

# Old Pendleton District Messenger

Next meeting  
Tuesday, November 14, 2022  
at 6 p.m.

Trinity Wesleyan Church  
700 Issaqueena Trail  
Central, South Carolina

Please bring a dish to share.

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Volume 36. No. 9

November 2022

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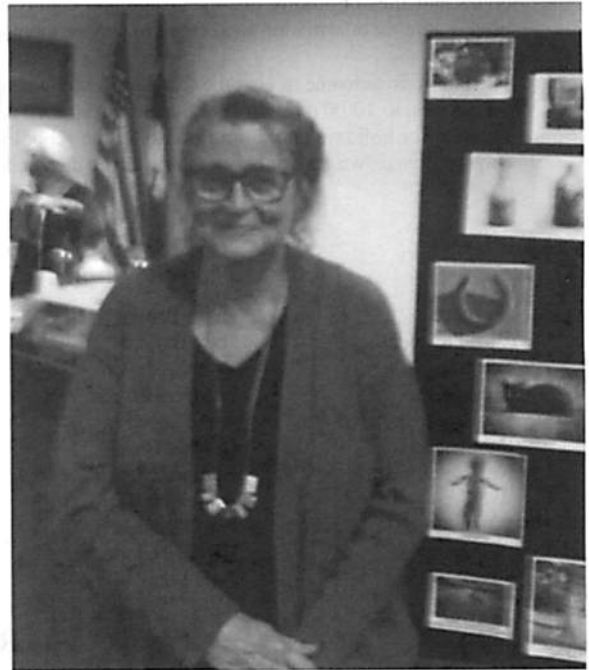
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## Members:

It is time to renew your  
membership for 2023

Simply complete the form on  
page 19



Vanessa Cole talked about "It wasn't Just in Salem".

## 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Pendleton District Newsletter is published nine times a year: January through June and September through November; we do not publish in July and August.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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:claytonroom@swu.edu), or check their website at [swu.edu/academics/library](http://swu.edu/academics/library).

## 2021 OPD Officers

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## Refreshments

**January:** Jane Camper and Judy Long  
**February:** Pat Collins  
**March:** LaMarr Brooks & Pat Spurlock  
**April:** Katie Gillespie & Nancy Holcombe  
**May:** Keith Brown & Anne Sheriff

**June:** Field Trip  
**September:** Barbara Clark and Brenda Meyer  
**October:** Alice Shove  
**November:** Pot Luck Dinner at Trinity Wesleyan Church

## Minutes of the Old Pendleton District Meeting on October 18, 2022

President Keith Brown called the meeting to order at 7:00 pm at the Pickens County Library System branch of Central-Clemson.

After welcoming everyone, Keith reminded us that our annual Thanksgiving/Christmas potluck dinner-meeting will be MONDAY, November 14<sup>th</sup> 6:00 pm at Trinity Wesleyan Church, 700 Issaqueena Trail, Central, South Carolina

Treasurer, LaMarr Brooks gave the following treasurer report for Aug. through Oct. 18, 2022.

### *Aug-Oct 2022 Treasures Report Submitted by LaMarr Brooks*

#### August 2022 Report

<b>Expenses:</b>	
<b>Total Expenses:</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Income:</b>	
Membership Dues	\$27.00
<b>Total Income:</b>	<b>\$27.00</b>
<b>BALANCE: \$19,622.61</b>	

#### September 2022 Report

<b>Expenses</b>	
Sept Printing Newsletter	\$234.56
Sept. Mailing Newsletter	\$117.83
<b>Total Expenses:</b>	<b>\$352.39</b>
<b>Income:</b>	
Membership Dues	\$151.00
Books	\$ 60.00
<b>Total Income:</b>	<b>\$211.00</b>
<b>BALANCE: \$19,481.38</b>	

#### October 2022 Report

<b>Expenses:</b>	
Oct. Printing Newsletter	\$236.80
Oct. Mailing Newsletter	\$117.33
Speaker for Sept.	\$ 50.00
Barbara Clark for Meeting Refreshment Supplies	\$ 50.97
<b>Total Expenses:</b>	<b>\$455.10</b>
<b>Income:</b>	
Membership Dues	\$189.00
Donation	\$123.00
<b>Total Income:</b>	<b>\$312.00</b>

Anne Sheriff announced that the South Carolina Genealogy Society Annual Meeting would be held Saturday, October 18, 2022 at 1:15 pm at the South Carolina Archives.

A motion was made that Keith Brown stay on another term as President of the Old Pendleton District Chapter by LaMarr Brooks. The motion was seconded by Marion Whitehurst. The motion was carried. Judy Ballard announced that she will not serve as Vice President in 2023. Therefore, we need someone

to serve in this capacity. The office requires that this person is also program chair and finds the speakers for the meetings

Judy Ballard introduced our program for the evening. Vanessa Cole's presentation of "It Was Not Just in Salem". Vanessa has done a great deal of research about the witch trials and found that they were not just in Salem, Mass., they were in all 13 colonies, including South Carolina.

Witches are mentioned in the Bible. 80,000 people in Europe were killed for witchcraft. Henry VIII enacted the first law against witches. King James believed the Danish Witches were after him and strengthened the law. He also said that the "new world" forests were full of evil and demons.

All the immigrants that came to the new world brought their own beliefs concerning witches. There was a witch trial in South Carolina, Mary Engleman, a German living in Winnsboro was put on trial. Catherine Grady was on a ship when a storm came, and the captain of the ship thought she was a witch and hanged her. Vanessa's presentation was most educational and entertaining and enjoyed by all. (See more information on Page 3-9)

Alice Shove provided refreshments. There were 18 in attendance.

Respectfully submitted,

Brenda Meyer, Secretary

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## ***“It Wasn’t Just in Salem”***

### Highlights from our October Speaker **Vanessa Cole**

By LaMarr Brooks

In the years 1500-1660, 80,000 documented accounts of women and a few men throughout the world were put to death because they were accused of being witches. The majority of those were in Germany. It was a trend that became known as “witch hunts”.

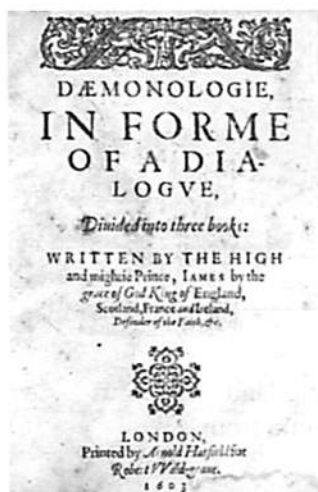
The characteristics of women that were declared a witch included such behaviors as: using plants for medicine, also known as herbalist; unmarried; owners of land; strong and confident.

The Bible scriptures that were used against them included: I Sam. 28:3-25 the witch of Endor, Lev. 19:26 “you shall not practice divination or soothsaying”, Lev. 20:27 “A man or a woman who is a medium, or who has familiar spirits, shall surely be put to death; they shall stone them with stones. Their blood shall be upon them.” Deut. 18:10 & 11 “there shall not be found among you anyone who practices witchcraft, or a soothsayer, or one who interprets omens, or a sorcerer. Or one who conjures spells or a medium, or a spiritist, or one who calls up the dead”, Exod. 22:18 “You shall not permit a sorceress to live”.

Events that a witch was accused of creating, along with her husband, included: sickness in livestock and people, storms, hurricanes and tornados, drought, and floods.

Legal laws against witchcraft were first introduced when **Henry VIII** wrote “*The Witchcraft Act of 1541*” defining witchcraft as a felony, a crime punishable by death and the forfeiture of goods and chattels. In “*The Witchcraft Act 1562*”, under the reign of **Queen Elizabeth I**, a more merciful act was passed with “3 times and out”.

In 1597 **King James VI** of Scotland and later **King James** of England printed the book: “*Daemonologie*”. Written before the 1<sup>st</sup> publication of the King James Authorized Version of the Bible. King James became a self proclaimed expert on withcraft.



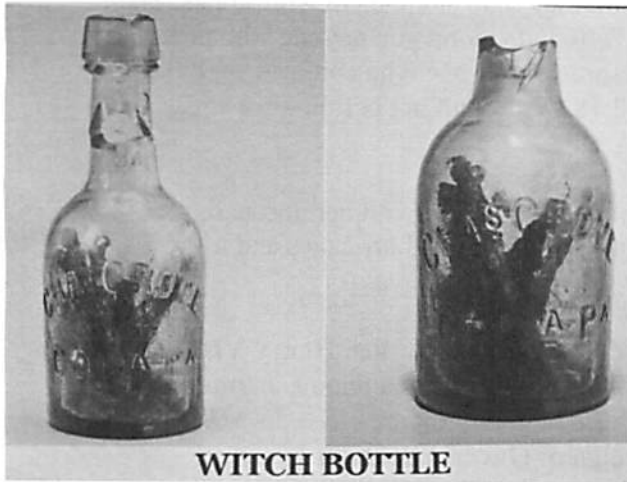
This book included a study on demonology and the methods demons used to bother troubled men. It also touches on topics such as werewolves and vampires and endorses the practice of witch hunting. It was believed to be the source used by **William Shakespeare** in the the production of *Macbeth* and the Three Witches.

America’s Colonization came in three groups of people. The first group landed 1607 in Jamestown in the pursuit of wealth. The second group arrived in the 1620’s and 1630’s. They were the Puritians from England who lived by the “letter of the law” and came to escape religious presecution. The third group were the The Quakers who “were like hippies and loved everyone” arriving in 1656.

A fourth group, the Scotch-Irish arrived in 1718 and brought with them a set of different beliefs and superstitions such as: Don’t walk under a ladder. Spit on your fishing bait for good luck. Blow on your cards for good luck. Finding a four leaf clover. Don’t get out of bed on the left side. A smashed mirror will bring seven years bad luck. Put a buck eye in your bra for rheumatism. Knock on wood. Draw an X in the air three times to void bad luck from a black cat crossing in front of you. Open the window

when someone dies and cover mirrors so their soul can leave. Chicken laying odd number of eggs meant danger. Throw salt over your left shoulder when cooking. Not common to this one is why the left: An angel sits on the right and the devil on the left.

Some of the beliefs about witches included: A witch could ride you all night, causing night “Mares” or Hag riding. They used a voodoo dolls or a puppet. It was a doll made to represent a person for casting spells on that person or harm that person. They were made from cloth, wood or wax. Hanging a horseshoe would ward off a witch. Witches could transform themselves to travel through the slightest of gaps in the home: keyholes, thresholds and openings. Witch Bottles were used against witches and placed in the cracks of the house. The bottles were small and filled with pins, nails, teeth, and were hidden inside the cracks. They have been found in archaeology digs of Jamestown, Tidewater, VA and Civil War 1860’s period.



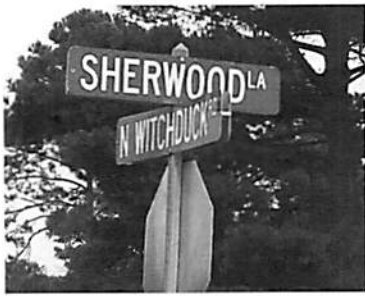
Some of the Accused included:

**Katherine Grady** accused of being a witch because a storm came before reaching land. She was tried, found guilty and hanged by the captain while aboard the ship in route to Virginia from England in 1654. She was unmarried and did not meet the norm for women.

The Records of the Virginia Colonies were taken to the Capital Court House in Richmond before the Civil War. They were burned on April 3, 1865. From other sources some of the known tried include:

**Joan Wright** (b. 1596) was the first person known to have been legally accused of witchcraft in America. She lived in Elizabeth City of the Virginia Colony. Joan was a midwife who made medicine with plants and was left-handed; thus, she was suspicious. In 1626, a family refused to have Wright as their midwife. The baby died shortly after it was born due to the mother’s breast infection and Wright was accused of causing the death. She was acquitted but there are no surviving court records about how the hearing ended.

**Grace Sherwood** (1660-1740) was the last person known to have been convicted of witchcraft in Virginia. Her maiden name was **White**. She too was a healer who used herbs, a midwife and a worker her on her farm. **Elizabeth Hill** accused Grace of coming into her room at night and riding her all night, causing a miscarriage. She was accused of turning herself into a cat, damaging crops and causing the death of livestock. The court ordered that she be tried by “ducking” her in water.



Street sign in the Witch Duck Point housing area of Virginia Beach. Many things are named "Witchduck" or "Witch Duck" in Virginia Beach, and both spellings are in use. Wikipedia.org

"*Ducking*" was a test of witchcraft. The accused was stripped to their undergarments, bound by ropes and tossed in the nearest body of water. An innocent person would sink but a witch would float. A rope was tied around their waist so they could be pulled from the water if they sank. It was believed that witches were not baptized so the water would reject their body and prevent them from sinking. Sherwood sank.

Sherwood continued to be accused of using witchcraft and appeared in court many times. The last case was taken to Princess Anne County where a trial by ducking was ordered. On July 10, 1796, she was taken down a dirt lane now known as Witchduck Road to a plantation near the mouth of the Lynnhaven River. News had spread and the event attracted people from all over the colony who began to shout "Duck the Witch!".

Five women from the Lynnhaven parish Church examined her naked body on the shoreline for any devices she might have to free herself, and then covered her with a sack. She was bound across her body with her right thumb to her left big toe and her left thumb to her right big toe. The Sheriff and magistrate carried her 200 yards out in the river and cast her into the water. She floated to the surface. The sheriff then tied a 13-pound Bible around her neck that caused her to sink but she untied herself and returned to the surface.



To the on lookers, more evidence was needed and she was examined for additional proof that she was a witch. Another test for witches were Devils' Marks. Those were any dark markings or extra nipples on the body that meant you were nursing demons. Several women examined her and found two markings that appeared to be nipples; therefore, she was jailed pending further proceedings. Court records have been lost but it appeared that Sherwood served 7 years in jail and the charges were dropped in 1714 when she paid back taxes (with the help of the Virginia Governor) on her 145-acre property on the banks of Muddy Creek. Her husband died in 1701 and she did not remarry. She lived the remainder of her life quietly until her death in 1740, about age 80.

"On July 10, 2006, the 300th anniversary of Sherwood's conviction, Governor Tim Kaine granted an informal pardon to "officially restore [her] good name", recognizing that she was wrongfully convicted. A statue depicting her was erected near Sentara Independence on Independence Boulevard in Virginia Beach, close to the site of the colonial courthouse where she was tried. She is sculpted alongside a raccoon, representing her love of animals, and carrying a basket containing garlic and rosemary, in recognition of her knowledge of herbal healing." wikipedia.org/wiki/Grace\_Sherwood

Common methods of execution for convicted witches were hanging, drowning and burning. Burning was often favored, particularly in Europe, as it was considered a more painful way to die. Prosecutors in the American colonies generally preferred hanging in cases of witchcraft.

[wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_people\\_executed\\_for\\_witchcraft](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_executed_for_witchcraft)



### ***It happened in South Carolina: Mary Ingleman and the Winnsboro, Fairfield County, SC witch Trial of 1792***

We know about the witch trial of Winnsboro because of an old manuscript called "*History of Fairfield County, South Carolina*" written by local lawyer **Philip Edward Pearson** who was the son of Revolutionary **General John Pearson**. Pearson wrote about this incident and trial in 1837 in a letter to **Dr. Thomas Cooper** at the SC College (now USC). He was a neighbor of Mrs. Ingleman and remembered in his boyhood seeing the marks of the cow skin whip on her bare arms. In addition to his accounts, *the South Carolina Gazette* published an account of the grim court case being heard on behalf of **Mary Ingleman** in November 1792.

At least four people were put on trial and accused of being witches and warlocks **Mary** and old man **Harding** and his wife, **Sally Smith** had been accused of laying evil hands-on **Rosy Henley** and her sister and having caused damage to the livestock in the outlying farming settlements in the county. In another incident, **Joe Fairs** was said to have levitated the daughters of **Drury Walker** to the ceiling of the house. **Pearson** kept records and knew some of the people who had been involved in this incident.

Pearson wrote, "In the year 1792, a court composed of witch-doctors, was held at the house of a **Mr. Thomas Hill**, five miles below Winnsboro. Four persons were tried, found guilty and punished by stripes and burning their feet at a bark fire, so that the soles came off." A fire was built, they were tied to a chair and placed over the fire so the soles of their feet were burned. They were untied and told to walk home with their burnt feet.

At this time, Winnsboro (then called Winsborough), was a small, isolated farming community. Strange things had been happening in the area. In neighboring **Lexington County**, a cult called the "Gifted Brethren" had just been disbanded for engaging in occult practices like hypnosis. In the wake of this disturbance, it is not surprising that the residents of Winsborough were uneasy. Around this same time, records indicate that a plague swept through the livestock of Winsborough, causing cattle to get sick. In the midst of this stress, residents of Winsborough started leveling accusations, the brunt of which landed on Mary Ingelman.

The Swiss German people that settled in the area were active in the German Seventh-Day Baptist Brethren religious movement. They were called "Dunkers". They believed that it took 3 dunks in the baptismal pool and the laying on of hands for healing. Neighbors were associating them as elements of "magic" being practiced by the "Gifted Brethren".

Records show that Mary Ingelman lived in a home not far from where **Lake Monticello** sits now and was at least 70 (77) years old, a German immigrant described by Pearson as a "neat, tidy and descent old lady." She was known throughout the town for her knowledge of plants, and often gave people herbal cures for their medical problems. Pearson states that "her knowledge in pharmacy was



considerable and her application of simples in the cure of country complaints was the result of much observation and gratuitous practice”, “descent probably with a heavy accent, maybe a wart on her nose and maybe practiced with herbs.” Mary said, “It was easy to blame somebody for the crop going wrong or the animal dying, the livestock dying or whatever.” Records show that Ingleman later sued the people who tortured her, but some of the people skipped town before having to pay.

According to **Pelham Lyles**, the director of the Fairfield County Museum in 1997, there were some cases of witchcraft in **York County**. **Mr. Rainey** believed himself to be bewitched. **Balsey Fox**, a noted witch, lived in the "Black Jacks" of that area. **Lancaster County** continued a witch stronghold down to a later period. In 1825, **Barbara Powers** was accused of turning a girl into a horse and riding her to Cheraw. This case went on appeal and became well-known. The case of **Mary Ingleman** was settled in the lower court and is less well-known. Possibly the last trial for witchcraft in America was the one involving **Barbara Powers** held in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

If you “google” “Witch Hunts” today, you will find current day accounts called witch hunts happening everywhere for political and even religious reasons. It looks as though we are repeating history and again, common sense no longer exists. **Pelham Lyles** wrote, “according to Dutch Fork traditionalist **Lee Gandee**, after the “scare” of 1792, “...a wise Baptist minister of Fairfield, **Rev. William Woodward**, is said to have preached a sermon on witchcraft which was supposed to have attracted a large audience. The crowd was keyed to a high pitch of expectancy and the preacher began by admitting that sorcery and magic did exist. However, he declared with mock seriousness, people should not imagine that old or ugly women were witches. What woman with supernatural powers would use them to make herself ugly or old? Rather, he said, suspect beautiful young girls of witchcraft, since with a look and a few words murmured in a certain way, they can draw boys away from their families, turn them first into lackeys and at last into lifelong toilers... “The tension broke. The crowd laughed, and the Fairfield witch hunt was over... Witchcraft and laughter cannot coexist.” To that statement you can add knowing our history and using common sense along with the fact that our churches and preachers have gone silent on current issues. **Gandee** was a native of the **Dutch Fork** area of Lexington County who documented the life ways and beliefs of the Swiss and German communities just across the river from lower western Fairfield.

Vanessa Cole brings exceptional historic talks to our Old Pendleton District Chapter Meetings. Other talks included “Little -Known own Facts about Pickens County” Jan 2020, “Journey to Jamestown” Sept 2021, and “Lost Colony Wasn’t Lost”, Oct. 2021.

All are welcome to our meetings at the Central Library every 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of the month except July, Aug Nov and Dec at 7:00. You do not need to be a member to attend.

**THE MAULDIN COMMUNITY Part VII**  
*from the Pickens Sentinel, Pickens, SC by Eme O'Dell Bannister*  
*Continued from May 2022 issue Edited by LaMarr Brooks*

Continued.....**Jimmy McCollum** (1799) ..... was very religious, it is said, and was considered one of the most pious men of the community. He was the father of **W. E. & J. Wesley McCollum**....

**JAMES (JIMMY) McCOLLUM** was born 31 Jan 1798 in Pendleton District, SC, and died after 1880 in Pickens, Pickens County, SC. He married **ELIZABETH (ELIZA) MULLINAX MAULDIN**, daughter of **RUCKER MAULDIN** and **SUSANNAH MILLER**. She was born 23 Apr 1805 in Pickens County, SC, and died after 1860 in Pickens County, SC.

This one is a puzzle. If anyone has information about this Jimmy McCollum and his wife please share. Ancestry.com has him mixed with another James McCollum and wife Elizabeth Mullinax in GA. Could it be that he had two families in both states at the same time? We do have some of those. The two sons W.E. are **William Earle McCollum** and **J. Wesley, John Wesley**.

Children of **JAMES McCOLLUM** and **ELIZABETH MAULDIN** are:



**ELIZABETH JANE McCOLLUM**, b. 07 Aug 1827, Pendleton District, SC; d. Jul 1911, Liberty, Pickens County. She married **WILLIAM PETER GILSTRAP**, son of **JOHN JASPER GILSTRAP** (1792-1876) and **SUSAN SARGENT** (1797-1876). He was born 29 Jun 1827 in Pickens County, SC, and died 05 Jun 1905 in Norris, Pickens County, SC. Both are buried at the older Section of West View Cemetery. (aka Liberty Cemetery, SC. This section is shaped like a triangle, and known graves in this area date from the 1880's, after the property was purchased by the city of Liberty, which was incorporated as a township in 1876.

1. **ELIZA ANN McCOLLUM**, b. 1830, Pickens County, SC.  
1850 Census: age 20  
1860 Census: age 30  
1870 Census: age 38
2. **MALISSA McCOLLUM**, b. 1832, Pickens County, SC.  
1850 Census: age 18

4. **JOHN WESLEY (W.J.) McCOLLUM**, b. 31 Jul 1835, Pickens County, SC; d. 20 Jan 1905, Liberty, Pickens County, SC. He married **MARY JANE MAULDIN**, daughter of **MAULTON MILTON** (1820-1897) **MAULDIN** and **RHODA DUKE** (1822-1908). She was born 20 Jan 1843 in Pickens County, SC, and died 09 Feb 1920 in Liberty, Pickens County, SC. Both buried at Tabor United Methodist Church Cemetery, Easley, Pickens County, SC.
5. **MARTHA McCOLLUM**, b. 1837, Pickens County, SC; d. 11 Feb 1909, Anderson County; m. **TILMON SMITH**, 1880; son of **JACKSON MEADE SMITH** (1808-1897) and **MARGARET ROPER** (1819-1881) b. 15 Dec 1842, Pickens District, SC; d. 21 Oct 1906, Anderson County, SC. Both buried at Fairview United Methodist Church Cemetery.
6. **WILLIAM EARLE McCOLLUM**, b. 03 May 1840, Pickens County, SC; d. 20 Jan 1931, Easley, Pickens County, SC. He married **MARGARET MYRA CRANE**, daughter of **JEPHTA CRANE** (1816-1911) and **CAROLINE HOLLINGSWORTH** (1820-1850). She was born 30 Jan 1846 in

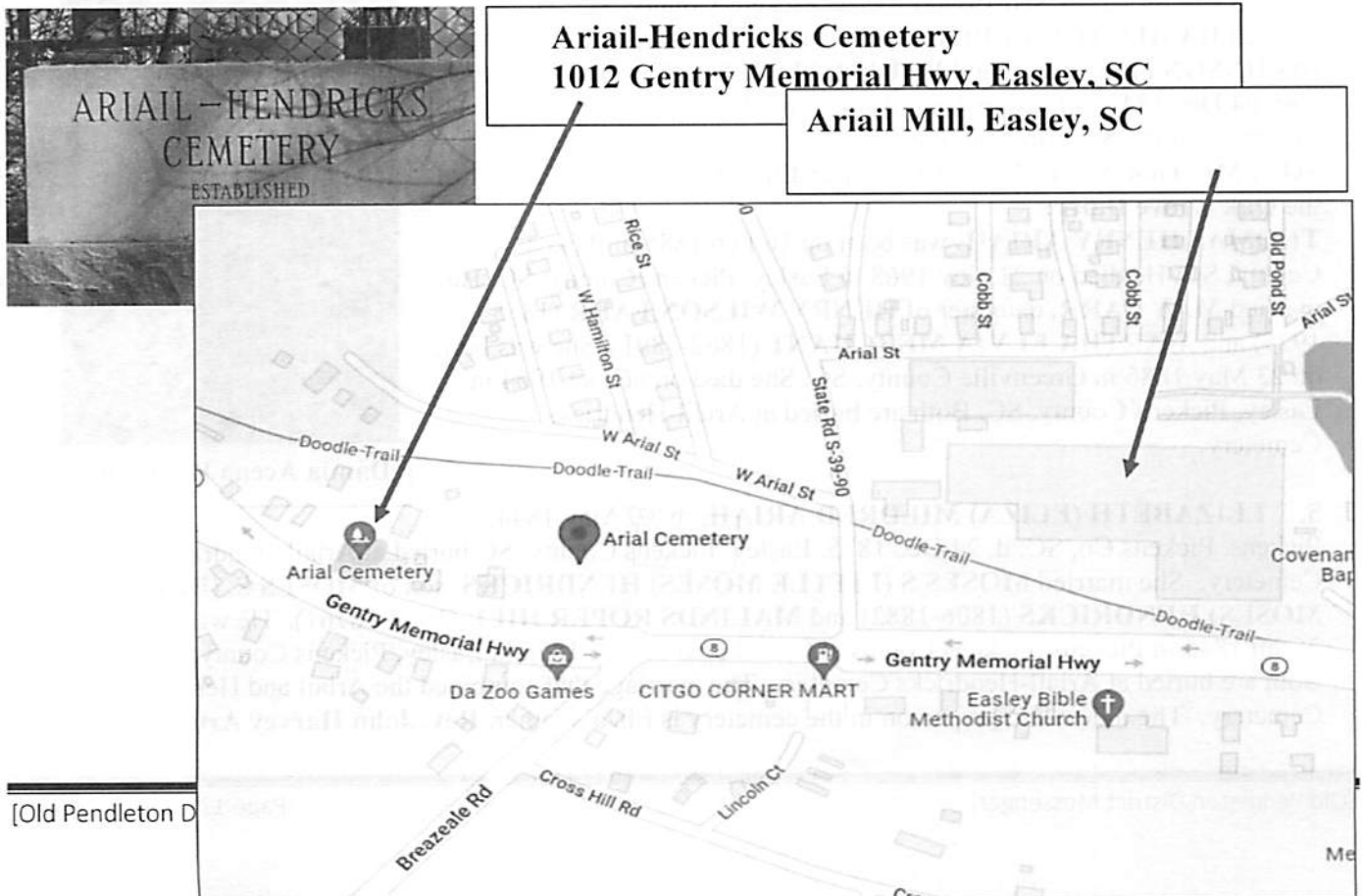
Pickens County, SC, and died 04 Dec 1933 in Easley, Pickens County, SC. Both are buried at Enon Baptist Church Cemetery.

### REV JOHN HARVEY ARIAIL

Mauldin Community Continued..... **Rev. John Ariail** (1804) was one of the leading Baptist ministers of that day in the community. He did much for the community in a religious way. He gave four acres of land, near where the **Enon Church**, now stands. On this land was first built a brush arbor, and services were held in it for some time. Later a wooden structure was erected and then about the year 1879 the brick building was erected. It was erected. It was built under the direction or superintendency of **Uncle Abe Mauldin** and the bricks were made by hand near the Mauldin home.

**Rev. Ariail** was a large farmer. He owned most of the land surrounding the Enon church and also the land where the **Arial Mill** now stands. He owned **Arial Mountain** and in fact much of the lands for miles around belonged to his estate. He was the pastor of the church for some years and was church clerk for about 31 years. He was a deacon for many years before becoming a minister. He was elected as a deacon in 1851. He married **Miss Perthinia Blassingame** and to this union were born several children. Among them was **Mr. W. H. (William Henry) Ariail**, who was the father of **Mr. Tom Ariail** who now lives near **Enon Church** and is owner of the **Oak Grove Dairy** which is situated at the old homeplace of his parents. He has a splendid place and dairy.....to be continued.

**JOHN HARVEY ARIAIL REV JR** was born 29 Jan 1804 in Southington, Hartford County, Connecticut, and died 27 Aug 1870 in Pickens County, SC. He was the son of **JOHN HARVEY ARIAIL, SR** (1775-1836) and **CHLOE CLIMELIA IVES** (b.? d. 1844). He married **ELIZA PERTHENIA BLASSINGAME**, daughter of **THOMAS BLASSINGAME** (1771-1859) and **ANN NANCY EASLEY** (1776-1811). She was born 12 Feb 1810 in SC, and died 12 Sep 1882 in Pickens County, SC. Both are buried at the Ariail-Hendricks Cemetery, Easley, Pickens County, SC



Children of JOHN ARIAIL and ELIZA BLASSINGAME are:

1. **SARAH JANE ARIAIL**, b. 29 Apr 1830, Pickensville, Pickens County, SC; d. 17 Sep 1862, Pickens County, SC and buried at the Ariail-Hendricks Cemetery. She married **JAMES MADISON REID**, son of **STEPHEN CLAYTON REID** (1797-1845) and **SARAH ABIGAIL BARTON** (1803-1852). He was born 26 May 1826 in Pickens County, SC, and died 06 Jan 1906 in Dublin, Erath County, TX. Buried at Upper Greens Creek Cemetery with his second wife.



**James Madison Reid**

2. **JOHN HARVEY ARIAIL III**, b. 30 Aug 1833, Pickens County, SC; d. 06 Apr 1862, Pickens County, SC. He married **CATHERINE MARTHA CRAIG**, daughter of **ARTHUR R. CRAIG** (1794-1845) and **LUCINDA P. GRESHAM** (1795-1875). She was born 19 May 1831 in Pickens County, SC, and died 30 Nov 1908 in Pickens County, SC. Both are buried at Ariail-Hendricks Cemetery

3. **CLIMELLA ELIZABETH ARIAIL**, b. 01 Jun 1840, Pickens County, SC; d. 30 Sep 1898, Pickens County, SC. She married **JAMES ADDISON CRAIG**, son of **ARTHUR R. CRAIG** (1794-1845) and **LUCINDA P. GRESHAM** (1795-1875). He was born 01 Dec 1835 in Laurens County, SC, and died 21 Apr 1897 in Pickens County, SC. Both are buried at Ariail-Hendricks Cemetery.

4. **WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON ARIAIL**, b. 20 Apr 1842, Pickens Co, SC; d. 27 Sep 1915, Liberty, Pickens County, SC. He married **DAMIA ACENA ROBINSON**, daughter of **SAMUEL ROBINSON** (1802-1853) and **LOUISA MASEY** (1813-1882). She was born 04 Dec 1844 in Pickens County, SC, and died 09 Jul 1926 in Pickens County, SC. Both are buried at Ariail-Hendricks Cemetery.  
**SON: Mr. Tom Arial** who now lives near **Enon Church** and is owner of the **Oak Grove Dairy**:



**Damia Acena Robinson**

**THOMAS HENRY ARIAIL** was born on 16 Feb 1885 in Pickens County, SC. He died on 21 Nov 1968 in Easley, Pickens County, SC. He married **MAY FARR**, daughter of **HENRY WILSON FARR** (1855-1925) and **MARTHA ELVIA MERCHANT** (1862-1891). She was born on 23 May 1886 in Greenville County, SC. She died on 06 Oct 1964 in Easley, Pickens County, SC. Both are buried at Ariail-Hendricks Cemetery.

5. **ELIZABETH (ELIZA) MILDRED ARIAIL**, b. 07 May 1844, Pickens, Pickens Co, SC; d. 24 Dec 1875, Easley, Pickens County, SC buried at Ariail-Hendricks Cemetery. She married **MOSES S (LITTLE MOSES) HENDRICKS**, son of **MOSES S. (BIG MOSES) HENDRICKS** (1806-1882) and **MALINDS ROPER HILL** (1807-1876). He was born 25 Jul 1845 in Pickens, Pickens County, SC, and died 13 Sep 1876 in Easley, Pickens County, SC. Both are buried at Ariail-Hendricks Cemetery. The marriage that combined the Ariail and Hendricks Cemetery. The oldest known person in the cemetery is Eliza's father, **Rev. John Harvey Ariail, Jr.**

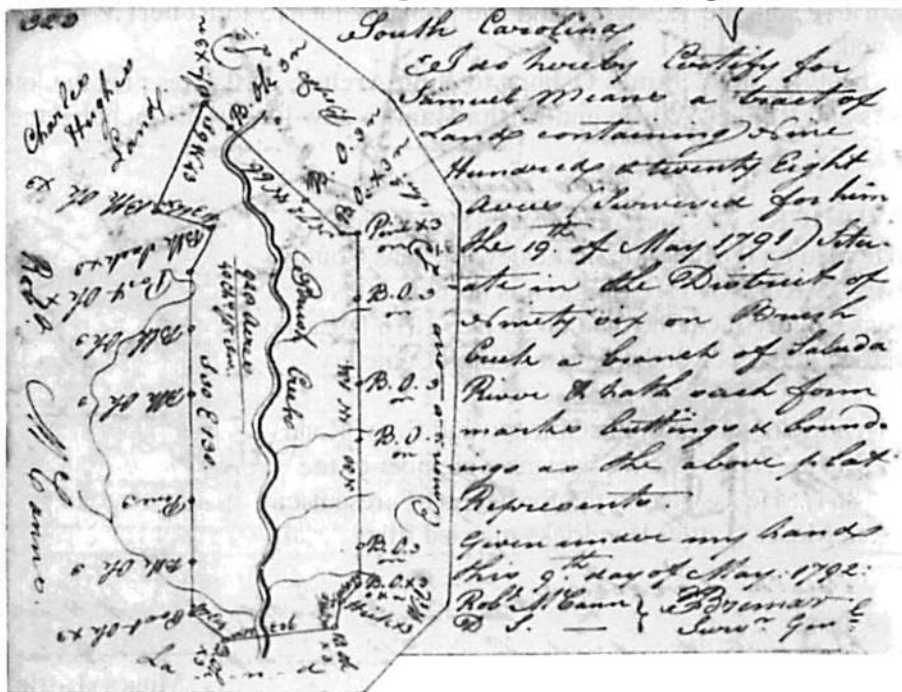
His father, **JOHN HARVEY ARIAIL, Sr.** was born 26 Mar 1775 in Southington, Hartford County, CT, and died 29 Aug 1836 in Pendleton District, SC. He married **CHLOE CLIMELIA IVES**. She was born in Connecticut, and died 14 Feb 1844 in Anderson County, SC. Both are buried at **Pickens Cemetery**.



Pickens Chapel and Cemetery are approx. 3 miles inside Anderson County on Three & Twenty Road. It is one of the oldest cemeteries in Anderson County, SC. It was part of the Cherokee territory until 1777. It became the final resting place after the American Revolution for early pioneers who settled the area. A number of soldiers of the Revolution are buried here, including Robert Pickens, who served in the state militia and was related to General Andrew Pickens. It also contains the gravesites of many patriots of each war up through the Vietnam era.

Following **JOHN HARVEY ARIAIL Sr.** through the original land transactions of Pickensville, SC.

Anne Sheriff's book "*Pickensville-Easley History*" by The Forest Acres /McKissick Quest Program contains detailed research of **John Ariail** land: Pages 12-20: Deeds Relating to Pickensville before 1830.



Land Grant to **SAMUEL MEANS** May 19, 1792 for 928 Acres on Brushy Creek Branch of Saluda River, 96<sup>th</sup> District, bordered by **Robert McCann, Charles Hughes, William Edmonson and John Boyd**.

**1795 April 4. James Curry to James Osborne and John Ariel** Lot #4- ½ Acre on the right of Pinckney St with house improvement & appertainences (sic). This lot belonged to **Robert Dickerson** and resulted in a law suit against **James Curry**. **James Curry** was a merchant from Abbeville. In 1793, he and a co-partner, **John Adair**, acquired 240 acres on Cain Creek of Little River. In 1796 the partnership of **Curry & Adair** sold several tracts of land amounting to 1766 acres of land on the Keowee River. **James Osborne** became the post master at Pickensville in 1808.

**1810 May 1.** Recorded Aug. 6, 1810. **Thomas Lorton** sold to **John Ariail**: 129 acres of land and 2 lots of ½ acre each-lot #15 (and unnamed lot-probably lot #3). Selling Price: \$800.00.

**1810 May 1.** Recorded Nov. 27, 1810. **John Ariail** to the firm of **Hart and Wright** of Petersburg, VA. 129 acres of land and ½ acre lot #15. Selling price \$1,200.00. It is suspected that **Ariail** acquired the property for **Hart & Wright**. It remains unknown if **Hart & Wright** ever opened or financed a business at Pickensville.

Comment: The 129 acres were part of lands granted to **Samuel Means** on May 9, 1792. On Feb. 12, 1796, **William Gunn** (the earliest known postmaster at Pickensville) witnessed a deed between **Samuel Means** and **Michael Smith** for land on Brushy Creek. Lot #15 was noted in the deed as being formerly owned by **Michael Smith**.

**1816 Oct. 30. John Hart**, surviving co-partner of the late firm of **Hart & Wright** of Petersburg, VA appointed **Cyprian Lee** of the state of Connecticut his "true and lawful attorney". **Lee** was to recover from **John Crittenden** (of Greenville), from **John Ariail** and **James Osborne** any sum or sum of money which may be due or owing to the late firm of **Hart & Wright**. **Lee** was also authorized to sell for the best price which can be obtained the 129 acres and Lot #15.

**1819 Dec. 24. Cyprian Lee** sold the 129 acres land and probably lot #15 to **Robert Wilson**. Selling Price: Deed not examined.

**1816 Dec. 20.** Recorded July 7, 1817. **James Osborn** to **John Archer**. 810 acres plus the lots whereupon he now lives and **Robert Wilson** and **Elisha Hamlin** now lives. This included the 129 acres.

**MOSES S (BIG) HENDRICKS** was born on 17 Dec 1806 in Pickens, Pickens County, SC. He died on 03 Jun 1882 in Easley, Pickens County, SC. He married **MALINDS ROPER HILL**. She was born on 30 Nov 1807 in Pickens, Pickens County, SC. She died on 06 Dec 1876 in Easley, Pickens County, SC buried at Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery.

The Family of Moses Hendricks settled in the Oolenoy and Cross Roads are of Pickens County. Moses Hendricks Sr. became a member of the state legislature (1860-1864). He assisted in the formation of present-day Pickens County. His son, Moses (Little) Hendricks married Eliza Ariail.



**Moses (Little) Hendricks  
and Eliza Ariail**

## Artifacts in the Attic

### It was called “Jenny Lind”



**The Swedish Nightingale  
Jenny Lind  
By Cecil Golding**

There was always this portrait of a woman that hung over the piano. It was called “Jenny Lind”. There were beds we slept in that were called “Jenny Lind”. The neighbors and relatives had the same pictures and beds in their homes. It was a name but where did it come from and why was it called “Jenny Lind”? It is older than you might think. 172 years ago, before the Civil War.

The **Jenny Lind** style gets its name from the Swedish opera singer Jenny Lind (**Johanna Maria "Jenny" Lind**). She was an immensely popular singer who was also known as the “Swedish Nightingale”.

Lind was born in 1820 and began her career as a child prodigy, singing in public for the first time at the age of nine at her performance in *Der Freischütz* in Sweden in 1838. Within a few years, she had suffered vocal damage, but the singing teacher **Manuel García** saved her voice. She was in great demand in opera roles throughout Sweden and northern Europe during the 1840s, and was closely associated with **Felix Mendelssohn**. At Jenny Lind’s London debut in 1847 at the Haymarket, she gave a

performance so arresting that **Queen Victoria** threw a bouquet of flowers at her feet. She was a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music from 1840. After two acclaimed seasons in London, she announced her retirement from opera at the age of 29.

After retiring from singing in 1849, Lind turned her attention to philanthropy and promoting Sweden. One of her projects was to furnish hospitals in Sweden with much-needed medical equipment. To raise money for this endeavor, Lind auctioned off various personal items, including furniture from her own home.

The auction was a success, and the furniture that Lind sold became known as **Jenny Lind furniture**.

The same year, she embarked on a highly successful concert tour of America, organized by showman **P.T. Barnum**. He promoted her American tour and created a “Jenny Lind” brand. ‘Jenny Lind’ products included Jenny Lind hats and gloves, Jenny Lind tobacco, and the Jenny Lind furniture. She gave 93 large-scale concerts for **B.T. Barnum** and then continued to tour under her own management. She earned more than \$350,000 (equivalent to \$11,400,200 in 2021) from these concerts, donating the proceeds to charities, principally the endowment of free schools in Sweden.

With her new husband, **Otto Goldschmidt**, she returned to Europe in



**Jenny Lind and Otto  
Goldschmidt**

1852, where she had three children and gave occasional concerts over the next three decades, settling in England in 1855. From 1882, for some years, she was a professor of singing at the Royal College of Music in London. She passed away in November 1887.



The **Jenny Lind bed**—a spool bed with square corners on the head and foot boards—was supposedly the type of bed that the singer slept on during her American tour. The name “spoolbed” is derived from the bed’s resemblance to a spool of thread. The beds were first manufactured in the 1850s and were very popular during the Victorian era. This was some of the first mass produced furniture.

Foot pedal powered lathes had been used to turn wood for furniture for years, but around 1820 steam and water powered factories began to turn out spool-turned cottage furniture. By 1840, automation made this furniture very affordable. Today, Jenny Lind beds are highly sought-after antique furniture pieces.

She gave \$5,000 to a photographer, **Poly Von Schneider**, which he used to purchase the camera that later took the earliest known image of Abraham Lincoln.

This photograph of Jenny Lind, taken by **Mathew Brady** in 1852, both enhanced her celebrity and encouraged the nascent practice of portrait photography. Brady, now most famous for his Civil War battle photographs, in fact rose to prominence in the 1840s and 1850s as a portrait photographer. His New York City studio was a destination for the rich and famous, who traveled from around the country to sit for photographic portraits. The public visited Brady's gallery (located with his studio on lower Broadway, not far from the American Museum) to view the portraits, created using the "new" technology of daguerreotyping.

Most References: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jenny\\_Lind](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jenny_Lind)

### **Cecil Golding**

Cecil Golding (1900 - 1990) was the painter of the portrait that hung over the piano. He created this portrait of Jenny Lind after Jenny's death. He lived in New York and was an active painter in the 1950's.

Cecil Golding is known for religious figures, floral still life, portrait and landscape painting, lithography prints. This print is taken from his original oil painting.



**Jenny Lind Portrait, 1852.**



**Keowee Burches Ford**  
**South Carolina Pickens District**  
**7<sup>th</sup> Oct 1878**

**Written on inside front pages.**

**Old Militia Court**

**Martial Book Proceedings**

**W.G. Fields (Signature)**

**Typed as written. Corrections not made by typist Anne Sheriff.**

Page 1. ? Halls 20 May 1837

The Court Martial for the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment S.C.M. met at this place according to adjournment, on the 21<sup>th</sup> of January last. The following persons after taking the required oath took their seats.

President. Lt. Col. Jos. Burnett

Major Brice		Battalion No. 2
Capt. Harris	Beat No. 1	Battalion No. 2
Capt. Phillips	Beat No. 2	Battalion No. 2
Capt. McGee	Beat No. 3	Battalion No. 2
Capt. Treadaway	Beat No. 4	Battalion No. 2
Capt. Sanford	Beat No. 2	Battalion No. 1
Capt. Cooper	Beat No. 3	Battalion No. 1
Capt. Thomas	Beat No. 4	Battalion No. 1
Capt. Williams	Mountain Rifles Co.	

**Page 1.** Personally appeared **Jesse Jones/James**. Before me and made oath that he did warn **Martin Pearce** to attend the Court Martial at **Zachariah Halls** on the third Saturday inst. to render his excuse to the Court for his attendance at the petty muster on the 6<sup>th</sup> ult. Sworn to and Subscribed before me this 15 May 1837. May 1837. **Levi Phillips**, Capt. Signed **Jesse x James**.

Page 1. South Carolina. Pickens District. Personally came **Wm. H. Barry** and made oath that he did lawfully warn **Wm. Smith** to attend the Court Martial the third Saturday of this instant. May 16, 1837. Sworn to before me. Signed **G.W. Treadway**. Signed **Wm. H. Barry**.

**Page 1.** South Carolina. Pickens District. Personally came before me **Elijah C. Maret** and made oath that he gave all those under named men lawful warning to attend the Court Martial the third Saturday of this instant. Sworn to before me. **G.W. Treadaway**, Capt. Signed **Elijah C. Maret** (his mark). The under named men are **Wm. Barry**, **Elias Earle** and **Franklin White**.

**Page 2.** South Carolina. Pickens District. Personally came before me, **William Cleveland**, and made oath that he gave all the within named men lawful warning to attend the Court Martial the third Saturday in the month this May 13<sup>th</sup> 1837. Sworn before me **G.W. Treadaway**. Signed **Wm. E. Cleveland**. The within named persons are **John Moore**, **Balas Nix**, **Jesse Price**, **Calvin Looney**, **Osborn Cleveland**, **Joseph Keese** and **Hugh Crawford**.

Page 2. I, **J. P. Ruth** came before **Capt. John Cooper** and made oath that I did warn the defaulter to attend at the general muster ground on the 20<sup>th</sup> of the inst. A list of defaulters. **Edward Craig** and (**Stephen Smith** excepted. **John Cooper**, Capt.

South Carolina, Pickens District. Personally before me, **Richard Golden** and made oath that he has warned these men to attend the Court Martial. **John W. Smith**, **Balam Wallis**, and **Stafford Wallis**. Duly sworn to before me the 20<sup>th</sup> May 1837. Signed. **Waddy Thomas**, Capt. **Richard Golden**.

Page 2. 1<sup>st</sup> Beat 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion vs. **M. M. Norton**. Excused. Reconsidered. **Mr. Norton** saith on oath, that he was out of the District on the day of muster, for which he was fined and did not go to avoid mustering.

Page. 2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Beat 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion vs. **Cidney Coal**. For default at Company Muster on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March last.

**Mr. Coal** saith on oath, that his wife was (sick) in a situation that he could not well leave her, any considerable distance, and was not out of hearing of his horn if sounded at home on the day of muster. Excused.

Page 3. M1 or Mt. Rifle Company vs. **Chs. C. Pitts**. For default at Company muster on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday in April last. **Mr. Pitts** saith on oath that he went to Bartons to a law suit to which he was summoned to attend, and which he did attend. Excused. **Chs. C. Pitts**.

Page 3. M1 or Mt. Rifle Company vs. **Chs. C. Pitts**. For default at Battalion muster on the 6<sup>th</sup> May. **Mr. Pitts** saith on oath that he was not warned, and that his father-in-law died in the night before the muster and had to attend with him and make the coffin. Excused.

Page 3. 4<sup>th</sup> Beat 1 Batt. vs. **Barton Abbett**. For default at Company muster on the 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday in March last. **Mr. Abbett** saith on oath, that he was not able to attend muster on that day. Excused.

Page 3. 2<sup>nd</sup> Beat 1<sup>st</sup> Batt. vs. **J. D. Abbeth**. For default at Company Muster on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April last. **Mr. Abbett** saith on oath, that he had done duty in the Volunteer Company, and that he was from home on the day of drill and could not get there in time, and did not think he was compelled (sic) to muster in two Companies. Fined.

Page 3. 3<sup>rd</sup> Beat 2<sup>nd</sup> Batt. vs. **Jas. Carodine**. For default at Company muster on the 18<sup>th</sup> of February last. **Mr. Carodine** saith on oath that he had a substitute in his place. Fined.

Page 3. 3<sup>rd</sup> Beat 2d Batt. vs. **Thos. M. Sloan**. In this case of **Mr. Sloan** the Court has determined that he is exempt from doing further military duty. He having served the time required by law previous to the Military Organization of this State in 1833 and since.

Page 4. 3<sup>rd</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Batt. vs. **Lewis Elliott**. For default at Batt. Muster 29 April-May the 19, 1837. My friends and my excuse for not attending our battalion muster was because I was sick and not able to come. Sworn to before me **Jesse L. or S. McGee Jr.**

Page 4. 3<sup>rd</sup> Beat 2<sup>nd</sup> Batt. vs. **J. C. Kilpatrick Jr.** For default at Company muster on the 18<sup>th</sup> Feby and the 15 of April last. To the members of the Court Martial my reason for not attending muster at the time of my first was that my knee had been cut and rendered me entirely unfit for service. The last muster, I

knew nothing of but should have attended had I known the time. **C. Kilpatrick, Jr.** Sworn to before me. Signed by **J.C. Kilpatrick, Jr. J.S. McKee?, J.P.** Excused in 1<sup>st</sup>. Fined in last.

**Page 4. 3<sup>rd</sup> Beat 2<sup>nd</sup> Batt. vs. John E. Lewis.** For default at Company muster 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday in April and Batl. 29<sup>th</sup> Apr. South Carolina. **Anderson District.** Personally appeared **John E. Lewis** before me and made oath in due form that his excuse for not attending a muster on the third Saturday in April and on the 29<sup>th</sup> of the same 1837 was that he was absent both times, and without the time its? of the State. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19 May 1837. Signed **John E. Lewis. Wm. Hubbard, J.P.** Excused.

**Page 4. 3<sup>rd</sup> Beat 2<sup>nd</sup> Battery vs. William Owens.** For default at Company muster 15 April and Battalion on the 29<sup>th</sup> April. Personally appeared **Wm. Owens** before me and made oath in due form, that the reason he did not attend a "petty muster" some time in April last was that he was sick and not able to do duty, and assist the battalion muster. He did not know of it until after was over or he could have gone. Sworn to before me this 19 May 1839. Signed **William Owen. William Hubbard, J.P.** Excused.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Beat 2<sup>nd</sup> Battery vs. J. F. Perry.** For default at Company muster 6<sup>th</sup> May. Personally appeared **Josiah Perry** and made oath that the consequence of the last petty muster being altered. He knew nothing of it which was the cause of his not attending. Sworn to and subscribed this 19<sup>th</sup> May 1837. **Levi Phillips. J.F. Perry.**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Beat 2<sup>nd</sup> Battery vs. Martin Pearce.** For default Company Muster 6<sup>th</sup> May. Fined by default.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Beat 2<sup>nd</sup> Battery vs. Spencer Brown.** For default at Company Muster 6<sup>th</sup> May. Personally appeared **Spencer Brown** and made oath, that he was so unwell as to render him unable to do duty on last muster day viz on the 6 ult. Sworn to before me this 15 May 1837. **Spencer Brown** signed by mark. **Levi Phillips.** Excused.

---

## Spanish American War Pickens County

### Company C, First Regiment

Edwin L. Johnson, Fort Hill  
Luther G. Smith, Burdine  
Frederick T. Chapman, Catechee  
Edgar M. Scott, Brushy Creek

### Company H, First Regiment

Norman Z. Abbott, Central

### Company I, First Regiment

William D. Christopher, Easley  
Richard M. Ballard, Hagood

Augustas Day, Pickens  
Franklin J. McMahan, Easley  
Oscar N. Swaynham, Easley

**Company B, Second Regiment**

J.T. Nalley, Easley  
Francis M. Cooper, Easley

**Company E, Second Regiment**

James S. Neal, Clemson College  
John M. Autley, Jamison  
David S. Wilson, Table Rock, NC

Company K was organized and mustered into service at Columbia, August 23, 1898. Left by rail September 15, 1898, per orders A.G.O. for Camp Cuba Libre, Florida, to join 7<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, under command of General Lee. Remained at Camp Cuba Libre until October 22, 1898, and moved by rail to Camp Onward, Savannah. Left Savannah, January 3, 1899 for Havana, Cuba on U.S. transport *Roumanian*. Remained at Camp Columbia, Cuba, until March 25, 1899, when it sailed for the United States for muster-out. Arrived at Augusta, Georgia, Camp McKenzie, March 27, 1899, and was there mustered out of service by Lieutenant Ellwood W. Evans, 8<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry, mustered officer, on April 19, 1899.

**Company K, Second Regiment**

Ivy M. Mauldin, Pickens  
Walter N. Scott, Brushy Creek  
James C. Jennings, Pickens  
George R. Hendrix, Pickens  
Ambrose E. Griffin, Pickens  
George B. Smalley, Pickens  
William H. Field, Pickens  
Luther D. Smith, Pickens  
Walter A. Hester, Pickens  
Claude Allison, Pickens  
James M. Allison, Pickens  
Robert Anthony, Pickens  
James W. Capps, Pickens  
Amos Dodgens, Pickens  
William Gilstrap, Pickens  
James W. Hester, Pickens  
Jesse C. Jennings, Pickens  
Robert E. Laboon, Brushy Creek  
Willie Miller, Easley  
Charles Warren, Pickens  
John T. Wilson, Brushy Creek  
John F. Willbanks, Mauldin  
Walter N. Scott, Brushy Creek  
Marion, Cothran, Cooley's Bridge  
Jerome Palmer, Pickens  
William M. Boggs, Liberty

# Registration is Now Open for Roots 2023

11 Oct 2022 9:48 AM Anonymous

The world's largest family history gathering will return in 2023, and registration for the event is now open.

RootsTech is scheduled for March 2-4, 2023, including an in-person event in Salt Lake City, Utah, to complement its extensive online conference. Millions of virtual and in-person attendees are expected to gather for inspiring learning opportunities that will help them connect to their family – past, present and future.



Though 2023 marks the 13th year of RootsTech, it will be the first year since 2019 that the in-person experiences are being offered for the popular global event, which has been completely virtual since 2020 due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

"The incredible blessing and miracle of the RootsTech virtual experiences is that we were able to confirm that there are so many more people worldwide who are interested in learning more about their family history, stories and connecting," said Jonathan Wing, creative manager for RootsTech.

The theme for RootsTech 2023 is "Uniting."

"RootsTech really is about uniting ... with your family first and foremost, but also to connect with stories and discovery experiences through your family history," said Jen Allen, director of events at FamilySearch. "We connect like-minded people who want to gather and learn similar things, [and] with new knowledge, learning, innovation and services that will help you make new connections to your family history."

In 2022, over 3 million people participated online. Since the beginning, innovation has been a guiding principle for RootsTech. Each year, the event organizers adapt the content to appeal to people worldwide and to stay current. The 2023 event is striving to do the same by bringing the best of the virtual and in-person experiences together.

I think it would be really easy for people to assume we are having two separate events happening at the same time," Wing said. "But we will be connecting what's happening "virtually with what's occurring in person. We're creating ways for virtual attendees to participate with some of the in-person activities."

There will be inspiring keynotes, entertainment and more than 200 new classes at the event. The Expo Hall will also return with over 200 exhibitors, product demonstrations and interactions with research specialists.

RootsTech is sponsored by FamilySearch. Register now at [RootsTech.org](https://www.familysearch.org/RootsTech).

Source: <https://www.eogn.com/page-18080/12950046>

## Old Pendleton District Publications

Family History	Pages	Price - Includes Postage
Boggs Family (from OPD Database) 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition	330	\$35.00
Bowen Family (from OPD Database) 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition	513	\$45.00
Chastain Family (from OPD Database) 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition	626	\$45.00
Kelley Family (from OPD Database) 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition	344	\$36.00
Mauldin Family (from OPD Database) 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition	1,301	\$100.00
Smith Wills and Deeds and Family Histories Vol. I Hard Back by Linda Cheek		\$50.00
Pickens: The Town and The First Baptist Church hardbound by Jane Morris	380 pages	\$25.00
<b>Cemeteries</b>		
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
<b>Census Records</b>		
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
<b>Pickens District Information</b>		
Pickens District SC 1866 Tax List	76	\$10.00
Pickens District SC 1868 Voter Registration for Oconee & Pickens Counties	54	\$10.00
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
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
<b>Old Pendleton District Newsletter</b>		
1999-2015 Old Pendleton District Chapter Newsletters (Price is per year)	240	\$23.00

### Book Orders Only

Make Checks Payable to Old Pendleton District Chapter SCGS

Mail to: Mrs. LaMarr Brooks, 664 Whisper Lane, Salem, SC 29676

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

# MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL

2023 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 \_\_\_\_\_

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

November 2022  
Old Pendleton District Chapter  
PO Box 603  
Central, SC 29630

Non-profit  
U.S. Postage Paid  
Seneca, SC 29678  
Permit #503

Current Resident or

PAUL KANKULA  
203 EAGLES LANDING LANE  
SENECA SC 29672

### Upcoming Events & Tentative Speakers

November 14, 2022	Potluck Dinner Meeting at Trinity Wesleyan Church
November 18, 2022	Hagood Mill – Native American Celebration
April 22, 2023	DAR Patriot Grave Marking for John Miller at Old Stone Church
May 31-June 3, 2023	NGS – Richmond, Virginia