

Old Pendleton District Messenger

Next meeting
Josh Johnson of the
Agricultural
Museum

Tuesday,
May 21, 2024
at 7 p.m.

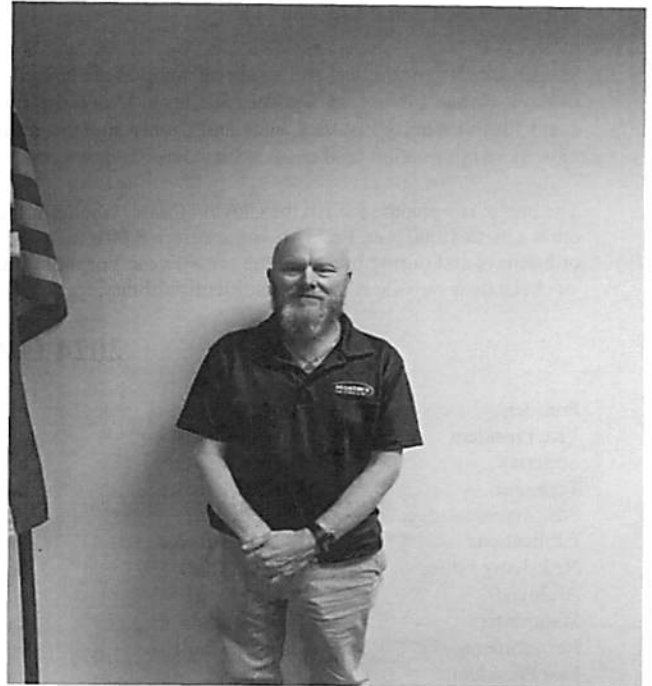
**Central Clemson Library
105 Commons Way
Central, South Carolina**

Volume 38. No. 4

May 2024

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**Chris Hansen of the Liberty
Historical Museum spoke about the
collections.**

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Pendleton District Newsletter is published nine times a year: January through June and September through November; we do not publish in July, August, and December. 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 bc7621gen@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.
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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, fall and 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.

2024 OPD Officers

President	Keith Brown	bkeith@clemson.edu	864-639-2179
Vice President			
Secretary	Brenda Meyer	bbmeyer76@charter.net	864-350-0832
Treasurer	LaMarr Brooks	thomasbrooks1@bellsouth.net	864-650-0458
State Representative:	Anne Sheriff	claytonroom@swu.edu	
Publications	LaMarr Brooks	thomasbrooks1@bellsouth.net	864-650-0458
Newsletter Editor	Barbara Clark	bc7621gen@att.net	864-417-0811
Archivist	Anne Sheriff	claytonroom@swu.edu	
Webmaster:	Paul Kankula	kankula@bellsouth.net	864-886-9666
Refreshments	Barbara Clark	bc7621gen@att.net	864-417-0811
Past President	Judy Long	judyngen@gmail.com	864-933-3013

Refreshments

January: Brenda Meyer and Judy Long

February: Pat Collins

March: LaMarr Brooks

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

Source: Keowee Courier article of 30 April 1936; transcribed by Trish Jones, 14 Sep 2023

Oconee County Never Part of Georgia Legally Historical Data Shows –

Some time ago The Courier reproduced an article from a special edition of the Lavonia (Ga.) Times, setting forth that Oconee County was once a part of Georgia.

L. D. Bearden, writer of "Bearden's Briefs," doubted the authenticity of the claim, and appointed Col. R. T. Jaynes, local authority on matters of history, as a special committee of one to look up the matter. Col. Jaynes wrote Hon. A. S. Salley, secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, Columbia, for information on the subject, and got it. As will be learned by reading Mr. Salley's reply, it turns out that the dispute as to whether the Keowee or Chattooga River constituted the most northern tributary to the Savannah, was the cause of this territory being temporarily claimed by Georgia:

Historical Commission of South Carolina

A. S. Salley, Secretary,

Columbia, S. C., April 23, 1936.

Colonel R. T. Jaynes,

Walhalla, S. C.

Dear Colonel Jaynes:

About 1922, when Georgia sued South Carolina in the United States Court for the Savannah River, I went very fully into the history of the Georgia claim. It was all built upon the misinterpretation of an order of the crown of Great Britain issued in 1732, bounding the colony of Georgia in the province of South Carolina and in the chance insertion in that order by the compiler of a volume of Georgia statutes of a word which was never there. In setting off what should be the colony of Georgia – changed twenty years later to the separate province of Georgia – the crown said "all those lands, countries, territories and waters from the most northern stream of a certain great water called the Savannah River all along the coast to the most southern stream of another great water called the Altamaha and westward from the respective heads of those rivers to the South Seas shall constitute the colony of Georgia." Twenty years later – in 1752 – the crown chartered Georgia as a province independent of South Carolina and assigning thereto the same territory that had been assigned to the colony within the province. As South Carolina regarded the point where the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers came together as the head of the Altamaha and the point where the Keowee and Toogaloo came together as the head of the Savannah River, lines straight westward from those heads would have given Georgia a strip something over two hundred miles wide. South Carolina regarded all below the line from the head of the Altamaha as part of its territory and all above the line westward from the head of the Savannah River as a part of its territory and granted out thousands of acres to the south of that line and west of the Altamaha River. After the French and Indian Wars the province of Georgia complained to George III that these lands properly belongs to Georgia and that the government of South Carolina was not authorized to grant them out. The crown settled the matter by declaring the territory to the southward of that line annexed to Georgia and confirmed the titles to the land holders. After the Revolution Georgia set up the claim that the head of the Savannah River meant the source of the most northern stream thereof, and that as the Keowee River was the most northern stream that it should be the boundary line up to its point of intersection with the thirty-fifth parallel, which had been designated

by the crown of Great Britain in 1772 as the dividing line between North and South Carolina. Standing on that claim Georgia issued many grants between the Keowee and Toogaloo Rivers. South Carolina brought a suit before the Congress of the United States. Before the adoption of the Constitution the Articles of Confederation provided that Congress should pass such matters to a court set up by Congress unless an agreement could be reached. The two States by suggestion of Congress arranged a convention in Savannah in 1787. The commissioners agreed that the navigation of the Savannah River where there were no islands should be jointly controlled by the two States with the center of the stream as the dividing line; that where there were islands the whole of the southern stream should be controlled by Georgia. The purpose of the crown in using the language "from the most northern stream" was to give the islands in the river adjacent to the proposed town of Savannah to Georgia. Under the common law South Carolina being the older government would have taken the entire bed of the river where there were no islands, Georgia acquiesced in that apparently though not specifically. There was a compromise on what was meant by the most northern stream. South Carolina receded from its position that the head of the Savannah River was the point of confluence of the Keowee and Toogaloo and Georgia receded from its claim that the most northern stream meant the northern branch, or Keowee, and accepted the Toogaloo and its most northern branch, the Chattoogo, as the line. South Carolina put in a saving provision that in the event that the head spring or source of such most northern branch of the Toogaloo did not extend so far north as the thirty-fifth parallel that a straight line from the said source of the Mississippi River should be the boundary line. At that time it was not known where the thirty-fifth parallel lay. It was supposed to be on the north side of the mountains. In that case the river would necessarily have risen on the south side of the mountains and there would have been a strip of land to come to South Carolina. So firmly did the officials of South Carolina believe that to be the case that the General Assembly passed an Act in 1787 ceding that supposed strip to the United States. In 1813 the thirty-fifth parallel was definitely established as being on the south side of the mountains and the Chattooga River rising above the parallel caused the supposed strip of land to vanish. South Carolina passed an Act validating the grants between Keowee and Toogaloo that had been made by Georgia and a clerk was employed to make copies of them all for this State and I have the volume in my custody here.

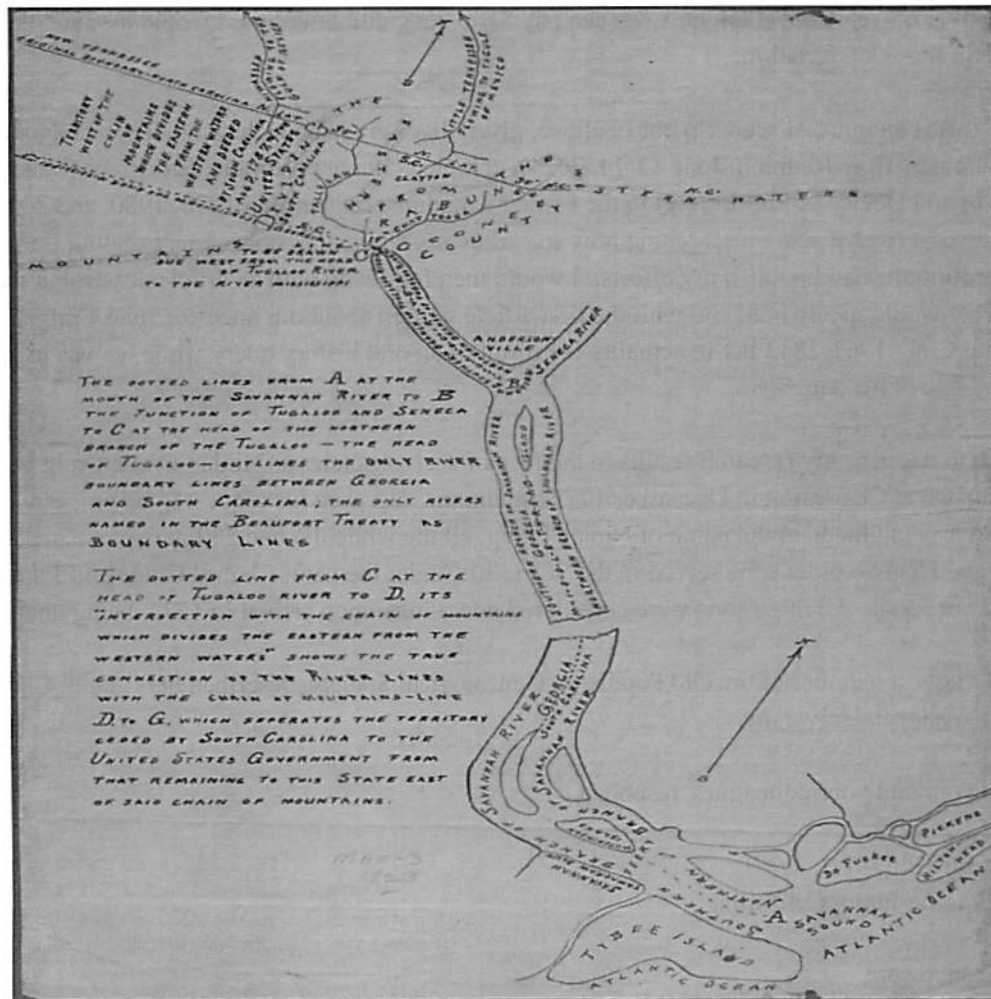
A volume of Georgia statutes published about 1797 slipped in the word "part" after the word "northern" so that their version of the crown order read; "from the most northern part of a stream called the Savannah." On that basis in 1852 Georgia claimed the whole stream from low water mark on the South Carolina side. Governor Means called upon Attorney-General Isaac W. Hayne for an opinion, and Mr. Hayne gave it as his opinion that under the agreement made at Beaufort the boundary line between the two States was the center of the Savannah River where there were no islands and the center of the most northern stream where there were islands. That opinion was at variance with the decision of Mr. Justice Johnson of the United States Supreme Court in the United States Circuit Court in Savannah in 1822 in one of the famous Shultz cases. He held that the river bed where there were no islands was the property of South Carolina and that only the navigation of the waters had been affected by the agreement at Beaufort. He further held that the entire northern stream where there were island was the property of South Carolina. As that decision had never been published Mr. Hayne was evidently unaware of it. There are two Acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina which show that the minds of the two States had never properly met on the construction of the Beaufort agreement. One of the Acts was passed about 1825 incorporating Hamburg and fixing its southern boundary as low water mark on the south side of the Savannah River. Mr. Hayne's opinion staved off Georgia for over half a century, but when the power rights arose about twenty years ago Georgia raked up the old claim again and brought an action in the United States Court. Here on record in a book in my office is an official copy of the original crown order sent to Governor Robert Johnson in 1732. I called Sam Wolfe's attention to it and when he answered he denied the allegation in toto that any such description had been given in the original order of the crown. That opened the eyes of the Georgia Attorney-General and he sent to the British Public Record Office and procured a certified copy of the original order and discovered that the word "part" was not there. So when he appeared before the Master in Washington he withdrew his claim for the entire river bed, but contended for the thread of the stream where there were no islands and the thread of the most northern stream where

here were islands. I persuaded Sam. Wolfe to set up a counter claim for the entire river bed under the common law that the older government held the entire river when there was no agreement. We did not have the Hamburg boundaries Act and another Act to the same effect which is in our Statutes when we went into court. The court considered the Beaufort agreement on the basis of Hayne's opinion and South Carolina was once more knocked out of its legal title to a piece of land – albeit that the land is under water.

You will observe that my spelling of Toogaloo is different from the ordinary. My spelling is the original spelling. Many Indian names are based on some natural connection, the “oo” indicating the sound of water. We have another stream in the lower part of the State which is called Toogoodoo, which illustrates. Outsiders pronounce T-u-g as the first syllable, which is not what we call it. I contributed about two pages to The State on this subject at the time of this hearing before the United States Supreme Court.

Yours very truly,

A. S. Salley



Note from Charles Horace Craig

We (wife Margaret & I) are back from our recent trip to Scotland, where we were accepted last month into Glasgow's Incorporation of Tailors as a Burgess and Guild Brother/Sister and Freeman Citizen of Glasgow. We now know my paternal ancestors trace back to Andrew Craig, his son James, both Tailors there in Glasgow, and James' younger son Ninian, born Glasgow 1725, who came via Northern Ireland in 1772 to South Carolina and, in 1775, received a Royal Charter for his 250-acre plantation in what is now York County, SC. Ninian came with sons James, John, and Robert (all apparently born in present-day Northern Ireland); I am descended from John via his son Robert (after his younger brother), his son William (after his first-born son), Clarence (one of William's sons), and Horace (my father, Clarence's youngest son).

I had spoken to LaMarr of providing a multi-part article following my update and correction in September 2023 in the Old Pendleton District Messenger entitled "The Craigs of the Keowee" but I now have an idea that may provide a far more lasting and accessible document in The Clayton Room of Southern Wesleyan University's Library and wonder if it might be possible to enroll there in the upcoming academic year as a non-degree-granting student so I can write a post-doctoral thesis under supervision by, perhaps, Anne Sheriff (who provided me valuable assistance early in my research)? I understand those over 65 years old (I am now 80) can pay \$100 per credit hour and, I would assume, this would entail possibly a 30-credit thesis/dissertation.

I fully recognize this is an unusual scenario but I believe, given that I graduated Clemson 50 years ago (and am thus invited to their "Golden Tiger Reunion, June 13-14, 2024), completed three postgraduate degrees (Master of Technology; Master of Science; and Doctor of Philosophy) in the United Kingdom (England) in 1978, 1980, and 2004, respectively, and have spent the past twelve years researching how and when my Craig ancestors came to South Carolina, it might a good way to both formalize and publish my efforts. I would then follow up with an article describing that effort in the "Messenger". That would nicely bookend with the first article written about our ancestor John Craig circa 1838, ostensibly by John Craig 1761-1842 but in actuality the result of an oral history query while he was in failing health that was conducted by one of his daughters.

What I propose is to describe my research results in the face of such obstacles as Ninian Crage/Craig being incorrectly identified upon arrival at Charleston in December 1772 as Ninian Greg, then his request to be properly identified resulting in his Royal Charter being made in the name of Ninian Graig, all the while the one 250-acre plat dated 1773 showing him to be Ninian Crage. His two older sons served in the SC militia under the names James Crage and John Crage; his youngest son did not serve. All three sons were considered non-adults upon arrival in 1772, being under the age of 16.

I am, as you will know, a member of the Old Pendleton Genealogical Society, described here: [Faith Clayton Genealogy Room | Southern Wesleyan University](#)

I look forward to your and your colleagues' response.

Charles Horace Craig PhD
Vancouver, Washington/Indio, California
(619) 368-0830
Charles.Craig@Yahoo.com

Pea Ridge – From Poverty to Prosperity

Written by Gary Hiott (Sr.), Editor, **The Pickens Sentinel**, 1940.

Fifty years ago the Pea Ridge section of Pickens County, South Carolina, was regarded as one of the poorest. It is said to have been so named because peas was about the only crop that would grow there. Today that section is one of the more prosperous and its farms among the most profitable in the county. The transformation of Pea Ridge is due to the character of the people who live there.

Six Mile is perhaps the outstanding community of Pea Ridge and offers an excellent example of how the people cooperate with each other. This is a rural town—1930 population 150—with the railroad station six miles distant. Six Mile village derives its name from Six-Mile creek, said to have been so named by Issaqueena, Indian princess, because she crossed it Six Miles from Keowee, southern capital of the Cherokee Indian Nation, so on her way to an English fort to warn here white lover of an impending Indian attack. Other streams she is reputed to have named are Twelve-Mile River, Eighteen-Mile, Three-and-Twenty and Six-and-Twenty creeks before she reached the fort ninety-six miles from Keowee and where the town of Ninety-Six now stands.

A strong cooperative spirit prevails in the Six-Mile community. When the Baptists there decided to construct a new church building the entire community joined in to help, regardless of religious beliefs. There was no money in sight for the purpose when decision was made to build. Mrs. D.E. Peek suggested the Sunday School contributions be increased and all surplus to be put into a building fund. The idea was approved by the congregation and Mrs. Peek made treasurer. Each member of the church was asked to give a dollar and most of them did. Women of the community went out and collected chickens, sold them and placed the proceeds in the building fund. The community pledged the proceeds of a certain cotton acreage. As the fund grew it was loaned to responsible persons of the community and the interest added to the principal. In about three years there was cash, notes and pledges amounting to approximately \$3,300, and it was decided to begin construction. When the first money was exhausted the community began all over to raise additional funds for the completion of some particular part of the building. As this money was contributed it was used for the special purpose for which it was given. This plan was followed until Six-Mile has a Baptist church house valued at \$15,000. The only labor cost was for a foreman and bricklayers. All carpentry work and common labor was done free by men and women of the community. Standing timber was donated by landowners, the trees were cut down and hauled by others to saw mills where the sawing was done without charge.

Miss Lillian Roper of Six-Mile says: “The fine spirit of cooperation made it easy and pleasant to construct our building, and it has drawn our community closer together and to God.”

In this church cemetery, six by side are interred the bodies of nine members of two families who were killed by a tornado that visited the village in the spring of 1929. This tragedy also brought the community closer together.

After graduating from medical college and serving an internship, Dr. D.E. Peek came down from the mountains of North Carolina and located at Six-Mile as a general practitioner. There was no hospital in

Pickens County, and seeing the need for such an institution Dr. Peek in 1925 established one in the pleasant village of Six-Mile to serve the community. Its first modest home was a dwelling house. The hospital now occupies a building constructed especially for it and has grown until now it serves a portion of three counties and probably does more charity work than any other privately owned hospital of its size in this area. Dr. Peek studies at nationally famous clinics each year and belongs to that class of physicians who practice their professions for the good they may do.

When John A. Roper, president and principal stockholder of the Bank of Six-Mile, decided to close the business because economic conditions did not warrant its continuance, he just sent out letters to depositors asking them to come and get their money. Nobody lost a dime in the Bank of Six-Mile.

The first mayor of Six Mile was A.D. Mann, Sr., who served five years without pay and then turned the job over to others. Mr. Mann is a typical citizen of his community. Born just at the close of the Civil War he was reared the hard way. In October 1940 he and Mrs. Mann observed their fifty-Third wedding anniversary. They were both born near where they now live and have six children. One son left the village and located in Greenville, a city of some 65,000 population and about twenty-five miles away, where he became mayor, president of the chamber of commerce and city attorney. Another son moved to the county seat and has served in the state house of representatives, as county chairman of the Democratic Party and is now county attorney. Mr. Mann Sr., has operated a saw mill, corn mill, cotton gin, mercantile store and engaged in farming, dairying, poultry raising and other activities. In his seventy-sixth year he can still pick cotton as any hand on his place.

Another typical citizen of Six Mile community is **E.M. Duncan**, who last year cleared \$1,000 on five acres of cotton planted where only pea vines would grow a few years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have eleven children, so they have grown something besides cotton. They raise wheat, corn, potatoes, a variety of vegetables, apples, peaches, strawberries, cows, hogs and poultry. Most Six-Mile farmers "live at home;" that is, they grow their own feedstuff.

Adjoining Six Mile and also the Pea Ridge section is Mountain View community, and in 1940 of this community built also built a new brick house of worship, much along the same cooperative lines used so successfully by their neighbors. When in 1938 their church building was badly damaged by a wind storm they began to talk about a new one. During Sunday School one morning of the winter of 1939 the building was discovered to be on fire, but it was not destroyed. Following this the church voted in favor of a new house. A building fund was being accumulated and plans were under way when a short time later lightning struck the church and did considerable damage. These three instances were regarded as a warning from God, and within a few months the new house of worship had been completed and paid for.

Pastor of the Six-Mile church when it decided to build was Rev. F.S. Childress and he was also pastor of Mountain View some years later when that congregation began plans for a new edifice. Mr. Childress is now one of the leading rural ministers of South Carolina but he had a hard struggle getting an education. He was a married man with children when he entered Furman University and having no other means of support than what he earned he would drop out of school for a year or so while he preached and taught school; but he kept at it

until he graduated in 1920 at the age of 32 years. He is a consecrated man and at the same time likes a good joke. He enjoys telling of the time when assisting a brother pastor in a revival meeting their hostess mistook him in the shadowy hall of the house for her husband and lambasted him over the head with a broom. It seems the husband breached the table etiquette at supper that night. Mr. Childress is much beloved throughout this section, where he marries the young folk, baptizes them, comforts the sick and sorrowing, helps them in their spiritual trials and preaches their funerals.

Living in the neighborly community of Mountain View are Mr. and Mrs. James Massingill (sic), typical of those who were children in this section at the close of the Civil War, when there were practically no schools nor money, few comforts and no luxuries, but by hard work and faith in God and man have accumulated substantial property and a useful education from experiences of life. They are both eighty-two years of age last August celebrated their sixty-fourth wedding anniversary, parents of seven children. Mr. Massengill's father was a colonel in the Confederate army and died in a Northern military prison. At the age of about eight years young Massengill hired himself out of a plowboy for a gallon of corn a day, earning bushel in eight days. Meal for bread was obtained by rubbing ears of corn over a "grater" made of a piece of tin with holes punched through by a nail. When Mr. Massengill was married and for years afterward he worked for forty cents a day, but received \$1.00 a day for ditching and digging wells. Now he owns a good profitable farm and is in comfortable circumstances. At one time he was offered this Pea Ridge farm at fifty cents an acre but declared because he thought it worthless for farming. Later he paid \$10 an acre for it, added more at \$48 and now values it all at more than that per acre.

When a farmer of the Pea Ridge section is unable to tend his crop because of sickness or other misfortune, it has long been the custom of neighbors to gather and do what is essential at that particular time to save the crop. And when a house or barn is destroyed by fire the neighbors assist in various ways to rebuild it.

Institutions in the Pea Ridge section – as well as throughout Pickens County – are all-day singings and annual family reunions. Large congregations assemble on these occasions, each family bringing a basket of lunch which at mid-day is spread picnic style. The mornings and afternoons are given over to speeches, singing and conversation.

Hunter's Store Clients, Pendleton, SC

July 10, 1858 – December 24, 1858

Men went to store for several items. Those are listed in the book. Very few women ordered items.

July 10, 1858

E. B. Benson	1	Thomas B. Benson	4
Rev. A. H. Carnish	1	E. B. Benson (Paid Negro)	4
Miss Sallie Crooks	1	Martin L/S McKay	4
Thomas Erwin	1	Plug tobacco for George	
James Gaines	1	S.E. Maxwell	4
Jesse Gray	1	Mrs. N. E. Sloan (Brogans for Alfred)	4
Patrick Gunn	1	Jno. Berry Keasler	4
Gen. James W. Harrison	1	A. M. Bruce	4
William N. Martin	1	Pitchford & Nevells, Watson	
William Van Myck	1	Michal Bellotte	4
Benjamin Smith	1	J. A. Shanklin	4
Mrs. S. M. Lewis	1	Rev. Thos. McBrial?	4
		Richard Porcher	4
Hawkins & Bessett	2	Sloan & Sullivan	4
W. H. D.? Gaillard	2	Samuel Maxwell	4
John Hendrick	2	Samuel McElroy	4
Misses Bisha__s	2		
Col. Thos. J. Pickens	2	July 12, 1858	
David Craig 2		James O. Lewis	5
Col. William Sloan	2	D__Thos. L/C Lewis	5
William VanWyck	2	Abner Russell	5
Michael Vaughn	2	R. A. Maxwell	5
Aaron Boggs Jr.	2	Mending shoes for Edward	
		Mrs. Nancy Sloan	5
John Clark (Henry Son)	3	J. A. Shankline	5
Henry Morgan	3	James T/L Latta	5
Thos. L. Reid	3	Mrs. Chesly Brock	5
Harrison Parris	3	G. H. Symmes	5
Henry D. Rowland	3	Jno. B. Benson	5
Mr. E.E. North for Old Negro	3	Gen. James W. Harrison	5
Thos. L. Reid	3		
R.C. Richey	3	Jno. T. Sloan	6
Hawkins & Bissett	3	Benjamin Smith	6
William Van Wyck	3	Jno. Berry Keeler	6
Sidney McDow	3	Col. Thos. I. Pickens	6
Rev. A. H. Cornish	3	Ribbon for Daughter	
		Rev. Thos. L. McBryce	6

Joseph Phillpot	6	Henry Keesler	9
		Robert Johnson	9
J. N. Roberson	6	W.H.D. Gaillard	9
I. Harry Mullikin	6	James W. Cranford	9
G.E.B. Boggs 6		Miss Ellen Poe	9
Larkin Newton	6	Martin McKay	9
Daniel Mills 6			
Rev. Jno. B. Adger	7	July 13, 1858	
Thos. B. Benson	7	Jesse Martin	10
E.B. Benson 7		Mrs. M. D. Mays	10
James I/J. Garvin	7	Robert Sloan	10
Samuel E. Mays	7	Samuel Maxwell	10
Stephen Martin	7	Wm. Amick	10
E.M. Madden	7	William Van Wyck	10
Jno. Commanade	7	Thos. Owens	10
Harrison Paris	7	... for wife	
Stephen Martin	7	Jno. L. Templeton	10
Doc Mat MaBerry	7	Gen. James W. Harrison	10
Miss Sallie Crooks	7	M.R. Hunnicutt	10
L. A. Richie	7	For Calvin Hunnicutt	
		William Cox	10
Col. William Sloan	8	Samuel Kna? 10	
Michael Kinsleer	8	Albert McCravy	10
For Mrs. Barnett			
Capt. William Simpson	8	L/D McElroy	11
Miss Kate Sloan	8	Larkin Newton	11
Miss Mary Sloan	8	Hawkins & Bissett	11
James D. Gasaway		3 doz. Eggs for Michael Herral	
Shoes for Negro Woman p Joseph	8	3 doz. Eggs for Girl	
Joseph Gasaway	8	Aron H. Boggs	11
Mrs. E. E. North	8	Thos. L. Reid	11
Doc. W. L. Jinkens	8	For Daughter	
Mrs. S. Griffin	8	William Van Wyck	11
E. N. Edgar	8	C.M. Lay	11
E.B. Benson	8	Rev. W. G. Mullinax	11
Doc H. C. Miller	8	E. G. Mullinax	11
		Samuel E. Maxwell	11
July 13, 1858		William Livingston	11
Rev. A. H. Cornish	9		
Henry? Keesler	9	E. N. Symmes	12
William Phillips	9	H. E. Campbell	12
J.B.E. Sloan & Co. D.	9	W. H. D. Gaillard	12

John C. Hall (pair fine calf shoes)	12	(ppr. For Michael Vaughn)	16
Doc W. L. Jnikens (Gallon Molasses)	12	Doc. Thos Lewis (ribbon for wife)	16
Mrs. L. M. Lewis (Black stockings)	12	H. D. Gaillard	16
R. A. Maxwell	12	Robert Johnson	16
		Rev. Thos. McBujae	16
Miss Ellen Poe	12	Samuel E. Maxwell	16
Doc. W. B. Cherry (Ribbon for wife)	12	Sloan & Sullivan	16
Benjamin Smith	12	Sent by Blue Ridge R.R.	
E.B. Benson 12 Harkin & Bissett	12	A.M. Bruce	16
		James T.L. Latta	16
July 14, 1858 William Jinkens	13	Frank Sloan	16
Mrs. Burns	13	Jno. Walker	16
Thos. Hallum	13	Jonathan G. Smith	16
Samuel Newton	13	Col. W. A. Hayne (Heel Garter/Wife)	16
Jarett Evatt (Molasses)	13		
James L. Simpson	13	July 15, 1858	
Nimrod Leathers	13	Maj. R. F. Simpson	17
James W. Harrison	13	George Taylor (Log Chain)	17
		Hawkins & Bissett (Tea)	17
James W. Harrison	14	W. W. Knight (Tobacco, Horse Collar)	17
Green S. Garvin	14	John Hendrix	17
Jno. F. Hunter Brother	14	James Dodd, Sen. (Pain Killer)	17
William Van Wyck	14	Denis Dodd	17
N. M. Madden	14	G. H. Symmes (Linen Coat)	17
Robert Sloan	14	E. B. Benson (Ribbon)	17
Mrs. Elizabeth Evatt	14	James W. Harrison (Linen for Wife)	17
Samuel Knox	14		
Col. D. Taylor	14	Michael Kinsler (vinegar, soda, etc.)	18
H. F. Barn – ell	14	Jno. C. Watkins (molasses)	18
Mrs. Nancy Sloan	14	Silas Arnold (Tallow)	18
Rev. A. H. Cornish	15	E.B. Benson	18
Maj. Thos. Watkins	15	Thomas B. Benson? (Knife)	18
Andrew F. Lewis	15	Col. Thos. Pickens	18
J. B. E. Sloan & Co.	15	R. A. Maxwell	18
Jno. I or J. Lewis	15	Mat Lanear	18
James T. Latta	15	Doc Jno. Maxwell	18
G.H. Symmes	15	Mrs. Burns (shoes for daughter)	18
Henry Clark Sr.	15	Edmond McCrary (Repair Boots)	18
George R. Cherry	15	Samuel E. Maxwell	18
Jno. Stevens	15	W.W. Knight (Coffee Pot)	18
L. A. Richey	15	Rev. Thos. L. McBryde	18
L/J. Douthit	15	Green S. Garvin	18
William Graham			

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p. 200. Yellow Cotton Account for 1913.
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Prescription form from Central Drug Co.,
Central, SC for seed cotton.

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The South Carolina Genealogical Society Presents
The 2024 SCGS 51st Annual Summer Workshop
In-person and Virtual
SC Dept. of Archives and History

July 12-13, 2024

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For more information: scgsworkshopchair@gmail.com Phone: 864-
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South Carolina Genealogical Society, Inc.

Registration for 2024
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2 Events! In Person and Hybrid
SC Dept. of Archives and History
July 12-13, 2024

Event #1 Full 2-Day Pre-Registration: () SCGS Member - \$60.00 *Virtual Included* _____

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() Friday or () Saturday

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For more information: scgsworkshopchair@gmail.com Phone: 864-313-1080

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Additional information, including schedule, will be announced soon.

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Rock Hill, SC 29730
803-981-5825
john.skardon@yclibrary.org

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Chastain Family (from OPD Database) 2nd edition	626	\$45.00
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African-American Cemetery, Anderson County, SC	105	\$20.00
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Oconee County, SC Cemetery Survey, Volume II	240	\$25.50
Pickens County, SC Cemetery Survey, Volume I	294	\$30.00
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Pickens District SC 1866 Tax List	76	\$10.00
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2024 Old Pendleton District Chapter Membership Form

Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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

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**Please send dues, membership and address changes to:
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May 31 – June 3, 2023	National Genealogical Society – Virtual
June 18, 2024	Visit to Old Stone Church followed by dinner.
July 12-13, 2024	South Carolina Genealogical Society Workshop in Columbia, SC
March 6-8, 2025	RootsTech 2025