

Old Pendleton District Messenger

Next meeting

Tuesday, September 19,
2023

at 7 p.m.

Speaker: Anne Sheriff

Clayton Room Research
Resources

Central Clemson Library
105 Commons Way
Central, South Carolina

Volume 37. No. 7

September 2023

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Old Pendleton District June Tour to the Bart Garrison Agricultural Museum of South Carolina.
See pages 8-13.

Members:

Thanks to the continued faithfulness of our members, we are still healthy and thriving. Celebrating our 47th year. The Pendleton District became a South Carolina Genealogical Society Chapter on June 21, 1976.

It is time to renew your membership for 2024

Please complete the form on
page 19



Mauldin Family Additions. Photo from Lauren Finley's collection of Mauldin Photos. Mauldin on the left. Others unidentified-could be Mauldins. Mauldins from the line of Vardrey Mauldin (1814-1885), the GGrandfather of Lauren Finley. See pages 14-17.

About Our Newsletter

The Old Pendleton District Newsletter is published nine times a year: January through June and September through November; we do not publish in July and August. Please submit materials by the 23rd of each month. Submissions by our members are encouraged and will be used as space permits. Send items to Barbara Clark at bc762lgen@att.net.

Editorial Policy:

- The Editor reserves the right to edit articles, files and queries prior to publication.
- Neither the 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.
- This publication, in its entirety, will be made available in digital format on the State and Chapter websites.
- All submissions become property of the Old Pendleton District Chapter of the SCGS. By submitting materials to this newsletter, you are giving permission for any original materials, including written works and images, to be reproduced in print and digital formats.

About Our Chapter

The Old Pendleton District Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society is a nonprofit, 12-36-2120(40), educational organization designed to unite those interested in the Pickens and Oconee Counties, South Carolina history and family genealogy; to encourage the preservation of documents and records; to promote educational programs; and to publish local records, history and family genealogy. The Chapter's primary goal is to assist others in their search for their ancestors and origins of birthplace.

The Chapter meets every month, except July, August and December. Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of the month from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Central-Clemson Library.

The Chapter's genealogical and historical archives are housed at the Clayton Family History Center, located in the lower level of the Rickman Library on Southern Wesleyan University campus in Central, SC. This collection contains about 3,500 books and files on family histories, state and county sources, military histories, cemetery records, immigration and passenger lists. For more information send email to claytonroom@swu.edu.

The public is welcome to visit the Clayton Center whenever the Library is open. Normal operating hours are Monday-Thursday from 8 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Friday hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Hours vary during summer, for holidays and during breaks in the school year. For more information call 864-644-5074, send email to claytonroom@swu.edu, or check their website at swu.edu/academics/library.

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Refreshments

January: Brenda Meyer and Judy Long
February: Pat Collins
March: LaMarr Brooks & Kat Vargo
April: Katie Gillespie & Nancy Holcombe
May: Keith Brown & Anne Sheriff

June: Field Trip
September: Barbara Clark and Jane Camper
October: Alice Shove
November: Pot Luck Dinner at Trinity Wesleyan Church

Update and Correction to March 2016 Article: "The Craigs of the Keowee"
Charles Horace Craig, Ph.D.

This is an update to an article published in the Old Pendleton District Messenger in 2016 that described my research into "how" my direct paternal ancestor John (NMN) Craig 1761 (Belfast, Northern Ireland) – 1842 (Pickens County, South Carolina) came to be living on a large plantation along the Keowee River in SC's present-day Pickens County (then Pickens District) as the 18th century ended and the 19th began; more specifically, "where" (and "when") did he, his older brother James, younger brother Robert and their father Ninian come from? My earlier co-author, Keowee Craig cousin Jenna (Aldridge) Barrett, is focused on several generations of the children of this John Craig - Scots-Irish migrant, Revolutionary War militiaman and, briefly, Continental Line soldier - and his second wife, a Wilson. Lynn (Craig) Bay will comment on his first marriage to a Clark (and their only child, William, her paternal ancestor). Together, it is hoped that our research will eventually lead to a third edition of a book first published in 1971 and updated in 2004 written by Keowee Craig family members and simply titled and referred to as our "(Keowee) Craig" book, which was self-published by the (John) Craig Memorial Cemetery Association. The Cemetery Association was established circa 1970 after Duke Power/Energy moved the family cemetery from John Craig's former plantation to an area (formerly the town of Pickens District Courthouse) near where the historic "Old Pickens" Presbyterian Church and its cemetery continues to be located, on a knoll overlooking Lake Keowee, between Duke's nearby hydro and nuclear stations.

We know that John Craig (sometimes referred to as "John Nean" Craig)'s father, Ninian ("Nean") Craig, received a 1775 Royal grant of 250 acres in the then New Acquisition District of Craven County, on two branches of Turkey Creek whose names are no longer in use, thought to be in present-day York County. I was unable to confirm the location or sale of that property and was told that many such properties were sold without their sales being recorded in the aftermath of the Revolution ending and the SC capitol being moved from Charleston to Columbia; that move was slowed by the new State House, then under construction, falling victim to a fire in early 1788, further delaying move of SC's government. We know from a published oral history by this John Craig, mostly of his wartime exploits, that around the end of the Revolution his father's property was invaded by Loyalists who apparently took anything and everything of value, "including the hat off his head." We do not know what happened to Ninian after this traumatic event. He may have moved with John's older brother James, who also served in SC's militia, and who moved to the community of Long Cane in 96 District (now in present day Abbeville County) in 1784, apparently to be next to a deceased kinsman's widow and her family. While I have found no record of Ninian having been buried in Long Cane, I suspect he accompanied his older two sons who had acquired land grants of their own across the state, both recorded in "96 District" (John in Pendleton District; also in 1784). It appears James was by this time established as an attorney, although in time he left the area and went back to the York-Chester area, and was found living there and practicing law with his former militia commander, Edward Lacey, Jr. At the 1790 census, it appears Ninian's youngest son Robert was living with his brother John. By the time Robert died approximately ten years later, he appears to have acquired 73 acres of John's 200-acre 1784 land grant (awarded for his Revolutionary War service), which equates to an acreage on one side of Rocky Branch, which crossed the property; John appears to have sold the remaining 127

acres when he moved from there in present-day Anderson County to his larger plantation in present-day Pickens County.

My primary purpose here is to correct my mistake in the 2016 article in reference to our many-times great-grandfather Ninian Craig, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1725, not in 1728 as indicated in my previous article. The Ninian I had originally selected died in Glasgow in 1776, a fact I had not previously seen. When that became known to me, I investigated the only other possibility in all of Scotland - the Ninian Craig born in Glasgow in 1725. He turns out to be a perfect fit, as his father was named James, which would account for our Ninian's first-born son also being named James. This Ninian was orphaned in 1737 at the age of 12 when his parents died in Glasgow. His oldest brother would have inherited their father's tailoring business and Ninian (apparently named after one of his father's brothers of that name), who was last in line, appears to have ultimately found his way to Belfast. We know this as his son John (possibly named after Ninian's other paternal uncle) appears to have been born there in 1761, as Ninian shows up there in 1766 on a so-called Dissenters Census (of adult males) in County Antrim, which Belfast straddles, along with County Down. This census was conducted by the Anglican (state) church and captured the names of those who refused to change religious affiliations. One might conclude this was the case here, as Ninian was not only identified in 1766 as a dissenter but also departed Ulster with his sons as part of a five-ship "exodus" of Covenanter Presbyterians in 1772, aboard the ship *Lord Dunluce*, an exodus led by Rev. William Martin. (For a thorough understanding of these matters, I would refer you to a 1971 book written by Dr. Jean Stephenson entitled: "Scotch-Irish Migration to South Carolina, 1772 (Rev. William Martin and His Five Shiploads of Settlers)", which can be found in libraries and online.) Rev. Martin had been called to preach at a church in Chester County, adjacent present-day York County, where Ninian's 250-acre warrant (to "Ninian Greg") was laid out in 1773. The warrant ultimately led to a Royal Grant being given (to "Ninian Graig") in 1775. Ninian and his sons actually appear to have preferred the Irish spelling of Craige.

Y-DNA data has been useful to me in confirming all of the above. Y-DNA from present-day direct male descendants of John Craig, both from his first marriage and his second, were found to be identical, meaning John's would have been the same. I found the closest then-known Y-DNA from two direct male descendants, a father and his son, of a Craig man who was born in Glasgow and whose birth was recorded in the very same diocese as both Ninian Craig 1725 and 1728; that Thomas Craig went first to Australia, then to New Zealand, and his son then went to San Francisco, California, where the father-son duo whose Y-DNA is a closest match to mine and my male Keowee cousins trace their heritage. That is the "proof" I have sought and the "proof" that I now have.

We do not and may never know the full story, either of Ninian's death, most likely there in Long Cane, or whether he may have left a wife and daughter(s) in County Antrim, hoping to bring them to SC once he and his sons had obtained the expected land grant and built a residence, but instead finding themselves embroiled right in the midst of a revolution, ending for Ninian with his home and property being vandalized. His oldest son, James, and likely his youngest, Robert, apparently accompanied him to Long Cane and at least one of them stayed there until, one assumes, he passed on. Fine sons all.

Thank you, Charles Craig for the updated article.

Muster Days at Old Richland in the Long Ago

Editor Keowee Courier: Will you please allow me space in the oldest paper ever published in the old District of Pickens, and the first in Oconee, the old "Keowee Courier," to give a few reminiscences?

I have been requested by friends to pen a few more recollections of Old Richland and what I am now writing is history of this section and locality as handed down to me from the oldest and first settlers and from their descendants to the third and fourth generations. I wish to write, as best I can, a short history of the old "Richland Artillery Company," one of the oldest militia companies in the (then) old District of Pickens. As you know, the old district was named after and in honor of that grand, patriotic Revolutionary soldier Gen. Andrew Pickens, whose mortal remains now rest in the Old Stone Church (Presbyterian) cemetery, near Pendleton, and adjacent to Clemson College, the old homestead of John C. Calhoun.

The records of this famous old company have long been lost. In the latter part of 1700 and very early in 1800 there was in this section an organization known as "Patrolmen" or "Night-Watchmen" or "Guardians of Peace and Good Order." They knew their metes and bounds and well did they guard and protect this community; and from this first organization of those old settlers, (most of them born in the years of 1700), came the "Lamp Lighters" and the "Road Blazers," the very first organizers of peace, protection and good citizenship—and their good works do live after them. Many of their descendants still live in the Richland section.

Sometime later on (I don't know just when) these same forebears formed this historic old militia company, and from the "Patrolmen" came the Richland Artillery Company. They called themselves the "Old Richland Malish." The vanguard of this old company would meet at Richland cross roads at night and would form, five or six in a squad, and go in all directions to safe-guard that entire section. They always carried, as a side line, five to six-foot hickories. Should they meet or come in contact with any suspicious person, thing or "Bull Moose," they would then and there give said person, thing or animal a fair and impartial trial, they being both judge and jurors. If said person or thing could give a good, clear account of him or itself, all well and good; if not, then and there they called attention to the fact by applying to his personality 39 true and tried lashes, and would tell him or it, to "git to Georgia" at once. They always got, too.

This former organization was the foundation of the splendid old militia company. I have no exact records as to when they first made up the old artillery company. My old friend, comrade and neighbor, Daniel S. Hall, (*sic*) who is now well past 80 years, says that when he was a small boy his father, James Hull, was then going to muster at Richland. He says he asked his father what they did and his father told him they "mustered" at Richland, but he was too young to know what it meant.

Sometime early in 1800 this company was organized. Of course, the old League or Patrolmen was the first organization known in this section. The muster ground was donated to this company by my father, James H. Dendy, it being on the old home place. The first muster-ground was some 300 to 400 yards east of the old homestead and for many years they mustered there. My first recollection is back in "48 or "49, but they had been mustering for many years before I could remember. I was just old enough to climb up on top of the ten-rail fence and look at these old patriots muster. Capt. Geo. W. Abbott was in command then; Edward Ballenger was a lieutenant, others I do not remember. John W. Hull was sergeant and called the roll. This was about the years 1848 to 1850. I can look back and see these patriots assembling at the old muster-ground. I pray they are today "camping with the heavenly hosts on the old muster-ground and resting under the shade of the trees." It would be a wonderful sight for the present generation to see these old men muster in with the old-time tactics. They would meet to muster three or four times a year, all armed with old flint-lock rifles and muskets; shot bags made of deer skins, coon, otter, fox and mink skins. All were made by their own hands and looked fine to me. They would begin to assemble at 8 or 9 o'clock, and by 10 those having gotten there first would be shooting their rifles at marks for a beef or turkey. Many fine rifle shots were there. They would kill and divide a nice beef, and

all shoot for the quarter and hide. They would make up money enough and all shoot for the beef, then pay the man for the beef, and at 10 o'clock they would all be on hand. Capt. Geo. W. Abbott would call out to Sergeant John W. Hull to "form the company," which he would do. This done, Capt. Abbott would tell him to call the roll. Now, dear readers, I will call the roll as I so often heard Mr. Hull call it. There was a large company then, but to the best of my recollection there is only one member of this old company now living—Daniel S. Hull, of Westminster. There were four members just a few years ago. They were Rev. W. W. Abbott, M. B. Dendy and Franklin Graham. D. S. Hull is now the only living member of this historic old Richland company.

As I promised to call the roll please go with me and you will see what manner of men and patriots lived and died for this country. Listen to the roll-call as it was called more than 50 years ago—sad, sad indeed, is it to me to call this roll, as two of my brothers, as well as many of my old friends, are among the dead. John W. Hull will now call the roll: Jacob Abbott, Willis W. Abbott, James Abbott, Jephtha Abbott, Lewis Abbott, Elam Abbott, Wilkes Gilbert, Jeff Gilbert, Joseph G. Steele, Warren D. Perry, Wilburn Perry, William Perry, Doran A. Kay, Newton H. Jenkins, Thomas Jones, G. W. Phillips, Josiah Perkins, J. B. McGuffin, E. S. Foster, H. Duff McDonald, Alfred McDonald, Calvin McDonald, Ephraim McDonald, John W. Hull, Daniel S. Hull, Thomas Hull, James Hull, M. B. Dendy, W. H. Dendy, Austin McFetridge, Henry Gooden, E. R. Doyle, Rhodom Doyle, James A. Doyle, William Doyle, Simon Doyle, O. M. Doyle, Charles W. Hunt, Samuel Hunt, John Lumkin, Thomas Lumkin, James Keaton, John Keaton, Solomon Dalton, Thompson Tolleson, John Lee, David Lee, Dan Gordon, John Gordon, W. W. Stribling, Oliver Martin, France Mason, John Mason, Asa Mason, Bobby Harris, Patrick Miller, Franklin Graham, Wesley Graham, James Burns, Joseph Burns, Kit Burns, Allen Burns, George Harvey, Bartley Harvey, Edward Ballenger, Nat Ward, John Ward, Wyatt Garner, Bob Garner, Geo. W. Vanzant, William Dickson, Edward Honea, John M. Dowls, Wm. Dubock, Donney Dubock, Pick McAlister, Dave McAlister, Hollis Rochester, Duck Rochester, B. W. Burns, Wm. Dunn, Thos. Fitzgerald. There may be some others whom I cannot remember now. I have called the roll of the old company. They have all crossed over the river except one—D. S. Hull, who is now past 80 years old.

When the war of 1861 called for volunteers, these men responded promptly to the call and went into all branches of service in the Confederate Army. Many were killed, many were wounded, and but few returned to loved ones at home. This famous company had a six-pound cannon, branded on the barrel "1776." It was a splendid army piece. These artillerymen would fire a salute on their muster days and also at the general muster ground near where Capt. A. H. Ellison now lives. They would always fire a salute to the Governor of South Carolina. Thirteen times this old cannon would make the everlasting hills and dales resound and again resound in honor of this occasion. Sometime during 1864 the Governor, F. W. Pickens, or the Adjutant General, ordered this cannon to be sent to Columbia. My mother got word that they wanted the gun sent to Columbia and she had our faithful old slave, Ransom Dendy, hitch up a pair of oxen, and Uncle Rans carried the cannon up to Walhalla and it was shipped to Columbia or to the seat of war, and that was the last we heard of this famous old gun. It is sad to think that the old company, the old cannon, these good, old fellow-citizens and soldiers have passed down the stream of time, and are no more.

My brothers and sisters and I would often climb to the top rail of the fence and watch this old company drill. As soon as Capt. G. W. Abbott would have the company dismissed, they would begin to shoot their flint-lock rifles for beef and turkey. I can still see old Aunt Abby McDonald and Aunt Swofford with their fine display of the best ginger cakes that a hungry man or boy ever ate or ever will eat. There is no ginger cake in this day and time like those made by these good old mothers. Nearby the "cake and cider wagon" stood (sic) Uncle Nat Hull's wagon with fifty gallons of good peach brandy, and close by this wagon stood Uncle John Dowls with fifty gallons of good old corn whiskey and 25 gallons of apple brandy, all in a line—half-pint tin cups to drink out of, big, long, seal-brown ginger cakes for five cents, with plenty of cider or beer to mix with it; fifty cents a gallon for fine brandy and forty cents a gallon for corn whiskey. These are facts and figures. I, with others, would climb up trees and look with wonder and astonishment, as all bare-foot boys will do, and see these artillerymen have a good time in their own way.

Now I see the men making a ring, five to eight steps wide, and an old-fashioned fist-fight would begin. I see two men with coats off, sleeves rolled up—Uncle Dick Lumkin and a man named Sisk—go into this ring,

and they "fit" and fought up and down, beat and gouged, banged and battered each other. Before this fight was settled, I see them make ring No. 2. Ab Hyde says he is "the best man on this muster-ground," and Uncle Billie Jaynes says, "Ab Hyde, you are not the best man on the muster-ground." They were friends just a few minutes before, but coats were soon off in ring No. 2. I have never seen such a fist fight in all my life. No man would dare to cross the line till one or the other man called "enough." They were both game to the end; blood was on both of them; they were well matched. At last old Col. Alexander Bryce, who was a justice of the peace, feeling sorry for these men in the ring, called out, in clear and loud voice, "Oh, yes; oh, yes; in the name of the great Commonwealth of South Carolina, I hereby command peace on this muster-ground." In a minute's time all men and manner of men respected the law and the fighters were separated and peace restored. Then the belligerents, with the assistance of friends, would wash off and all shake hands, take a drink of brandy or whiskey, and all was well.

On another muster day in August, they had a fine time. Muster over, the boys soon felt good. The good Christian mothers had plenty of cakes and cider, and Uncle Nat Hull, John Dowls and Tom White had, as usual, all kinds of whiskey. I and the small boys climbed up trees so we could see all at once. I heard a sound like mules crossing a bridge; I looked and saw that Jas. A. Doyle, with left fist, had knocked Ab Hyde down, had bounced on him and bit Hyde's nose off before he could be pulled off. Capt. Doyle gave Hyde a good horse, worth at least \$150, to make up the fight. Hyde's friends put his nose back and tied a handkerchief around his head, and his nose got all right, but it always "leaned to the right." The citizens in that section after that, on seeing Hyde riding his horse, would say, "yonder comes Ab Hyde riding his nose that Capt. James A. Doyle gave in place of his horse, to make up and be friends." James A. Doyle was afterwards elected Sheriff of Pickens District and he served for many years.

I write of this old muster-ground and locality things that once occurred, but the like of which that section will never see again. James Keaton and his brother John were famous fighters of the section in the old days. I have often wondered if it was not James A. Doyle or Ab Hyde who struck that famous "blow that felled Billy Patterson" just across the Tugaloo River at that famous Georgia law ground. It is still on record in Franklin County, Georgia, Court House, at Carnesville, that this \$100 will be paid to know the man who struck Billy Patterson. I feel sure that the heirs of James A. Doyle or Ab Hyde are justly entitled to this \$100 and the long-accumulated interest on same.

Often, in my boyhood days, and on many a Christmas morning I heard the old Richland cannon make this entire section ring. The young men of the neighborhood—the Hulls, the Abbotts, the McDonalds, the Dendys, the Gillisons, the Jaynes and Doyles—would fire off this old gun every Christmas morning and greatly enjoyed it.

Another incident of historic value to old Richland was a Fourth of July barbecue given in honor of two Revolutionary soldiers, one being Col. John Verner, while the other, I am told, was Col. Ben Cleveland. Just why this should have occurred at Richland I cannot say, but it did occur within a hundred yards of the old log Presbyterian (*sic*) church. Major Jim Boyd told me he rode behind his father on horseback and was there and heard these two old soldiers speak and enjoyed the barbecued beef, mutton and kid. He was about four years old, but heard them speak and heard the Declaration of Independence read. They picked up these two old soldiers in chairs, sat them on the stand and had a great day. Lots of people were there. Uncle Hugh Harvey, who lived on land of my mother for years, and an old negro man belonging to some of the Striblings barbequed all the meat on that memorable day. The trench where the meat was cooked is still there. We school boys often fell into this old trench more than 65 years ago when playing base and ball. Such are the incidents and recollections of old Richland. Major James Boyd was more than 90 years old when he died. Mrs. E. F. Hughs, 84 years old, and D. S. Hull, about 84, remember this Fourth of July celebration and barbecue. Many sad changes since last we met, many pleasant recollections, and many regrets!

Dear reader, I have given you a boyhood recollection of things that I lived and loved; you, perhaps, have something in other sections of our county that might be called history; if so, write them up, and let us preserve the history of things and places. There are many things that should be published.

To these first old citizens and soldiers of Richland—

Off guard, their warrior souls
Will never rise in ranks again
Till God shall call the muster rolls.

Have you thought the resurrection,
Seen in Nature year by year,
Is a symbol of our rising
In a higher, holier sphere?

Children, ye are buds maturing—
Make your Autumn rich and grand,
That your winter be a passage

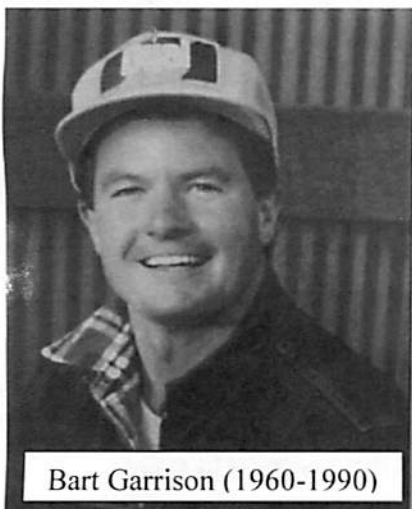
Through the gates of Glory Land.

Thank you, Trish Jones for terrific article.

THE OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT CHAPTER JUNE 2023 TOUR

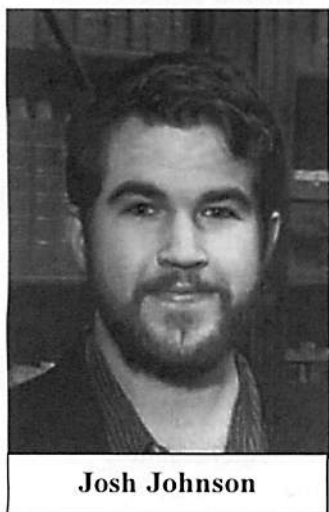
Collected by LaMarr Brooks from the Museum Exhibits

Bart Garrison Agricultural Museum of South Carolina 120 History Lane, Pendleton, SC website: bramsc.org



The Bart Garrison, Agricultural Museum was named for **James Bartlett (Bart) Garrison** son of **T. Ed Garrison, Jr. & Juanita Bartlett Garrison**, b. July 19, 1960 d. May 9, 1990. Bart's upbringing in the Denver Downs Farm in Anderson County included rising early to milk cows and doing work in fields that several generations of Garrisons had owned and farmed since 1872. A graduate of Pendleton High School Class of 1978. Bart played football, basketball and golf. He went on to earn a degree in dairy science from Clemson University where he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity and was a JV Cheerleader. The skills he gained at Clemson helped him breed a top-quality herd of Holsteins when he returned to Denver Downs to work full time on the family farm. In 1989 upon the retirement of their father, Senator T. Ed Garrison, Bart and brother, Tom, leased Denver Downs Farm and assumed the day-to-day operations. Monday May 9, 1990, at age 29, Bart and Farm employee **Matthew Pickens** perished in a tragic silo accident at the farm. Bart, like many others, made the decision to become a farmer during a time when America had nearly forgotten her agricultural roots. The Bart

Garrison Agricultural Museum is dedicated to the memory of Bart and in honor and memory of all who dedicate their lives to serving others through farming-past, present and future.



Our tour guide was **Josh Johnson**, the Museum Site Coordinator for the Agricultural Museum of SC. An Oconee native, Josh has been working in South Carolina Museums since 2012. Josh has a passion for history and preservation, particularly Southern and SC Upcountry history. In addition to giving an informative tour, Josh gave us local historical stories loaded with color and intrigue. The Museum includes exhibits of National, South Carolina and Old Pendleton District area interests and early, historic, present and future time periods. The tour begins with the *Native Americans in South Carolina* exhibit. In addition to the current native Indian display, new construction is moving toward an awesome exhibit. The native American Indians of South Carolina are divided into 3 groups: the Cherokee, who lived in the Blue Ridge and Piedmont regions, the Catawba, the largest tribe in SC that lived along the Catawba River in NC and the Piedmont of SC and the Yamassee of the low county. On display are Cherokee clay trading pipes, arrowheads, a jawbone knife, large and small game disks, stone clay and glass beads, perforated stone ornaments, corn and shell beads, mashing stones, hand tools, tomahawk, stone pattern maker, an example of Wattle & Daub used in home construction and the skins and skulls of animals caught by their skilled hunters.

From the SC Native Americans, the tour moves to the many sections of South Carolina Farming History. Large and small tools on display includes the McCormick Reaper, Grain Cradle, mowers, plows and hand tools.

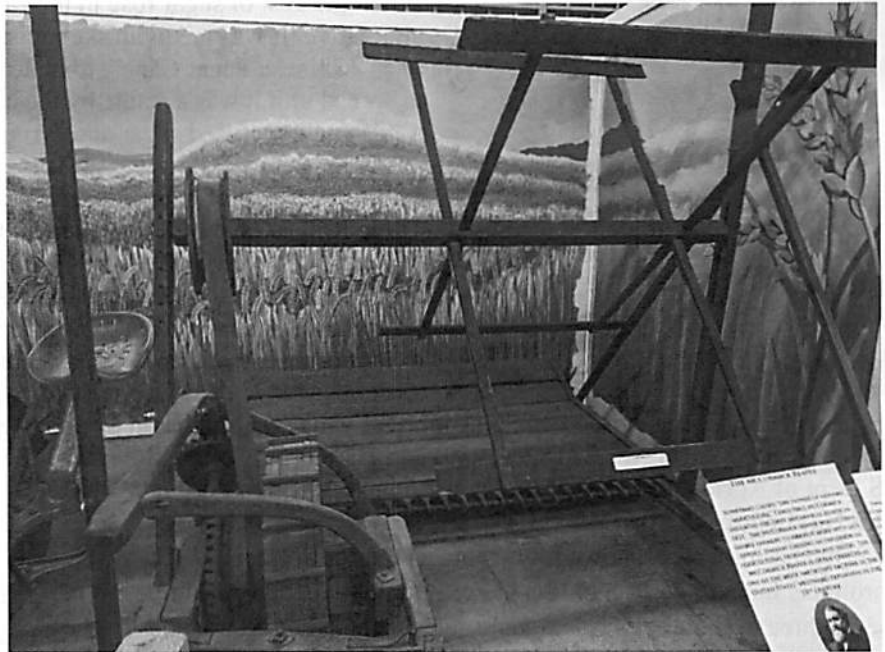
The McCormick Reaper, sometimes called “the father of Modern agriculture”. Credited to Cyrus Hall McCormick who inverted the first mechanical reaper in 1831. It that caused an explosion in production and yields and often credited as one of the most important factors in the United States westward expansion in the 19th century.

The McCormick Reaper



Cyrus Hall McCormick (1809-1884).

The exhibit gives credit to the forerunner of the reaper, Jo Anderson, a slave on McCormick’s Fathers Farm, who designed and created the first model.



The Tobacco Curing Barn Exhibit



The Iconic South Carolina Curing Barn

The Tobacco Exhibit includes a partial reproduction of the SC Curing Tobacco Barn with strung tobacco sticks hanging from their poles. Two types of barns were used on a tobacco farming: curing and pack barns. Curing barns are by far the most iconic, as each state that grew tobacco in the US had their own distinct style of barn. South Carolina’s barn was a tall barn encircled by shed roofs half-way up and is one of the most recognizable in the US. The story of the tobacco farming process in the exhibit comes from 2 men who experienced life on the tobacco farm first hand: Nick Fletcher and Andy Richardson, both from the Pee Dee region of SC in the mid-20th century, SC. It was a community and family business in the south.



The Sorghum Exhibit

For much of Antebellum Southern History, molasses was the sweetener of choice. Made from sugarcane, most of the US's climate is unsuited to growing sugar cane and most molasses so sugar was imported from the Caribbean. When the cost of sugar rose in the early 1800's, sorghum cane became the alternative. It was met with skepticism and distrust by SC farmers and referred to as "Chinese Sugar Cane", toxic to humans and animals, but its use continued to spread until it was a staple by the close of the Civil War. By the 1960's, traditional processed sugar and syrups became widespread and sorghum fell out of favor.

Photo: only one of many items included in the Sorghum Exhibit: this Golden Three Roller Cane Mill was used on the farm of John Ansel near Tamassee, SC for over sixty years. Made by Goldens' Foundry & Machine Co., Columbus, GA. Founded by the Golden Brothers, Theodore Earnest (Theo) and Poitivent (Porter) Golden in 1882 and incorporated and renamed in 1889. Called a three roller because it was powered by three horses. The owner was John McCollough Ansel b. Mar.7, 1915 Oconee Co., SC d. June 12, 2004, Clemson Downs Health

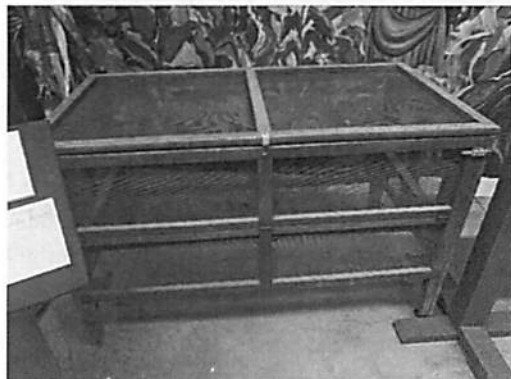
Center in Clemson, SC buried @ Saint John's Evangelical Lutheran Church Cemetery, Walhalla, Oconee Co., SC. The son of George Martin Ansel (1876-1969) and Harriet McCollough Legare (1876-1946). He was a retired employee of the US Dept of Agriculture, a US Navy veteran having served during WWII.

The Barbecue Exhibit

The Butchering Process for pork is represented for South Carolina's fame to barbecue. It is the only state to recognize and use all three of the traditional national sauces: vinegar, mustard, and tomato. The use of vinegar base was pioneered by the native Americans who would let wild grapes-muscadines-sour in a bowl before basting their meats with the liquid. Ketchup and mustard based sauces were developed in the later 19th century by pitmasters seeking to create their own sauce flavors with newly available commercial condiments. Decades of combining dry rubs and liquid marinades, spices and sweeteners, time and smoke, to create the perfect burst of flavor has generated hundreds of thousands of unique and delicious contributions to Southern plates and those around the world.



The Butchering process on display includes tools needed for the killing, bleeding, scalding or skinning, and processing for hams, shoulders, loins, ribs, sausage and lard. The whole operation takes several people and a lot of work. It would make for a couple of long, busy days spending time with family and good friends.



The Kiddie Koop

This crib dates to the early 1910's and was likely used as a field crib or row crib for babies and children. Farming women did not often have the time for specific childcare in order to help meet the needs of their families or farms, out of this need was born the field crib.

Working mothers would often bring their babies and toddlers into the field to work with them. The crib would be placed in a shady area and as the mother needed to diaper change or feed the baby, the crib would be much closer by. These cribs were marketed and sold throughout the US but sold much better in rural, southern communities.

New arrivals: tots' beds and kiddie koops

—The ivory, pink and blue finishes will make the nursery a charming room.



—If "he's mighty lak a rose," he should cuddle in a pastel nook as softly tinted as petals. These beds and kiddie koops, in coloring and construction, are airy and cool—for summer comfort.

- 42-inch kiddie koops, **\$25.00.**
- 48-inch kiddie koops, **\$29.50.**
- 52-inch kiddie koops, **\$32.50.**
- Ivory beds, **\$19.98 to \$45.00.**
- Blue and pink beds, **\$39.50.**
- Ivory, pink and blue chiffo- robes and chest of drawers, **\$19.98 to \$45.00.**

SECOND FLOOR

These enclosed cribs were also marketed as part of the "Better Baby Movement" of the early 20th century. At this time social reformers pushed for more attention on infant health, focusing on creating stronger and healthier babies through emphasis on food, clothing, and environment. Across South Carolina "Better Baby Contest" were held to fudge infant health and these cribs played a part in pushing that reform. Ad from: The Birmingham News (Birmingham, Alabama) · Mon, May 28, 1928

Agriculture in our homes

From field to Table Home Exhibit—Can use your help

The Home exhibit represents the final and most important stop for food, and helps children understand the relationship between their plates and the field. The agricultural museum of SC needs your help in realizing our goals of completing phases 2 and 3; to better bring our message of the importance of agriculture in SC to the population of our state, and beyond. Your generous donation will make this a better place for all to enjoy and learn. They welcome home donations, some on exhibit include: Maytag

Electric Washing Machine (1923) from Travelers Rest, Sewing Machines, Churns and Bath Tubs (late 1890s) Source of saying "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water"



Some of the Outdoor Exhibits:



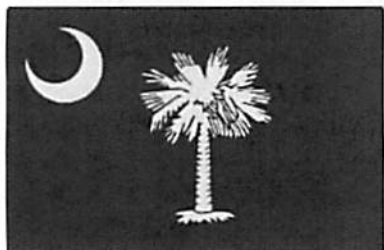
Hall Family Corn Crib

The Hall Family Corn Crib, donated to the museum by Ginger Snyder, Mary Ann McBride, and Patsy Greenway, was built in the mid 1800's by Postell and Sallie Hall in Anderson Co., SC. the Hall family Corn Crib is unique in its design. Instead of a "slat and gap" style, it depicts a "clapboard" style on its sides. The High side window opens at wagon height and was used for offloading corn into the crib. It has a small back door (half door) where the corn was pulled out of the crib for feeding the animals. At a later time, the large front door was cut into the structure to allow for easier access. The corn crib was built using "skint" (skinned) pine saplings, which harden to create extremely tough studs and joists, and are nearly insect proof. The corn Crib is dedicated to the memory of: Postell & Sallie Hall, Orien & Susie Hall, Alewine & James Aubree Hall, and Nettie Kathleen Hall. Date of Dedication: April 29, 2017.

The Granary

The Granary was originally located in Oakway of Oconee County, and was constructed in 1870. This building was first used as a storage barn for harvested grains. Thus, the side window was where wagons pulled up and grain sacks were offloaded into the barn. Later in 20th century, this structure was used as a pork curing barn as well as a general-purpose barn, from everything to farm blacksmithing and repairs to hay storage.

The Tractor in the corn crib shed; 1949 Farmall Cub. This is the smallest tractor in the International Harvester Line and was produced for 1947 to 1964. It was ideal for small farmers and individuals with large gardens.



The Processing of Indigo

In 1744, Eliza Lucas (Pinckney) successfully cultivated, processed, and exported indigo from her father's plantation in Charleston, SC. To encourage other planters, the British Government offered a bonus on their indigo exports. Exports soared from six pounds in 1744 to 200,000 pounds in 1754. At the onset of the revolutionary War, England withdrew the bonus. Plantation in other countries could harvest six crops a year, compared to SC's three crops. The combination of these factors caused the American indigo Production to collapse. By 1754, Indigo was the leading export of SC.

To recognize the importance of the crop to the SC economy, and to honor Eliza Lucas Pinckney, the background color of the SC state flag was chosen as indigo blue.

The steps to process indigo: seeds are sown in march, by June, the plants were ready to harvest. Branches were cut at the base so new growth could emerge from the roots, providing a second and maybe a third harvest, if the weather cooperated. Step #1-Branches were submerged in a Vat of warm water and the plants would ferment and the liquid turns murky yellow and then neon green. The liquid goes to Vat #2 and beaten by stirring and liquid turned blue. When sediment accumulated at the bottom, the liquid was sent to Vat #3 to further settle. The sediment, called Indigo Mud was scooped out and hung in cloth bags to drain. The next day the mud was removed and pressed into brick shaped molds. Once dry, the indigo was cut into 1 1/2" squares and packed for shipping. Processing indigo produces smells so foul that facilities were always located well away from dwelling. Long term exposure to the vapors, as well as the presence of disease carrying insect, may explain why the life span for slaves involved with indigo processing was a mere five to seven years.

In 1883, Adolf Von Baeyer (Baeyer Aspirin) identified a way to synthetically produce indigo. In 1897, the first commercial production of the synthetic dye occurred. In 1905, Baeyer was awarded the Nobel Prize for his discovery.



Hay Balers Barn

Before the 19th Century, hay was cut by hand and stored in haystacks. If these stacks were too large, they could spontaneously combust. If too small, the pile was susceptible to rotting. The stacks lifted most of the plant fibers off the ground, letting air in and water to drain out. In the 1860s, mechanical cutting devices were developed. From these came the



The Silas Butts School House

modern devices including mechanical mowers and balers. In 1872, a reaper that used a knottor device to bundle and bind hay was invented by Charles Withington. The first round (cylinder) baler did not see production until 1947 when Allis-Chalmers introduced the roto-baler.



Livestock raised at the Museum include chickens and pigs. Breeds of Chickens include: the White Silkie Bantams originated from China early 1800s, White-faced Black Spanish originated from Spain mid-1800s, one of the most popular breeds until the Leghorn took over, the Ameraucana originated from Chilean Araucana, the newest breed of chicken, the Golden Comet a modern breed of American chicken and layers of brown eggs,



Agriculture Education in SC Exhibit. The 1917 Smith-Hughes Act formally known as the national Vocational Education Act, and an expansion and modification of the 1914 Smith-Lever Act was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson. The Act helped farmers learn new agricultural techniques by the introduction of home instruction. In SC, the Smith-Hughes Act provided agricultural education programs for 13 school districts across the state. These first 13 agricultural teachers operated similarly to Protestant circuit riders, traveling to multiple schools in a region, ranging from elementary to high school age students. The Act also allowed for African American Smith-Hughes teachers to educate in segregated SC all Black school districts and led to the founding of Clemson University.

These early agricultural teachers faced an uphill battle as much of SC was extremely rural and incredibly poor. In 1930 less than 3% of the state was electrified, less than 2% of farms had piped water, 15% of all SC age 10 and older were illiterate and SC farms produced fewer dairy, poultry, and pig products than the national average. One SC historian wrote, "for the vast majority of SC who lived on farms, the 1930s could have been the 1830s".



Thomas Madden Cathcart (right) was likely the first Smith-Hughes agriculture teacher in SC. he began teaching Oct 1, 1917 in the Pendleton area. He instructed at schools in Lebanon, Zion, and Pendleton communities as well as school in the Clemson-Calhoun area. Born May 24, 1892 Winnsboro, Fairfield Co., SC d. Nov 19, 1944 Camden, Kershaw Co., SC. He graduated 1915 from Clemson Agricultural College of SC with a major in Horticulture.



In July 1919, **Lucius Meynardie Bauknight** (left), an Easley teacher, is credited with teaching the first stand alone agriculture class in SC and is one of the original founders of the SC FFA. Born

Aug 13, 1879 Irmo, Lexington Co., SC Died April 19, 1949 Greenville, SC buried @ West View Cemetery, Easley, Pickens Co., SC. Career: From Find-a-Grave: His family could not afford to send him to a boarding school for high school, so he took an exam and became a teacher at his old one-teacher school. He concentrated on the older students to prepare them for college, and in doing so, prepared himself. He was accepted to Newberry College in 1900 and graduated with high honors in 1904. He then enrolled for the master of arts degree in Shakespeare and geology, and received his degree in 1906. In an interview in 'The Easley Progress', August 3, 1944, he said, "I did not intend to teach, but when I found that I had not been prepared to do anything, I accepted a call to teach in the famous old Cokesbury Conference school." He taught there for four years at a salary of \$50.00 a month. There he met his future wife, Annie Rebecca Dukes. In 1908 he accepted the position of superintendent of the Fort Mill schools. It was there that his second child, Athalie, was born. Later he accepted a position as superintendent of schools and lived in Latta.

In July, 1919, he became an agriculture teacher in Easley. A classmate who had become superintendent of the schools decided that it was a waste of talent for L. M. to teach agriculture, so he said that it could only be taught after school as an extra-curricular activity. Only one student signed up, but many disappointed students demanded it be taught during school. The outcry forced the resignation of the former classmate, and agriculture was offered as an optional class.

This is only a sampling of what is found at the Museum. The History of King Cotton, Cotton Mills, the Future of Agriculture and raised bed gardening are a few more exhibits to see. Hours: Thurs, Fri, Sat 10:00 am-4:00 pm.

Mauldin Family Additions

It was brought to our attention by Lauren Finley that a photo of Laban Mauldin b. 1787 d. 1869 is not Laban but Vardrey Mauldin b. 1814 d. 1885. The photo was published in the Feb. 2013 Old Pendleton District Newsletter, page 24 and can be found throughout the internet listed as Laban Mauldin. Lauren is a descendent of Vardrey.



Photo on the left appeared in the 2013 Newsletter as Laban Mauldin. Photo on the right of Vardrey Mauldin. Thanks to Lauren Finley for contributing Vardrey Mauldin's photo.

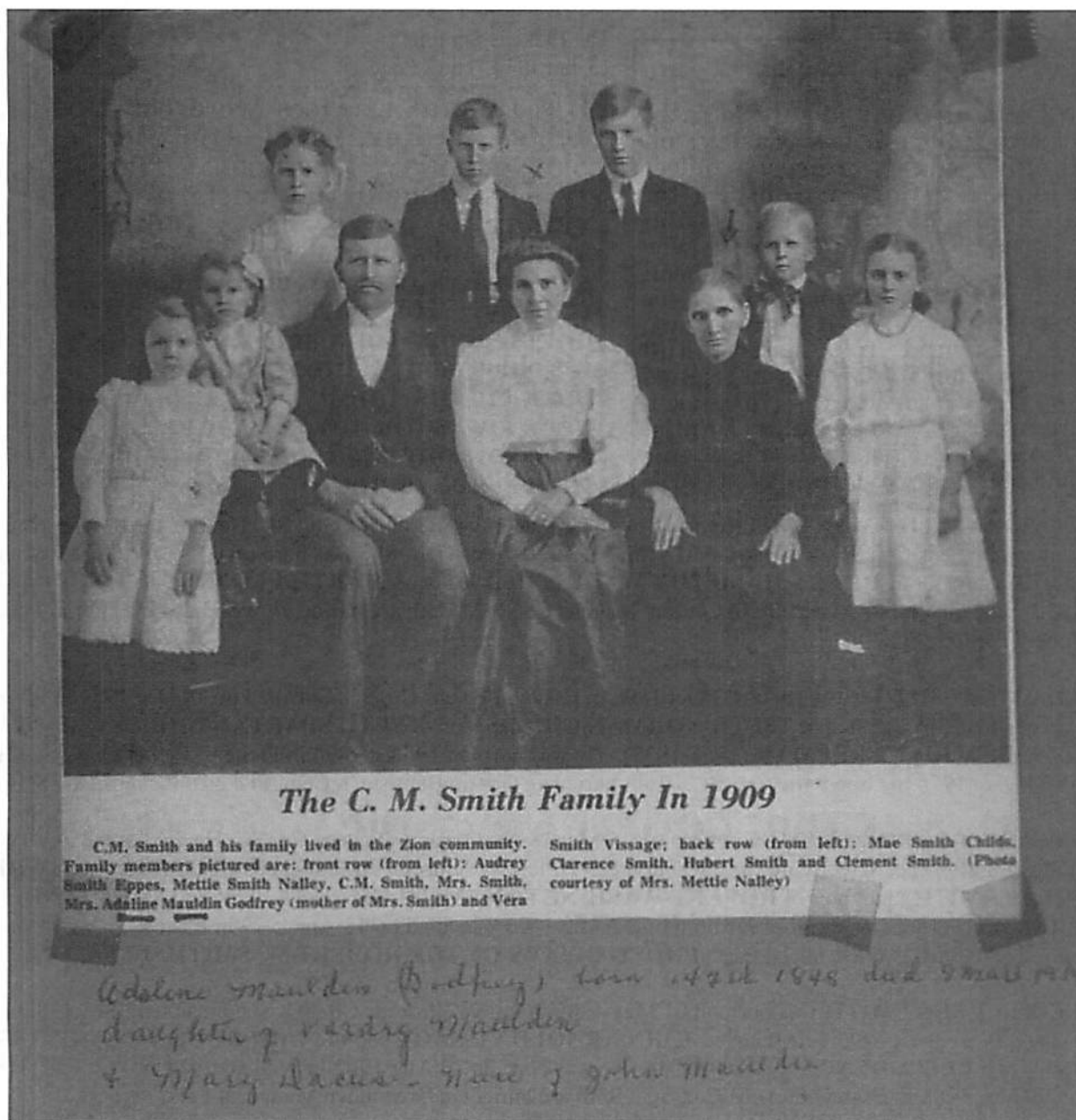


Also from Lauren Finley: The Mauldin cousins. "My grandfather was John Thomas Evatt (1st row far right), he was a 1st cousin of these boys. I'd love to place a name on the rest. I believe this was taken in Birmingham." John Thomas Evatt's mother was Parintha Jane Mauldin b. 1846 d. 1895, daughter of Vardrey Mauldin.

From Lauren Findley:

I am also on a quest to find the grave of Parintha Jane Mauldin, my great grandmother. She died in 1895, (according to what I remember someone telling me years ago and no way of confirming my memory is accurate) in Georgia, en route to Birmingham, Al. The family took her home (Central/Easly?) to bury. Ancestry says she died in Woodlawn, Forsyth County, GA, but there is no source for this info. Her husband is buried in Woodlawn, a neighborhood of Birmingham. I've contacted the Methodist churches around the area. The cemetery other Evatts are buried in does not include her but she could be in an unmarked grave. The family went on the Birmingham and may never have been there to place a marker. It seems like Walter would have when he returned to the area. Does the Mauldin book perhaps contain info that would answer this question? Responses for Lauren can be sent to: laurenfinley@comcast.net

Daughter of Vardrey Mauldin: Adaline Mauldin Godfrey with her daughter's family:



THE FAMILY OF CALVIN MCKENDREE SMITH and AMANDA CATHERINE NALLEY

CALVIN MCKENDREE SMITH was born on 08 Feb 1870 in Pickens, Pickens Co., SC, the son of **TILMON SMITH** (1842-1906) and **AMANDA CATHERINE NALLEY** (1851-1880). He died on 04 Dec 1930 in Easley, Pickens Co., SC. He married **MARY ELLA GODFREY**, the daughter of **JOHN THOMAS GODFREY** (1845-d. 1974-1880) and **ADALINE CHARLOTTE MAULDIN** (1848-1914). She was born on 18 Nov 1874 in Pickens, Pickens Co., SC the daughter of **VARDREY MAULDIN** (1814-1885) and **MARY W. DACUS** (1821-1876). She died on 04 Nov 1913 in Easley, Pickens Co., SC from Typhoid Fever at 39 years old. Both are buried @ Zion Meth. Ch. Cem.

Calvin McKendree Smith and Mary Ella Godfrey had the following children:

1. **HUBERT SMITH** was born on 30 Nov 1892 in Easley, Pickens Co., SC. He died on 11 Jan 1914 in Easley, Pickens Co., SC buried @ Zion United Meth Ch Cemetery (Died of Typhoid Fever).

Herbert Smith.
Died, at the home of his father two miles below Easley, on Sunday night, Herbert, eldest son of Mr. Calvin Smith, after an illness of three weeks, from typhoid fever. Herbert was about 21 years old and had been married about a year. He leaves a young widow, a father, two brothers and four sisters, and many other relatives and friends to mourn for him. He was a member of the Second Baptist church at Easley, also a member of Hickory camp, W. O. W.

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15 Jan 1914, Thu · Page 1

His funeral services were conducted by Rev. D. W. Hlott at Zion Monday afternoon. The W. O. W. held the burial service at the grave. Bro. Smith and family have the deepest sympathy of the entire community. He buried his wife only a short time ago, and now his oldest son. Three other members of his family have been very low with fever. May the grace of our God be their's in their bereavement.

2. **CLARENCE TILLMAN SMITH** was born on 02 May 1894 in Pickens Co., SC. He died on 18 Apr 1962 in Central, Pickens Co., SC. He married **MARY MELINDA WADE**. She was born on 02 Apr 1900 in Pickens Co., SC, the daughter of **HENRY HAMPTON WADE** (1876-1965) and **MARTHA MALINDA JONES** (1881-1958). She died on 01 Mar 2000 in Central, Pickens Co., SC. Both are buried @ Woodlawn Memorial Park, Greenville Co., SC.
3. **ADA MAE SMITH** was born on 23 Oct 1896 in Easley, Pickens Co, SC. She died on 19 Dec 1984 in Pickens, Pickens Co., SC. She married **SETH NORMAN CHILDS**, son of **SETH SPARTAN CHILDS** (1858-1944) and **ELIZA JUNE FREEMAN** (1866-1937). He was born on 19 Dec 1894 in Pickens, Pickens Co., SC. He died on 24 May 1978 in Greenville Co., SC. Both buried @ Griffin Baptist Ch Cem, Pickens, Pickens Co., SC.
4. **CLEMENT LABON SMITH** was born on 15 Mar 1898 in Easley, Pickens Co, SC. He died on 08 Feb 1960 living at Fall Street, Greenville Co., SC buried @ Hillcrest Memorial Park, Pickens Co., SC. He married **RESSIE IRENE SMITH**, daughter of **ROBERT WASHINGTON SMITH, JR.** (1862-1926) and **ELLA JANE FREEMAN** (1865-1937). She was born on 27 Aug 1900. She died on 13 Apr 1979 in Easley, Pickens Co., SC buried @ Greenlawn Memorial Park. **PHOTO BELOW OF THE ROBERT W. SMITH, JR FAMILY**
5. **LEONA VERA SMITH** was born on 01 May 1900 in Easley, Pickens Co, SC. She died on 12 Sep 1982 in Easley, Pickens Co., SC. She married **JOHN ARNOLD VISSAGE** son of **JOHN DOCK VISSAGE** (1874-1934) and **ELIZA DUNCAN** (1885-1904). He was born on 10 Aug 1902 in Walhalla, Oconee Co., SC. He died on 09 Mar 1988 in Easley, Pickens Co., SC. Both are buried @ Greenlawn Memorial Park.

6. **LILLIAN AUDREY SMITH** was born on 28 Jun 1902 in Easley, Pickens Co., SC. She died on 12 Aug 1954 in Greenville Co., SC buried @ Zion Meth Ch Cem, Easley, Pickens Co., SC. She married **JAMES MONROE (BUD) EPPS**, son of **REV. COLUMBUS LAYTON EPPS** (1876-1939) and **BETY IDA STROUD** (1880-1945) He was born on 17 Oct 1905 in Marietta, Greenville Co., SC. He died on 10 Nov 1982 in Detroit, Wayne Co., MI buried @ Mountain View Memorial Park, Travelers Rest, Greenville Co., SC.
7. **METTIE LOYUNA SMITH** was born on 04 Dec 1903 in Pickens Co., SC. She died on 17 Jul 1984 in Greenville, Greenville Co., SC. She married **LAWRENCE M. NALLEY**, son of **ELFORD NALLEY** (1880-1948) and **MARY JANE OLIVIA SMITH** (1882-1953) He was born on 28 Nov 1905. He died on 05 Mar 1973 in Anderson Co., SC. Both are buried @ Fairview United Meth Ch Cem. Ressie Irene Smith, above, was the sister of Mary Jane Olivia Smith. Family photo below.
8. **CLIFTON SMITH** was born on 05 Feb 1906 in Easley, Pickens Co., SC. He died on 30 Mar 1907 in Easley, Pickens Co., SC Buried @ Zion Meth. Ch. Cem.



Sitting: Ella Jane Freeman Smith, Mary Jane Olivia Smith Nalley, Robert Washington Smith, Jr., Helen Ruth Smith Gillespie Berger. Standing: Ethel Cynthia Smith Watkins, Clarence Smith, **Ressie Irene Smith Smith**, Frank Graham Smith, Idell Smith Black, Minnie Lee Smith Smith, Annie Smith Smith. Young girl unknown.



Robert W. Smith (1861-1926) and Wife Ella Jane (1865-1937)
Also on front row, Left to Right, Granny Smith and daughters Olivia and Ruth
Back Row, Left to Right: Ethel Clarence, Ressie, Frank, Idell, Minnie, & Ann

Old Pendleton District Publications

Family History	Pages	Price - Includes Postage
Boggs Family (from OPD Database) 3 rd edition	330	\$35.00
Bowen Family (from OPD Database) 2nd edition	513	\$45.00
Chastain Family (from OPD Database) 2nd edition	626	\$45.00
Kelley Family (from OPD Database) 3rd edition	344	\$36.00
Mauldin Family (from OPD Database) 2nd edition	1,301	\$100.00
Smith Wills Hard Back by Linda Cheek		\$50.00
Craig, Eskew & Rochester Families 1975-2008 by Herbert Hendricks CD		\$25.00

Cemeteries

African-American Cemetery, Anderson County, SC	105	\$20.00
Oconee County, SC Cemetery Survey, Volume I	322	\$30.00
Oconee County, SC Cemetery Survey, Volume II	240	\$25.50
Pickens County, SC Cemetery Survey, Volume I	294	\$30.00
Pickens County, SC Cemetery Survey, Volume II	277	\$28.00
Pickens County, SC Cemetery Survey, Volume III	188	\$25.50
Pickens County, SC Hillcrest Cemetery	154	\$20.00
Greenlawn Memorial Park Cemetery Survey by Robert Dodson	147	\$15.00
Liberty Memorial Gardens, Liberty, SC by Robert Dodson	38	\$10.00
Supplement to the Pickens County Cemetery Surveys by Robert Dodson	244	\$25.00

Census Records

Pickens District SC 1800 Census		
Pickens District SC 1830 Census	84	\$20.00
Pickens District SC 1850 Census: Eastern Division (Pickens County)	184	\$28.00
Pickens District SC 1850 Census: Western Division (Oconee County)	199	\$28.00
Pickens County SC 1870 Census		\$30.00

Pickens District Information

Pickens District SC 1866 Tax List	76	\$10.00
Pickens District SC 1868 Voter Registration for Oconee & Pickens Counties	54	\$10.00
Pickens: The Town and The First Baptist Church 1891-1991 by Jane Morris	380	\$20.00

Miscellaneous

Once Upon a Time in Pickens County - Amos Ladd & Lewis Redmond Story	45	\$15.00
Old Pendleton District Chapter Lineage Chart Book, Volume I	560+	\$45.00
Upcountry Inquiry – Pendleton Teachers Write About Places		\$10.00

Old Pendleton District Newsletter

1999-2015 Old Pendleton District Chapter Newsletters (Price is per year)	240	\$23.00
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Book Orders Only

Make Checks Payable to Old Pendleton District Chapter SCGS

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL

2024 Old Pendleton District Chapter Membership Form

Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

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E-mail _____

Telephone Number _____

Do we have permission to publish the above information in our Member List published in December? _____

Are you currently a member of the South Carolina Genealogical Society (SCGS)? _____

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

Please check: _____ New _____ Renewal _____ Address Change _____

Chapter dues cover the entire calendar year and are payable annually by the first of January. Non-payment drop date is March 1 of each year.

- () \$27.00 Individual Membership
- () \$30.00 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

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

**Please send dues, membership and address changes to:
Old Pendleton Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 603, Central, SC 29630**

Surnames: _____

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Upcoming Events & Tentative Speakers

June 19, 2023	Visit to Agricultural Museum in Clemson followed by dinner at Rains on the Square in Pendleton
September 19, 2023	Anne Sheriff- Old Pendleton Meeting Clayton Room Research Resources
Oct 13-14, 2023	Annual Meeting of SC Genealogical Society, Laurens, SC
October 17, 2023	Old Pendleton Meeting
Feb 29-Mar 2, 2024	RootsTech in Salt Lake City, Utah