

Unofficial Election Returns

	Absentee	Allendale	Antioch	Blue Springs	Buchan	McCain	Puppy Creek	Raeform No. 1	Raeform No. 2	Raeform No. 3	Raeform No. 4	Raeform No. 5	Rockfish	Stonewell	TOTAL
SHERIFF															
BARRINGTON	76	28	177	169	50	170	182	452	335	174	359	39	170	222	2601
PETERKIN	1	78	115	177	94	73	95	256	43	145	81	443	36	90	1717
COMMISSIONER															
BALFOUR	59	49	162	98	45	156	129	381	308	113	293	33	140	249	2215
BRATCHER	11	78	109	212	77	84	117	324	73	184	121	505	45	92	2032
ROWELL	47	7	76	32	15	86	84	290	242	94	214	56	91	123	1457
HUNT	17	96	155	267	46	103	77	247	109	116	175	107	102	108	1725
LUMBLEY	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	6	0	3	1	2	2	16	36
MILLER	2	5	11	9	17	8	3	18	6	10	9	5	13	10	126
PLUMMER	30	13	73	72	35	105	164	195	145	98	174	16	90	129	1339
RILEY	22	23	133	114	41	128	133	245	136	135	184	64	101	90	1549
VANNER	0	21	30	69	29	32	64	129	22	87	28	295	16	47	859
YOUNG	25	19	46	38	25	42	48	182	143	53	118	14	55	51	837
DISTRICT JUDGE															
KEEVER	59	78	174	236	92	162	192	471	306	256	352	400	169	216	3163
PERSON	12	27	90	92	30	60	64	125	63	34	71	49	43	65	825
DIST. JUDGE															
DUPREE	53	77	187	221	64	153	173	418	262	171	306	296	113	173	2667
DAVIS	27	33	102	120	61	95	98	243	117	120	142	156	100	128	1542
DIST. JUDGE															
CHERRY	56	32	106	110	28	110	141	319	254	120	279	32	126	162	1875
SWANN	14	67	156	215	86	109	118	307	96	169	140	447	76	113	2113
SENATOR															
NOBLE	24	71	150	238	67	69	93	270	129	159	131	100	64	126	1750
PARNELL	54	40	155	154	68	182	190	426	284	157	293	391	155	199	2748
REPRESENT.															
BRITT	11	20	53	67	28	72	67	107	84	77	96	50	75	84	891
DeVANE	64	56	197	201	64	179	205	569	336	225	399	180	179	230	3084
GAY	16	17	64	52	24	61	61	171	146	48	133	45	44	97	969
HASTY	43	23	97	75	28	92	99	307	259	105	223	37	89	162	1639
LOCKS	2	61	79	158	58	60	74	159	39	125	59	385	32	79	1370
LOWRY	3	25	68	126	15	33	25	54	17	27	35	42	28	26	524
McDUFFIE	4	54	67	73	31	53	54	186	42	72	56	102	37	33	864
SANDERSON	21	6	50	32	12	62	57	122	69	56	77	30	52	48	694
WELLINGTON	11	10	40	36	19	60	45	19	74	49	101	15	53	68	700
JUDGE/APPEALS COURT															
MONTAGUE	17	13	27	43	14	36	39	145	91	45	70	62	39	37	668
PHILLIPS	21	22	76	99	35	85	65	211	116	91	135	79	66	81	1182
ROUNTREE	4	16	58	64	17	44	41	57	53	49	65	45	34	41	588
CREWS	6	19	32	37	11	18	24	46	12	30	32	36	16	33	352
LENNON	9	46	86	111	51	55	73	182	78	91	75	262	46	104	1259
JUDGE/APPEALS COURT															
EAGLES	25	45	118	156	65	66	79	229	130	110	165	892	57	107	1584
RIGGS	8	14	34	38	14	35	28	103	57	38	61	57	27	47	561
WRIGHT	20	43	111	126	38	118	110	229	114	128	193	101	99	100	1530
JUDGE/APPEALS COURT															
SCHILLER	9	34	96	120	24	56	65	139	51	74	75	86	46	53	928
BRASWELL	60	69	183	200	86	170	183	496	326	220	319	357	165	230	3064
CONGRESS															
ELLISON	8	50	107	136	39	63	84	201	68	102	106	157	57	81	1259
HEFNER	65	69	192	253	105	210	205	517	344	230	321	357	172	249	3289
BLAKE	0	0	2	3	5	4	4	4	10	4	9	0	15	2	72
PRESSON	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	9
AMEND. 1															
FOR	26	31	118	128	35	83	91	240	111	116	162	147	103	86	1477
AGAINST	50	78	179	210	98	182	196	441	312	207	270	337	140	216	2916
AMEND. 2															
FOR	42	47	145	147	53	157	130	402	214	120	223	125	129	139	2073
AGAINST	32	60	124	168	75	126	153	345	183	192	193	338	105	164	2258
AMEND. 3															
FOR	45	65	194	227	88	157	187	417	253	220	265	402	162	204	2886
AGAINST	29	39	78	194	47	97	88	226	146	95	141	83	74	104	1444
AMEND. 4															
FOR	31	42	113	124	43	102	119	267	191	105	199	126	117	128	1707
AGAINST	42	67	144	189	86	154	162	365	203	201	216	339	119	170	2457
AMEND. 5															
FOR	32	46	137	141	44	110	106	289	193	98	185	139	14	121	1755
AGAINST	38	60	151	172	88	141	167	338	202	208	162	324	120	178	2349

Some Not-So-Great Ideas Led To Nation's Great Seal

By Boris Weintraub
 National Geographic News Service

WASHINGTON -- Benjamin Franklin wanted a scene showing Moses dividing the Red Sea for the children of Israel, the sea closing behind them to engulf the Pharaoh, and a motto: "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

Thomas Jefferson wanted a depiction of the children of Israel wandering in the wilderness. John Adams leaned toward mythology instead of the Bible, with Virtue urging Hercules to climb mountains, and Sloth urging him to rest on the ground.

In the end, the efforts of these three men came to naught. It took nearly six more years and several other committees to come up with a successful design for the Great Seal of the United States.

Seal's Bicentennial

The Great Seal -- there is no "lesser seal," though there is a Presidential Seal that differs slightly -- will be 200 years old on June 20, 1982. The State Department, which has been its custodian since 1789, plans a celebration, and the U.S. Postal Service will issue a commemorative stamped envelope.

The actual Great Seal, on public display daily in the State Department's Exhibit Hall, is a die that creates the impression of the seal, plus a counter-die and a press.

It is used 2,000 to 3,000 times a year to seal a variety of documents after they have been signed by the president and the secretary of state. Such documents include treaty proclamations, appointments of ambassadors, Cabinet officers, and other officials, and ceremonial communications between the president and other heads of state.

The Great Seal was designed by committee -- several of them, each

with its own consultant. After the unsuccessful effort of Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson, two other committees tried, each presenting an idea deemed unsatisfactory by the Continental Congress. Finally, on June 13, 1782, the Congress turned everything over to Charles Thomson, its secretary. A week later, having used elements from earlier designs, Thomson presented a winning design.

Everything on the Seal is symbolic. On the front, or obverse, side the American bald eagle supports a shield composed of 13 red and white stripes representing the original 13 states, and a blue top, representing Congress, the unifying element.

The motto "E Pluribus Unum" -- "Out of many, one" -- also represents the union, and an olive branch and 13 arrows refer to the powers of peace and war.

More on the Back

The reverse side contains more symbols: a pyramid, signifying strength and duration; a single eye and the motto "Annuit Coeptis" -- "He has favored our undertakings" -- referring to God's aid; and the Roman numerals for "1776" and another motto, "Novus Ordo Seclorum" -- "A new order of the ages" -- representing the new American era.

Successive dies have brought slight changes in the Seal's design. Six-pointed stars were replaced by five-pointed stars, olives were added to the olive branch, and the rather puny eagle has been made to look much more vigorous. The current die has been used since 1904.

Though both sides are officially part of the Seal, only the obverse is commonly used. A die for the reverse has never been cut, and the reverse is known mostly because it appears on the back of the \$1 bill.



Designing a Great Seal for the new nation was no easy chore. Artist Pierre Eugene du Simitiere, hired by a committee of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, drew up the first design (below left); it contained the Goddess Liberty, an American soldier, several shields, the "eye of providence," and the motto "E Pluribus Unum." Though the design was rejected by the Congress, several of its elements were to be in the final version. Francis Hopkinson, a Philadelphia designer, tried his hand in the next effort. He embellished the shield with red, white, and

blue, as well as an arrow, an olive branch, and a constellation of 13 stars. When Hopkinson's design failed to win approval, a third committee hired lawyer William Barton. Barton added a small crested imperial eagle, its wings spread. Still not satisfied, Congress turned matters over to Charles Thomson, its secretary. Borrowing elements from each of the earlier designs and substituting an American bald eagle, Thomson came up with a scheme that finally, after some minor changes, won approval. On June 20, 1782, the nation had a Great Seal, the forerunner of the seal in use today.

