



# THE RICE PLANTER

Ola St. Bartholomew Chapter, SCS

Volume No. 13

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Jan-Mar, 2005

## SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

- January 12 Chapter Meeting, 2:00 - 5:00pm  
Warehouse on Hiers Corner Road, Walterboro off Bell's Highway at I-95. This is a work session to organize the books in our archives. Wear work clothes. We'll put out a sign so you can't miss it.
- February 13 Chapter Meeting. We are delaying a meeting speaker for this month in hopes that we will be moving our archives into our space at 609 Black Street. If not, we will use it as another work session. We will also plan some Saturday work sessions to help organize our archives.
- March 13 Chapter Meeting. Hopefully March or April will be the 'Grand Opening Ceremonies' of the Genealogy Research Center. We want to do it on the weekend so out of town members can attend. We will invite the County Council members, the City Council members, the local press, other dignitaries from the community and the public. We'll keep you up to date on our website so keep checking it out!

## SCHEDULED MEETING DATES 2005

- January 9 Work Meeting
- February 13 Work Meeting
- March 13 Ginnie Kozak, American Revolutionary War Trail
- April 10 Genealogy Research Center  
Grand Opening Ceremonies
- May 15 Business Meeting
- June 11 Annual Genealogy Workshop
- September 11 Harriet Cheves Lelant, The Huguenot Society of South Carolina
- October 9 Speaker
- November 13 Speaker
- December 11 Business Meeting

## CHAPTER PUBLICATION PROJECTS

Be sure to purchase your copy of Judy Ballard's *Internal Revenue Assessment Lists for South Carolina, Colleton District, SC 1864-1866*. Send your check of \$10.00 plus \$2.50 shipping to the chapter's address.

We have begun organizing the cemeteries by township and as soon as we have enough for a full volume it will go into print. Our goal is to have the first volume ready this summer.

## WHAT'S IN PRINT

[From time to time *The Rice Planter* will review new books and/or reprints of 'Oldies But Goodies'. Anyone who wishes to have a book reviewed in *The Rice Planter*, please send a copy to the chapter. The book will be donated to our archives after the review. A copy of the review will be sent upon request.]

Copy of the Original Index Book Showing the Revolutionary Claims Filed in South Carolina Between August 20, 1783 and August 31, 1786. Kept by James McCull, Auditor General, Copied by Janie Revill, originally published in Columbia, SC, 1941. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, PO Box 778, Salem, Massachusetts 01970.

Many people are not aware of how much of the Revolutionary War was actually fought in South Carolina. This book is a listing of about 11,000 names of people who filed claims for the Revolutionary War, all from South Carolina. The Foreword is worth the price of the book in explaining how claims were filed and the procedure that was followed. Here you can learn what "account audited", "Returns", "Indent", and "stub entries" mean and how to read the information in the book. The basic drawback with the listing (which remember was copied from the original) has the list by the alphabet, but each letter is not in alphabetical order.

Some of the Colleton surnames discovered in the 'A' to 'D' sections are: Adams, Addison, Anderson, Avant, Ackerman, Black, Broxton, Benton, Buchanan, Bellinger, Blocker, Caldwell, Carter, Catterton, Clark, Crosby, Davis, Dopson, and Dubose. It should also be noted that much of the spelling is close, so just like the census; one must go over every name to see if one of your ancestors is listed.

There are also some very interesting lists at the back of the index that were included in the original files. The first list is the 'State of the Returns.' Each claim was filed in a specific return number so No. 1 had 310 accounts that covered the last names beginning with A to Z. There is also a list of the names of officers in the army to whom certificates were granted, a list of the officers in the hospital to whom certificates were granted and a list of the officers and men of the Frigate, South Carolina, to who certificates

were issued. While it takes time to use, the information could prove invaluable as one hunt for their ancestor who might have participated in the Revolutionary War.

## GENEALOGY RESEARCH CENTER

The response from our members was just short of phenomenal! To date we have raised \$1,000.00 for our insurance and the Canady Agency is working hard to find us the best deal. They gave us an initial bid that was lower than anyone else so we are going with this agency to get our insurance. We have signed the lease for three rooms at 609 Black Street. Two rooms will be the Genealogy Research Center and open to public. The third room will be the Chapter Office. The plans right now are to move into our space in early March.

## BARTHOLOMEW'S GEMS

With such a wonderful response to our insurance money dilemma, we decided that everyone who contributed should be a part of Bartholomew's Gems for 2005. Without you we would not have been able to take the next step in creating a Genealogy Research Center. THANK YOU!!!

### SILVER

Herbert & Laura Adams

Judy Ballard

Joy W. Barnes

JoAnne Boone

Catherina A. Branham

Olivia Brissie

Harriet & Sye Cockrel

Sarah Cain & Carole Cooper

Elizabeth Curry

Sandra Elder

Joyce M. Fox

Dorothy Glover

Sallie H. Helm

Cecille Hill

John S. Hiott

Foster & Maria Jones

Myrtle Linder

Doris Lucas

Louise Lyons

Lamar Moore

B. H. Nilsson

Jerry & Gail O'Bryant

Deanna Padgett

J. Keith Peebles

Audrey Pellum

Susan B. Sloan

William Syfrett

Roland R. & Elva Thomas

Deborah Toa

Larry & Marsha Ulmer

Robert Williams

### PEARL

Sherry Cawley

John & Gail Couch

Nita G. Eason

David & Barbara Hiott

Robert J. Stets

## MEMBERSHIP

Happy New Year to each of you. Over 40 members have already renewed for 2005! If you haven't sent your dues to Judy Ballard yet, they are still \$20.00 for an individual, \$25.00 for a family and \$15.00 as an associate if you are a member of another chapter of SCGS.

## THE J. B. (BUTCH) WILLIAMS CEMETERY

James E. Williams settled in the Edisto Section of Colleton County after the American Revolution, he married Catherine Hamilton. His obituary appeared in "The Southern Christian Advocate" and indicated Jim was in his ninety first year when he passed away on 4 February 1840. Among the survivors was his widow. There has been speculation among James' descendants as to where his and Catherine's final resting place might be located. While seeking an answer, this writer came to realize that the grave sites of at least twenty Williams' who passed away in Colleton County between 1800 and 1900 are unknown. There is a possibility that a number of the unaccounted for graves might be in the burial ground referred to as the J. B. (Butch) Williams Cemetery by Evelyn and Gibson Bryan on pages 45 and 46 of their book CEMETERIES OF UPPER COLLECTON COUNTY.

For those who don't have the book, the Bryans had interviewed at least two people about the small cemetery; there are only four marked graves. One individual told the two researchers that J. B. Williams was first married to a Miss Pinckney of Walterboro and that his second wife was a Miss Spell. Also, it was pointed out that J. B. had four sons: Fletcher, Pinckney, Frank, and Jim. Another person guessed that J. Ebb's first name may have been Joseph. Who was J. B. Williams?

John Butcher Williams was a son of Alfred Williams and Elizabeth Muckenfuss Williams; a grandson of Henry M. Williams (we aren't sure who Henry's wife was); and a great grandson of James E. Williams and Catherine Hamilton Williams. Some researchers feel John's middle name may

reflect a connection to the Spells of Colleton County – one of the Eldred Spells had married a Butcher. A farmer most of his life, Butcher first married Emma Farrel. Five sons not four were born during their marriage and there was a daughter too, Mellissa Williams. The fifth son's name was William.

William was the first of Butcher's line to pass away. His death took place on 20 December 1900. Bill's final resting place is one of the four marked graves found by the Bryans in the J. B. Williams Cemetery. An infant of William's passed away on 16 April 1901. The child rests near the father. Emma Farrell Williams passed away on 19 February 1905. She sleeps near her son and grandchild. John passed away on 10 February 1919. His was the last marked burial in the cemetery. (John's second wife was Lillian Spell. She passed away in 1940 and was buried in what the Bryans referred to as the Rice/Risher Cemetery.)

As pointed out by the Bryans, the hidden cemetery does not contain other visible grave markers. They did speculate that the cemetery may contain other graves. Were any of Butcher's other sons buried there? Obituaries helped answer this question. The work of Mr. Larry Ulmer who has been finding family information in "The Press and Standard," the Walterboro, SC newspaper, is making it much easier to find death notices. (Larry has created a web site and for those who don't use the internet, has put together two books, for sale, that contains the information he has extracted.) What follows is information contained in the obituaries of John Butcher Williams and his sons.

Fletcher (Thomas Fletcher Williams) preceded his father in death. He passed away on 24 March 1918. Tom lived with his father and became sick while attending Canaan Baptist Church near Canadys – a person interviewed by the Bryans mentioned that Fletcher's death was due to drinking shoe polish and other liquids. He was 27 years, 6 months, 13 days old when he passed away and, "...was buried in the family burying ground."

John Butcher Williams passed away almost a year after Fletcher. His obituary indicated he was a prosperous farmer. J. B. was survived by his widow and sons, James, Frank, and Pinckney. Also, he was survived by a daughter Mrs. Pooser Gaskins. We further learn. ".....internment took place at the family burial ground near his home"

Pinckney (Henry Pinckney) Williams' death does not seem to have been mentioned by the newspaper. Mr. David Piquette is one of the few people who have done research about the descendants of Henry M. Williams. David's research indicates Pinckney passed away 1 October 1926. Until a recent visit to the cemetery of Green Pond Methodist Church on SC 61 in Colleton County, one could only speculate where this son of John Williams was buried. His final resting place is there and the tombstone had this

information: H.P. Williams/ July 1873 / Nov 1926. (David indicates J. B.'s daughter, Mrs. George Poorcer Gaskins nee Melissa Williams passed away on 6 August 1933. She was buried in the Zion Church Cemetery, Ridgeville, SC.) Pinckney's final resting place is not included in the Bryans book and more than likely was marked after they concluded their research.

James D. Williams (Jimmie) passed away 13 May 1941. From his obituary we learn he was 70 years old at the time of death. His parents were the late J. B. Williams and Emma Farrell Williams. Survivors included a brother, Frank, four nieces, and three nephews. Services were held at Green Pond Methodist Church and internment was in the church cemetery. Like Pinckney, his resting place was not included in CEMETERIES OF UPPER COLLETON COUNTY. Jim's grave is beside his brother's and the tombstone indicates: J. D. Williams / Nov. 1873 / April 1941.

Frank (Peter Franklin) Williams passed away 8 December 1948. He was married to Nellie Gaskins who passed away in 1925. Franks' obituary indicated that he was a farmer, member of the Green Pond Methodist Church and had been born and reared near Smoaks. Survivors included a son, Fletcher Williams of Smoaks, and a number of nephews and nieces. His and Nellie's graves were included in the Bryans' book.

Thomas Fletcher Williams of Smoaks, son of Frank and grandson of John Butcher Williams, was 81 years old when he passed away on 6 September 1999. Tom was a farmer, and US Army Air Force veteran of World War II, and member of the Green Pond Methodist Church. He was survived by a number of cousins. His remains were interred at the Green Pond Methodist Church Cemetery. Tom was about 51 years old when the Bryans were gathering material for their book and very much alive, so he was not included in their list of graves. His tombstone indicates: Thomas F. Williams / Sgt / US Army / World War II / 18 Aug 1918 / 6 Sept 1999. (Jim, Pinckney, Tom, Nellie, and Frank all rest in the same row at Green Pond Methodist Church.)

From obituaries and a visit to the Green Pond Methodist Church we now know that there is at least one unmarked grave in the J. B. Williams Cemetery, that of John's son Fletcher. Could there be other unmarked burial spots in the family cemetery?

In their brief article about the J. B. Williams Cemetery, the Bryans stated in the closing paragraph that, "Butch raised Jake and his sister Ida, who died unmarried, after their parents James and Molly May Williams died." Jake was Henry Jake Williams whose final resting place is in the Joseph Koger Risher Cemetery near Williams, SC. The 1870 and 1880 census show Jake's sister as Barbara S. Williams, Ida was probably a nickname. Molly May was a widow and her first husband is believed to have been a Conner. Molly's second husband and uncle of John Butcher Williams was James Williams.

James was listed as head of household in the 1870 census. His household included his wife, Mary and their two children – shown as Henry and Barbara. Also, two daughters from Mary's first marriage were living in the Williams' household – Henrietta, age 10, and the other girl's name appears to have been Louellen, age 12.

Jim passed away prior to the taking of the 1880 census. Head of household was Mary Williams, widow. Her family included son Henry Williams, age 14, farm laborer, daughter Barbara, age 10, married daughter Henrietta Waters, age 18, and Henrietta's husband, James Waters, age 21, farm laborer.

Unfortunately, the 1890 census for South Carolina is not available and what else we have been able to learn about Butcher's uncle James' family is from the obituary of Henry Jake Williams who passed away on 17 March 1934. (Jake was buried not far from his uncle Henry Allen Williams, my great grandfather.) Jake had moved to Ruffin, SC when still a young man. He had been born in the Edisto Section of Colleton County. His father James Williams had been a Confederate soldier and his mother was Mrs. Molly May Williams. Henry's sister Ida had preceded him in death by 36 years.

Ida may have passed away in 1898, about two years before the death of William B. Williams whose marked grave is in the J. B. Williams Cemetery. We have to wonder if her final resting place is near William's. Her parents' graves are also unaccounted and among the unknown Williams grave sites.

The Bryans mention, "... the bones of a woman whose grave had been plowed up in what was once a field so that this site must have been used as a cemetery prior to 1900, some graves being unmarked." (One has to wonder if it was Ida's grave that was plowed up or that of her great grandmother Catherine Hamilton Williams.) The J. B. Williams Cemetery is no longer in a field but a very heavily wooded area. The land is owned by Westvaco and leased to the Ridge Hunting Club..

The cemetery is fairly close to the Augusta Highway, SC 61. Damage was done to several cemeteries when the road was paved in 1940. Possibly tombstones in the J. B. Williams Cemetery were broken/destroyed when the roadwork was done.

Thomas Fletcher Williams who passed away in 1999 was the last male Williams of John Williams' line. If this cemetery is ever going to be restored, the work is going to have to be done by the descendants of James Williams and Catherine Hamilton Williams. The family burial ground is on or very close to being on land owned by James Williams' family two hundred years ago.

**DIRECTIONS:** The J. B. Williams Cemetery is about 2.4 miles northwest of the Green Pond Methodist Church on SC 61 (headed towards Bamberg) The cemetery is beside a dirt

road that leads to the Ridge Hunting Club.  
Related Cemeteries: As mentioned John Butcher Williams was a son of Alfred Williams.  
Stokes- Connor Family Cemetery: Close to John's final resting, the cemetery contains the remains of James Allen Williams, Alfred's uncle, and his family  
Williams Town Cemetery, Williams, SC: Tom Williams' wife Elizabeth Kirkland was the first to be buried there. Tom was one of Alfred's first cousins.  
Warren-Key Cemetery, Williams, SC: George Warren's wife, Harriett Williams Risher Warren, was a first cousin of Alfred Williams.

Joseph Koger Risher Cemetery, Williams, SC: Joe's wife Havillah Williams was a first cousin of Alfred Williams.  
Williams Cemetery, Cottageville, SC: Final resting place of Dr. Abraham English Williams and his family. Dr. Williams was a first cousin of Alfred Williams.

**References:** The Bryans' book CEMETERIES OF UPPER COLLETON COUNTY; "The Press and Standard," "Descendants of James Williams" by David Piquette, and various Federal censuses.

## ANCESTOR CHARTS & FAMILY GROUP SHEETS

It's exciting when chapter members begin to respond to our requests. We feel it is very important to have family group sheets from every member. Please add yours to our chapter archives! We will print new ones in the summer issue so get yours mailed in now.

## FEDERATION OF GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES

*Our chapter is a member of FGS. This means that any of our chapter members can take advantage of the benefits of FGS. Their yearly conference is one of the biggest in the genealogical world. Get more info at: <http://www.fgs.org>*

## INQUIRIES

*From time to time we get inquiries by mail and over the internet. If you are connected to any of the mentioned surnames, why don't you contact the person making the inquiry?*

**Mary Nelle:** I want to let you know that the inscription that you transcribed on page 18 for Narcissa Rutledge Stephens is appreciated. This was my great-great grandmother!

The third son of Reuben and Narciss, Caleb Green Stephens, was my great grandfather. Caleb's last son and fifth child, Alexander H Stephens, was my grandfather.

According to information that I have, Caleb Green Stephens was in Savannah, GA about 1882(?) but is supposed to be buried in Colleton Co, SC. Savannah has no record of his death or burial. He served in the Civil War as a doctor and I have his record for that from the National Archives. However, there seems to be no pension records filed. I have been trying to document his death and burial so that I could arrange for some kind of marker.

I'm wondering if someone in the OSBC Chapter can identify the funeral offices that were in business between 1882 and 1890 and would know if those records still exist. Any help will be greatly appreciated. Thank you, Email address is [lamafra@earthlink.net](mailto:lamafra@earthlink.net).

### CIVIL WAR MAPS ONLINE

[Ed. Note: Member Helen Branham sent us this article. If you have some information you think the rest of our members would like to know about, please send it to your editor, Louise Lyons at [lkinardlyons@yahoo.com](mailto:lkinardlyons@yahoo.com).

'05 January 10 Library of Congress puts Civil War maps online Columbia Tribune WASHINGTON (AP) – Civil War buffs are getting access to a treasure trove of information – thousands of original maps and diagrams of battles and campaigns between 1861 and 1865, all posted on the Internet. The Library of Congress is posting 2,240 maps and charts and 76 atlases and sketchbooks, while The Virginia Historical Society and the Library of Virginia are adding about 600 items. Much of the collection is online now; the rest will be by the spring.

The items depict troop positions and movements as well as fortifications. There also are reconnaissance maps, sketches and coastal charts and theater-of-war maps.

One plan of the Mississippi port of Vicksburg was done in 1863, the year Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant forced its surrender on July 4 in one of the war's most decisive operations. It gave the Union control of the river and cut the Confederacy in two.

It also won the attention of President Abraham Lincoln to his most successful commander. He wrote Grant a letter of congratulation and promoted him to major general.

The Vicksburg map includes fortifications, railways, levees, drainage, vegetation and even the names of a few residents. The same day Vicksburg fell, more than 900 miles away Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee began retreating to Virginia from Gettysburg, Pa., after his defeat there.

The National Archives and Records Administration recently drew attention to a map of the Gettysburg campaign in its own collection. It records positions of troops on July 2, 1863, when the South came close to winning the battle.

The agency has been looking at the back of some of its documents since it worked with Walt Disney Pictures on the film "National Treasure," a fictional story about a map to hidden treasure on the back of the Declaration of Independence.

The Gettysburg map, which is not online, went with Lee's report on the battle to Confederate President Jefferson Davis. On the back of Lee's 14-page report was written: "Read with satisfaction and returned to War Dept. Jefferson Davis Aug. 6. 1863"

Davis might have been relieved by the failure of Union Gen. George Meade to pursue and destroy Lee's retreating forces.

Gettysburg was a decisive defeat for the Confederates after a series of victories. Lee surrendered to Grant nearly two years later.

The contribution of the Virginia Historical Society includes maps of Virginia locations, created by Confederate officers.

They detail roads, bridges, waterways and buildings, including farms and plantations with the owners' names.

The Library of Virginia has maps that went with reports to the governor and field maps of the southwestern part of the state, found in books that belonged to Confederate Gen.

William Loring.

Items already posted can be seen at:

[http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/civil\\_war\\_maps](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/civil_war_maps)

Contributed by Adrian Williams

Tearing Down Those Brick Walls by Adrian Williams  
Williams DNA Project Administrator

There is one simple fact of life that every genealogist faces: there are brick walls out there and we do run into them, often with few or no options to get around them. Many times, those brick walls vary. Williams is the 3rd most common surname in the United States. That translates to over 2 million people currently living in this country with the same last name. How do you sort all of those people out to determine who your ancestors are. For many others, the most common brick wall is the lack of documentation.

However, all is not lost. There is a new resource in the genealogists tool box; DNA testing. DNA testing itself has been around for quite a few years and has been most noticeable in the venue of law and justice. It has been only relatively recent that DNA testing has been focused on

genealogy. The most popular genealogical DNA testing facility, Family Tree DNA (<http://www.familytreedna.com>) began in early 2000 and to date has over 800 surname projects underway.

We get our DNA makeup from our parents, who each donate a set of chromosome during conception. The father donates the critical chromosome which determines our sex. If the father passes the x-chromosome, the child will be female while males receive the y-chromosome. The y-chromosome is extremely resistant to change which means that it is passed nearly intact from father to son, generation after generation. In essence, as a male, I carry the same y-chromosome that my 9<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather received from his father. It is this stability in the y-chromosome which makes it so useful for a significant majority of DNA testing.

An individual test, in itself, does not provide any useable genealogical information. The results of that test need to be compared to other tests to find a "match" or someone else who has the same markers in their y-chromosome, usually someone with the same surname. When two people "match" or have the same marker values, they are said to descend from the same common ancestor. The test will not tell them which ancestor they descend from or when their ancestor was living. The best that we can determine is that we shared a common ancestor within *X-number* of generations. The number of generations is determined by the level of test taken. There are three primary y-chromosome tests offered (by Family Tree DNA), the 12-marker, the 25-marker and the 37-marker. The number of generations is determined mainly by the test kit that was taken. The more the markers (and hence the better match) the closer the probability lies. For example, if two people match 12 for 12, then there is a 90% probability that they share a common ancestor within 48 generations and a 50% probability that the ancestor was shared within 14 generations. However, with the 25-marker test, those probabilities get much better. If two people match 25 for 25, the probabilities improve to 90% within 23 generations and 50% within 7 generations. The 37-marker test narrows these probabilities down even further.

"How does this benefit my research? What can I prove with a bunch of markers?" Here is a true example from the Williams project (<http://williams.genealogy.fm>). Sherrod Williams (b. ca. 1776 and settled in TN) had a large number of children. For years, researchers have been trying, with very limited success, to determine which Williams' were actually descended from or related to him. In the project, a number of known Sherrod Williams's descendants were tested. Also tested were people thought to descend either from Sherrod or one of his siblings. When the results came in, and the results matched (i.e. participant 1's markers matched those of participant 2; basically, they have the

same Y-chromosome), a number of "thought-to-be" connections were proven, the first being the tenuous connections between Sherrod and two of his children. Another connection made was a line that descended from Phillip Williams. They thought for years that they were related to Sherrod, as father, brother or uncle, but couldn't find the documentary proof. Their matching results proved that they were, in fact, related to Sherrod. The proving works the other way around as well. A participant was sure that he descended from Sherrod Williams. His results were not even a close match, which lets him know that somewhere along the way, his research has taken a wrong turn, which is not necessarily a bad thing; how many years would he have lost by chasing down the wrong path?

Do you have to have a known possible connection to gain any value from the testing? As our own project has also proven out, the answer is no. The very real possibility exists that your test will match another family line that no one knew existed, opening the doors to new connections and a greater likelihood of successful research.

The key to success, especially in projects with common surnames and hundreds of familial lines, lies in the volume of participants; the more participants, the greater likelihood of matching. There are a number of ways to become involved. Men can participate directly in the various surname studies. Women can also participate via a brother, uncle, male cousin, etc. The costs are reasonable, especially when one stops to consider how much they have spent on their research so far. If you find yourself interested in participating in one of the projects or have more questions about DNA testing, visit the Family Tree DNA website (<http://www.familytreedna.com/>). There are a number of companies offering DNA testing, but they are the most popular and one of the only ones that host Surname DNA projects. Each of the surname projects has a project coordinator that you can contact about your specific surname. Check out the various surnames that have projects. You may find that, thanks to technology, you can now get over that brick wall.

(Note: I am in no way affiliated with nor am being compensated by Family Tree DNA. I wrote this article in the sole effort of educating other genealogists to promote awareness and participation. In short, I'm just another genealogist, trying to find some answers.)



## Table of Contents

<u>Article</u>	<u>Page</u>
Schedule of Events	1
Chapter Publication Projects	1
What's in Print	1
Bartholomew's Gems	2
The J. B. Williams Cemetery	2
Membership	5
Archives	5
Bartholomew's Gems	6
Funeral Notices	6
Chapter Information	8

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