeting sites, speakers, and/or topics to the Chesterfield Historical Society, P. O. Box 40, Chesterfield, Virginia 23832.

Colonel Francis Eppes (d.1734), a Burgess from Henrico, was the earliest traced owner of the property. His Appomattox river lands were inherited by his son Richard Eppes (d.1765), who served several terms as Burgess from the newly formed county of Chesterfield. Richard Eppes' 4,000 acre holdings descended to his son Francis (1747-1808), who built the present dwelling around 1770. Francis Eppes became one of the wealthiest men in Chesterfield; in 1790, during the first state-wide census, he was listed as the owner of 125 slaves - the largest number recorded in the county.

Francis Eppes the Sixth (of Eppington) was the oldest son of Francis Eppes the Fifth, of Appomattox, and by the law of entail, which at that time was in force in the Colony of Virginia, he would, in time, have come into possession of the of Appomattox Manor, but he was young, he was deeply in love, and he wanted a home where he could take his fiancée, Elizabeth, the fair daughter of John Wayles, of "The Forest", so he bought a plantation in Chesterfield County and proceeded to select a site.

Thomas Jefferson had strong links with Eppington and the Eppes family. Both he and Francis Eppes married half-sisters, the daughters of John Wayles in Charles City County. In 1782, after the death of his wife, Jefferson brought his two young daughters to Eppington to be raised by Frances Eppes, while he served in Paris as Minister to France. One of the daughters, Lucy, died of whopping cough and was buried at Eppington; the other Maria (Polly), married Francis' son John Wayles Eppes, and lived at Eppington until her death.

Martha, Jefferson's beloved wife, died on September 6, 1782, a few months after the birth of their sixth child, Lucy Elizabeth. The distraught father fled to Ampthill in Chesterfield County with his three motherless daughters, Martha, Mary and Lucy. While serving as chief nurse following their inoculation there for smallpox, he learned that Congress had appointed him as minister plenipotentiary to Europe. He entrusted the care of four-year-old Mary and little Lucy to their Aunt Elizabeth and Uncle Francis Eppes at Eppington, the only real home and parents the two girls were ever to enjoy. The two young Jeffersons and their Eppes cousins all contracted the dread whopping cough. Lucy Eppes died first; shortly afterward, sometime in mid-October, two-year-old Lucy Jefferson breathed her last.

The newly-appointed Secretary of State went on to New York, the temporary capital of the United States, to take up the duties of his office. From there he wrote to Maria and expressed his longing for her cozy world at Eppington and added, "Love your aunt and uncle, and be dutiful and obliging to them for all their kindness to you. What would you do without them and with such a vagrant for a father?"

Mr. Jefferson's grief was so great that it was years before he could refer to his dead daughter without tears which choked his utterance. From Francis' Aunt Patsy (Mrs. Randolph) he heard all that was ever told him of her last days on earth; of

Maria's long, painful illness, of his father's tender care, and his constant presence at her bedside, of his great sorrow for which he could find no words.

In death Monticello claimed the body of Mary Jefferson, but her spirit must have flown to her other world and the waiting arms of her beloved aunt and second mother at Eppington.

Jefferson soon became anxious to have Polly reside in Paris. He longed for her company and felt the cultural opportunities in Paris would enhance her education and upbringing. Polly, however, regarded Eppington as her true home, despite the feelings of her famous father.

Mr. Jefferson's letter telling of the delights of Paris, the lovely French dolls which would be hers, the beautiful toys they would purchase at the gay shops, made no perceptible impression on little eight-year-old Polly. For her, all the dearest things of earth centered at Eppington.

Polly had inherited her mother's remarkable beauty. In early infancy this was noticeable, and as she grew in years, she grew in beauty. As lovely in every respect as a child could be, she won all hearts. Elizabeth (Betsy), the oldest member of the Eppes family, and John Wayles Eppes, the only son, were devoted to her, and, but for her naturally good disposition, she must surely have been spoiled. However, if all accounts are to be believed, she was just the dearest, the sweetest, the most unselfish of mortals.

One day Captain Ramsay found her weeping bitterly. "What is it, my child?" he asked. "Oh, oh," she sobbed, "I love everybody at Eppington with all my heart and they don't love me."

"Why do you say this?" he asked.

"Because", she answered, "they brought me here and left me and did not even tell me goodbye".

Captain Ramsay was a just man and an honest man. He could not let the poor child go through life believing herself deceived by those she loved, so he told her of her father's orders to him. He told her the Eppes children knew no more about the plan than she did. He told her Colonel and Mrs. Eppes were almost heartbroken, but that she belonged to her father, he, and he only, had the right to say what should be done. He told her what a great man her father was, how proud she should be of him, and how she would love him when she came to know him. It made no impression on her, however, and she shuddered and her tears flowed afresh. She clung to him and begged him not to take her to her father, said she was afraid of him, she did not want to see him. Her good friend was shocked; he could not conceive of a child feeling that way, especially when her father was Thomas Jefferson.<sup>2</sup>

Jefferson was steadfast in his pursuit to bring Polly to Paris. The Eppes' respected Jefferson's request and wrote Jefferson with arrangements:

"We have some expectations that she will go under the protection of the French Consul and his Lady who we hear intend for Europe this Spring. A friend of mine has written to the Consul on the subject and I expect an answer every moment. She is in high health and I hope will be able to bear the fatigues of the voyage very well."

A series of historic letters document Polly's eventual arrival in Paris and return to Eppington. The principal letters follow:

**FROM ELIZABETH WAYLES EPPES**

March 31, 1787

I was never more anxious to hear from you than at present, in hopes of your countermanding your orders with regard to dear Polly. We have made use of every stratagem to prevail on her to consent to visit you without effect. She is more averse to it than I could have supposed; either of my children would with pleasure and take her place for the number of good things she is promised. However, Mr. Eppes has two or three different prospects of conveying her, to your satisfaction, I hope, if we do not hear from you.<sup>3</sup>

**TO FRANCIS EPPES**

Paris, July 2d, 1787

Dear Sir

The present is merely to inform you of the safe arrival of Polly in London, in good health. I have this moment dispatched a servant for her. Mr. Ammonit did not come, but she was in the best hands possible, those of Captain Ramsay. Mrs. Adams writes me she was so much attached to him that her separation from him was a terrible operation. She has now to go through the same with Mrs. Adams. I hope that in ten days she will join those from whom she is no more to be separated. As this is to pass through post-offices, I send it merely to relieve the anxieties which Mrs. Eppes and yourself are so good as to feel on her account, reserving myself to answer both your favors by the next packet. I am, with very sincere esteem, dear Sir, your affectionate friend and servant,

Th. Jefferson<sup>4</sup>

**TO ELIZABETH WAYLES EPPES**

Dear Madam

Your favors of March 31 and May 7 have been duly received. The last by Polly, whose arrival has given us great joy. Her disposition to attach herself to those who are kind to her had occasioned successive distressing on parting with Capt. Ramsay first, and afterwards with Mrs. Adams. She had a very fine passage, without a storm, and was perfectly taken care of by Capt. Ramsay. He offered to come to Paris with her; but this was unnecessary. I sent a trusty servant to London to attend to her here. A parent may be permitted to speak of his own child when it involves an act of justice to another. The attentions which your goodness has induced you to pay her, proved themselves by the fruits of them. Her reading, her writing, her manners in general show what everlasting obligations we are all under to you.

Th. Jefferson<sup>5</sup>

Jefferson grew impatient to return his daughters to the states the following year. The storming of the Bastille [Paris] on July 14, 1789, forced him to accelerate his plans to obtain a leave of absence. By autumn the family entourage, which included a shepherd dog and their baggage, consisting of diplomatic papers, plants in boxes, and numerous trunks, sailed for Norfolk. Upon arrival at the Virginia seaport, the happy group was delighted to have friends supply horses for the long-awaited homeward journey. Leisurely visits to relatives and old acquaintances along the way made the trip through Virginia truly a homecoming.

Mary (now often called Maria), eleven years old and delicately beautiful like her mother, was overjoyed to renew her ties with Uncle and Aunt Eppes and with her cousins, especially Jack. While relaxing at Eppington, Jefferson received a letter from President Washington, written months before, informing him of his appointment as Secretary of State.

In 1797 Jefferson returned to public life as Vice-President of the United States. By this time the relationship between Mary Jefferson and Jack Eppes had blossomed into love. Her delighted father wrote to his other daughter, Martha, "She could not have chosen more so to my wishes, if I had the whole earth free to have chosen a partner for her....In order to keep us all together....I think to open and resettle the plantation of Pantops for them."

Scarlet maples and yellow hickories brightened the Albermarle mountainside as an elated father reported the

marriage of nineteen-year-old Mary Jefferson to her cousin, John Wayles Eppes, on October 13, 1797.

The newlyweds spent the early days of their marriage at Eppington - this time not with Uncle and Aunt, but with Father and Mother Eppes. Later they resided at two other Chesterfield farms, Mount Blanco near Petersburg and Bermuda Hundred at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Mary returned to Eppington for the birth of her first child, which lived less than two weeks. After her recovery, she requested her father to visit Eppington in order to draw plans for a colonnade and to design an octagonal addition to one wing. The visit must have taken place, as Jefferson did offer plans for an addition to Eppington; however, such alterations are not visible today.

As soon as she was strong enough to travel, the Eppes family returned to their Chesterfield retreat. After much persuasion, Jefferson was able late in 1802 to bring Mary from Eppington to visit him in the unfinished White House in the new capital of Washington.

She returned to Albemarle late in 1803 for the birth of her third child and her frail endurance was further weakened by the long ride from Chesterfield to her sister's home at Edgehill. There, on February 15, 1804, she was delivered of her last child, Maria Jefferson Eppes. Neither father nor husband was able to stay her approaching end, and she died on April 17, 1804.

Francis Eppes' two daughters, Lucy and Mary, married respectively Archibald Thweatt and Richard N. Thweat (of nearby Mantua). Eppington is listed as the property of Archibald Thweatt from 1810 until 1836, when Richard N. Thweatt acquired it. The farm left the family in 1862, when Henry Cox bought it. After the Civil War, the house is said to have been abandoned and left open to the elements. Hogs were living in the basement when William Hines of Pittsburgh bought Eppington in 1876 and renovated it.<sup>6</sup>

Eppington has changed little since it was described more than an century ago by another Francis Eppes, the son of John Wayles and Mary Jefferson Eppes:

The mansion-house itself, an old fashioned, two story building with a hipped roof in the center, and wings on the sides, with a long hall or passage in front and rear, was placed at the extreme side of a large level or lawn, covered with green sward, extending to a considerable distance in front, and declining on the left side as you entered, and in the rear of the house to the low grounds of the Appomattox, a mile off. In front and over the neighborhood road which skirted the lawn was situated the garden, long famous in the vicinity for its fine vegetables and fruit; and to the right of the lawn, as you entered, was an extensive orchard of the finest fruit, with the stables

between, at the corner and on the road. The mansion, painted of a snowy white, with green blinds to the windows, and its rows of offices at the ends, was almost imbedded in a beautiful double row of the tall Lombardy poplar - the most admired of all trees in the palmy days of old Virginia - and this row reached to another double row or avenue which skirted one side of the lawn, dividing it from the orchard and stables. The lawn in front was closed in by a fence with a small gate in the middle and a large one on either extremity, one opposite the avenue of poplars, and the other at the end of the carriage-way which swept around it.

Still earlier Eppington was celebrated because of the horticultural skill of John Wayles Eppes' father, Francis Eppes. The place was noted for the beauty of the grounds. There, too, in the latter's time the traveler, [Benjamin] Latrobe, found so much good humor, kindness and mirth that he stayed on after breakfast, past his schedule, and delayed his progress by boat down the Appomattox River.

Curving generously at this point, the Appomattox makes a peninsula of the plantation. With its center unit of hipped roof and tall chimneys, flanked by wings, Eppington is probably little changed since it was erected. Both the interior and exterior are notable.

It was purchased in 1876 by William Hinds of Pittsburgh. For more than three quarters of a century, Eppington was the home of the Hinds family.<sup>7</sup> Hines descendants donated the house and 40 acres to Chesterfield County for preservation purposes in 1991.



EPPINGTON

## WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

We welcome the following new members who have joined the Chesterfield Historical Society since February 1992.

Mr. Charles W. Anderson  
Mr. Robert S. Barnes  
Mr. Jack I. Boyd  
Mrs. Annelle B. Boyd  
Mr. Walter Lewis Boyd  
Mrs. Majorie Cheatham  
Mr. James D. Elliott  
Dr. Gresham T. Farrar, Jr.  
Miss Emily Gleason  
Miss Sarah Gleason  
Mrs. Teresa Gleason  
Rev. Uly H. Gooch  
Mr. James R. Grubbs, Jr.  
Mrs. G. Lorraine Haggerty  
Miss Anne W. Hart  
Mr. Hunter Hart  
Mr. Liebert E. Hawkins  
Mrs. Marie B. Hawkins  
Miss Fairen Catherine Horner  
Mrs. Lori Moss Jones  
Mr. Worth D. Kenyon  
Mrs. Deborah J. Locke  
Mr. William A. Locke  
Mrs. Vivian C. Love  
Mrs. Sandra Cheatham McCarthy  
Ms. Margaret Glenn Mueller  
Mrs. Esther Blair Radcliffe  
Miss Sandra Lee Shewmake  
Mr. Garnett Settle  
Mr. William K. Seward  
Mr. Chad Stigall  
Mr. L. Ted Treece  
Mr. Michael Watkins  
Mr. Robert Watkins  
Mr. Ryan Watkins  
Ms. Judy L. Worthington

Submitted by: Fay M. Cecil

Our sustaining members have continued to grow and we would like to give a special "THANK YOU" to the following:

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Hilbert  
Col. and Mrs. Gordon Jonas  
Mrs. John Milne  
Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Overman  
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Pearsall  
Mrs. Beverly Rotherth  
Ms. Lona F. Bowen

The Historical Society would not be successful without the support and participation of its members. Every gift, large or small, is very much appreciated!

## HERITAGE CRAFT CLASSES

Once again this fall and winter, Magnolia Grange will sponsor Heritage Craft Classes. Crafts that reflect the 19th century will be taught at the 170 year old Chesterfield County plantation house. Five time-honored crafts have been selected for instruction, beginning in October.

Mabel Sullins, former high school Home Economics and adult education teacher, will teach intermediate level students how to make crocheted Christmas ornaments on three consecutive Thursday mornings beginning October 8. Fee: \$15

Amelia Nicholson, a member of the North Carolina Basketmakers Association and a local teacher of the craft, will teach beginning students how to make their own berry and market baskets on four consecutive Wednesday sessions beginning January 6. Fee: \$32 (all materials included)

Just in time for winter, Betty Rice, a former high school teacher who has taught knitting in a private shop, will teach beginning students how to knit a sweater or afghan. The class runs for six consecutive Thursdays beginning January 14. Fee: \$20

A new addition to our selection of classes, bobbin lace making will be taught by Marcia Jones, a member of the Richmond Hand weavers Guild. Mrs. Jones will instruct student in this traditional method of lace construction for five consecutive Tuesdays beginning February 2. Fee: \$20

One of our most popular classes last year, tatting will once again be taught with an intermediate level added in addition to the beginner level. Returning as the teacher is Susan Dawson, three time State Fair blue ribbon winner. Beginner classes will be held for four weeks beginning Monday, March 1; and Intermediate classes will be held for four weeks beginning Wednesday, March 3. Fee: \$20

To register for any of the classes or to obtain additional information, please call Magnolia Grange at (804) 796-1479 during regular museum hours: 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., Monday - Friday; or 1 p.m. - 4 p.m. on Sunday.

### WANTED!

The Historical Society counts on volunteers to carry out its programs. Your participation will help us stay active and viable. Contact Lucille Moseley if you can help. (804) 748-1026.



**COUNTY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT**  
**SEEKS VOLUNTEERS**

The Chesterfield Historical Society is considering the possibility of undertaking an oral history of the county.

In order to accomplish this, names must be identified of individuals willing to conduct interviews and to be interviewed. If you are interested in volunteering in either capacity, please contact Lucille Moseley at (804) 748-1026.

Submitted by: Robert Wagenknecht

**UPDATING THE O'DELL**  
**HISTORIC SITES BOOK**

The Preservation Committee requests volunteers to assist in updating the O'Dell historic sites book (Chesterfield County, Early Architecture and Historic Sites). A committee will undertake a comprehensive effort to review source materials and undertake surveys to complete this task. Please contact Brad Hammer at (804) 748-1212 if you are interested.

**THE MESSENGER**

**The Chesterfield Historical  
Society of Virginia**

**Bradford S. Hammer, Editor  
Ann J. Crews, Graphics  
Kimberly D. Conley, Intern  
Larry Griffin, Printing**

The Messenger needs your ideas for new topics. If you can provide articles or notices, please let us know. Your ideas, comments and corrections are sincerely invited.

**Phone: (804) 748-1212  
Voice Mail: (804) 751-1402  
Fax: (804) 748-3032**

**GENEALOGY**

The Genealogical Records Committee has also been busy this past spring and summer. In an effort to wrap up the marriage project, we have been meeting on a regular schedule once a week. The committee has been responding to inquiries for genealogical information that we have received - nearly 40 of them. Some of the surnames we have worked on are:

Ecoff (Acuff), Cobb, Foresee, Sudbury, Bolling, Britton, Harris, Cheatham, Stiles, Baugh, Rowlett, Formby, Randolph, Pegram, DuVal, Allendorf, Hill, Gill, Moody, Ashbrook, Burton, Jackson, Cogbill, Fergusson, Vaden, Robertson, Elam, Turpin, Farley.

For those of you who are working on your own genealogy, remember, the library is open the second Tuesday of each month from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. Do some research, bring your questions (even if they are not Chesterfield related), be involved in a project, or if you would just like to be involved with genealogists, come on in. Share your expertise with others - how you solved your genealogy problem can offer a clue for someone else who may not be able to make progress because they have come to a "dead end." **Remember, we need you!**

For those of you who are getting started on your genealogy, you are number "ONE". Begin your research at home in your vital papers - document, beyond a doubt, your birth and marriage. Usually your parents' names are included in the information requested on birth and marriage certificates. Add to your biography such items as school, military, social security, work and volunteer information, newspaper articles, and pictures. A hundred years from now, your descendants may be looking for information about you.

Ask questions. Interview your relatives, especially those who knew your parents and grandparents. Family tradition is very important. Although tradition is not documentation and you cannot use it as proof of an event, traditions can serve as markers along your rocky research road.

A number of years ago, I met my 100 year old plus great-grand uncle. The story he had been told was that his immigrant ancestor was a shoemaker and came to America in 1840. Research proved 1840 was not correct and later I found a tax record from the 1740's in Philadelphia listing a cordwainer with the same name. How many times have you heard the expression, "Mother always said...."? Well, exactly whose mother said it first?

For best results in your family history project, share your information. The more information circulating, the better your chances that someone out there will find what you are looking for.

Contributed by: Angela E. Wilderman

## CORRECTION

The October '91 Messenger article entitled "A Union Officers Midlothian Romance" had a couple of errors that were brought to our attention by Suzanne Smiley Wist, the author:

Below paragraph 2 - Credit for the picture of Dr. Charles F. Branch should have been given to The Springfield Union, Springfield, MA, courtesy of Jones Library, Inc., Amherst, MA.

Paragraph 3 - "in the Fall of 1883 and part of 1884", should have read 1863 and part of 1864.

Paragraph 11 - should be, "it is NOT impossible" that Peter Branch was related to Christopher Branch.

We regret these errors. Please keep reading The Messenger carefully!

## BURTON'S OF COBB HALL ON THE APPOMATTOX RIVER

Recently Mr. James Burton Kelly, of Houston, Texas, visited the library of the Chesterfield Historical Society. Members of the Genealogical Committee had been researching indices for documents that would prove his Burton family history. Maps, wills, marriage records, deeds and court orders from Chesterfield, including early Bristol Parish records of Henrico which we were able to get with the help of Ann White of the Central Library, when added to his Family Bible Records, played a big part in documenting his ancestral line.

Mr. Kelly wanted to see the site of his ancestors home and we helped him locate it as it sits on the banks of the Appomattox River near Point of Rocks Park. I wish everyone could experience the joy that showed in his face as he walked along the bluff of the Appomattox River where his ancestor's had walked before him at the site of "Cobb Hall".

## CHRISTMAS IDEAS

Remember our growing collection of gift shop merchandise when making your Christmas list for history lovers. In addition to our books, maps, note paper and paperweights we have recently added a brightly colored poster and a 1000-piece puzzle of Virginia showing the many historic sites in the state. Magnolia Grange is included!

## NEW HISTORY BOOK

The long-awaited update of Chesterfield, an Old Virginia County, written in 1954 by Francis Earle Lutz is to come off the press this fall. Under the auspices of the Museum Committee Dorothy F. Silvers has compiled a companion book which covers the years 1955 - 1989 and will be entitled Chesterfield, an Old Virginia County, Volume II.

This documents the various important events which have occurred here within the last 35 years including the annexation battle, the school consolidation case, the population explosion, etc. It examines the many things which have transformed our county from a once agricultural area to a suburban bedroom community for the nearby cities.

You may purchase your copy by sending a check for \$25 plus \$1.13 tax to the Museum. Then come on Sunday afternoon, November 1, for an autographing party when the author will be present to sign your book. Or we can mail your copy for an additional \$2.50.

If you have never purchased Volume I it is also still available at \$25 plus the same tax and postage. Or the two books are \$45 for the set, plus \$2.03 tax and \$4 postage and handling.

We know you will want a copy for yourself as well as others for Christmas giving!

## AS GOOD AS GOLD!

The Historical Society is again participating in the "UKROP'S GIFT PROGRAM" and we request that you save your cash register receipts for us. Ukrop's annual Golden Gift Program begins September 21st with special receipt tapes available in all their stores. From then through December 12th non-profit groups can collect Ukrop's golden tapes and turn them in for a 2% cash-back donation for their organization. If you will please save them for us and bring or mail them in before January 15th, we would appreciate it! The donation has been earmarked for the benefit of our publishing program. We have several manuscripts which merit publication as we attempt to educate our citizenry in Chesterfield history.

