

MINUTES
Annual Meeting
The South Carolina Conference Historical Society
Meeting with The Conference Commission on Archives and History
At
John Wesley United Methodist Church
Greenville, South Carolina
Saturday, October 26, 2019

The South Carolina Conference Historical Society of the United Methodist Church met on Saturday, October 26, 2019, with the South Carolina Conference Commission on Archives and History at and hosted by John Wesley United Methodist Church, Greenville, South Carolina. Those attending began gathering at 10:00 am in the Church's Fellowship Hall to enjoy plentiful refreshments prepared by members of John Wesley. The Reverend Dr. Granville A. Hicks, Pastor Emeritus of John Wesley, graciously greeted each attendee. Twenty persons signed the attendance register.

Business Meeting. The Business Meeting of the Society was called to order at approximately 10:30 am by the Society's Vice President and Acting President, Ms. Joyce E. Plyler, who welcomed all in attendance and expressed the Society's appreciation to John Wesley Church for hosting the meeting and for its gracious hospitality. She stated that the Society has looked forward to coming to John Wesley for some time. She shared verses and reflections from I Peter 4:7-11 expressing appreciation to those present for using their gifts to serve one another and God particularly in the historical and archival preservation of the history of the church. She concluded the devotional period with prayer.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer – Financial and Membership Reports. The Reverend Roger M. Gramling, the Society's Secretary-Treasurer, presented his report. Due to the need to cancel last year's annual meeting because of conflicts for Society and Commission members, his report was presented in two parts – the first covering the period October 1, 2017 – October 31, 2018, and the second covering the period November 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019. Both are made a part of these Minutes.

Mr. Gramling reported a balance on hand at October 1, 2017, of \$27,739.32. Income for the period totaled \$2,765.00 and expenses totaled \$1,003.98 leaving a balance at October 31, 2018, of \$29,500.34 of which \$27,349.49 was held in trust for the Burdine Lodge Restoration Project. Membership for the period increased from 105 to 117. For the period November 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019, income totaled \$1,160.00, and expenses totaled \$1,014.25, leaving a balance at September 30, 2019, of \$29,646.09 of which \$27,349.49 was held in trust for the Burdine Lodge Restoration Project. The Society's unrestricted balance at September 30, 2019, was \$2,296.60. Membership declined from 117 to 109 for the period. In response to a question regarding the use of the Burdine Lodge Restoration funds, Mr. Gramling stated that funds which had been budgeted by Pickens County will be used first before drawing on funds raised by the Historical Society.

Report on the Burdine Lodge Restoration Project. Mr. Gramling reported that there have been a number of unanticipated delays which were largely political in nature

meaning that they were related to bodies in the Pickens County governmental structure imposing additional requirements to be satisfied and approvals obtained before proceeding further with the project. More recently the delays involved a change in the governing body for the Hagood Mill Historic Site. A new Board of Directors for the Hagood Mill Site has been established as well as a Foundation to support development and funding for the site. Mr. Gramling stated that the new Board and its Building and Grounds Committee are completely supportive of the restoration project. The footings were poured as scheduled. The logs and stonework from the deconstruction have now been delivered to the site. They will be inventoried by Mr. Chuck Blowers, a United Methodist layman who is serving as the volunteer Construction Supervisor, and replacement logs where needed will be milled locally. The project is now moving from “paperwork” progress to actual construction site progress.

Report of the Editor of *The Mark*. The Reverend Dr. A. V. Huff, Jr., Editor, reported on the Historical Society’s newsletter, *The Mark*. Generally *The Mark* is published prior to a meeting of the Historical Society to promote that particular meeting. An effort is made to publish additional editions at other times during the year as well.

Report on the South Carolina Methodist Historical Trail Project. Dr. Huff reported by giving a brief history of the origins of the project. The idea for the project came initially from Bishop Holston who indicated that the North Georgia Annual Conference had developed such a list for United Methodist sites in North Georgia. Bishop Holston indicated his interest in seeing South Carolina pursue such a project. Dr. Huff stated that such a project for South Carolina presents several problems. Methodism in South Carolina reaches back well into the 18th century and includes the activities of John Wesley in the lower part of the state as well as the organization of Methodist work for South Carolina in 1785. The result is that it is very difficult to select a list of significant historic sites which is manageable because there are so many. The plan, therefore, is to develop a list which is representative of cities and counties, the upcountry and the lowcountry, station and circuit churches, ethnic history, and missional and educational ministries. A list of approximately forty representative sites has been developed as a result.

Dr. Huff emphasized that while it is not possible to list every significant site, there are other listings of sites in South Carolina including the National Register of Historical Places, the Historic Sites List of the General Commission on Archives and History, as well as sites recognized by the State of South Carolina Department of Archives and History with roadside and streetside historical markers. Dr. Huff stated that he hopes that members of the Historical Society will be helpful in addressing any resentments arising from sites not listed given the need to develop a manageable and representative list which of necessity cannot be exhaustive for this particular project and still be workable and practical. The idea is to present a “taste” of the sites “where we started and from whence we have come”.

Report of the Conference Commission on Archives and History. The report was presented by the Reverend Luther H. Rickenbaker, III, Chairperson of the Commission. The report was prepared by Dr. R. Phillip Stone, Conference Archivist. Mr. Rickenbaker reported that 2019 has been an especially busy year in the Methodist Archives at Wofford College. The Archives has had the usual run of questions and presentations and has

been planning for the new special collections suite and preparing to move into it next Spring.

The Archives has responded to four hundred questions since January 1, 2019. Three hundred and eighteen of these have been related to the Methodist Collection. Forty-six of those were general Methodist history questions, two hundred and sixty were obituary requests for obituaries, which a student assistant largely handled scanning and Dr. Stone handled sending. There were twelve other genealogical inquiries. These questions came in a variety of ways. Seven of those were in-person visits – either walk-in or by appointment. Twenty were telephone calls, thirty came through “Ask a Librarian”, and the vast majority, two hundred and sixty-one, were *via* e-mail. Most of the questions received at the Archives are genealogical in nature, but the Archives still receives questions from church historians, conference officials, and scholars.

Dr. Stone has kept up a schedule of presentations, including teaching in Wofford’s Lifelong Learning program both in the Spring and in the Fall. He also taught a Sunday School class at Central twice this Summer – on the Wesleys – and will teach two classes at the Episcopal Church of the Advent on two Sundays in November. Dr. Stone led a walking tour of Spartanburg’s Magnolia Cemetery in October. He has managed to write a column in *The Advocate* most months, though his blogging has fallen away somewhat this year due to time needed for other projects.

Mr. Rickenbaker reported that the most significant item to report here is that the Archives has sent the entire microfilm collection of the Journals of the South Carolina Annual Conference to be digitized. That includes the 1785 Conference’s journals from around 1830 to 1972, the Upper South Carolina Conference from 1915-1947, the film of the 1866 Conference Journals that are available, and the Conference Journals since 1972 up through the early 2000’s. The Archives will not have to digitize recent issues since they are produced digitally. When all this comes back, which should be any time now, Dr. Stone be working on uploading all of the digital issues to the Digital Commons site, and after that, anybody will be able to look at these journals online. The Archives is paying for this largely with archival support money that it has been holding onto for years.

The Archives does receive inquiries occasionally about the donation of personal papers. The children of the Reverend Theodore E. “Ted” Jones are preparing and planning to donate his sermon collection, which they will have largely processed. The Archives continues to try to digitize other items as time permits.

Mr. Rickenbaker reported that the Wofford Library closed this Summer for “phase one” of a three phase renovation. Dr. Stone, a student assistant, and Mr. Rickenbaker stayed in the Archives during the construction phase and had access to only a limited part of the building, and to a few technical services colleagues who also stayed in the building. The Library reopened on September 1st with significant changes to the central part of the building – a new service desk, new offices on the main floor, new study spaces, and all of the Library’s circulating collection in compact shelving on the lower floor. The upper floor is divided between a large study space and the section currently under construction for “phase two”.

Phase two, the new Archives and Special Collections area, is continuing this Fall, and construction is nearly complete. The new HVAC unit is to arrive and be installed the week of Thanksgiving. Shelving and furniture will arrive the week after final exams, and the area should have a temporary certificate of occupancy in January. The Archives will begin moving in January and hopes to have the collections moved by the end of March. This is being done largely by Dr. Stone and Mr. Rickenbaker with student and facilities staff help. The bulk of Dr. Stone's time this Fall is being spent arranging the various collections and figuring out where those collections will be placed in the new shelving.

Wofford has hired a part-time assistant for the Archives this year, a May 2019 graduate of the college who is taking a "gap" year before going to graduate school. The assistant works fifteen hours a week helping with clipping, filing, digitizing, and assisting with the move. A student assistant who is a senior at Wofford assists with many of the obituary requests. Mr. Rickenbaker reported that this Summer Dr. Stone attended the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists and will be attending the Southern Historical Association in a few weeks.

Annual Meeting of the SEJ Historical Society. The Reverend Franklin B. Buie reminded the Society of the annual meeting of the SEJ Historical Society scheduled for August 4-7, 2020, at Epworth By The Sea on Saint Simons Island, Georgia. The Historical Society of the United Methodist Church will be joining the SEJ Historical Society for the meeting. The theme of the meeting will be the Wesleys' presence in Georgia and will include trips to sites associated with the Wesleys. Information and registration instructions will be available in the SEJ Historical Society's newsletter in the near future. Anyone wanting that information who is not a member of the SEJ Historical Society is invited to send his or her e-mail address to Mr. Buie(fbbuie@hotmail.com) who will see that the information is provided.

Time of Remembrance. Mr. Gramling led a time of remembering those known members of the Conference Historical Society who have entered the Church Triumphant since the last annual meeting of the Society. He shared a brief statement about each person being remembered and closed with prayer. The following persons were remembered:

The Reverend J. Boyd Chewning(Life Member) 09/05/1938 - 11/02/2017
Mrs. Louise Springs Crews 08/23/1920 - 05/18/2018
Mrs. June Brunson Willson(Life Member) _____ - 12/02/2018
The Reverend Dr. Talmage B. Skinner, Jr. 04/02/1934 - 05/31/2018
The Reverend A. Eugene Eaddy 08/10/1931 - 10/23/2018

Nomination and Election of Society Officers for 2020-2021. Ms. Plyler introduced the time for the election of officers to serve 2020-2021. Officers of the Society serve on a calendar year basis. Officers are elected for a two-year term. The President and Vice President may serve two consecutive two-year terms. The Secretary-Treasurer may serve terms without limitation. The floor was opened for nominations. Mr. Gramling stated that Ms. Plyler who has been serving as Vice President and "Acting President" for the last year is willing to accept the nomination for President for one two-year term. Accordingly, he placed her name in nomination. The nomination was seconded, and she was elected. Ms. Plyler stated that Mr. Gramling was willing to continue to serve as Secretary-Treasurer for another term, and he was re-elected. The floor was opened for nominations for Vice

President. As there were no immediate nominations. Ms. Plyler asked for anyone who would be willing to serve in the office of Vice President. The Reverend Meredith M. Dark volunteered to serve. She was nominated and was elected.

Sharing Time. Ms. Plyler invited items of interest or concern to the Historical Society and the Commission to be shared from the floor. She began the “sharing time” by calling attention to a recent publication by Bill Fitzpatrick, author and photographer, entitled *South Carolina Sacred Spaces*, a beautiful book about local churches and the people who try to protect and preserve them. Many of the places have suffered from falling into disuse or neglect. Profits from the sale of the book are being directed to the South Carolina Endangered Sacred Spaces Fund. This project is complementary to the work of Preservation South Carolina a non-profit organization operating in South Carolina since 1990, which is dedicated to preserving and protecting the historic and irreplaceable architectural heritage of South Carolina. Mike Bedenbaugh is the Executive Director of Preservation South Carolina which is headquartered in the old train station in Prosperity, South Carolina. It is the only statewide preservation organization in South Carolina. Preservation South Carolina is involved in the advocacy of historic preservation, with an active voice raised to state government leaders on behalf of preservation legislation, and in community efforts to save historic properties; the education about our South Carolina's history and culture, by talking with individuals and groups in South Carolina communities that harbor historic properties in need of preserving; the funding of historic preservation efforts, by providing assistance to communities, organizations and individuals dedicated to the preservation of the state's rich and diverse past; the preservation of properties, with real input in acquiring, stabilizing and reselling historic buildings for proper rehabilitation and reuse; and the networking of passionate and talented preservationists in the Palmetto State, who can work together to professionally preserve the state one property, one district, one town at a time.

Mr. Gramling shared concerns which have arisen as a result of the proposed and pending sale of The Oaks at Orangeburg to a for-profit corporation which operates retirement facilities. This sale will result in a loss of The Oaks' affiliation with the South Carolina Annual Conference and a loss of its 501(c)(3) status as well as its status as a South Carolina nonprofit corporation. Mr. Gramling shared the unique aspect of The Oaks' origins as a project of the South Carolina Conference(1785) in the 1950's funded largely through the efforts of the Conference. He expressed his hope that if the sale goes forward as it is expected to, the new owner will allow some form of a marker or monument to be erected on the grounds which will chronicle the history of The Oaks' relationship with Methodism in South Carolina and the South Carolina Annual Conference.

Mr. Rickenbaker shared that the Reverend Dr. John M. Bullard, a member of the Society since 2010, has had to leave his apartment in Spartanburg and move into an assisted living facility. Dr. Bullard is a distinguished retired Wofford College religion professor, an organist and organ and music scholar, and has served as the historian for Central United Methodist Church where he also was organist. He hosted a meeting of the Society at Central Church.

Ms. Sharon Miller advised that the Conference United Methodist Women were simultaneously holding its annual meeting at Buncombe Street Church nearby. This year, 2019, marks the 150th Anniversary of the founding of what is today known as the

United Methodist Women. In recognition of this anniversary, Ms. Sue Owings, who serves as Conference Historian for the United Methodist Women, solicited each local unit to provide a history of its organization. Unfortunately, there were very few submissions. She expressed the feeling that perhaps the Society could add its voice to this effort to encourage local UMW units to write and share their history.

PROGRAM PRESENTATION

“John Wesley Church and the Work of J. R. Rosemond and M. D. Minus”

The Reverend Dr. Granville A. Hicks, Pastor Emeritus of John Wesley Church, and the Reverend Dr. A. V. Huff, Jr., South Carolina Conference Historian, shared in the presentation of the program for this meeting of the Historical Society.

Dr. Hicks began by recalling a three-week trip to Africa which he took with the late Reverend Dr. I. DeQuincy Newman. As a part of that trip, Dr. Newman attempted to locate his own roots. He seemed to meet with little success until he heard a word which he remembered which connected him to that particular area. Following that trip, Dr. Newman was instrumental in establishing two churches – Francis Burns Church named for Bishop Francis Burns elected in 1858 and Middleton-Rosemond Church named to honor two African American preachers, Abraham Middleton and James R. Rosemond. Rosemond was delegated by the newly organized South Carolina Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which assembled in Charleston in 1866 to work in the upper part of South Carolina to organize churches among newly freed African Americans. Some fifty or more churches can be traced to his leadership over the years of his ministry many beginning in homes and in simple brush arbors. While initially the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, wanted to hold on to its African American members, many did not want to remain in the lower status in which they had been treated previously as slaves.

In Greenville, Rosemond developed a longstanding friendship with Gabriel Poole, a Baptist, who like Rosemond was gifted with similar skills of organization. Both worked at bringing newly freed African Americans into the church. Poole, known affectionately as “Father Poole” organized the Springfield Baptist Church in Greenville in 1867 and built a first building in 1872. Both committed to do each other’s funeral. Poole died first, and Rosemond preached his funeral.

The Reverend M. Daniel Minus is largely remembered as the founder of what came to be known as Sterling High School, the first African American high school in Greenville County. In the 1890’s Minus was appointed to the pastorate of John Wesley Church to build a new brick church building for the John Wesley congregation, then known as Silver Hill Church. He was also directed to start a local high school in Greenville for African Americans. Minus was born in Clarendon County on June 15, 1848, the oldest of thirteen children of slave parents, Elijah and Sarah Minus. He was educated at Claflin University. Work on the new church building got no further than the foundation as most of his time and energy became involved in the school movement. An educational association was formed, and a charter was received from the South Carolina Secretary of State in 1896. The school opened in the lecture room of the Silver Hill Church building. Minus was elected president of the school, and it was named Greenville Academy. The enrollment increased significantly and the school outgrew the Silver Hill building which the school then bought from the church with the church using the proceeds to invest in

the new building. In 1902 the school trustees purchased a new site for the school. A two story building was erected. The area around the school was developed into a community with streets named for Minus and other school trustees. In time it was agreed to rename the school Sterling Industrial College in honor of Mrs. E. R. Sterling of Poughkeepsie, New York, who had paid for Minus's education at Claflin. It was later called Sterling High School and the area around the school the Sterling Community.

Dr. Hicks then told the story of a young slave named "Jim". Jim was born on February 1, 1819, on the plantation of Judge Waddy Thompson, Jr. (Some sources say he was born in 1820.) He was the son of Abraham and Peggy Thompson. It is believed that he, and possibly his parents, were gifted as a wedding gift and were taken to Alabama. At some point Jim was sold to a Methodist family. He announced that he felt a call to preach but his owner would not allow him to do so, nor would his owner allow him to join the church. Again, at the age of sixteen, he asked to be permitted to join the church. Again, permission was refused. Finally in 1844 Jim's owner permitted him to be baptized and to join the Methodist Episcopal Church. He became a "Class Leader" in 1845 and was known as a "shouting Methodist".

In 1851 he was granted permission to travel and appears back in South Carolina. On September 15, 1854, Jim now known as James R. Rosemond was received as a "Colored Preacher" and was granted permission to preach and perform duties as a Colored Preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He preached his first sermon at Salem ME Church, South in October to "shouts and tears". He regularly preached at Sharon ME Church, South in Anderson District. Rosemond became well known for converting both Whites and African Americans. In a sermon in 1860, he began to preach forewarning about the coming war.

Dr. Hicks suggested that Rosemond's preaching could be described as that of an "orator" similar to the kind of preaching that characterized "Black Harry" Hosier or more recently the Atlanta Baptist preacher William Holmes Borders.

With the beginning of the war, Rosemond returned to Greenville. In Greenville several persons offered to buy his freedom from Squire Vardry McBee who now owned him. McBee set a price of eight hundred dollars for his freedom. Five hundred dollars was collected, but the Emancipation Proclamation and the end of the war rendered the matter moot. Following the war, he chose to affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal Church as it sent representatives into the South to organize newly freed African Americans. In 1866 he organized such work in Greenville laying the foundation for the congregation now known as John Wesley United Methodist Church. As a member of the newly formed South Carolina Mission Conference of the ME Church, he is credited with organizing some fifty churches in the Piedmont area of South Carolina, mainly in Anderson and Greenville Counties. He died in 1902 at age 83, and was described at his funeral as a "marvel, beloved by the people" by the pastor of John Wesley Church who preached his funeral.

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Dr. Huff began his presentation by expressing appreciation to the generations of local church historians in the John Wesley Church who have preserved the stories of the people of John Wesley over the years. He noted that Mr. Fred W. Bostic, Jr., in his recent *History of John Wesley United Methodist Church* was able to use earlier histories written

by others. John Wesley Church had its beginnings in the period immediately following the end of the Civil War as a result of the efforts of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There are certain dates that form the history of the United Methodist Church in South Carolina. One of these dates is the year 1866.

As early as 1864, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (the Northern Church) provided for the establishment of mission conferences in the Southern states to organize churches among free African Americans and newly freed enslaved people. At the same time the Freedman's Aid Society of the ME Church made plans to establish schools for the free and newly free African Americans. This dual effort to establish churches and schools became the hallmark of the Methodist Episcopal work in the South.

When the Civil War ended in 1865 and the United States Army occupied South Carolina, Bishop Osman Baker appointed two white preachers—Alonzo Webster and T. Willard Lewis—to organize local churches. At the same time the Methodist Episcopal Church acquired property in Charleston to train ministers and opened the Baker Theological Institute. By 1869 it moved to Orangeburg and became Claflin University, educating young people from primary school to college level.

When the ministers assigned to form churches met in Charleston with lay people, they drew up a list of places where congregations might be organized. At the meeting Mrs. Hagar Ann Thompson responded, "Go to Greenville." Long before the war, the Greenville Methodist Episcopal Church, South, then meeting on Church Street, included black members who normally met for worship separate from white members. Their leader was James R. Rosemond, an enslaved man who been licensed to preach. When Rosemond was contacted by Willard Lewis, the black Methodists in Greenville had two decisions to make: where to meet for worship and what denominational group to affiliate with.

At first, the black congregation continued to worship in the Greenville Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They agreed to pay the white congregation one hundred dollars a year for the use of the building. In the ensuing months, the leaders of the black congregation had a further decision to make about denominational affiliation. Not only had the Methodist Episcopal Church entered the state, but so had the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which had established a congregation in Charleston as early as 1817 but was closed by the city council after the Denmark Vesey Insurrection. Likewise, the AME Zion Church began to form churches.

On the defensive, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South aided in the creation of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in an effort to keep its black membership together. The leadership of the white congregation in Greenville urged the black members to affiliate with the new CME Church. After careful consideration, the black membership agreed to affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was known as the John Wesley Church or the "old church." Likewise attractive to the group were promises of financial assistance, an emphasis on education, and an alliance with a church that had opposed slavery and strongly supported the Union cause in the Civil War. The white congregation then served notice that the black congregation was no longer welcome to worship in "their" church.

The first meeting of the new congregation gathered in the home of Wilson Cooke, who owned a general store, a tannery, and considerable property; he eventually became the largest black taxpayer in the county. He was described by Major John William DeForest, the head of the Freedman's Bureau in Greenville, as "the most notable colored man in his district, a person of remarkable intellect, information and high character." He later served in the state legislature and represented the South Carolina Conference(1866) at the General Conference in 1880.

Also present at the meeting was Charles T. Hopkins, a licensed exhorter from the low country who had been employed by the Freedman's Bureau to conduct a school for black children and youth. Though he had been enslaved for fifty years, Hopkins had gained an education and was described by DeForest as "a meek, amiable, judicious, virtuous, godly man, zealous for the good of the freedmen." The first school was held on Main Street in the former Goodlett House Hotel. Hopkins raised enough money among white citizens to buy a small warehouse on what is now Green Avenue and move it to a lot on Laurens Street leased by the Bureau. Eventually the Methodist Freedman's Aid Society raised funds to pay three teachers.

The new Methodist Episcopal congregation met in the school house, but they soon began raising funds for a separate church building. A lot was purchased at a reduced price from Alexander McBee, the son of James R. Rosemond's former owner, at the corner of Choice and Cleveland streets. It was located in the center of the black community on Broad Street. With sacrificial giving, fund raising from both the white and black communities, and contributions from the Methodist Freedman's Aid Society, a wooden church building seating 500 people was erected by February 1869. It became the Silver Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.

A lecture room was constructed on the east side of the church building, and it is likely that the African American school was relocated there. It became the Greenville Academy, and eventually outgrew the lecture room. The school trustees agreed to purchase the church building, and the congregation made plans to construct the present brick Gothic revival building on Falls Street. The foundation of the new building was laid in 1899, and the building itself was completed in 1902. The name of the congregation was then changed to John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church.

From its beginning John Wesley Church became one of the most influential churches in the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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Ms. Plyler expressed the Society's appreciation to Dr. Hicks and Dr. Huff for the two presentations and stated that this is reflective of the kind of scholarship which exists in the Historical Society.

The Reverend Dr. Charles L. Johnson reminded the Society that a monument at the St. Matthew United Methodist Church, at Taylors, in the Greenville District recognizes the accomplishments of the Reverend James R. Rosemond and includes a list of churches founded by him still existing at the time the monument was erected. The St. Matthew Church is located at 2507 Rutherford Road. It was also noted for the record

that Mr. Greg McKee at the Buncombe Street Church has information about James R. Rosemond and his history.

Attention was called to the following upcoming events. After which the meeting of the Society was adjourned.

November 7-8, 2019 – Annual Meeting, The SEJ Commission on Archives and History, Lake Junaluska

November 8-9, 2019 – The SEJ Heritage Preservation Workshop, Lake Junaluska

May 5-15, 2020 – General Conference of the United Methodist Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota

June 7-10, 2020 – South Carolina Annual Conference Session, Florence

July 15-17, 2020 – Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference, Lake Junaluska

August 4-7, 2020 – Annual Meeting, The SEJ Historical Society, St. Simons Island, Georgia

Respectfully submitted,

Roger M. Gramling
Secretary-Treasurer