



June 2013 Meeting

June 18, 2013
(3rd Tuesday), 7-9 pm
Central-Clemson Library

Mike Bedenbaugh – Preservation of
Historic Homes & Buildings

OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT NEWSLETTER

Volume 27 No. 6 June 2013

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MINUTES FOR THE MEETING MAY 21, 2013



Old Pendleton District Chapter of the SC Genealogical Society

Minutes for the Meeting May 21, 2013

Judy N. Long called the meeting to order at 6:30 PM at Meece's Mill, Pickens, S.C. for our Society's Outing/Dinner catered by Yoders. After welcoming everyone, Judy asked Keith Brown to share with us the plans for the evening. She then asked W.D. Spearman to return thanks.

After the meal, Anne Sheriff gave a wonderful presentation about: The Grist Mills of Pickens County. Most of us were unaware of the number of mills in our county. She gave us handouts about the mills' histories and maps of the area they are/were located. Anne did her usual outstanding job of sharing her knowledge of our area and the families that made their living from the grist mills.



The treasurer's report for May 2013

Expenses:

Newsletters Printed	May: \$216.00
Postage for Mailing Newsletters	May: \$87.64
Jerry Alexander Books	\$34.00
Postage for Mailing Books	\$7.81
State Dues	<u>\$246.00</u>
Total Expenses:	<u>\$591.45</u>

Income:

Membership Dues Paid:	\$910.00
Book Sales	<u>\$349.00</u>
Total Income:	<u>\$1,259.00</u>

There were 32 members resent.

Respectfully submitted,
Brenda Meyer

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CALL FOR NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS

Please submit calendar of event dates for any FAMILY REUNIONS for the June and July/August issues of the OPD Newsletter.

The next issue of the OPD Newsletter will be June.

DEADLINE FOR THE July/August ISSUE is July 10, 2012.

Send Submissions to llcraddock@gmail.com

Or by US postal mail: Lesley L. Craddock
OPD Newsletter
100 Cobblestone Road
Greenville, SC 29615

OPD Newsletter Editorial Policy: Submissions by members are encouraged and will be used as space permits.

Editor reserves the right to edit articles, files, or queries prior to publication.

Neither OPDGS nor the editor assumes any responsibility for errors on the part of the contributor.

Once published, material contained in this publication become part of the public domain and may be quoted if credit is given for the source.

The publication in its entirety will be made available in digital format on the State and local chapter's websites. All submissions become the property of the Old Pendleton District Chapter of the SCGS. By submitting materials to the newsletter, you are giving permission for any original materials, including all written works and images to be reproduced in printed and digital formats.

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Chapter Archives located at **Faith Clayton Family Research Center, Central Wesleyan University**

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Refreshment Chair:	JoAnn Brewer	joannb104@yahoo.com	864-859-5501

REFRESHMENTS

January: Brenda Meyer & Lesley Craddock
February: Jim Hayes & Mildred Brewer
March: Ernest Lanier, Ellen Neal and Kathleen Willard

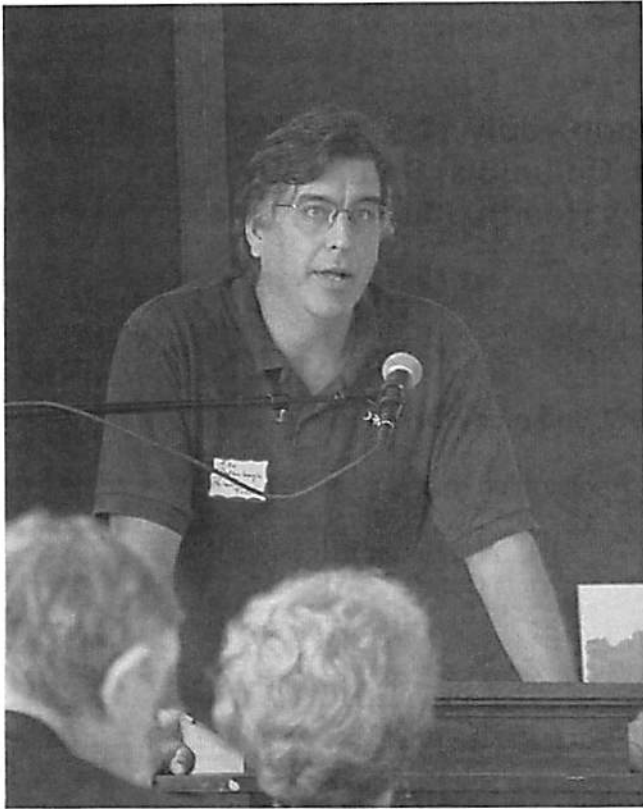
April: Katie Gillespie/Nancy Holcombe
May: Dinner at local historical site
June: LaMarr Brooks & Judy Long

September: Keith Brown & Janet Norris
October: JoAnn Brewer & Judy Ballard
November: Pot Luck at Trinity Wesleyan

Refreshment Chair responsible for drinks, plates, cups for each meeting

NEXT OPD MEETING: JUNE 18, 2013

The Speaker for the June 18th Meeting will be Michael Bedenbaugh,



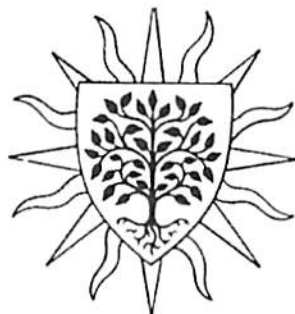
Mike, a Midlands preservationist, entrepreneur and history teacher, was named Executive Director of the Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation in June, 2007. The Prosperity native has long had a passion for historic properties and is working hard to increase the awareness and reach of the Palmetto Trust in South Carolina.

The Palmetto Trust is a non-profit organization operating under 501 (c) 3 status since 1990. It is based in Columbia, but its dedicated staff and Board of Trustees represent many communities in South Carolina. As South Carolina's only statewide partner with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Palmetto Trust works hard for the advocacy of historic preservation, with an active voice raised to state government leaders on behalf of preservation legislation, and in community efforts to save historic properties. The Palmetto Trust provides education about our state's history and culture, by talking with individuals and groups in South Carolina communities that harbor historic properties in need of preserving. It also funds historic

preservation efforts, by providing assistance to communities, organizations and individuals dedicated to the preservation of our state's rich and diverse past; preserves properties, with real input in acquiring, stabilizing and reselling historic buildings for proper rehabilitation and reuse; and networks passionate and talented preservationists in the Palmetto State, who can work together to professionally preserve our state one property, one district, one town at a time



The
**Palmetto
Trust for
Historic
Preservation**



**41th Annual Summer Workshop - July 12 & 13, 2013
SC Archives and History Center, Columbia, South Carolina
8301 Parklane Road (off Farrow Road) - (803) 896-6104**

REGISTRATION for SCGS 2013 Summer Workshop

Pre-registration Fees:

- ☐ SCGS Member : \$30.00
- ☐ Non-member: \$35.00
- ☐ Catered lunch: add \$10.50

Registration after July 1, 2013

- ☐ SCGS Member: \$35.00
- ☐ Non-member: \$40.00
- ☐ Catered lunch: add \$10.50

Name _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
SCGS Member # _____ Member of which SCGS Chapter _____ Non-member _____
I will be attending the Speakers Reception Yes _____ No _____

Amount Enclosed _____ No-return on registration fees
If you want to be notified that you have been registered provide E-mail _____

Remit to : SCGS 2013 Summer Workshop
c/o Lynn Lee
P.O. Box 10
Lydia, SC 29079

Conference Hotel is Courtyard by Marriott, Columbia, NE, 111 Gateway Corporate Blvd.,
Columbia, SC Phone (803) 736-3600 (near I-77 and Farrow Road)
Marriott Courtyard has blocked out rooms for SCGS at the low nightly price of \$95.00
plus Tax until June 20, 2013. Breakfast is included in this price.

NOTE: You must mention SC Genealogical Society to get this price. Reservations made after the 20th of June will be on space available and at their current price.

Two other hotels in the area are:

The Hilton Garden Inn - 8910 Farrow Road, Columbia, SC 1- (803) 807-9000
Hampton Inn - 1551 Barbara Drive, Columbia, SC 1- (803) 865-8000

Are you planning on camping? Sesquicentennial State Park
9564 Two Notch Road, Columbia, SC 29223 - Phone (803) 788-2706 sesquicentennial@scprt.com

**David Josephus Sherard (1835-1912) Co. B, 4th SC Inf. Vol. (Sloan's), Co. C,
Palmetto Sharpshooters** Submitted by LaMarr Quarles Brooks

David Sherard's sketched photograph appeared in the Civil War Soldiers Photograph section of the Feb. 2013 issue of OPDCSCGS Newsletter, page 26 by Charles Busha. This is a snapshot of his family.

DAVID JOSEPHUS SHERARD was born 28 Oct 1835 in Moffettsville, Iva, Anderson Co, SC, and died 08 Mar 1912 in Iva, Anderson Co., SC buried @ Generostee ARP Ch Cem. He married **MARGARET (MAGGIE) CORNELIA WOODSIDE** 21 Feb 1867 in Cabarrus County, near Concord, N.C., daughter of ARCHIBALD WOODSIDE and CORNELIA CURRY. She was born 05 Sep 1841 in Mecklenburg Co., NC/Cabarrus Co., near Concord, N.C., and died 07 Jul 1907 in Iva, Anderson Co., SC buried @ Generostee ARP Ch Cem.

Private Sherard was one of five brothers who served in the Confederate Army. He fought in the first battle of Manassas, the 1862 Peninsula Campaign, the Battle of Williamsburg, the Seven Days Battles around Richmond, battles of Chickamauga and Knoxville. The brothers that served in the Civil war were: 1. Thomas Alexander Sherard (b. Jan. 3, 1824 d. June 17, 1895.) 2. James Wiley Sherard (b. 1828 d. 1910). 3. Samuel Wiley Sherard (b. Apr. 22, 1833 d. July 15, 1909 in Jefferson, Jackson Co., GA) all enlisted in Co. F, 24th South Carolina Volunteers, CSA, under Captain Frank Hill. 4. William Yancey Sherard b. May 7, 1838 d. Oct. 21, 1864 Civil War enlisted 2nd Sergeant Co. F, 2nd SC Rifles attached to Orr's Regiment.

David Josephus Sherard's father was **WILLIAM SHERARD** born Sep 1800 in Pendleton District, SC, and died 15 Dec 1862 in Little Generostee Creek, Anderson Co, SC buried @ Generostee ARP Ch Cem, Iva, SC. He married **PHOEBE HARDIN BEATY** 1823 in Pendleton District, South Carolina, daughter of THOMAS BEATY and PHOEBE HARDIN who lived on Wilson's Creek of

Rocky River. She was born 04 Feb 1798 in Pendleton District, SC, and died 18 Sep 1872 in Little Generostee Creek, Anderson Co.; SC buried @ Generostee ARP Ch Cem, Iva, SC. William Sherard followed in his father's trade as a merchant and prospered considerably in the Anderson, SC area. William Sherard was one of three commissioners named to select a centrally located site for the new Anderson District courthouse when Pendleton District was divided into two counties, Anderson and Pickens on Dec. 20, 1826.



This is the original photograph Charles Busha used to create his sketch taken at a photographic studio in Columbia, SC. "In this photograph, taken while David Sherard, was a member of the 4th South Carolina Volunteer, Private Sherard wears a dark gray single-breasted frock coat and matching trousers. A metal South Carolina palmetto palm tree is pinned to the brim of his black hat. He posed with a model 1842 musket. A leather shoulder belt supports a cartridge box and bayonet scabbard. No cap box is visible, and the

musket and accoutrements may be photographer's props." From the 1997 Confederate Calendar Works, P.O. Box 2084, Austin, TX 78768, month of August.



Mother of David Josephus
Sherard: Phoebe Hardin
Beaty 1798-1872



Wife of David Josephus
Sherard: Margaret (Maggie)
Cornelia Woodside



Margaret Cornelia Woodside
Sherard holding her 1st child,
Lula

David Josephus & Margaret (Maggie) Cornelia Woodside Sherard had nine children, 2 girls and 7 boys all born in Moffettsville, Anderson Co., SC:



1. LULA SHERARD REID

1. LULA SHERARD was born 28 Nov 1867, and died 28 Nov 1953 in Abbeville Co., SC buried @ Iva Memorial Cem. She married LEMUEL REID, JR. 24 Dec 1894 in Iva, Anderson Co., SC, son of LEMUEL REID, SR. and SOPHIA WHITE. He was born 24 Dec 1866 in Abbeville Co., SC, and died 09 May 1930 in Iva, Anderson Co., SC buried @ Iva Memorial Cem. They had 2 girls: **MABEL REID** was born 01 Sep 1895 in Iva, Anderson Co., SC, and died 14 Nov 1974 in Greenville, S.C. living at Liberty Hill buried @ Bethany Baptist Ch., Liberty Hill, McCormick Co., SC. She married WILLIAM YELDELL QUARLES, SR., D.D.S. 24 Dec 1920 in Iva, South Carolina, son of ROBERT QUARLES and MARY CHEATHAM. He was born 28 Oct 1891 in Edgefield Co., SC, and died 27 Jul 1967 in Greenville, S.C. living at Liberty Hill, SC buried @ Bethany Bapt. Ch., Liberty Hill, McCormick Co., SC.



MABEL REID QUARLES



LEMUEL REID, JR.

2. WINNIE⁶ REID was born 21 Sep 1899 in Iva, Anderson Co., SC d. Jan. 31, 1995. She married NEWTON JASPER NEWELL 24 Apr 1937 in Iva, Anderson Co., SC. He was born Aug 1908 in Anderson Co., SC, and died 16 Sep 1985 in Anderson Co., SC, Both Buried @ Old Silver Brook Cem.



WINNIE REID NEWELL



**2. WILLIAM MCDOWELL
SHERARD**



**GRACE GREENWOOD
COCHRAN SHERARD**

2. WILLIAM MCDOWELL (MAC)

SHERARD was born 07 Aug 1869 died 17 Jan 1956 in Hendersonville, Henderson Co., NC buried @ Silverbrook Cem, Anderson, SC. He married **GRACE GREENWOOD COCHRAN** 22 Oct 1890 in Anderson Co, SC, daughter of **JOHN COCHRAN** and **GRACE ARNOLD**. She was born 10 Sep 1869 in Anderson Co, SC, and died 05 Dec 1959 in Morganton, Burke Co., NC buried @ Silverbrook Cem., Anderson, SC. They had one child: **LYDIA SHERARD** was born 15 Nov 1893 in Anderson Co., SC, and died 06 Sep 1941 in Hendersonville, NC. She married **WILLIAM ERNEST BRACKETT, DR.** 25 Jun 1917. He was born 26 May 1890 in Hendersonville, NC, and died 25 Aug 1968 in Johnson City, Washington Co., TN. Both are buried at Silver Brook Cem., Anderson, SC.

Mac Sherard achieved considerable success as a manager of textile mills in both South and North Carolina. Jackson Mills at Iva, SC began operations with Mack Sherard as the first superintendent. He served as mayor of Hendersonville, NC, in the early 1930's, resigning to assume the management of a textile mill that had gone into receivership. He later served in the NC legislature.



William McDowell Sherard in
the North Carolina Legislature



LYDIA SHERARD

3. A. MASON SHERARD was born Mar. 3, 1871. Mason went west at the age of 26 (1897) and was never heard from again. His brother and a lawyer, Jack Sherard went to New Orleans to try and find him but returned saying he had been unsuccessful. In 1932 this article appeared in the newspaper:

MISSING IVA MAN IN CRESCENT CITY

Mason Sherard, Disappeared Third of Century ago
Writes About Home Folk.
Special to The State Anderson
March 29, 1932

Word has just been received that mason Sherard, native of Iva, Anderson County, who disappeared 35 years ago is alive and well in New Orleans, La. Interested in learning the whereabouts of relatives in Anderson County Mr. Sherard wrote the postmaster at Iva and asked for information about members of his family. It happened that Postmaster Reid here is a brother-in-law of Mr. Sherard, having married his sister, and he immediately communicated with others of the missing mans' relatives who are prominent in this section.

Mr. Sherard is a brother of former State Senator J. L. Sherard of Anderson, who is an attorney there. No statement has been given by relatives of the long absent man indicating whether he will return to Anderson county nor has any reason been assigned for his disappearance. He appears in the 1930 Census living in Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama as a roomer, age 59.



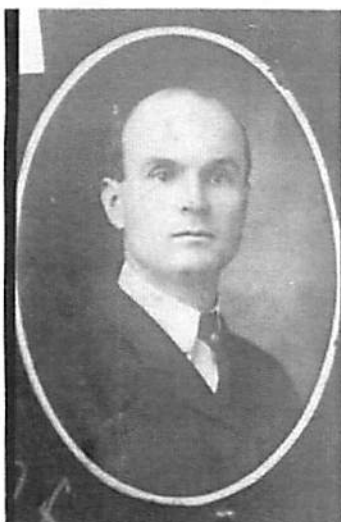
4. ALEXANDER BEATY SHERARD

4. ALEXANDER BEATY SHERARD, b. 24 Sep 1872 d. 12 Jan 1900, Columbia, SC buried @ Generostee ARP Ch Cem, Iva, Anderson Co., SC. Went to Erskine College and the University of SC, where he graduated as valedictorian of his class. He lived in Columbia where he practiced law and was editor of a newspaper. He died at his parents' home from tuberculosis of the throat.

5. RUFUS CALVIN (TAD) SHERARD was born 30 Sep 1874 and died 20 Mar 1959 in Mooresville, Iredell Co., NC buried @ Willow Valley, Mooresville. He married (1) JANIE ELIZABETH WEATHERSBEE 12 May 1903. She was born 1883 in Ellenton, SC, and died 1943 in Augusta, GA. He married (2) LAURA JOHNSTON 18 Jul 1944 in Mooresville, NC. She was born Feb. 2, 1874 in Mooresville, NC d. Mar 10, 1948 in Mooresville, Iredell Co., NC. No children. Buyer for Belk Stores in Augusta, GA



5. RUFUS CALVIN (TAD) SHERARD
Served in the Spanish War in 1898 under Captain Henry Hitt Watkins



6. JESSIE LOUIS (JACK) SHERARD

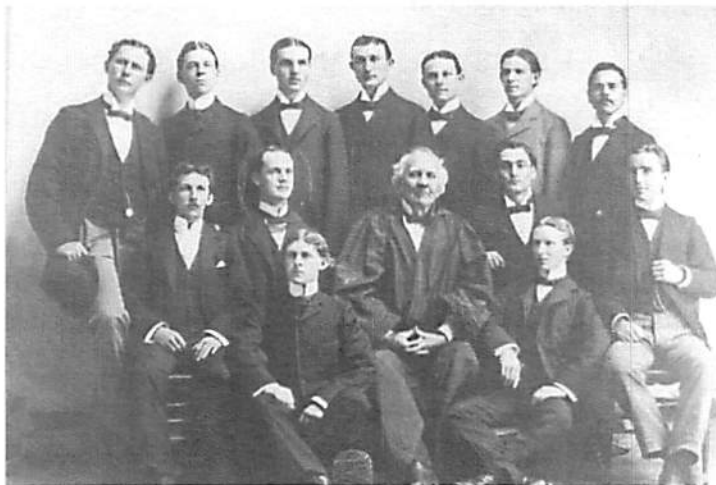
6. JESSE (JACK) LOUIS SHERARD was born 28 Mar 1876 and died 25 Nov 1949 in Anderson, Anderson Co., SC buried @ Silver Brook Cem. He married FANNIE PINCKNEY 21 Dec 1905 in Charleston, SC. She was born 28 Jun 1878 in Charleston, SC, and died 04 Sep 1935 in Anderson, SC buried @ Silver Brook Cem. They had 2 sons, one died in infancy the other lived to become an attorney in Anderson, SC:

MARSHALL PINCKNEY SHERARD was born 26 Jan 1910 in Anderson Co., South Carolina, and died 26 Jan 1970 in Anderson County, Anderson, South Carolina. He married MARTHA ELIZABETH WARDE 03 Dec 1938 in Anderson County, Anderson, South Carolina. She was born 15 Nov 1915 in Mena, AR.

Jack Sherard was an attorney, a former mayor of Anderson, SC and state senator.



JACK, MARSHALL & FANNIE SHERARD



1902 Passed the bar at University of SC, Prof. Joseph Daniel Pope (center), Dean of Law School, Jack Sherard is circled on 2nd row.



7. ELLA SHERARD WILSON



DR. JOSEPH DIONYSIUS WILSON



8. QUINCEY HAMILTON SHERARD

7. ELLA SHERARD was born 08 Jun 1878 and died 07 Nov 1958 in Abbeville Co., SC. She married **JOSEPHUS DIONYSIUS WILSON, DR.** 24 Oct 1901, son of **WILLIAM WILSON** and **MARY LINK**. He was born 15 Feb 1864 in Abbeville Co., SC, at Grain ridge Plantation, and died 29 Sep 1919 in Anderson, Anderson Co., SC both are buried @ Upper Long Cane Pres. Ch Cem, Abbeville, SC. 4 children: **MARGARET ELIZABETH WILSON**, b. 01 Dec 1902, Lowndesville, Abbeville Co., SC. Never married. . **ANNIE SHERARD WILSON** was born 01 Oct 1904 in Lowndesville, Abbeville Co., SC. She married **CLARENCE WEAVER RAWSON** 25 Dec 1915 in Abbeville Co., SC. He was born 18 Oct 1896 in Clarke Co., Ga., and died 04 Oct 1988 in Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga. **MARY VIRGINIA WILSON** was born 22 Jul 1906 in Lowndesville, Abbeville Co., SC. She married **JOSEPH P. RUTH** 12 Dec 1931 in Abbeville Co., SC. He was born 12 Jul 1894 in Denver, CO., and died 09 Aug 1972 in Denver, CO. **DR. WILLIAM JOSEPH WILSON, JR.** was born 04 Aug 1909 in Lowndesville, Abbeville Co. SC, and died 10 Oct 1974 in Ashville, NC buried @ Upper Long Came Cem, Abbeville, SC. He married (1) **MARGARET WILKINS** Dec 1940 in Denver CO.. She was born 1910 in Denver, Arapahoe Co., CO. He married (2) **BERNICE McDONALD** 23 Sep 1944 in Walhalla, Oconee Co, SC. She was born 02 Sep 1907 in Cherry Valley, Prince Edward, Island, Canada.



Annie, Ella, William, Mary Virginia, Margaret Wilson



Mary Virginia, Margaret, William, Ella & Annie



Ella Sherard Wilson



The house Quincey's parents built for him behind their home in Iva, SC. He had to be isolated because he had tuberculosis. L to R: His 2 nieces, Mabel & Winnie Reid, Quincey.

8. QUINCEY HAMILTON SHERARD, b. 10 May 1880, Moffettsville, Anderson Co., SC; d. 02 Jun 1910, Iva, Anderson Co., SC buried @ Generostee ARP Ch Cem.



**9. JOSEPH SHERARD,
SR**

Joseph remained to run the Moffettsville estate when his parents moved to Iva. He is given the credit for "losing the place", although a depression and depleted land were also much at fault.

9. JOSEPH⁵ SHERARD, SR. was born 20 May 1883 in Moffettsville, Anderson Co., SC, and died 11 Oct 1956 in Cheddar, Anderson Co., SC. He married EVA BROWN 02 Jan 1908 in Iva, Anderson County, South Carolina. She was born 30 Dec 1888 in Moffettsville, Anderson Co., SC, and died 22 May 1928 in Anderson Co. SC both buried @ Generostee ARP Ch Cem. They had nine children all born in Moffettsville, Anderson Co., SC:

1. ALEXANDER BEATY⁶ SHERARD, b. 11 Aug 1909 d. 15 Jul 1943, South Pacific, WWII, Buried @ Generostee ARP Ch Cem, Iva, SC. Never Married.

2. JULIAN SHERARD, b. 29 Sep 1911 d. 26 Jun 1987, Columbia, Richland Co., SC buried @ Burial in Garden of Mem Cem, Honea Path SC. Never Married.

3. MARGARET CORNELIA SHERARD, b. 03 Nov 1914, d. 18 Apr 1968, Anderson, SC buried @ Donald's Bap Ch Cem, Donalds, SC; m. HUGH JASPER MARTIN, 30 Aug 1953, Belton, SC.

4. JANIE SHERARD, b. 03 Apr 1916 d. 18 Mar 1940 buried @ Generostee ARP Ch Cem, Iva, SC. Never married.

5. ELIZABETH WILEY SHERARD, b. 15 Sep 1917. Never Married.

6. JOSEPH SHERARD, JR., b. 15 Jul 1919. He married MARY FRANCES MILLS in McCormick, SC. She was born 26 Sept 1928, in Elberton, GA.

7. YANCEY SHERARD, b. 22 Jun 1921.

8. GRACE SHERARD, b. 14 Jun 1923

9. MARTHA PRESSLEY SHERARD, b. 21 Apr 1926; m. WILLIAM HAROLD BURGESS, 02 Aug 1975, Belton, SC.

From the Anderson Independent

WRITES MORE BOOKS
Sherard of Anderson Issues Series
Special to the State
Anderson, Nov. 6, 1921

J. L. Sherard, former state senator, has written another series of books. Mr. Sherard has been an author for some years, but has written for the most part stories. His latest series of books tell of the adventures of "Blueberry the Bear" and are such book that both boys and girls will delight in while the books abound in homely philosophy, which will take hold on young minds, such as "I've always found it easier to keep out of trouble than to get out of it after you are in," and his hero, "Blueberry," the young bear, says, "If the bright side of things didn't show up at first, he went right out and kept on hunting until he found it. In fact, Blueberry's clouds always had so much silver lining that he could hardly see the dark spots for the light behind."

The first book which Mr. Sherard issued was called "Blueberry Bear", and this second is "Blueberry Bear's New Home." It is illustrated with colored prints by Georg Carlson and makes a most attractive book to present to children and good reading for grown folks.



GOING DIGITAL AT THE CEMETERY



July 1, 2011

By Terry Tippetts of the Greater Omaha Genealogical Society

The following method of digitally documenting cemetery markers has decreased by at least half the time it takes our genealogy society to read cemeteries and get the information onto a data base.

There are three distinct advantages in using modern technology to read and document cemeteries, as opposed to the pen and pad method.

First, a **digital camera** in the hand is faster than a pen in the hand—much faster. With a digital camera, you can record information at more than three times the rate than if you were using a pen and notebook.

Secondly, pairing a **digital camera** with a **computer** and **photo program** is like bringing the cemetery into the comfort of your own home. The information you enter into your database is information that you're reading directly from the pictures you took at the cemetery. Having this ability translates into fewer database errors, as you are not transcribing from someone else's handwriting—or worse, in my case, my own handwriting.

Thirdly, if you do happen across a suspected typo in your database later on, you can easily examine the specific photo the data came from, with no need for a sticky note reminding yourself to check that particular marker next time you're at the cemetery.

Preparation

The process of transforming marker information into database information is simple. To begin, you need the following tools:

Digital camera—Almost any kind will work for cemetery reading, but if you don't yet own one, here are some things to consider before you buy:

1. **Screen size**—the bigger the better. My digital has a 3 inch screen, which makes it easier to see the markers, and thus easier to shoot them.
2. **Memory card capacity**—As with screen size, bigger is better. Now days, even the smallest capacity memory card (2 or 4GIG) will hold all the marker pictures you will take during one trip to the cemetery.
3. **Resolution setting**—for taking pictures of cemetery markers, a resolution setting somewhere around 1 to 3 meg is will suffice for what you need to do.
4. **Power source**—I carry a backup battery at all times. Want to save money? Don't buy your backup battery from the camera maker. Go on the internet and order a generic one. I've found over the years that the generic batteries I've purchased have invariably been better than the original battery that came with the camera. The generic batteries took more pictures per

charge, and they cost about 25-50% less than the camera maker's brand.

Pocket notebook and pen—for documenting what section and row(s) you are photographing.

Computer Photo program— I use Picasa3 (picasa.google.com). It's a free download with attractive and functional screens and is one of the best programs for cemetery transcription that I've found to date. If you already have a photo program on your computer and are comfortable with it, then by all means, put it to use.

Whisk broom— Some cemeteries will work you more than others. Some markers that lay flat on the ground may need grass clippings or leaves cleared from them before you can take the picture. A whisk broom is quicker than a hand or foot for doing this. My wife prefers a small broom with a long handle so she doesn't have to bend over as much.

Drinking water— Fill a couple of 1 liter bottles about three-fourths full of water (a gallon milk jug works just as well), and stick them in the freezer the night before you read a cemetery. The ice will melt slowly enough that you'll have cold drinking water for several hours the next day.

Bug Repellant and Sun Screen—Some times when my wife reads a cemetery, the chiggers lunch on her as if she were a walking buffet. Bug repellant will keep most of them at bay. As for the sun screen, play it safe and use it every time you read a cemetery (suggested by my easily-sunburned wife).

Proper attire—As far as I know, there is no all-the-latest-rage style that's big with the in-the-know cemetery reading crowd. Comfy clothes, wide brim hat on sunny days, sneakers, jeans with extra pockets to carry your camera and whisk broom, and you're all set.

At the cemetery

When you transcribe the information from your cemetery photos into your data base, you will want to also include what section and row in the cemetery the information came from—and also which direction you were walking when you took the pictures on a particular row. So, you need a way to photographically document that information as you are working in the cemetery. Your pocket notebook and pen are the first items you will put to

use. Before you begin photographing a row—and this applies to every row you photograph—take pen in hand and write down the name of the cemetery section you are working in, the row number, and which direction you will be walking as you photograph the markers.

When the information is on the notebook page, set the notebook next to, or in front of, the first marker in the row, so that the notebook appears in the photograph when you take a picture of the marker. Do this for the first marker of each row you photograph.

Assigning each marker its own number is not necessary, by the way. Your camera and photo program will keep the marker pictures in the correct order on your computer's hard drive.

You are documenting cemetery sections and row numbers so that later on, others can easily find where a particular person is buried when they visit that cemetery.

Speed reading tips

The secret to speed reading a cemetery depends on how quickly you shoot each marker as you walk the row. I've learned to hold and operate my camera with my right hand, a technique that is especially effective when the markers are also on my right. With a little practice and unobstructed markers, you'll soon be clicking almost as fast as you can walk the row, with just a brief pause at each marker. Keep in mind that you are not trying for a Nobel Prize in photography here. You are taking the pictures so that you can transcribe the information into your database program later on. As long as all the information on the marker is also visible on the picture, you've accomplished your purpose.

Dealing with hard to read markers

Sometimes, you will come across a marker that is so aged and weather scarred that you will not be able to decipher what's on it.

Here are four things you can try:

1. Trace the lettering with your fingers and try to Braille read the information. Sometimes your fingers will reveal what your eyes could not.
2. Another technique that occasionally works (on sunny days), is reflecting some sunlight

at an angle on the stone with a pocket mirror. The shadows that are created on the stone's lettering will sometimes reveal the stone's message.

3. Take a photo of the marker anyway. As with Braille reading the stone or using a mirror, sometimes playing with the photo on your computer by tweaking the various lighting/color controls will bring out the wording.
4. Wet the marker slightly, using a squirt bottle and plain water. I've seen this method work on occasion.

Never, never, never, put anything other than plain water on a marker. Stuff like shaving cream or other concoctions will only hasten the marker's deterioration. If none of the above four methods will reveal what's on the marker, nothing else will either.

Database entry

Now you're back home and anxious to get the information out of your camera and into your database. The first thing you will want to do is get your photo program and database program set up on your computer monitor.

For ease of transcription, you will resize your computer's photo program so that it occupies the upper two-thirds to three-fourths of your computer screen. The program you have decided to transcribe the information into (i.e. word processor, data base, or spreadsheet) will occupy the bottom one-third to one-fourth of the screen. If you don't know how to resize a program's screen, ask someone who does know to show you how. Once you have both programs resized and set up properly, then you can load the information from your camera. As you transcribe, you will be clicking up and down between the photo program and the database program. The two programs can actually overlap each other somewhat. The only stipulation is that when your database program is in active mode, it cannot block any information on the picture you are transcribing from.

There are a few features that your photo program must have in order for you to transcribe from your marker pictures with any kind of efficiency. First is the ability to zoom in on a particular area of the picture, so that you can read any small print that may be on the marker. Also, the ability to rotate a picture 180 degrees comes in handy if you have some markers that appear on your computer

screen upside down. This will happen when, on a sunny day, you discover that your shadow is making a cameo appearance in the pictures. When that happens, and if the marker(s) are set in the ground horizontally, you can shoot the pictures by walking down the opposite side of the markers. This will cause the markers in the row to appear upside down when you copy them from your camera. Thus the need to rotate the photographs 180 degrees before you transcribe from them.

File organization for your cemetery pictures

If you do much cemetery reading using the method we've been discussing, you'll amass a good-sized collection of marker pictures in short order. You will sometimes be collecting the pictures faster than you type them into your data base, so you need to know exactly where to find them when you are ready for them. Your photo program should give you the option of naming the group of pictures after you've downloaded them. The photo program will then create a folder with that name and store the pictures in it. I use the following three-part format for naming:

1. The name of the cemetery, abbreviated if possible. (ex: "WH" for Westlawn Hillcrest cemetery.)
2. The name of the cemetery section. This may be a word ("Sunrise" for example), or a letter of the alphabet ("section H").
3. The beginning and ending row numbers that I shot (i.e. "27-32")

Thus, my file name for Westlawn Hillcrest cemetery, Sunrise section, rows 27 thru 32, would be "WH Sunrise 27-32".

Since each group of photos will have its own folder, you will want to create a master folder, named for the cemetery, and store the picture folders for that cemetery in it. If you need to reference a particular photo, having such a naming system will allow you to find the photo you need very quickly. Once the cemetery has been completely read and the accuracy of the database information verified (up next in our discussion), you may delete the photographs from your computer, if you wish.

Verifying the accuracy of the information in your database

After an entire cemetery section has been read and transcribed into a data base, there is one more step that should be done to insure the absolute accuracy of the information in the database: you have to print out the information for that section, then go back to the cemetery and check the printed information against what is on the markers. This is a good project for a group of volunteers. Clip boards to hold the printed sheets are ideal for the verifying process. There will be errors, which can be noted on the printed sheets in red or blue ink by the volunteers. Don't use black pens, as black is too easy to miss when the data in the data base is being corrected. This return-to-the-cemetery check can be done by a single person or a group, and does not need to be done all in one trip to the cemetery, but it **does** need to be done.

Managing a group cemetery reading project

Every cemetery reading project needs a leader, someone in charge to keep track of who has taken pictures, who is willing to transcribe them into a data base, etc. This person will also be responsible for taking care of all the records and other items (clip boards, pens, etc.) needed to read a cemetery. I suggest that when you find such a person, you recruit him or her for life if you can. Our society's cemetery guru/manager has been in that position for a couple of decades now. Most of being the Cemetery Projects Manager (or whatever you choose to title it), is recruiting people for cemetery reading, then seeing that everyone is on the same page about what needs to be done, and how to do it properly. Other than that, it's just a matter of following the steps presented by this article.

As I stated at the beginning, going digital is like bringing the cemetery into the comfort of your own home. The system works extremely well for our genealogy society, and it will work just as well for yours, also.

Happy documenting!

This article was written by Terry Tippetts of the Greater Omaha Genealogical Society, July 1, 2011

HUGHES' VIEWS & NEWS

An enduring mystery at Pickens Cemetery

Posted in Genealogy by tahughesnc on April 30, 2013



Yours truly with the headstone in question.

For well more than 100 years, local legend in Upstate South Carolina has held that a Revolutionary War soldier named Micajah Hughes is buried in a certain grave at Pickens Cemetery (aka, Pickens Chapel Cemetery), on Three and Twenty Road near Easley, S.C. The grave is marked with a crude flat field stone. When one looks at the stone closely, it appears that the letters "MH" have been roughly chiseled into it.

Some have speculated from there that the "MH" referred to a man named Andrew Hughes, who did indeed fight in the Revolutionary War with a militia unit, who lived within a few miles of the cemetery

from 1787 until his death in 1843, and who had a son named Micajah. According to this version of the story, Andrew's middle name was Micajah, and thus the "MH" refers to him, since Andrew's son Micajah was not born until 1788, years after the war ended.



Andrew Hughes once owned land near this location on Mt. Airy Church Rd., 5 miles from Pickens Cemetery.

I have more than a passing interest myself in solving the mystery, since the Andrew Hughes in question was my 4th great grandfather and earliest known Hughes ancestor. I would dearly love to know exactly where he is buried, but I am not convinced that the "MH" grave is his.

Here's why. First, there is no evidence in official records to support the idea that Andrew had a middle name at all. In all of the official records I have seen for him, including land deeds and the

records related to the pensions he received for his service in the Revolutionary War, his name is given simply as Andrew Hughes (although his last name is sometimes spelled as Hues, Huse or Hughs). There is no hint of even a middle initial for him in any of these records.

Second, as I mentioned previously, Andrew had a son named Micajah who also lived in the area near the cemetery for much of his life. However, Micajah lived his final years in northeast Georgia and is believed to be buried in Dawson County, Georgia. So, not only is the "MH" grave unlikely to be Andrew's, it is also not likely to be the grave of his son.

That's how I see it. I'm sure there are others who will disagree with me on this.

<http://tahughesnc.wordpress.com>

'Western Wilds' Attracted Manse Jolly, Hub Williams

By Charles Busha and Julia Woodson

Part Two



Manse Jolly



Introduction



Because no eyewitness account exists of what actually happened at Brown's Ferry when three federal occupation troops were killed, historian E. Don Herd has written a possible and plausible explanation of the event. Herd's account, which was based on his study of the last years of Jolly's life, was published in volume two of *The South Carolina Upcountry, 1540-1980*, and it is briefly summarized in the first two paragraphs on the next page.

Around midnight on October 8, 1865, Jolly and some of his men approached the isolated ferry, which they had always used freely. With them that night the men had some stolen horses and a wagonload of contraband goods, all of which would be sold later on Georgia black market. When Jolly and his friends reached the Savannah River, they were challenged by cautious Federal sentries, who had been placed at the ferry earlier that day for the first time.

Surprised by the unexpected presence of the hated Yankees, and fearing the possibility of death or arrest, the ex-Confederate soldiers, all relatively fresh from the battlefield, responded in self-defense and shot the guards. Then, Jolly and his companions were ferried across the river by a young flatboat operator, whom they knew and who was their confidant.

By autumn of 1866, the murders of Federal soldiers in upstate South Carolina were such a political issue that the Brown's Ferry Affair became a factor in the Federal government's decision to initiate Reconstruction in the South.

Also, Manse Jolly and some of his closest friends decided in September to depart for Texas. To finance the long trip to what Jolly called the "Western Wilds," the rebel leader sold many personal possessions. His horse would have to be fed during the long and difficult journey. Moreover, Jolly had to feed himself.

So that he could also make the trip, Hub Williams of Salubrity borrowed some money from his merchant

father, William S. Williams. Henry Knauff of Pendleton, son of a skilled cabinetmaker who had crafted fine furniture for Mrs. John C. Calhoun, provided a wagon and a team of horses for the long trip. John Jolly of Anderson District, who was Manse's cousin, also joined the group as it prepared to exit the state.

Jolly Goes to Texas

The men put their most valued possessions into Henry Knauff's wagon, and they bridled their riding horses. But before the men departed for the West, they dropped by the home of Augustus (Gus) Sitton in Pendleton. There, Jolly and his friends were served hot coffee, and they discussed their impending trip. Alice Sitton, who was Gus' sister, spoke up in an accusatorial manner and said that Jolly was responsible for the group's having to leave South Carolina. Jolly assured her condescendingly that he was indeed sorry about everything which had happened.

Jolly would later reveal in a letter that "Miss Alice" was upset then because she thought that he had persuaded Hub Williams to go with him to Texas. Alice loved Hub Williams "so devotedly," according to Jolly. (At that time, Alice Sitton (1842-1930) was about 24 years of age. She later married Major Styles P. Dendy (1839-1907), an ex-Confederate Army officer who lived in Walhalla, S.C.)

The route taken to the West by Jolly and his traveling companions was by way of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The young

travelers left Pendleton in late September, 1866. They would not arrive in Texas until late November.

While on the long and tiring trek, Jolly wrote several letters to his sister and mother, who lived in the Lebanon community of Anderson District. Fortunately, all of those letters, plus others that were written by Jolly during the period 1867-69, were preserved for many years by various members of the Jolly family. Eventually, the Jolly letters were given to Anderson Junior College, where they are maintained as documents of local history. A lock of Jolly's dark, red hair was also given to the college by the rebel's family. It was clipped from Jolly's head, after his death in Texas, and was sent to his family in South Carolina.

J.C. Key's Trial

In April, 1866, the Charleston military trial of four men accused of murdering three Federal soldiers at Brown's Ferry came to an end. The men were all found guilty as charged, and two of them, including J.C. Keys, were sentenced to be hanged.

But President Andrew Johnson soon intervened and commuted the death sentences to life imprisonment. No doubt, the President's action was in response to public outrage about the shoddy military trial. Many people throughout the state and nation felt that the convicted men were innocent. At the same time, some local citizens, aware of Manse Jolly's illegal post-Civil War activities, believed that the spirited, redheaded rebel and his

friends were the actual guilty parties.

Nonetheless, the four men convicted of the killings were sent to Florida, where they were placed in a Federal prison. Shortly thereafter, they were transferred to Fort Delaware. Meanwhile, a degree of uneasiness spread throughout the upstate of South Carolina. Could actual killers still be roaming about freely?

The outcome of the Keys trial touched off a national public debate. By November, 1866, the U.S. District Court of Delaware had also decided that the military trial of civilians had actually been illegal. Thus, the four imprisoned men from Anderson District were released. Moreover, a committee of the U.S. Congress was appointed to examine all aspects of the controversial scrape at Brown's Ferry in South Carolina. The congressional committee was headed by Representative F.A. Pike of Maine, which was the home state of the three murdered occupation troops.

If Jolly and his followers were responsible for the soldiers' deaths, the outcome of the military trial, as well as the subsequent outcry for justice, would have caused them certain anxiety. Thus, perhaps they had ample reason in the early fall of 1866 to ponder a possible move to Texas, where some of Jolly's relatives had already settled as a result of the prevailing "Texas fever."

The late E. Don Hard, Jr., a Southern historian who once made his home in Easley, S.C., speculated that Jolly's gang probably became involved in the killings at Brown's Ferry.

Jolly's Letters From Texas

Jolly's carefully penned letters provide valuable clues to the man's true personality and character. The letters also demonstrate the writer's healthy sense of humor, his intelligence and his care and concern for various members of the Jolly family.

In a personal message sent from Jackson, Miss., Jolly reported that he and his companions had visited some of Hub Williams' relatives, who resided near Jackson. And he wrote that he had met several former residents of Anderson and Pickens districts, all of whom were also making their way to Texas. Two of the people were identified as a Capt. Terrill, who had served during the War Between the States in Orr's Regiment, and a young member of the Abbott family of Pickens District.

Curious about what was going on back in South Carolina, Jolly also made the following request in one of his letters: "I want you to write me forthwith and give me all the gossip of the country, what remarks the people have been making concerning myself."

While taking a rest in Louisiana, Jolly again drafted a neat epistle to his Carolina folks. It included this comment: "By the Way, I got the news from S.C. from a young man who is corresponding with a young lady in Pickens District, I was sorry to hear of Cato a killing Joe Williams."

And in another letter, written on Nov. 25, 1866, Jolly reported that he had arrived in Milan County, Texas. He also revealed that while he and his

friends had camped out near Jackson, Miss., two federal army officers came out to their camp "a spying around" and pretending to be in the market for a race horse. According to Jolly, after the two officers had examined Dixie, his horse, they returned to Jackson.

"As it happened," wrote Jolly, "all of us but Henry Knauff had gone up in town; had we all been there, something might of happened." And Jolly told his mother that, shortly after the group's arrival in Texas, Herbert Williams' horse died. The "fine horse" had been worth \$150.00 in gold, according to Jolly.

Then, in a letter dated Jan. 28, 1867, Jolly announced to his sister that he, John Jolly, Walter Largent, and Herbert Williams had rented a 250-acre farm near Cameron, Texas. The young rebel was excited about prospects of farming again.

Jolly also reported in his letter "Herbert Williams is clerking for a man nearby us at Maysfield and washing free, but he has an interest in the farm." The letter also contained this revealing comment: "By the way, I have direct news from Washington (that) Pike will be in Anderson soon to investigate the Browns Ferry scrape." The man to whom Jolly referred, of course, was Congressman F.A. Pike, the chairman of the congressional committee created to investigate the widely publicized killings of Federal troops in Anderson District.

Jolly's Death in Texas

Sometime in 1868 or early 1869, Manse Jolly married Elizabeth

Mildred Smith, a daughter of Capt. John Gray (Jack) Smith and Margaret Brown Smith. Like Jolly, the Smiths had migrated to Texas, having come from Georgia.

Shortly after his marriage, Jolly began to construct a new family dwelling. On July 8, 1869, he rode his horse several times across rain-swollen Walker Creek in Milam County, as he traveled back and forth from his house to the site of the new dwelling. On his return trip home that evening, however, Jolly's last effort to cross the flooded stream resulted in a disaster. He and his horse were drowned in the turbulent waters of the creek. Jolly was only 29 years of age at the time of his death. His body was laid to rest in the Little River Cemetery near Maysfield, Texas.

To be continued

The Anderson Intelligencer

Thursday, August 5, 1869

DEATH OF MANSON JOLLY

The news will be received with regret by the many friends of this bold and daring Confederate soldier. We learn that a private letter has been received, stating that Manson Jolly was drowned on the 8th of July near his home in Texas. He was building a residence on the opposite side of the creek from where he lived, and had crossed over on horseback several times during the day. The stream was greatly swollen, and in attempting to cross for the third or fourth time, he was carried with his horse down the creek, and in the struggle which ensued both were drowned. Mr. Jolly had been married about one year, and leaves a young wife, the daughter of a former citizen of Anderson.

The thrilling exploits and adventures of Manson Jolly in this section of the country, immediately after the war closed, are fresh in the recollection of all. His name was a terror for a long time to the garrison of United States soldiers, especially the volunteer white and colored regiments stationed at this place. When the regular troops arrived, he removed to Texas, where he has since been leading a quiet and peaceful life.



Sacred to the
memory of
MANSON S. JOLLY
AGED
29 Years

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / RENEWAL

2013 Old Pendleton District Chapter Membership Application

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SCGS Numbers are issued by the State and will be listed on your mailing label of the Carolina Herald. (State Publication)

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Address Change

Chapter Dues cover the entire calendar year and are payable annually by the 1st of January. Non-payment drop date is February 1 of each year.

() \$25.00 Individual Membership

() \$28.00 Family Membership – Two people at the same address.

() \$20.00 Associate Membership. Must be a paid primary member in another chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society to qualify as an associate member in the Old Pendleton District Chapter.

Please print your name, address and category of membership desired with check for the proper amount made out to: **Old Pendleton District SCGS**

Please send dues, membership, address change to:
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OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT 2012 PUBLICATIONS

	Pages	Price Includes Postage
Family History		
Boggs Family (from Pendleton Data Base) 3rd Edition	330	\$35.00
Bowen Family (from Pendleton Data Base) 2nd Edition	513	\$45.00
Chastain Family (from Pendleton Data Base) 2nd Edition	626	\$45.00
Kelley Family (from Pendleton Data Base) 3rd Edition	344	\$35.00
Mauldin Family (from Pendleton Data Base) 2nd Edition	1,301	\$100.00
Miscellaneous		
Once Upon a Time in Pickens Co. – Amos Ladd & Lewis Redmond Story	45	\$15.00
Old Pendleton District Chapter Lineage Chart Book, Volume I	560+	\$45.00
Old Pickens District SC: The Families & History by Jerry Alexander	213	\$30.00
Twin Springs & A Grove of Trees: A History of Mt. Grove Baptist Church		\$23.00
Upcountry Inquiry – Pendleton Teachers Write About Place		\$10.00
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Old Pendleton District Newsletter		
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SCGS SURNAME DIRECTORY PROJECT



As announced at the October OPD Chapter Meeting, the Board of Directors of SCGS has approved the Surname Directory Project for all SCGS members. Old Pendleton District Chapter members are invited to participate. To have your surnames included in the project, each member must complete the Surname Directory form and email or mail it to the project managers. All members are encouraged to participate in the project. Each individual member may submit up to 10 surnames. If more than 10 names are submitted, the first 10 will be used. Family memberships may submit up to 20 surnames for inclusion.

The form will be posted on scgen.org and printed in the *Carolina Herald's* last issue of 2012 and all 2013 issues. Two forms will be on our scgen.org website - print version and email version. The print version is available now and the email version is coming soon. Also, directions for both versions will be on the web page. For forms received by email a confirmation receipt will be returned to the sender by email. Completed printed or copied forms should be mailed to: SCGS Surname Directory Project, 841 Garden Dale Dr., Columbia, SC 29210.

If you have any questions regarding this project feel free to call Frances Osburn at 803-788-4951, Sylvia Castles 803-772-0143 or Brenda Meyer 864-350-0832 for clarification.

Surname Directory Information Form

This form may be completed online at www.scgen.org or by mailing the completed form to SCGS Surname Directory, 841 Garden Dale Drive, Columbia, SC 29210.

Should more than ten (10) surnames per member be submitted, only the first ten (10) will be included in the directory.

If the surname being researched is from a state other than South Carolina, please indicate the state.

Please return prior to the **December 31, 2013** deadline.

Name _____

Membership Number _____ Chapter _____

Mailing Address _____

Telephone Number _____ E-mail _____

Surname	S. C. County	or	State
_____	_____		_____
_____	_____		_____
_____	_____		_____
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_____	_____		_____

Submission of this form authorizes the South Carolina Genealogical Society, Inc. to publish the above information in its upcoming Surname Directory.

Submit by mail to SCGS Surname Directory, 841 Garden Dale Dr., Columbia, SC 29210 or email to scgssurnamedirectory@gmail.com.

June 2013
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About Our Society Chapter

The Old Pendleton District Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society, is a non-profit, (12-36-2120(41) educational society organized for the purpose of uniting people interested in Pickens and Oconee Counties, South Carolina history and family genealogy, encouraging preservation of records, promoting educational programs and publishing literature related to local records and genealogies. Our prime aim is to help others to find and identify their ancestors and origins of birthplace.

Our genealogical and historical files are located at the Clayton Room at Southern Wesleyan University's Rickman Library, Central, SC 29630. 864.644-5088 (Leave Message) claytonroom@swu.edu

You are welcome to browse through these records and visit the Clayton Room during the Library Hours. Monday – Thursday 8:00 a. m. to 11:00 p. m. Friday 7:45 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. and Saturday 12:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. Check website for holiday and summer hours.

Calendar of Events and Tentative List of Speakers for 2013

February 19	Brenda Meyer - Finding Family in Scotland
March 19	Dr. Michael Keaton – Lewis Redmond
April 16	Henrietta Sweeney - Chasing George Washington : Finding my African American Relatives from Civil War to American Revolution.
April 25-27	Reunion of Upcountry Families, Central Wesleyan University
May 21	Society Outing/Dinner catered by Yoders at Meece Mill in Pickens, SC
June 18	Mike Bedenbaugh – Preservation of Historic Homes & Buildings
September 17	Kevin Adams - Dr. Basil Manly Baptist Preacher, Educator and Confederate
October 15	Marion Whitehurst - Old Stone Church
November 19	Holiday Dinner