Lieutenant Henry Lee Buck at 16, later Captain of A Company, 26th South Carolina Regiment (Volunteers), Army of the Confederate States of America. (See page 11)

Edited for The Horry County Historical Society
by
Florence Theodora Epps, 514 Main Street, Conway, S. C. 29526
HORRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OFFICERS

The county with a heart
That will win your heart

— Ernest Richardson

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EDITORIAL POLICY

Nothing in this journal shall be reprinted nor read in public without the written consent of the editor.

Contributions from members and friends of the Society are invited.

Should you become disputatious over any item published herein, be assured that all information has been verified to me by the informant named and accepted by me in good faith.

The Editor
A CASE OF HISTORY

MOST ACCURATE HISTORIANS

In David Wark Griffith's filming of THE BIRTH OF A NATION, America's first great movie, Mr. Griffith, son of a colonel under Stonewall Jackson and the only man in history to lead a cavalry charge in a horse and buggy - because he had been hit by a minie' ball and could not mount his horse - not only exposed the wicked Reconstruction era of the South, but created all the movie techniques, close-up, long shot, mob scenes, etc., in use today. Lillian Gish, his fragile heroine and staunch admirer, in her volume, THE MOVIES, MR. GRIFFITH, AND ME, recently published by Prentice-Hall, says:

"At first I didn't pay much attention to Mr. Griffith's concept of the film. His claim that history books falsified actual happenings struck me as most peculiar. At that time I was too naive to think that history books would attempt to falsify anything. I've lived long enough now to know that the whole truth is never told in history texts. Only the people who lived through an era, who are the real participants in the drama as it occurs, know the truth. The people of each generation, it seems to me, are the most accurate historians of their time.

While relating Mr. Griffith's detailed study of Brady's CIVIL WAR PHOTOGRAPHS: CONFEDERATE AND UNION VETERANS - EYEWITNESSES ON LOCATION, HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE by Woodrow Wilson, KLU KLUX KLAN - ITS ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DISBANDMENT by John C. Lester and D. L. Wilson, numerous other texts, maps, interviews, "which fidelity to facts was an innovation in films", Miss Gish, speaking of the cast and staff says, "We came down with a case of history nearly as intense as Mr. Griffith's."

Gentle reader, your family letters, photo-

graphs, accounts, and documents are ACCURATE. Share them with others through the pages of THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC QUARTERLY. It is not too soon to tell the truth about Horry, to defend ourselves with dignity against long suffered slings and arrows. Let us all come down with a case of history!

ITEMS FROM

Horry Dispatch

Vol. 1, Conwayboro, South Carolina
Thursday morning, October 17, 1861, No. 33

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

Times have got to be so critical that we cannot get any goods, even for cash. In consequence of which, we are compelled to sell for nothing but

CASH, AND CASH ONLY.

When times get better we will be glad to redeem our old terms.

PRODUCE AND HIDES taken in exchange at the highest market price. We will also pay the highest price for WOOL. Save all your COTTON RAGS, and bring them to us. We want to buy a large quantity of them.

Baum & Kaminski

HEADQUARTERS, Commissary- General's Department, S.C. Charleston, October 3, 1861

The great scarcity of bacon and salt beef, two articles usually depended upon for the supply of animal food for troops, has induced this Department to seek for some substitute; and the attention of the people of this State is earnestly directed to this subject, and their co-operation solicited.

PRESERVED AND COMPRESSED BEEF is used extensively in the French Army, and is
an admirable substitute for bacon and salt beef, possessing many advantages over them, being less than one-twentieth part of the weight in bulk, which is a great consideration in transportation – is easily cooked and very nutritious.

Any information as to the process of preparing preserved and compressed meats will be gladly received at this office.

Estimates are desired for furnishing large quantities of PRESERVED AND COMPRESSED BEEF for JERKED BEEF and also for SALT BEEF.

Joseph Walker, Commissary General S. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA ZOUAVE VOLUNTEERS FOR HAMPTON'S LEGION

The First Detachment of this corps is now at the Hampton Legion camp, near Columbia, where the whole company will soon be assembled. A FEW MORE GOOD MEN ARE WANTED. The arms, knapsacks, uniforms, overcoats, blankets, etc. of the company are provided, and all expenses will be paid.

Active men of good character wishing to volunteer should apply immediately to Capt. McCORD, in Columbia at the camp.

ATTENTION CAROLINA GREYS:

Attend drill of your Company at Conwayboro on Saturday the 19th of October. Punctual attendance required.

By order of T.F. GILLESPIE, Captain

NOTICE

Major T. H. Holmes will act as Recruiting Master, to recruit for the ranks of the "Horry Volunteers" now in Virginia. Authority will be conferred on him to give free transportation by Railroad to the Company.

Able-bodied men who have the patriotism to sacrifice their time, and life if needs be on the altar of their country's liberty, will be gladly received. I appeal to the men of Horry, show themselves worthy sons of their sires who so freely bled and died that the blessings of a free government might descend to their children. The battles of the South must be fought in Virginia. On her soil our liberty will be gained, or utter ruin overwhelm us. I appeal to you fellow-citizens to succor and sustain your companies in Virginia. If they be sacrificed, then our liberties fall with them.

T. W. Beaty

A GLORIOUS NAVAL VICTORY

New Orleans, October 14.—The expedition was commanded by Commodore Hollins, and consisted of the Manassas, iron clad marine battery ram, with one 64-Dahlgren gun, and six other vessels, carrying in all sixteen guns.

The blockading force consisted of the Rich mond, Vincennes, Preble, Water Watch and schooner Jos. E. Toone, in all 53 guns. On Friday night the fleet started from Fort Jackson, the Manassas leading the way. The night was intensely dark. The Manassas struck one of the blockaders and ran into her near the bow, cutting through nearly 20 feet. An appalling shriek was heard aboard the doomed vessel. Signals were fired and the enemy beat to quarters. In the morning, our fleet returned to the city, with the prize schooner Joseph E. Toone, in tow, loaded with Coal, which had been deserted during the night. A large quantity of lumber, intended for the construction of fortifications, at the head of the Passes, was burned.

Lord Lyons, the British Minister and Mr. Seward have had a difficulty. The former has left Washington. Nothing new from the Potomac. In Missouri, Gen. Price is moving Southward with his army. Slight skirmishes have taken place in Kentucky resulting in our success.

NEWS OF THE WEEK:

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated the 2d inst. says that in consequence of the secession of the Cherokee (Indian) Nation, and their alliance with the Confederate States, Colonel McNeill, the Assistant Provost Marshal had issued a proclamation notifying the St. Louis Building and Savings Association, that $33,000, part of an annuity paid
to the Cherokees and deposited in that Institution, has been confiscated.

A Great Freshet caused the late heavy rains, and commencing in North Carolina has swept over the Up Country of this State. The streams, it is said, were on a regular “bust,” and had a high old time of it, sweeping off mills, dams, bridges, and everything else that impeded their onward march. The loss is heavy and the sufferers many.

Several hundred car loads of voluntary contributions, from the different states, for the army, are now at the various stations of the railways leading to Richmond. Great efforts are making to have them sent forward. On account of the washing away of bridges, however, insufficiency of railway power, and perhaps other causes, delay has, unfortunately, occurred.

The London Times sneers at Lincoln’s Federal loan, and advises Englishmen to have nothing to do with it.

No more passports will be granted to persons to leave the Confederacy, who, leave their families after them.

A revolving pistol has been invented and patented by a citizen of Norfolk, Virginia, which is said to be ten ounces lighter than Colts, and is superior in accuracy and force.

Gen. Price’s official report of the Battle of Lexington has been received by the War Department. It states the Confederate loss to have been 25 killed and 72 wounded.

The Maimed Yankee Prisoners who were sufficiently recovered to bear the journey, have been sent from Richmond, under a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe.

The Rev. M. Stearns, who preached in a Newark (N. J.) Episcopal Church on fast day, in the course of his sermon pointedly justified the South and denounced the North. The congregation hissed, and the leading vestrymen have since complained of the clergyman to the United States District Attorney.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES AND RECONSTRUCTION

From HISTORY OF HORRY COUNTY, a mimeographed text by Laura Janette Quattlebaum, 1954.

All too little is known of the part played by soldiers from Horry County in that memorable struggle, The War Between The States.

Company "A" and Company "K" of the 26 Regiment were Horry Companies. The majority of the men in Company "E" were from Horry. Soldiers from Horry were also in many other outfits.

Company "A" of the 26 Regiment was commanded first by Captain Samuel Small, and later by Captain Henry L. Buck. Company "E" was commanded by John J. Best and Edward Bostick, respectively. Company "K" had four Captains during the War — Levi Grainger, L. W. Graham, George R. Condon, and B. Lewis Beaty.

From Captain S. S. Sarvis in his "Reminiscences of a Confederate Officer, we find that at the first call for troops by Governor F. W. Pickens a company was organized in April 1861 at Cowford Spring (Near Klondyke) and Samuel Smart was made Captain. The company consisted of about 80 men. They uniformed themselves and were armed with their shot guns and rifles and in August were ordered out in State service.

They went by boat from Bucksport to Georgetown, from there to Camp Lookout on the coast near Murrell’s Inlet. There was a Battalion of three companies under Major Ralph Nesbet of Waccamaw Neck. There were given old U.S. Muskets and did coast duty until April 1862.

In April 1862 they were moved to Charleston and in May they reorganized for Confederate service for three years of war. Their first engagement with the enemy was at Secessionville. Here Captain Sarvis was captured.

In 1863 they were sent west to join General Joseph E. Johnson. Here they met Grant's.
army for the first time.
Again they were sent to Charleston to help in the defense of the city. From there they moved into North Carolina around Arbermarle Sound and Wilmington.
In 1864 the Brigade was sent to Petersburg and took part in the famous battle of the Crater. They were paroled home from Virginia when Lee surrendered.

MUSTER ROLL

The muster roll of Company "A" of the 9th Battalion of Infantry was in the possession of Captain Sarvis. It is signed by S. Smart, Captain and J. H. Hudson, Major — dated August 30, 1862 and carries the following list of officers and privates:


The following privates' names appear at the foot of the above list with the following comment: R. J. Parker, discharged July 26, 1862 and final statement given; D. N. Hux, discharged July 22, 1862 and final statement not given; H. Cooper, died July 10, 1862 from wounds in the battle of Secessionville — June 16, 1862.

The roll records the capture of Captain Sarvis, then Bvt. 2nd Lt. while on picket duty at Secessionville, June 16, 1862. It also records that the same day Privates S. M. Jordan and W. Sarvis were captured. Also records that privates A. Bourne and Jno Tindal both under 18 years of age enlisted for the War May 19, 1862.

Captain Sarvis stated that in addition to these soldiers, Henry McCall colored, belonging to Capt. Buck, went with the boys from Horry, surrendered at Appamattox and came home with what was left of the company.

In the booklet "Rolls and Historical Sketch of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers in the Army of the Confederate States" by D. I. Walker we find that, Company "B"-Brooks Guards with Captain J. H. Norman; Company "C"-Lake Swamp Volunteers, with Captain A. H. Johnson; Company "G"-Horry Rough and Ready's with Captain Samuel Bell; Company "M" with Captain W. M. Taylor were made up with men of Horry County. These men fought under General Bragg and others in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. They were in the army that moved across Georgia ahead of General Sherman. On January 19, 1864 they started for South Carolina and were part of the last Confederate troops in Columbia as General Sherman and his troops entered the city. They surrendered at Statesville, North Carolina — May 1, 1865.

Mr. Walker describes the men of this South Carolina regiment. "Never can we forget the noble ardor which pervaded all ranks when the Regiment embarked for active service. It was a slander to say of these men, that they were merely the defenders of Negro slavery. They were true patriots, who at the call of their State, in defense of her liberty went forth to risk all-comfort, property, life, in response to the highest feeling of public duty. Taught from their cradles to give allegiance first to South Carolina, they lived, fought, died, devoted sons, of hers and like their forefathers of 1776, gloried in the name of Rebel, when in rebellion against oppression and tyranny when Rebels in defense of the dearest rights of freemen."

RECONSTRUCTION

To understand the part played in Horry to help overthrow the radical rule which had been in effect since 1868 we must get a pic-
ture of the condition of the state in 1876. The power that ruled South Carolina for eight years had caused more destruction than the four years of the Civil War. South Carolina was known as "The Prostrate State."

By the census of 1870 her population was 289,667 whites, 415,814 negro—Horry County had 7,486 white and 3,235 negro—more than 8,000 white men in South Carolina were disfranchised for service to the Confederacy. All election machinery was in the hands of the Reconstruction state government and the law was constructed to make fraud easy and safe. This government was made up of Negroes and carpetbagger white from the North, and behind them was the weight of the government at Washington. The state was put heavily in debt by the carpetbag government.

By the election laws the governor appointed for each county three commissioners of election who named all managers. The managers were allowed three days on which to count the ballots. The boxes then were delivered to the commissioners, who were allowed ten days in which to revise and tabulate the returns, with no supervision. It was merely a question of knowing how many votes were needed for whom before the final reports were sent to Columbia.

Conditions darkened. By 1874 Negro political leaders, local and state, tightened their grip, became more reckless, arrogant and defiant of law, demanded of their white Republican masters larger and larger shares of the plunder. It began to look as if the huge black machine would crush and throw aside its creators and have not even a Carpetbagger remainder of white influence in the state. In 1873 the House of Representatives consisted of ninety-four colored and thirty white members.

In 1874 the whites in the state joined with a group that had bolted the Republican party on a "union reform" ticket. They ran Judge John Green for governor and Martin Delany a negro ex-major of the Federal army for lieutenant governor. They worked hard and hopefully but lost the election. Judge Green carried nearly half the counties. Horry was one of these. The legislature elected was the worst and most violent Reconstruction had given South Carolina or any Southern State.

On the Fourth of July 1876 occurred in the little town of Hamburg a fight between white and Negro troops. The fight was tremendously important because it came at the precise moment when the white people were equally divided on their future course and action. One group in the state wanted to carry the elections with a strong hand, by any and every means and at any cost of life or money to rid themselves of the Reconstruction Government. The other group wanted to take a more conservative view.

Never were more people more absolutely between the devil and the deep blue sea. The Hamburg Affair decided the state's policy and future and brought the uprising and revolution within ten days. Reaction was quick and hot. From Hilton Head to Caesar's Head the fireworks began.

The Democratic State executive committee issued a call for Democratic state convention to convene at Columbia August 15; the call set hearts to beating, with dreams of peaceful nights and safe days, of lowered taxes, of courts, they could trust and respect, and administrations giving the white men a fair showing.

Alfred B. Williams says, "It used to be accepted as a truism of politics that South Carolina went wildly crazy every thirty-three years and history was cited to sustain that theory. The crazy fit was not due in 1876, but the state went mad nevertheless, flew straight in the face of chances, probabilities, apparent certainties, and proved that sometimes reckless lunacy may be the noblest wisdom."

At the state convention which started on August 15, the "straight-outs" won over the conservative element. General Wade Hampton was nominated for governor. The Horry delegation had, from the beginning been for the "straight-out ticket."

In his speech of acceptance Hampton dwelt on the need for peace and good will among the people and for just, efficient and economical government, pledged himself to be governor of all and to be a fair and faithful
administrator of the laws.

The response of the people of South Carolina was as one voice. From that day all other business and work and interest were little matters compared with electing Hampton.

Hampton made a tour of the state speaking in all the counties. For an account of his visit to Horry we turn to Alfred R. Williams NEWS AND COURIER reporter who toured the state for five months with Hampton.

"From Marion, September 30, Hampton went to Conwayboro, then most sequestered and obscure of all the courthouse towns of the state, quiet, staunch, steady. He arrived Sunday night and sent word ahead that he particularly asked no demonstration that would interfere with the religious duties and customs of the community. Monday at sunrise however, a big Hampton and Tilden flag was run up on a pole sixty feet high and a six pounder gun, a brass piece loaned by W. L. Buck and said to have been used in the Revolutionary War, in Massachusetts, began to bark its thirteen barks as fast as willing hands could load and fire it. Mr. Buck was the Democratic nominee for the state Senate and sure of election, Horry being one county in which Radicals never got a foothold. "Hampton Day" was recorded then and probably has been remembered since as the greatest of the county's life, more than a thousand people joining in a procession which included three hundred horsemen. The Central band was borrowed from Georgetown and Colonel T. F. Gillespie was chief marshal. The stand was in a grove formed by five great oak trees near the Methodist Church and was lavishly decorated with flowers, grown, culled and assembled by Horry women.

The meeting was characterized by the peaceful simplicity of the county. There was abundant enthusiasm and patriotism and everybody was in good humor. There never had been serious discord between the races and the Negroes were present in force and obviously well disposed and content with their position as members of the minority. The Rev. George T. Harrison, of the Methodist Church, not only opened the meeting with prayer, but before the crowd of three thousand read verses from the Bible and accompanied them with appropriate exhortation to go right on and be strong and fear not. General Hampton was so stirred by the friendliness and good feeling expressed in the countenances of whites and blacks alike that he went beyond his customary limit and talked a full hour, making probably the longest speech of his campaign. Other speakers were Colonel Simpson, Colonel Richardson, of Sumter, afterwards member of Congress, and W. W. Sellers. In the evening while Hampton was at supper, he received a polite well expressed, kindly note saying colored citizens wished to see and talk with him at their church. He went immediately, faced a large congregation and spent nearly two hours answering frankly, kindly, and sensibly timely questions and talking informally on state and national topics and the relations of the races. The incident pleased him vastly. Unhappily, it was one of the kind in the whole campaign. It illustrated how disposed and honest the Negroes were when free of the baleful influence of the fanatic or thievish Carpetbagger and the malignant and filthy native Scalawag."

The Radical Government kept troops not only in Columbia but in each of the county seats. A company of soldiers were on duty in Conway.

During the time the troops were stationed here they were attended by Dr. Norman, physician of the town. The commander of these troops was an officer from Mass. Dr. Norman was never paid for his services. The commander wrote commending Dr. Norman for that care he gave his men saying he couldn't asked for better attention. This was sent in with the claim but it was ignored.

Three of the soldiers died, in Conway. They are buried in the Presbyterian Church cemetery near the right of the gate.

In Horry the fight for Hampton was lead to a great degree by Col. C. P. Quattlebaum, a young lawyer who had come to the county two years before from Lexington. His title Col. comes from two appointments on Hampton's staff while governor.

These stories have been told to me both by
my Grandfather and my Father.

Other citizens of Horry who took active part in the campaign, whose names happen to be known to this speaker are: Judge Joseph T. Walsh; Col. I. T. Gillespie; Captain Daggett and Dr. E. Norton. Dr. E. Norton was then a young physician who also edited the local newspaper. Others who were active in the campaign are not known to me.

Partisans to the Hampton cause wore red shirts. They were in evidence everywhere. The state militia had been disbanded. In its place, "Rifle Clubs" were organized and armed. There were several of these organizations in the county. Officers of the "Rifle Clubs" had military rank and were ready to be mustered into service if necessity demanded.

The Red Shirts made a strenuous effort to obtain a copy of the official Republican ballot prior to the election. At a late date copies of the official ballot were found in Horry County. One copy was rushed to Charleston by Captain Daggett. This was too late for service in Horry; and an effort was made to duplicate it locally with the Democratic ticket replacing that of the Republican ticket. The ballot was printed on paper of a peculiar tint. A spread eagle headed the ballot. By taking turns, Captain Daggett and Mr. Quattlebaum succeeded in making a wood block out of the eagle. To tint the paper was the next problem. Only white paper was available, and Dr. Norton's drug store was not able to furnish a chemical that would give the paper the proper tint. This group of Red Shirts were working late into the night. Finally Captain Daggett went out and returned with a fluid in a tin can. This proved to be just what was needed. For the rest of the night others with the help of nature contributed to the supply. Democratic tickets were printed on Stationery that resembled the Republican ballot.

At the poles the next day a negro boss dressed in a long Prince Albert coat, was busy distributing ballots to other Negroes and urging them to vote. He was jostled in the crowd, his pockets emptied of Republican ballots and refilled with Democratic tickets. Unable to read he knew no difference and continued to distribute ballots to the other Negroes, never suspecting that they carried the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Quattlebaum, then a reporter for the "News and Courier" appointed "reporters" to represent him at each precinct, or polling place. These "reporters" served as watchers for the Hampton ticket. They were present when the ballots were counted. A horse was saddled and waiting and as soon as results were known the "reporters" sped to Conway as quickly as possible. These returns were tabulated by Mr. Quattlebaum and rushed to Marion by relay riders on horse back who were ordered not to spare horse flesh. A fresh horse was saddled and waiting both at Cool Spring and Galivants Ferry. From Marion this unofficial return from Horry was sent by wire to the "News and Courier" in Charleston.

1876, being a presidential election year, the outcome of the election in each state was a vital factor. Both the Republican and the Democrats claimed the election in South Carolina, and the election was hotly contested. In Horry, the election went heavily for Hampton and his ticket. The National election was so close that the vote of South Carolina could carry the election either for the Republicans or Democrats. The Horry ballot was therefore a crucial factor.

The election commission that met in Columbia heard protest and charges of fraud from many polling precincts. Evidence that went up from Horry proved to be of grave importance. Comparing the unofficial reports from the various precincts in Horry County with the official returns made to the election commission in Columbia Mr. Quattlebaum discovered fraud in the report from Little River. He and a companion drove to Little River in a turpentine wagon taking all day to make the trip. They reached the home of the Negro who was manager of the election at that precinct only to find that he was at Cherry Grove Beach fishing. After a long journey way in the night this Negro was finally found. It seems that a man from Little River was one of the candidates on the Republican state ticket. He was heartily disliked locally and received only three ballots at his own home
precinct. The Negro manager consented to go to Columbia and testify that the candidate only received the three votes. The official return from Horry gave the vote as seventy-three. This poll manager, an intelligent Negro, was taken to Columbia and in due time gave his testimony. So close was the election that this change of seventy votes was sufficient to count the candidate out.

This was the first clear cut case that was made before the election commission. Level heads on both sides got together and a compromise was worked out. The state election went to the Democrats, Hampton and his ticket. The national election went to the Republican party, thereby electing Hayes president. With that, carpet-bag rule, in South Carolina came to an end.

Whittemore Negro School in Conway was named for B.F. Whittemore, carpetbagger from Boston. As member of the House from the first South Carolina district he had been expelled from Congress by the Republican majority for selling a West Point Cadet ship to a man in New York and when the Negroes re-elected him he was refused admission as "a person of infamous character."

**HOW HORY WENT FOR HAMPTON**

M. A. Wright

Means employed throughout the Southern states to overthrow what was known as the "Carpet Bag regime" were characterized by wholesale fraud and intimidation, even murder and assassination. South Carolina was no exception. Any means, it was felt, would justify the end. That end was the restoration of government to control of Southern White which meant the exclusion of imported Northern Whites and native-born Negroes from full and fair participation in the politics of the state. South Carolina, in common with the other Southern states, still pays the penalty for these evil machinations.

Against the backdrop of these somber events it is hard to conceive of the merely ludicrous. Yet a bawdy and Falstaffian event occurring in Horry County in the November 1876 election played its role in Wade Hampton’s defeat of Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain. If a battle may be lost for want of a horse shoe nail, surely this election may have been won because an Horry printer had recently had a physical examination.

The incident was related to me by Col. C. P. Quattlebaum about the year 1920. At that time Col. Quattlebaum was the venerable dean of the Horry Bar - already bald with a sandy mustache bedecking a full, round and ruddy face, radiant with good will and likely at any moment to lighten conversation with a gentle chuckle. I am not sure that the Colonel was an eye-witness to the incident but, at any rate, he had it at first hand from the participants.

In 1876 the Republican, or Carpetbag, electorate, for obvious reasons, was largely illiterate. Slavery produces rice or cotton, but no scholars; indeed, it was felt that there was danger in educating slaves. The Carpetbag leadership faced the substantial danger that an illiterate voter might pick up the wrong ballot and by error vote for Wade Hampton. Hence, the Republican tickets were secretly printed with the image of an eagle at the top and instructions sent out by grapevine - vote the eagle ticket.

The Democrats, through spies in the Republican camp, learned of this development. Now, Conway (it may have been Conwayboro at the time) had a small print shop. Democrats consulted the printer. Yes, in his font there was a rough facsimile of an eagle. Democratic tickets were reprinted with the national emblem conspicuously displayed. Arrangements were made to see that these tickets were available at all precincts. Thus the Republican voter, by chance, might follow instructions and still vote for Hampton. Republicans also had their spies. They learned of the Democratic ruse. What to do? Both tickets, by custom, were printed on white paper. The answer was obvious. Print the Republican tickets on yellow paper. The word went out - vote the yellow ticket.

The day before the election the Democrats learned of this scurvy trick. Hastily the Horry brains of the party converged on the print...
shop. Their counter move was self-dictated. Print Democratic tickets on yellow paper. Alas, the printer had no yellow paper and it was too late to get it from Marion or any other source. Gloom, like gray fog, settled over the shop.

After some despondent moments “Wait a minute” the printer shouted. “Yesterday old Dr. Galbraith checked my kidneys. He used some kind of paper which turned yellow. Now, I wonder...”

In less time than it takes to say diabetes the experiment was tried. It worked. “With two thousand tickets to be turned yellow in one night”, remarked Col. Quattlebaum, “the Democrats faced a crisis. Now was the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party.”

The word went out. Beer drinkers were in demand. A tin tub was provided in one corner of the print shop; lemonade and coffee in another. Traffic between the two moved briskly. Those who could no longer serve in coloring the tickets dried them near the stove. When the sun shouldered its way over the rim of the Atlantic two thousand yellow tickets with an eagle at the top and bearing the names of Wade Hampton and other Democrats were dispatched to the polling places.

As the saying goes, the rest is history. Hampton defeated Chamberlain by 1,134 votes. Thanks to the lesson taught by one sheet of litmus paper, Horry was solid, as well as liquid, for Hampton.

NEAR TUPELO, MISSISSIPPI
January 11th, 1865

Dear Janie:

I write you a few lines to inform you I am still living and in tolerable good health at present, hoping this may reach you safely and find you all enjoying good health.

I received two letters from you two or three days ago — one dated Nov. 17th the other Dec. 3rd, 1864. I was very glad to hear from you and all the rest of the family — very glad to hear that Father was still living, for I expected to hear that he was dead.

Well, Janie, I have been in two hard battles, but the good Lord has seen fit to spare my life. We have suffered a great deal on this campaign; we lost in Co. B, six men in the two battles, two taken prisoner and four wounded. I can’t give you a full account of our Tenn. campaign now for I do not expect you will get this letter for I understand Sherman is going to Branchville, S.C. If that is the case, you will not get this letter.

I was so much in hopes of getting a furlough this winter but I have lost all hopes now of even seeing any of you till the war closes, if I should live that long. But if I never see you any more in this world I hope you and all the family will meet me in Heaven. I will write Mother a letter as soon as I think the way is open so it will go through safe.

I was sorry to hear of Morgan’s illness. I hope to the Lord he is improving.

As for our sister’s marrying, I think it is a bad chance. I wish I could talk with her before she marries — but I fear I never will see any of you again in this life. Tell Father and all the family howdy for me. May God bless you all is my prayer.

Jas. Graham wishes to be remembered to you all.

Write to your brother,
E. T. Lewis


Everette Talley Lewis, Confederate soldier, son of Everette H. Lewis, born January 19, 1839, died November 15, 1887.

THE BUCK FAMILY 1861-1865
Submitted by Henry L. Buck IV of Hampton, Georgia.

Mr. Buck is an airline pilot, based in Atlanta, and is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Order Of The Stars and Bars.

On the morning of April 14, 1861, Fort Sumter was attacked by Confederate artillery, the first barrage being fired by Citadel cadets. The rumble of the cannon could be distinctly
heard at Bucksville on the Waccamaw River, although Charleston harbor is nearly 100 miles away. When the bombardment began, five vessels, all from the state of Maine, lay at anchor in Bucksville harbor. Their northern captains, fearing their ships would be seized in the coastal blockade, made haste for Winyah Bay and the open Atlantic.

Henry Buck, owner of the mills at Bucksville and Bucksport, and a native of Bucksport, Maine, had settled in Horry County in 1828 to engage in the lumber business. At one time, he was the largest slaveholder in the state, owning over 500 slaves. Great quantities of yellow pine and cypress were shipped to northern ports until the war started.

Henry Buck, 1800-1870, father of George and Henry Lee Buck

Johns Island in 1865. Henry Lee Buck entered the Confederate army in the spring of 1861. He was promoted to captain, and was commander of "A" Company, 26th. South Carolina Volunteers. After that unit was attached to Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in early 1864, he was captured near Petersburg. After the war, he served as major of a cavalry battalion in the state militia.

TO HAL BUCK FROM S. S. SARVIS

June 15, 1908

Dear Hal:

Except that I write with a pencil, I am so nervous that I stick and tear the paper, so pardon me for using one.

Capt. Henry Lee Buck, your father, enlisted in Capt. S. Smart's Company early in the Spring of 1861, and was elected 3rd Lieutenant, but our company was not called until in August, 1861 (I do not remember the date). Our first service was in Georgetown, S. C., from there were sent to Camp Lookout on Murrells Inlet to guard the coast. April, 1862, we were sent to Charleston, S. C., where we organized for Confederate service for three years, or as long as the war lasted. He was then promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and I took his place as 3rd. This was in May, 1862.

Our first duty there was on James Island, where we had some skirmishing with the enemy, which was finally wound up by the Yankees making a desperate assault on Secessionville, where our battalion, under Lt. Colonel Smith, and the Charleston Battalion, under Lieutenant Gillyard, and Lamar's Company of Artillery, under Capt. Lamar, all numbering about nine hundred men met and repulsed them with heavy loss.

Brennham's division, numbering probably over five thousand men, attacked us about daylight on June 16th, and continued their onset until about ten o'clock when they withdrew, leaving us the field with most of their killed and wounded.

I was captured there and was in the chief surgeons tent of Brennham's division when he made up his report, and, if my memory
serves me right, and I think it does, he told me that their loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was about two thousand, six hundred men. I think we got something over one thousand stand of small arms, and a lot of ammunition. I don't think our loss was much over one hundred, killed and missing.

Soon after this, our battalion was sent further down the coast, where they repulsed a force at Pocataligo, and prevented them from destroying the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. I was not with the command then, being in prison. In November, I was exchanged and joined the command, which had been consolidated with Major Bird's Battalion, forming the 26th Regiment. About this time, Capt. Smart resigned and Lieutenant Buck promoted to Captain. In May, 1863, our regiment was sent west, and joined General Joseph E. Johnson, at Jackson, Miss. Johnson's army, numbering about twenty thousand men, was sent to relieve Pemberton, who was besieged by Grant's army at Vicksburg, but while we were crossing the Big Black River on July 5th, we were met by Grant's army numbering about two hundred thousand men. It was a forlorn hope, but our only chance was to make a forced march back to Jackson, a distance of about fifty miles, or surrender. We took the march, and got back to Jackson, with but little loss, Grant's army at our heels, and skirmishing as we went. We gave him battle and held our position for eight days, when we, for want of reinforcements and supplies of provisions, were forced to evacuate and leave under cover of darkness.

We made our march night and day to get as much distance between us and Grant's army. Grant, supposing that we were making our way to Bragg's army in Tennessee, put out to flank us, which threw him well to our left, so we changed our front and marched to Montgomery, Alabama, and from there to Mobile, from there into Florida, and on the Gulf from there to Savannah, Ga., where we rested a few weeks, and took the coast down to Charleston, S. C., where our brigade did service at Mount Pleasant, Sullivan's Island, Fort Sumter, Fort Wagner, on Morris Island.

until I think in March, 1864, when we went to Wilmington, N. C. and from there to join Hoke's Division in Eastern N. C.

We made a raid into the abandoned part of N. C. to get corn, etc. Hoke's Brigade went down the eastern side of Roanoke and our brigade, then under Walker, went down on the west side of Neuse. We captured several small towns, and forts, Plymouth being first, I think. We got a lot of stores, some small cannon, and a lot of prisoners. We besieged New Bern, and had all ready for an assault, when we were ordered to withdraw our force and make all haste to Petersburg, Va. to meet Butler's force, but when we got there about dark the next day, we found he had withdrawn, and was concentrating his forces between the James and Appomatox, and up the turnpike that night, reaching a point about twelve miles from Petersburg, at Clay's Farm, about three next morning.

Just about daybreak we went in and woke up Mr. Butler, but he had a strong position and we fought hard all day, losing a good many men, and among them General Walker, Col. Kitt, Col. Dantzler, and several other officers.
The next day we succeeded in forcing him back under cover of his gun boats. This was on the 20th of May, I think. We kept him there, having some skirmish nearly every day, until about the 16th of June, when we recrossed the Appomatox to prevent Grant from taking Petersburg, where we had the heaviest kind of fighting for about four days. Grant, finding we would not let him in, and Lee’s army joining us on the 18th and 19th, both sides began preparing for a siege, which lasted until Lee’s surrender.

Our brigade was never, for a moment, from under fire from the 16th of June (I think) until our lines were broken, a few days before the surrender. When Pegram’s Battery was blown up, our brigade was supporting it. Our Regiment 26 and 18th S. C. joined in the battery. 26th in left of battery, and 18th in right. Our brigade lost heavily at the blow up, or Crater fight.

I had forgotten to mention that after our fight at Clay’s Farm, where we lost General Walker, we were commanded by Stephen Elliott, of Fort Sumter notoriety, who had been promoted to brig. general, and he was so badly wounded at Bermuda Hundreds (between the rivers) that we saw no more of him, and before Petersburg, Col. W. H. Wallace, of the 18th Regiment, was made Brigade General, and commanded us until the surrender, though I think he was wounded twice so badly that he left, and then we were commanded by either Col. Benborn of the 17th or Col. McMaster of the 23rd.

A few days before the lines were broken at Petersburg, our Brigade was ordered to take Fort Steadman, in our front, and there Captain Buck was captured, and was kept in prison at Fort Delaware, until after Lee’s surrender.

Captain Buck never fagged or wearied, through the whole war was a brave soldier, a good officer, and an agreeable companion. With his men, he was only Buck, or Henry, taking company fare, in sleeping, eating, and general sociability. He could only be distinguished from one of his own men by his badge of office.

George O. Buck in his citadel uniform

Brothers of S. S. Sarvis, Captain Moses Floyd Sarvis and Lieutenant Joseph Asbury Sarvis who served under Colonel C. I. Walker in the 10th South Carolina Volunteers. Picture probably taken in Atlanta where Joseph Asbury was killed. S. S. Sarvis, 26th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers of General Robert E. Lee’s army and his brothers were sons of C. B. and Mary Hannah Sarvis of Bucksville.
PRISONERS' OATH

Marshall O. Huggins, like so many Confederate soldiers, volunteered in his early teens. His granddaughter, Eleanor Huggins Campbell (Mrs. Frank) of Aynor submitted this copy of the folded, torn, and stained oath.

M. O. Huggins Priv. of Company B Regiment 3rd T.C. Infantry of the so-called Confederate States Army, captured at Raleigh, N. C. solemnly swear before Almighty God, the Sovereign Judge, that I will not bear arms against the United States Government, nor help, aid or assist, either directly or indirectly, any person or persons in making war against the same until regularly exchanged as a Prisoner of War; and that I will not at any time communicate to any person or persons ( ) while within the Federal lines detrimental ( )

M. O. Huggins
Sworn and subscribed to before me at Raleigh, N.C. this 21st day of April, 1865.

By order of ( ) S. M. Znt
Lieut. Colonel 13th Ind. ( )
L. and Provost Marshal

April 22n/65
(Notation illegible)

Passages missing are indicated by ( ).

Shipment of Produce from Little River, S.C.

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$7,991.00
**Shipments from Pot-pluff Co. for the year 1973.**

**Compared with that of last year.**

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<td><strong>3822 2</strong></td>
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<td><strong>increase</strong></td>
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<td><strong>4791</strong></td>
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*Pot-pluff Co.*

*Jan 1st 1874*

*J.W. Quinlivan*

*Genl E. Ming Agent*
SECOND ACT AND AGE

In Act. II of his romantic comedy, *AS YOU LIKE IT*, Shakespeare, ever the actor-director, puts into the mouth of gentle Jaques one of his best loved literary gems. The exiled courtiers in the forest are confronted by a strange young man, also banished, who draws his sword to demand food for himself and his old sick servant. The Duke says to his men:

Thou seest we are not all alone unhappy; This wide and universal theatre Presents more woeful pageants than the scene Wherein we play in.

Whereupon Jaques begins the famous “All the World’s a Stage” speech, sometimes called “The Seven Ages of Man.” To introduce our section on schools, we quote the second age:

And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel, And shining morning face, creeping like snail Unwillingly to school.

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NEEDED:
Proof readers
Call Conway 248-5888
BURROUGHS SCHOOL HONOR ROLL

Copied from a Conway paper, 1912. Courtesy Elizabeth and Marie Wellons, 1105 7th Avenue, Conway.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO HAVE MADE THE REQUIRED AVERAGE FOR PAST TWO MONTHS PUBLISHED BELOW.

To the Patrons of Burroughs Graded School:

In accordance with our promise last week, we wish to call your attention to the Honor Roll. There is an average of ninety required of the pupils from the First to the Fifth Grade in order to get on the Honor Roll. From the Fifth through the High School Grades an average of ninety-five is required. The average in both instances is, of course, an average on the month's work, and not on a particular subject. There are quite a number of pupils who lacked only a few points of making the required average, and while we regret they did not get the required amount, we feel that they will work a little harder in order to attain the required average next month.

If a pupil has not been absent or tardy a single day during the month, his name is placed on the Honor Roll and we have quite a number in all the Grades who are on this Honor Roll, but space will not permit us to publish their names here, and we will make further announcement regarding them in a later communication.

The Honor Roll is as follows:


Second Grade—Edna Taylor, Collins Spivey, Gilbert Gregg, Bayless Spivey, Norman Holliday, Levi Norman, Floyd Moore, Elizabeth Wellons, Nina Moore

Third Grade—Ruby Lee Moore, Louise Dusenbury.

High School — 1st Year:

Mattie Britt, Howard Little, Mary Holliday, Lucy Spivey, Alice Little, Sadie Goldfinch.

Second Year—Edna Earl Spivey.

MRS. BRYAN'S CLASS AND HER SISTER'S

Miss Leethard Lewis came to teach in the Burroughs School, Conway, in 1910. In 1912 she married W. L. Bryan. The Bryans had two children, Lamar who became a doctor and met an untimely death without issue, and Rebecca who lives in the old home, 606 Main Street. Her home is the former site of the Burroughs Graded School. Shortly after Leethard's marriage, her sister Frances came to teach. The sisters were from Fairfield County. Frances is now Mrs. J. Marvin Mack of Columbia.

An increasing number of requests for advice on publishing come to us from South Carolina Societies and other states. They say they wish to use the IRQ as a model.
FIRST GRADERS
Marjory Quattlebaum Langston

Sue Porter lived at the south end of Laurel Street: I lived over by the lake, just two blocks away. Sue was a little past six years old: I was approaching that age. We were destined to enter school together that year. The school superintendent looked over the pupils assembled before him that September morning. The “man-teacher” always took the more advanced classes, while the “lady-teacher” taught the lower classes. Now, this young man, Mr. Malcom Woods, made a strange announcement. He would like, along with the most advanced pupils, to teach those entering school for the first time — he had a new method of teaching beginners to read.

Sue and I were singled out to go with the older pupils to Mr. Woods’ room. My three brothers, all belonging to the lower age group, went to Miss Nannie Beaty’s room.

Kitty Porter, Sue’s aunt, was a senior, so Sue was happy to go in the room with her. I cried, for I didn’t want to be separated from my brothers.

In adult years, I have wondered what method of teaching Mr. Woods had in mind. He never got to try it out. Each day I would cry, and each day he would send me to be with my brothers, while Sue remained in his room.

Finally, Mr. Woods said, “We will no longer have a divided first grade.” We two, Sue and I, were united in Miss Beaty’s room. We were the entire first grade!
After eight more years, there were eight of us to graduate. Sue was not in the group. She died the summer after she was in first grade. My brother, Perry, and I had been put together my second year in school. Others were added through the years: Eddie Spivey Gause and Claude Dusenbury, along with my brother, Perry and I, are the part of that class who still live in Conway.

September 1913 found me again in a first grade classroom – this time as teacher. There was no scarcity of pupils that year. However, there was only one section. The accompanying picture helps me to recall many of the pupils – many well-known around Conway today – some have passed on.

From top to bottom: Ernest Russ, Edgar Oliver, Henry Reardon, Clyde Vaught, Clyde Norman, John Proctor, Donald Reardon, Milton Harrelson. (2) Hubert Todd, Leroy Elvis, Anburn Altman, Leon Benson, James Edward Bryan (3) Albert Lewis, Ernest Smith, Manley Stalvey, J. D. Jenkins, Haskell Flowers, Edwin Todd. (4) Nina Martin, Edna Harrelson, Beulah Clarke, Ruth Taylor, Irma Lewis. (5) Mamie Lewis, Florence Johnson, Margaret Oliver, Estelle Burroughs, Selma Gregg. (6) Nettie Moore, Christine Dusenbury, Minnie Lovell, Dorothy McCoy, Margaret Dawsey, Marie Wellons, Miss Marjory Quattlebaum (teacher).

A guidance Counselor in one of the county schools inquired of a girl who spent several weeks in St. Francis Xavier Hospital, Charleston. "Did you keep up with your studies and use the books I sent you?"

"Oh, yes," replied the girl, "Them Nouns teached me."
Tenth Grade

Class Motto:
B²

Class Colors:
Gold and White

Class Flower:
Daisy

Class Officers:
President: Howard Gibson Little
Vice President: John Putnam Cartrette
Secretary: Sadie Beckman Goldfinch

Class Roll:
Mattie Tot Britt
Sadie Beckman Goldfinch
Margaret Louise Lewis
Howard Gibson Little
Mattie Stanley Nance

Howard Gibson Little
A spirit unequalled and high
That claims and seeks ascendancy.
When Brantley Burroughs, the 13 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Burroughs, was drowned in the Waccamaw River about one mile from Conway.

About one hour after school had adjourned that afternoon Brantley in company with eight or ten school mates sent for a swim up the river at what is known as the "Dynamite House." Immediately upon their arrival the best swimmers swam across to the opposite bank of the stream. While they were at this point the lad with two of his companions who had remained at the initial landing place, waded into the river, which was not very deep. They were on this shallow bluff and he must have overstepped into the main channel which meets the steep headland abruptly and was drowned before he could be rescued by his comrades. It is understood that the two boys who were in close proximity to him when he went down endeavored to give him assistance by handing him a pole, but were unable to save him from a watery grave.

The news of the drowning of this most popular and much beloved youth spread like wild fire and practically all the men of the town turned out to give what assistance they could in the rescuing of the body. Those who received the terrible information first were on the scene about twenty minutes after he went down the last time. But he sank in water about 22 feet deep and near a cove in the river and the fact that the bottom was strewn with logs and debris the searching party was unable to rescue his body for some three hours, when life was extinct. The physicians worked most faithfully with his body for about half an hour, but their efforts were in vain.

Brantley was one of the most promising and bright members of the eighth grade of the Burroughs school and it was a most touching scene in chapel Friday morning when Superintendent Bethea made the formal announcement that the grim reaper, death, had visited the ranks of the school and had taken one of its most beloved pupils. The whole school was visibly affected, and when he had concluded there was not a dry face in the audi-
torium. As a mark of respect the exercises were suspended for the day. The school marched silently to their class rooms where the eighth grade and the Conway literary society of which he was a member, passed suitable resolutions of respect, and which are published in this issue.

The funeral services were held in the Methodist Church Friday afternoon at two o'clock. They were conducted by Rev. E. L. McCoy, assisted by Rev. J. Mills Lemon and Rev. D. L. Hill, the local pastors of the town. The members of the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth grades attended the funeral services in a solid body. The boys of the eighth grade, of which he was a member, acted as pall bearers. After the funeral the services were concluded at Lake Side Cemetery in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends.

Brantley Burroughs was one of the most promising and popular members of the Burroughs school of Conway. He was much beloved by his school mates and the whole town was cast in deep gloom over the untimely taking of this young life. He was a most obedient pupil and an ideal son. He was a most valuable member of the Conway Literary Society and represented his society in the intersociety debate last spring. On this occasion he acquitted himself with honor and was largely instrumental in winning this debate for his society. He was quite popular with his teachers and school mates, as may be attested to by the many beautiful floral tributes of the Burroughs School faculty, the eighth grade and friends of the town.

The whole town sympathizes very deeply with his parents and little sisters, and wishes for them a double portion of God's richest blessings in their hour of bereavement.

The following resolutions were passed by the eighth grade, of which Brantley was a member:

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT
Whereas, it has seemed best in the wisdom of our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our friend and classmate, Brantley Burroughs, we the eighth grade of the Burroughs High School, desire to give expression to the high esteem in which he was held - Therefore be it resolved:
1st, That in Brantley's death our class has lost one of its best members.
2nd, That we bow in humble submission knowing that our Father knoweth best and maketh no mistake.
3rd, That we extend to his father, mother and little sisters our deepest sympathy, realizing that in his death they have lost a true and devoted son and brother.
4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and to each of the county papers for publication.
Respectfully submitted,
Alleene Spivey,
Essie Elliott,
Henry Woodward,
Committee.

The following resolutions were passed by the Conway Literary Society, of which Brantley was a member:

IN MEMORIAM
Brantley Burroughs
"I cannot feel that Thou art far Since near at hand the angels are."

Mrs. Leon H. Burroughs (born Bessie Dusenbury) and often called Mrs. Bessie Leon to distinguish her from Bessie Burroughs Sherwood (Mrs. E. J.) was directing the Methodist Sunday School in a program when news came of her son's death. The picture of her spiritual poise and fortitude has remained with me throughout the years. Brantley was her eldest child. Her elder daughter Estelle married Pat Hilton and had one son. Vivian married Weldon Bayliss and has a daughter. Mrs. Bessie's husband and Estelle met untimely deaths.

The clipping from which this is taken is incomplete.

WE NEED VOLUNTEER TYPISTS!
Call Conway 248-5888
'Twas about this time while I was attending Mrs. Snider's School in her home by the Lake that I overheard my mother coaxing and coaching my brother Charles in an original poem Miss Harlee had assigned her class. Charles wrote:

The Burroughs School sits on the hill,
The sight of it makes me ill;
But to go to it
Is my mother's will.

Later when Lorraine Bell and I reached these heights of public school and Miss Harlee assigned us the same, Lorraine wrote:

Once upon a time
I had to make a rhyme.
It took so much of time,
I didn't get to bed till nine.

Lorraine is now Mrs. Henry B. Burroughs, 503 Main Street, Conway.

Charles and his wife, the former Margaret Bell of Conway, reside in Gainesville, Florida. He is a Lieutenant Colonel Retired, U.S.A.
New wing built in 1923. Auditorium shown here was the largest in the county until 1967 when the Myrtle Beach Convention Center was opened. One of the first entertainments presented in the school auditorium was a Chautauqua program of scenes from THE MIKADO by Gilbert and Sullivan, also one of the last Chautauquas to tour the country. Since about 1929 when the present high school building was built at 1001 Laurel Street, this building on the corner of Main and Ninth Avenue (801 Main), with newer additions, has housed only the grammar school.

Junior class 1923. Front row: Irma Lewis, Estelle Burroughs, Elizabeth Wellons, Ruth Taylor, Laura Thompson, Miss Amy Robsart Wolf (teacher), Marie Wellons, Maude Burroughs, Elizabeth Wellons, Ruth Taylor, Laura Thompson, Miss Amy Robsart Wolf (teacher), Marie Wellons, Maude Burroughs, Elizabeth Wellons, Ruth Taylor, Laura Thompson, Miss Amy Robsart Wolf (teacher), Marie Wellons, Maude


WE NEED VOLUNTEER TYPISTS!
Call Conway 248-5888

MRS. SPARKS OFFERS MUSEUM PIECES
Rebecca Bryan

The following paragraphs are taken from a letter from Mary Howard Elwell Sparks dated July 16, 1969. The Society appreciates the information given, and the generous offer made by Mrs. Sparks to share things that are of interest to Horry County. It is hoped that others will be inspired to follow her example, and that the Society will soon be able to furnish a suitable and safe place for exhibiting what is donated to it.

"We have a few things that may or may not be of interest to you when you get your museum started. If you would care to have any of them, please let us know. Perhaps you have others and these may be duplicates. "Bill has a Spanish coin, quite small, about the size of a dime, but it is very clear, the date and wording on it, date 1778, which he found as I recall near Smith's Lake about
1922. He could let you know the exact circumstances and date if you would care to have it, since it’s rather an odd place for a Spanish coin of that date to be found.

"I have also a very good picture of Papa and me standing on the deck of either the Comanche or the Mitchelle C. We have a very long photograph of Conway. It’s in a roll about three feet long, and eight inches high, and was taken, I imagine, from the water tank before the streets were paved. It shows just about the whole town and rather clearly. We also have a booklet printed, I would judge, about 1921 by the Conway Chamber of Commerce with many photographs of that era. We have a picture of the first Boy Scout Troop in their uniforms. It is quite good and I think is of special interest because there is a very good picture of Ernest Richardson in it. It’s about post card size. Of course Bill is in it, too, and I believe we have identified all the others — J. M. Marlow, Buster Bryan, Bob Burroughs, Robert Chestnut, etc. There is a banner in the picture with the words Boy Scouts of America, Troop #1, Conway, S. C.

"In addition to this, I am enclosing an essay I wrote while in school in Conway. I don’t know where I got the information and do not know if it is still available. I don’t know if these Societies still exist. If they do not it may of of interest to the school if not to your society.

"Perhaps some of these things are far too recent to be of historical interest, and perhaps you may have other copies. In case you would care to cave them we would be delighted to give them to you’’

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Sparks (Bill and Mary Howard) now live in St. Petersburg, Florida, and are members of The Horry County Historical Society.

Following is an excerpt from her essay, "The Life Of Lanier and The History of Our Society."

The first societies of our high school were the Conway and Hampton Societies. The oldest record of the Conway Society which later became the Lanier Society was for Oct. 9, 1914. This, however, was not when the society was founded but this is as far as the minutes can be found.

The first officers of the Conway Society were:

President – Mr. Howard Little
Vice-President – Miss Elsie McCoy
Secretary – Bessie Clarke

This society elected officers about every 2 months and met every week.

Most of the programs were discussions of the World War. Some interesting ones were:

Apr. 21, '1916, Resolved: that German submarines are justified in sinking belligerent merchant vessels without warning. Sep. 29, '1916, Resolved: that the United States should put an embargo on wheat. Oct. 27, 1916, Resolved: that the United States should have helped France in the present war. Of all these the negative won every single time.

In those times the secretary made the program with the aid of two helpers who were appointed at each meeting.

The last recorded meeting of this society was held May 31, 1918 when the following officers presided:

President – Mr. Henry Woodward
Vice-President – Mr. Raymond Ambrose
Secretary – Miss Eva Lewis
Literary Critic – Mr. Wood (who was a teacher)

Reporting Critic: Miss Nina Collins

The first meeting of the Lanier Society was held Sept. 17, 1920. The following officers were elected:

President – Derrick Stalvey
Vice President – Collins Spivey
Secretary: Sudie Mae Thompson
Literary Critic: Lucy Spivey
1st Censor: Evelyn Snider
2nd Censor – Aubrey Hawes

The society had not yet been named, so on Oct. 22, 1920 and at the fourth meeting, names were presented to the society to be voted upon, but there was so much confusion that a name was not selected and a committee was appointed to decide this important question. Lanier was the name selected.

Some of our most outstanding presidents have been: Derrick Stalvey, Collins Spivey,

The society was not divided until November 1, 1929 when it was divided in Lanier I and II. The next year they were divided into Lanier I, II, III and IV.

This year the presidents and secretaries of our societies are:

Lanier I
Pres: James Booth
Sec: Bernice Hendricks

Lanier II
Pres: Claudia Goodyear
Sec.: Beulah Cox

Lanier III
Pres: Jack Moore
Sec: Adalyn Goldfinch

Lanier IV
Pres: Harry Andersen
Sec.: Mildred Evans

The Lanierites have won the cup five times out of ten, in 1922, '23, '25, '27, & '29. Let's win again this year!

LITTLE RIVER SCHOOL COMES TO CLOSE
From THE FIELD, Conway, May 18, 1916.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY REV. E. L. McCOY, OF CONWAY

The closing exercises of the Little River school were held Monday evening, May the 8th at the school house. Rev. E. L. McCoy of this city delivered the address of the evening to the graduating class and the friends of the school. The Little River school has had a very successful term under the management of Misses Cox and Gilmore.

Following is the program as carried out in the graduating exercises:
Duet, "March Brilliants"—Edna Elkes, Miss Dessie Gilmore.
Prayer—Rev. J. Edward Cook.
Salutatory—Oscar Bellamy
Class History—Madie Bell Stewart
Class Poem—Nicholas F. Nixon
Class Will—Marion Cox.
Class Prophesy—Edna Elks.
Valedictory—Beatrice Cox.
Class Song, "The End of the Perfect Year."
Address—Rev. E. L. McCoy of Conway.
Duet, "In Martial Spirit—Madie Belle Stewart, Miss Dessie Gilmore.
Awarding of Diplomas.
Benediction.

ST. JOHN’S SCHOOL ANNUAL REPORT
1915

Photographed here is the annual report of a Colored school in the county when J. E. Swearingen was State Superintendent of Education. Mr. Buck was the son of Ivy (Ivy) Buck of Toddville. Mrs. Sarah Lloyd, midwife and respected leader on the Hill in Conway, is his sister. William Buck of Conway is his brother. Fred W. Buck taught at Green Sea, Lewisville, Myrtle Beach, Little River, and Chestnut Elementary School of Wampee, "which was his last teaching," informed his widow on the phone. He died in 1968 at the age of 84, "right here he passed us and left us right where I'm standing here," came over the wire in her soft, expressive Williamsburg County accent.

His first wife was Sara Williams from Bucksville. Of that union there were eight children. His second wife was Hattie Walker of Plantersville of which union came five children. His third wife was born Vivian Mazone of Black River, Williamsburg. They raise four children and "he and I took a daughter and a son before he died and they still live here," informed Mrs. Buck. Now 74, she continues her practice of midwifery as she says laughingly, "looks like the doctors won't let me go."

She describes her husband as "an innocent, hard working old fellow. He taught his time out until he retired." She lives on Highway 90 on the corner at Popular Training School. The address is Route 1, Box 155, Longs.
ANNUAL REPORT of St. John School in District No. 11, beginning Jan. 11, 1915, ending Feb. 12, 1916, and including 161 days, exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays.

Teacher: Fred W. Buck, Teacher.

Grade of certificate: 2nd. Years' experience in teaching: 9.

Where educated: At home (Twedville, E.).

A

To the Teacher: At the end of each month, data for the month should be entered in this blank.

Under New Pupils Enrolled Each Month, enter the first month's enrollment. For each succeeding month, enter only the number of new pupils enrolled for that month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Month</th>
<th>New Pupils Enrolled Each Month</th>
<th>Average Monthly Attendance</th>
<th>Salary Received</th>
<th>Received for Other Purposes Than Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>G.</td>
<td>T.</td>
<td>B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
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<td>Fifth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ninth</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B

YEARLY ENROLLMENT AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE BY GRADES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRADE</th>
<th>YEARLY ENROLLMENT</th>
<th>YEARLY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv. First</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of pupils who come three miles or more.

(Over)
(Use Ink. Do not omit a single item.)

C  
NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND GRADE OF CERTIFICATE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Grade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d Grade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d Grade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount Paid for Salaries: Men, $25; Women, $; Total, $25

Total Amount Paid for all Other Purposes:

Material of Schoolhouse:

Number of Classrooms:

Value of Schoolhouse:

Is the Building Owned by the District?

Size of School Grounds (acres and decimal):

Total present value of House plus Grounds:

Value of all Furniture and Apparatus (School Equipment):

D  
NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH BRANCH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primer</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Reader</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Reader</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Reader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Reader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Reader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spelling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algebra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grammar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. C. History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiology and Hygiene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition and Rhetoric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geometry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Branches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I hereby certify that this report is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Teacher.

Approved:

Clerk Board of Trustees.
MIDLAND SCHOOL COMMUNITY
Contributed by James E. Gerrald

Mr. Gerrald, principal of Midland School, says that he and his faculty compiled this information in the spring of 1968. The faculty at that time consisted of Mr. Gerrald, Eula Mae Ambrose, Dorothy Bailey, Edith Bryant, Hilda Ambrose, Myra James, Mary Ann James, Hazell Hardwick, and Addie Mae Vaught. Trustees are James Graham, J. W. Doyle, James Hardwick, Herbert Richardson, Jamie Sarvis.

Though previous buildings had existed before the schools consolidated into Midland, Mr. Gerrald records that the first courthouse show
Mill Swamp purchased March 12, 1920 from S. J. Lewis
Methodist Rehobeth purchased Feb. 26, 1920 from Peter Caulder.
Trustees: F. M. Johnson, A. B. Altman, H. R. Rogers.
Cool Spring bought May 23, 1922 from Burroughs and Collins.

Midland Elementary School was established in 1955. The first term of school was 1956-57. There were 385 students and 12 teachers. It was made up of a consolidation of the following elementary schools: Methodist Rehobeth, Joyner Swamp, Mill Swamp and Cool Springs. It was given the name Midland because it was located about the middle of the area it was to serve, which is four miles northeast of Aynor in an agrarian community.

Midland Elementary School serves an area approximately six miles square. Most parents of the community are occupied with farming with the major crops being tobacco, corn and soybeans. Since farming is becoming highly mechanized, it does not require as much manual labor today as it did in recent years. This is causing a movement into cities, where employment is available. This has caused a decrease in enrollment, which has resulted in the loss of teachers in the school. The present enrollment is 214 with 9 teachers. The following chart shows the decrease in enrollment since the school was established. This is the 10-day enrollment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1956-57</th>
<th>1957-58</th>
<th>1958-59</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To find the educational level of the parents in the community we used the following chart:

**Grades Completed:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Mother:**

| 1 0 7 7 7 23 25 25 18 24 16 25 0 2 0 0 |

**Father:**

| 7 6 6 6 9 20 30 28 17 14 16 14 0 1 0 0 |

**Totals:**

| 8 6 13 13 16 43 55 53 35 38 32 39 0 3 0 0 |

We found that in most cases the parents' aspirations for their children were much higher than the children's aspirations. To determine this, we asked the parents the following question.

**How far do I want my child to go in school?**

- Complete Elementary School: 100%
- Complete High School: 29%
- Complete Some College Training: 20%
- Complete College: 51%

The children were asked this question.

**How far do I want to go in school?**

- Complete Elementary School: 2%
- Complete Some High School: 3%
- Complete High School: 56%
- Complete Some College Training: 7%
- Complete College: 32%

Send your memorial funds to Miss Rebecca Bryan, treasurer, 606 Main Street, Conway. Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis is editing the volume published by Walker Evans and Cogswell, Charleston. No nobler tribute can be paid your loved ones than by serving your county through them. Those in whose names $10.00 or more are received will be printed in the book. Mark your check "Memorial Fund."
ANOTHER PART OF THE FOREST

Throughout AS YOU LIKE IT, after the groups reach the Forest of Arden, the scenes change frequently to accommodate the four sets of lovers, besides the group of banished courtiers. Shakespeare conveniently designates each change simply by announcing "Another Part of the Forest."

And so we announce miscellaneous accounts not necessarily pertaining to the Confederacy or schools.

'INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC QUARTERLY'
A FINE PRIMARY MATERIAL SOURCE

This headline was chosen by THE NEWS AND COURIER for Dr. William A. Sessions' review of us June 29, 1969. The Charleston paper carried a copy of the MITCHELLE C. with the following caption:

"Passenger And Cargo Boat On The Waccamaw River. This picture appeared in Vol. 2, No. 3 of THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC QUARTERLY. The MITCHELLE C. was named for Miss Mitchelle Collins."

The Courier's studio portrait of "Miss Epps, Editor of Quarterly," also accompanied the father.

Dr. Sessions' father, A. Carl Sessions, was a commissioner instrumental in forming the Horry County Historical Society. His mother is the former Lee Cooper, a recently retired teacher. As a young lad Dr. Sessions was a member of The Playhouse, Florence Epps' children's theatre, and a member of the National Thespian Society. Always an earnest student, Dr. Sessions was graduated with honor from Conway High School and the University of North Carolina. While a college student, he played one summer in Paul Green's symphonic drama, THE LOST COLONY. Later he played in the Broadway musical play BRIGADOON.

He received his masters and Ph.D. degrees in English from Columbia University. Singularly his Ph.D. examiner was Bosley Crowther, noted drama critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES who found the young man's keen and perceptive mind so engaging, he kept him overtime. Dr. Sessions' first teaching job was at Western Georgia University where he became a close friend of novelist Flannery O'Connor. He has also taught at St. John's University, Long Island, New York; and since printing this review has been promoted to the Head of the Graduate Program, Georgia State University.

Dr. Sessions' critical writings include articles from the Encyclopedia BRITANNICA, college manuals for Shakespeare's plays for Simon and Schuster, and a piece on Sir Francis Bacon published lately in Amsterdam, Holland. While a Fulbright scholar at the University of Friburg, Germany, he traveled extensively and in 1961 was married to Zenobia Delijannis of Athens, Greece. The couple have two sons, Andrew and Eric. They reside in a spacious split level home at 3307 Breton Circle, N.E., Atlanta.

Dr. William A. Sessions
THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC QUARTERLY, edited by Miss Florence Epps for The Horry County Historical Society, is an enterprise to be watched, admired, and hopefully emulated. The marvelously concrete experience developed by this journal, now in its third volume (the latest issue is April, 1969, Volume 3, Number 2), is in itself proof of that vitality that has made South Carolina, now heading toward its three-hundredth birthday, a source of fascination for historians and students of literary history. Indeed, THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC QUARTERLY can best be viewed as raw material for the genius of some Faulkner or Tolstoy or Thomas Mann, the genius who understands, in the title of Flannery O'Connor's latest book MYSTERY AND MANNERS, the mystery that lies at the root of society, particularly in its manners and social life which we feel to be so very real and which often opens up like a chasm before us.

A very concrete expression of this raw material and the evocation it gives of time, its passing, and the spiritual roots of time is in the current issue: the biographical sketch of Mrs. Donald Richardson, Miss Jessie, as she has been so affectionately known in Conway, is still living in Horry and is, at least for this observer, a fine example of noblesse. The dignity and charm comes out in Miss Florence Epps' admittedly sentimental and vivid account of her life. The narrative is a world of details, often feminine and seemingly limited, but if one reads carefully, the undercurrent of nostalgia, even sorrow, is clear. It is not that the life is sad; on the contrary, it seems a singularly rich one. The effect is, on the one hand, like the precision of Jane Austen, who, amid the tinkling of teacups, can create a terror that the hero of PORTNOY'S COMPLAINT can only dream about. On the other hand, the mood is like Chekhov's in understanding how a physical detail can lead into a metaphysical reality. It is matter of record that both Margaret Mitchell and William Faulkner built their famous narratives on just such records.

If these analogies seem extravagant, one must look to the issues themselves. The energy with which Miss Epps and this remarkable group, The Horry County Historical Society, have gathered these articles and narratives and, richest of all, oral accounts are the source material for these issues of THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC QUARTERLY. In fact, the whole Independent Republic of Horry, as this isolated county has often been called, seems to be ransacking its physical and spiritual memories for this primary material. The material is written by amateurs in almost instance; and like all good amateur writing, its faults are the result of its virtues. What is too cluttered or excessively descriptive in some of the work reflects the clear and loving eye for detail. Mercifully missing is the pietistic tone that dominates so many amateur accounts of Southern life. Again, one can only congratulate the inherent good taste of Miss Epps and The Horry County Historical Society for preserving the flow of life with all of its uneven edges.

It is obvious, of course, that these first-hand accounts of Myrtle Beach fifty years ago, or of old gin mills and country stores, of the earthquake of 1886 in the Cool Spring district of Horry County, of Black school teachers and their heroic efforts (for that matter, the efforts of ANY school teachers in the county), and of the rich church history in the region, all are immediately visible for the historian of the South, of South Carolina, and especially of the Low Country. Could even a historian improve, however, the richness of an article "Horry District's Second Court House" in the current issue of the journal culled from the notebooks of the Norton family? The sense of action in these events of circa 1825 could only be conveyed to the material by a man who understood the very meaning of action in human life, if not abstractly, what is better, concretely, intuitively, totally.

Our greatest debt to such ventures as THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC QUARTERLY and to such patient explicators as Miss Epps and The Horry County Historical Society is
that we can understand ourselves better. We can know our own existence and its mystery a little better for viewing this raw material of human life ready for transformation into art. Above all, one would hope that every district of the nation would emulate this gesture of The Horry County Historical Society. It would be a positive act in an age where television and all technology give us instant "presents" but little past with which to shape our future. Santayana said that the society that forgets its past is doomed to repeat it. This journal helps us to recall our past, and beneath the surface of the anecdotes and episodes of THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC QUARTERLY lie the suffering and ambiguity of life seen in the microcosm of a South Carolina county. If one cannot avoid such suffering in time, we can at least try to understand it and give our suffering its deepest meaning. Toward that end, we can thank such fine enterprises like this journal of The Horry County Historical Society.

William A. Sessions
Associate Professor of English
Georgia State College
Atlanta, Georgia

HORRY COUNTY TOWNSHIPS

C. B. Berry

A portion of the act which authorized the county commissioners to divide the counties into townships was copied from the old statute books in the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina:

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA - Passed at the Special Session of 1868.

STATUTES AT LARGE:

No. 65: An act to Define the Jurisdiction and duties of County Commissioners:

XI. The County Commissioners of the several counties in this state shall, immediately after the passage of this act, or as soon thereafter as practicable, divide their counties into townships of not less than thirty six nor more than one-hundred square miles in extent, (except in the case of wild, marshy or uninhabited tracts, when extent may be increased within their discretion), having reference in such division to the configuration of the county, number of inhabitants, course of trade, facilities for inter-communication and the general convenience of the people thereof. For the purpose of running and establishing the lines of said townships, the County Commissioners may employ a surveyor and incur such other expenses as may be necessary to erect permanent monuments to designate the respective boundary lines at every angle thereof, except where such lines are bounded by the ocean or some permanent stream of water. The monuments shall be of stone, brick or iron, and be at least four feet high from the surface of the ground, and the initial letter of the respective names of contiguous townships shall be plainly and legibly cut or marked thereon.

XIII. The County Commissioners shall report their doings under Section 11 and 12 of this act to the general assembly for confirmation, so far as relates to the division of their counties into townships, the townships therein established, and the boundary lines thereof.

In the Senate House 26 September 1868.
L. Boozer, President of the Senate
Franklin J. Moses, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved: Robert K. Scott, Governor

PLEASE HELP!

In order to continue our policy of full reporting which includes many hours of tracking down incomplete records, please include full names of persons mentioned in your copy, dates, and places. If you do not know all persons in a picture, identify those you do know WHEN you send it in! Please type all manuscripts, double space, and keep your own copy if you wish one. We are growing so, it becomes increasingly difficult for us to hold or return these pieces. We shall certainly continue to handle carefully old documents, letters, and photographs and return them as soon as possible.
SEASHORE PARTY AT THE ARK  
July 2, 1885  
Marjory Q. Langston

Identification of guests whose names are not known in Horry but who signed Lula Shaw's guest book. See IRQ, Vol. 3, No. 3, July '69.

WHO WAS VIRGINIA LEE STUART?  
Virginia (Jennie) Stuart was the daughter of Steamboat Captain Tom Stuart. Her mother was Olivia Quattlebaum Stuart. Mrs. Stuart's brother, C. P. Quattlebaum, brought his bride to Conway December 1884. For their first year of married life they lived in the Stuart home. The next year, the Stuarts moved to Newberry, S. C. The Quattlebaums bought their Conway home. That home, one of the oldest in Conway, is now the home of one of the Quattlebaum children, Marjory Langston.

WHO WAS WALTER R. HEYMAN?  
Walter Heyman was a young man who worked in the Mayo Store. His brother, Ben, was a lifelong citizen of Conway. The Ben Heyman Store was the first store to bring "baker's bread" and some of the then called "fancy groceries" to Conway.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF HORRY COUNTY  
An address before our July 14, 1969 meeting.  
C. B. Berry

We have been requested to report on the establishing and naming of the townships in Horry County. At first this did not seem to be a difficult subject and, being busy with other matters, research was neglected until a few days ago. It was felt that a trip to Conway and a little study would reveal all the details about how the townships came into existence. In reality, it was found not to be so simple – nothing about the founding of any of the townships as now exist could be found in the court house, in the libraries of some of the local attorneys or in the library.

From what information we could gather, we came to the conclusion that the townships, as such, were established under authority of the Reconstruction Constitutional Convention which met Jan. 14 through March 14, '68, and adopted a new constitution. Apparently the townships were set up under this authority by subsequent acts of the legislature. We could not find any of the old legislative journals in Conway, although there may be copies about that we do not know about. Copies are in the state library and in the Caroliniana Library in Columbia. These journals are poorly indexed and take considerable time to ferret out specific information. We hope to research these before the next meeting and if the specific acts creating the townships can be found, an item containing such information will be prepared for our Quarterly. For the present, we will attempt to give you some information about other political subdivisions that have occurred in our area.

In 1629 Charles I granted to his attorney general, Sir Robert Heath, all the territory lying between the 31st and 36th parallels and extending from sea to sea, but no settlement was ever made, and in 1663 the same territory was granted to the Lords Proprietors. A second charter in 1665 extended the limits of the territory to Lat. 29 degrees on the South (this would include the present day location of Daytona Beach) and Lat. 36°30' on the North (which is the present location of the North Carolina and Virginia state line). The Proprietors were to legislate for the province "by and with the advice, assent and approbation of the freemen."

In the fundamental constitutions adopted by the proprietary board in 1669, Lord Ashley, one of the proprietors, and his secretary, John Locke, prepared for the province an elaborate feudal system of government which would have been obsolete even in Europe. The Colonial Assembly refused (as the charter gave it the right to do) to adopt them. They were, nevertheless, an element in arousing the feeling of discontent among the colonists which culminated in the overthrow of the proprietary rule, and they encouraged the large plantation system which constituted the foundation of the slaveholding aristocracy.
On March 15, 1670, a party of Englishmen under William Sayle arrived at what is now Bull’s Bay from England, moved down the coast to Port Royal and in April they finally settled on the South bank of what was then known as the Kiawah River. They called their settlement Albemarle Point and renamed the stream the Ashley River. Later in the year, the proprietors directed the town to be called Charles Town. Because of exposure and the fact that heavy ships could not come up the Ashley River to the settlement, it was moved to Oyster Point in 1680 and there the foundation for the present city of Charleston was laid and in one year, thirty houses were built. Many settlers moved away from the settlement on Oyster Point and began settling the countryside. As early as 1682, twelve years after the first settlement of the province, it was deemed advisable to divide the settled portions of the province into counties and accordingly there were laid out Berkeley which include Charleston and the space around the capital, extended from Seewee (Santee) on the north to Stono Creek on the South; South of this was Colleton County and North of the Santee River was Craven County which extended from the Santee to the Cape Fear River and from the Atlantic Ocean as far west as it shall be inhabited by his majesty’s subjects. Craven County was much the largest of any of these counties but was so sparsely settled that it was not particularly noticed. Some twenty years later it was described as being pretty well inhabited, the Huguenots having settled on the Santee.

The first parochial organization in Craven County was under the Act of the Assembly of 1706, commonly called the Church Acts, passed for the establishment of religious worship according to the Church of England and for erecting churches. It divided the province into ten parishes, of which Craven County constituted one, by the name of St. James Santee. The Circuit or District Court Act of 1768 divided the provinces into seven judicial districts, to wit: Charleston, Beaufort, Orangeburg, Georgetown, Camden, Cheraw and Ninety-Six. Each of these districts covered three or more counties. By the act of 1785, Georgetown District contained four counties—Winyaw, Williamsburg, Kingston and Liberty. Kingston, of course, was included in the present day Horry County.

All Saints’ Parish was the second of the many children of Prince George, Winyah, the mother of churches north of the Santee. Prince George, Winyah, was formed by the Colonial Assembly March 10, 1721, and embraced the same boundaries as the territory known as Craven County; and from this expanse of parochial territory Prince Frederick’s Parish was first carved to the west in 1734 and next, All Saints Church, Waccamaw, in 1767. Because the people were scattered out great distances along the Waccamaw, it was difficult to administer to them from Georgetown and agitation for a separate parish began. In 1767, the Colonial Assembly passed an act creating two new parishes, All Saints’ in Craven County and St. Luke’s in Granville County. The act is as follows:

WHEREAS, several inhabitants of the Southwest part of the parish of St. Helena, and also several inhabitants on Waccamaw Neck, in the parish of Prince George, by their petitions to the General Assembly, have represented many inconveniences which they are under, for want of having the said parishes of St. Helena and Prince George divided, and that part of the parish of St. Helena, known by the name of the Euhaws part of the said parish, and also that part of the parish of Prince George, known by the name of Waccamaw, established into separate parishes,. . . we therefore pray his most sacred majesty that is may be enacted . . . that another parish shall be laid out and established in Craven County aforesaid, in the following manner; that is to say, all the lands which lie between the sea and Waccamaw River, as far as the boundary line of North Carolina . . . and that the parish in the county of Craven shall hereafter be called and known by the name of All Saints; and the inhabitants thereof shall and may use, exercise and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities that the inhabitants of any other parish do or can use, exercise or enjoy, by the laws of this Province.
The setting off of a parish in colonial days involved much more than the mere establishment of a new ecclesiastical unity. A parish was a political entity and upon the wardens and vestry devolved the duty of caring for the poor and indigent of the parish, collecting and disbursing funds for their support, promoting peace and good conduct, looking after roads and ferries, and also supervising elections. Each parish was entitled to send representatives to the Assembly; according to the above act, two were to be elected annually from All Saints. At this time there was a great deal of complaint that the Assembly was composed of an overwhelming representation from the parishes on the coast with a very inadequate number from the growing population in the upcountry. And also the British Government was determined to restrict the Colonial Assembly which was none to subservient to authority from overseas; they did not wish the Assembly to be enlarged by added representation. Therefore the King vetoed several acts creating new parishes in the low country and in 1767 ordered all governors in America to veto all acts increasing or diminishing the number of Assembly members. For this reason the first act creating All Saints was nullified in 1770.

The revolution was close at hand and in a few years the Assembly could take action without the danger of interference from King or Royal Governor. On the 16th of March, 1778, the General Assembly of South Carolina passed a law again establishing All Saints' Parish, Waccamaw. This act is identical in language with the earlier one except that hereafter the inhabitants of the parish of Prince George were to elect four members to the General Assembly and the parish of All Saints, two.

In 1832 and 1833, Acts were passed reorganizing the militia of the whole state. By those Acts the muster beats (forerunners of townships) in every county were laid out, and a thorough reorganization of the militia of the state effected. Every muster beat formed a company, eight companies formed a regiment, four regiments formed a brigade, two brigades formed a division, and five divisions covered the state. The companies in each beat were required to meet for drill, exercise and parade every two months, or six times a year. Every able bodied man in each muster beat was enrolled and required to do militia service, between the ages of eighteen and forty years. At each petty muster the roll was called and defaulters marked and afterwards court martialed; and unless he had an excuse deemed sufficient by the court, he was fined, and if not paid an execution was issued against his property and lodged with the sheriff; and if no property sufficient to satisfy the execution and costs, he could be arrested and put in jail, and kept there until he was thence discharged according to law. This provision of the law forced attendance, and there were few defaulters without sufficient excuse.

Sometime ago, we copied some notes about election and election managers in All Saints Parish from the legislative journals in the Caroliniana Library. Notes were not made covering Kingston Parish and this information was not on hand when these notes were made so the polling places we mention here pertain only to the All Saints portion of Horry County – that is, that portion of Horry County lying South and East of the Waccamaw River.

For 1811: For All Saints, including the ancient Boundary – at the chapel on the west end of Long Bay, Managers: Joshua Ward and John Green; At the musterfield on the east end of Long Bay, Thomas Hemingway and Constand Hughes. At Coxes Ferry on the Waccamaw, James Breum and John Singleton. The managers to meet the following day at Plowden Weston’s seashore plantation and declare the results of the election. One representative to be elected.

For 1821: For All Saints, including the ancient boundary; at the church on the west end of Long Bay, Managers, Percival E. Vaux, Joseph W. Allston and William Heriot, or any two of them; at the Musterfield of the Upper All Saints Beat near Lee’s Mill (this poll was just West of the present day Wampee area) Managers: Daniel M. Edge, Joseph Vaught and John Harris, Sr., or any two of them; at Coxe’s Ferry on the Waccamaw:
Managers, John Singleton, Samuel Wilson and Samuel Brown or any two of them ... the Managers to meet at Plowden Weston's Sea Shore Plantation and declare the results of the election. One representative and one senator to be elected.

For 1835: Polling places, Sterrits Swamp, William G. Bellamy, Joseph Shackelford and Alexander G. Wilson; Little River, Peter Vaught, J. J. Gore and Josias Bessent; Lee's Mill, Daniel M. Edge, J. J. V. Montgomery and William Lee; Socastee Bridge; George King, Thomas King, Jr. and Richard Singleton; Troop Muster Ground; J. J. Middleton, Jr., Dr. William Magill and John P. Price. Managers to meet at Socastee Bridge the following day, count the votes and declare the election. One representative to be elected.

In 1836, the places of election at Little River and Lee's Mill was discontinued and the Pig Pen Bay School House poll established. The Pig Pen Bay School House was known as the Mustershed School after the confederate war and was located between the present Wampee and Nixon Cross Roads.

In 1843, polls listed were: Troop Muster Ground; Socastee Bridge; Sterrits Swamp and Pig Pen Bay. Managers were to meet the following day at Socastee Bridge and count the votes.

For 1861, polls were: Little River Muster House, Dogwood neck, Sterrits Swamp, Socastee Bridge and Troop Muster Ground. This is the first time that a Dogwood Neck Poll was noted. Dogwood Neck, of course, is the township in which most of Myrtle Beach is located. The managers were to meet at Socastee Bridge and declare the election.

A township was formerly regarded as a measure of area and consisted of an area six miles or thirty-six square miles. Horry is made up of eleven townships as follows: Floyds, Green Sea, Aynor, Gallivants Ferry, Dog Bluff, Bucks, Conway, Socastee, Dogwood Neck, Little River and Simpson Creek. The location of these can be noted on the map. It is evident that these townships took their names and locations largely from the prior muster beats and polling places.

Horry County is the largest county in South Carolina as many of you know. Its area is 1,152 square miles and it comprises one-twenty-seventh of the state's total area. With eleven townships, the average area is more than 100 square miles each or nearly three times the area given for the definition of a township.

### HOMewood COLONY OWNERS

**J. P. Cartrette**

Mr. Cartrette compiled this list to accompany his article, HOMewood COLONY, printed in the IRQ, Vol. 3, No. 3, July 1969.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot. No.</th>
<th>Owners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Wm Clark, Joseph Hegy, Leeds Healy</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Wm Clark, Joseph Hegy, Leeds Healy, Samuel W. Harris</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Alice M. &amp; Oscar Cole, George Bray</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Chancey D. Roof</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Leeds Healy, Chancey D. Roof</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Chancey D. Roof</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Helen M. Fox</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chancey D. Roof</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Alice M. &amp; Oscar Cole, George Bray</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Chas M. Lyon, Jane L. Whitlock, J. J. Norris</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Sarah J. Mercer</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Joseph Hegy</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Schuyler S. Boorn, Charles M. Lyon, Wm. Lewis</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Schuyler S. Boorn, Charles M. Lyon, Wm. Lewis</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Chas M. Lyon, J. D. Zimmerman, Wm. Lewis, Theodore C. &amp; Helen Fox, Geo. Lum</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Eva Weimer, Wm. Lewis</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>E. W. Oswalt</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>C. M. Elliott</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>S. S. Boorn</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Jennie S. Witham</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>A. K. Elmer, Lizzie Healy, (Augustus K. Elmer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>A. K. Elmer, Lizzie Healy</td>
</tr>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Mary V. Palmatary, J. W. Patten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>C. H. &amp; M. H. Deane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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In 1899 Homewood Farm Assn Paid $1,000. for lot 69-46-9 Acres 3-27-1902, John Halderson paid $200. for it (46.9 A)

**SHERIFFS SALES**

Lot 144, 20 Acres, $10.  
Lot 149, 22 Acres, $10.  
Lot 149, 22 Acres, $26. (A second sale)  
Lot 135, 147 Acres Acres, $62.  
Lot 226 sold for $100. for 80 acres.  
Lot 2 sold to Samuel W. Harris 10¼ acres for $125.

**ALLEN**  
John P. Cartrette

Six miles from Conway on the railroad and Highway 701 the John H. Sizer Lumber Company erected a sawmill and built a commissary (store). It was named Allentown after Allentown, Pa. This was about 1905. They sold to Harry Trexler and the names were changed to Trexler Lumber Company and to Allen. There was a post office, railroad depot, express office, and telegraph office (in the depot).

Company houses for the workmen were built for whites between the railroad and the Highway 701 (Placard Road). Negro quarters were erected east of the railroad and south of the mill. The Superintendent's home, a fine two story building was erected across the railroad from the store and offices alongside the road leading from Highway 701. The house still stands and is occupied by Mr. Byrd.*  

There was a hotel for whites operated by the Farrells. The colored hotel was run by Mr. Manigo. A pay school was open for one term. Miss Emeline Coles of Conway was the teacher. This was turned over to The Jr. Order United American Mechanics for a Hall.  

They built and operated a tram road to near Pireway, N.C. At one time they ran a line to cut the Baker timber in the Allen, Poplar and Bakers Chapel communities.

Hal Smith was the first Postmaster who left for Jacksonville, Florida, for another postal job. He secured a mail route, Allen R.F.D. 1. M.C. Holmes was the first mail carrier-horse and buggy. Mr. Jerry W. Allen succeeded him as carrier. This route later was changed to Aynor R.F.D. 1. Tom F. Cartrette succeeded Smith as Postmaster. C.F. Bradt was depot agent. Mr. Alexander was Superintendent of the mill.**  

Store employees were Harry Rheuark and another whose name I have forgotten. A Mr. Capps was bookkeeper.*** A Miss Anna Gaskill was secretary and stenographer. She married T.F. Cartrette.

Mill employees were George Rheuark, Frank Oliver in saw mill and planer. Jack Norris was engineer on the tram engine. Henry Baker was fireman. Walter Harris was lot man. Ofarrell was night watchman.

When the timber options were used up, the mill burned. The company store and the Superintendent's home are all that remain today.

As a boy the mill whistle at Allen was a familiar sound, morning, noon, and evening. Mr. H. W. Ambrose sent and got this whistle and put it in use at the Conway Lumber Company until it burned about 1941. Then I was told that Mr. Dargan secured it for the Ingram Dargan Mill at Homewood. I believe that I hear that same whistle at seven o' clock some mornings.

Captain George Byrd**** was the timber buyer. A logging camp was set up above the dead line. (Negroes were not allowed across it) in or near the Boyd settlement. Attempts were made to frighten the Negroes away. Capt. Byrd moved in and put a stop to it. He wore a black derby hat. One day in his camp a local farmer came to discuss selling his timber. They were sitting in this rough boarded camp which the captain had had scrubbed clean. The farmer was chawing tobacco. His tonsils started to float and he spit on the floor. Mr. Byrd got up, went outside, filled his derby half full of sand, returned and placed it at the man's feet. He did not use it. The Captain would have murdered him.
Colonel H. L. Buck and Mr. Jim Marsh bought the company safe for use by the Farm Implement Company which was used by them until January 1969. It still bore the name John H. Sizer Lumber Company. The combination had been lost and the safe was locked. I asked Mr. Purdie McNeill to help me. He twirled the dial and called out the numbers. I wrote them down and gave the combination to Mr. Marsh.

NOTES

*C Peter Robroy Byrd, Principal, Conway Junior High School, says the house was built as a winter home for Mr. Trexler of Allentown, Pennsylvania, when the mill was one of the Trexler mills; however, it was never occupied by the Trexlers or Sizers. Mr. Byrd has an abstract for Allentown charter granted in 1880. From Pennsylvania Mr. Trexler sent plumbers and electricians whose fittings are still in use in the house. Mr. Byrd and his wife Alice Wingo, a piano teacher, keep the house in excellent repair and in good taste. Their children are Phillip Stanton and Carrie-Anna. Mr. Byrd who grew up in the home has other records and pictures of the community which he has promised to give us for January 1970.

**Winfred Frederick Alexander and his wife came from Pennsylvania. They had two daughters, Winifred and Miriam. Mr. Alexander bought five lots on North Main Street and built a substantial home there when his neighbors were few and far between. The home was later moved to an avenue entering Main and a filling station placed on the property.

***Loy Brooks Capps came from Henderson, N.C., married Louise Stanley of Loris. After his death, his widow learned that Capps was a German name originally spelled Kapps and taught her son, Dr. L. B. Kapps of Loris, to write it that way. His mother is now Mrs. H.L. Eidson who has written for the IRQ.

****Young Evander Ervin Dargan of Darlington and Charlie Ingram of Florence. Mr. Dargan who came to Conway in 1937 or '38 soon bought out Mr. Ingram and operated the mill till 1964 when he returned to Darlington where he does extensive farming and with his cousin, E. M. Ervin, operates the Roundwood Corporation of Florence.

*****Captain George Ele Byrd, a Virginian, was superintendent of the work force and came to build the railroad. He married Berta Parker of Nixonville. They are the parents of Carlyn (Mrs. George Herbert Duke of Conway), Buck Ashley, killed in a car wreck in 1957, George E. Byrd, Jr., of Conway, Phyllis (Mrs. C. W. Cain of Laurens), and Peter Robroy Byrd of Conway.

ADRIAN

John P. Cartrette

Adrian is located on the railroad about eight miles north of Conway. One of the workers on the railroad named it for his hometown of Adrian, Michigan.

In the early days a couple of Pentecostal Holiness folk came there to preach but the local people ignored them. So they got on top of a box, took off their shoes, and shook off the dust as a curse against the place. Hence the local name of Sodom. St. Mark 6th Chapter, 11th Verse:

AND WHOSOEVER SHALL NOT RECEIVE YOU, NOR HEAR YOU, WHEN YE DEPART THENCE SHAKE OFF THE DUST UNDER YOUR FEET FOR A TESTIMONY AGAINST THEM... VERILY I SAY UNTO YOU IT SHALL BE MORE TOLERABLE FOR SODOM AND GOMORRAH IN THE DAY OF JUDGMENT THAN FOR THAT CITY.

Merchants there have been G. T. Sessions, G. W. Sessions, B. R. King, Jack Dorsey, Ben T. Dorman, C. A. Cartrette, Kelly Tompkins, Arthur Hardwick, Aubrey M. Anderson. This is the site of the new industry United Merchants & Mechanics weaving plant. Selected because of the low water level (18 feet) I am told.

WE NEED VOLUNTEER TYPISTS!

Call Conway 248-6888
THE FAMILY OF VAUGHT

Georgia Vaught

This genealogy is one assigned by Miss Laura Janette Quattlebaum to her 11th grade United States History Class, Conway High School, 1969. Forms used for tracing families are those used by the State Archives, Columbia. Any family wishing to use this form may secure one from Miss Quattlebaum.

Georgia's genealogical term paper is the first in a series that we shall publish from time to time.

The Family spelling of the name VAUGHT seems to be an off shoot of the family of pointed Governor of New York came on the same boat. The special tract of land granted by Queen Anne lay along the Hudson River near Newburg, New York, but Vought, called Simon Vought, one of these settlers having landed with the rest in New York City, preferred not to journey any further. He remained in the city for some time and later, in 1711, removed to western New Jersey, where he made his home in Middlesex and Hunterdon Counties. Simon and Christina Vought had the following children in this country. Johannes Christoffle, Margareta, Johnnes, and Abraham. The oldest of these was known by his Anglicized name, John Christopher Vought and

VOUGHT, Vogdt, Vogt, who were natives of Palatinate in Germany. A member of this family came to the Americas as one of a party of Lutherans headed by the Reverend Joshua Kockerthal, who left Germany and went to England in 1708 in order to petition the English Monarch, Queen Anne, to grant them a tract of land in the New World upon which to colonize. Queen Anne was no doubt favorable impressed by their appearance of thrift and industriousness. At any rate, the grant was made and in 1708 the first shipload of them came to this country. A second ship of them came just afterwards on the "Lyon" in 1710, and General Robert Hunter, newly married Cornelia Putman, of the well known New York Dutch Family of that name, thus explaining the presence of the name Vaught, Vought in the New England Area until this day.

As to the beginning of the Horry County Vaught family, it would appear that original immigrant was one John Vaught, who with his wife came to this country in May, 1750. I quote for your information from a letter of the Honorable John D. Bellamy, Wilmington, N.C., "My father, who was eighty years old when he died, and I am now seventy-nine (1933) told me that Matthias Vought, Vaught came directly to that section from Hanover, Ger-

Let's Take a Ride. George Wyatt Vaught, Miss Eva Bell Vaught, her nephew and niece, Shadrack Vaught, Confederate War veteran. Early 1900's.
many. He was the father of Colonel Peter Vaught and Colonel Peter Vaught was a brother of my father's mother." Peter W. Vaught, age 73, of Wellington, Kansas quoting a letter by his father Anthony Sweet Vaught, says "My Grandfather, Matthias Vaught was 10 days old when he landed at Charleston, S. C." This would indicate that Matthias Vaught, the elder son of John Vaught, Sr. was born at sea while enroute from Hanover, Germany to this country.

John Vaught, Sr.
John Vaught, Jr.
Matthias Vaught
John Vaught
Shadrack Williams Vaught
George Wyatt Vaught
Winston Wallace Vaught, Sr.
Georgia Carol Vaught

JOHN VAUGHT, SR.
John Vaught, Sr. was born about 1725 as a native of Hanover, Germany, and was married prior to coming to this country. He arrived in Charleston, South Carolina, around June 10th, 1750, with his wife and young son Matthias, born about ten days out at sea from Charleston. He must have been a professional man because no record is found of his owning land until his first grant from King George the Third of Britain in 1770. It would be reasonable to believe that he spent his early years working and living in Charleston, where John, Jr. was born and schooled in medicine. John, Jr. and Matthias were his only children.

JOHN VAUGHT, JR.
John Vaught, Jr. was born about 1757, son of immigrant, John Vaught, Sr. and brother of Matthias Vaught. The records show him as Doctor John Vaught, a medical doctor. The records on this man are rather meager, but the following is an inventory of his estate at his death in 1809.

One Negro fellow named Jim ——— $150.00
One bed and blanket, one ditto $15 and one $20 ———— 50.00
1 dining table, pine table, desk chairs — 19.50
1 iron set, 1 tea kettle and spider, 1 grind stone ———— 7.25
1 lot of crockery, 1 lot glass ware, books ———— 8.00
1 rifle gun, 1 pistol, 1 pair steelyard, slate ———— 12.50

At a Party. Seated: Miss Sally Vaught, George Wyatt Vaught, others unidentified. Early 1900's.
3 pr. cards, 1 wheel, 1 pr. sod irons — 3.00  
Shoemaker tools, shotgun, lot of pewter -10.25  
Fire dogs, shovel and tongs, 2 trunks - 12.50  
4 jugs, 2 cases with bottles, 3 jars, 1  
jug, 14 junk bottles, 2 glasses —— 1.50  
1 lot plantation tools, 1 lot old iron —— 4.50  
1 lot melted pewter, 6 old barrels —— 2.00  
1 lot of iron, 1 lot plantation tools—- 7.50  
plows, 4 beehives, 8 hd. sheep ——- 25.00  
coopers ware, 1 box physics, umbrella — 7.75  
3 iron wedges, 1 shotgun, 1 mare  
Phyllis ———— 48.50  
young mare Bonny, 16 hd. cattle —— 130.00  
3 oxen, stock of hogs, 1 sash saw ---- 56.00  
1 basket, 8 tables and 6 teaspoons, 1  
ax and 1 grubbing hoe ———— 1.75  
1 old saddle and 2 old bridles —— 1.00  

$558.50  

In 1819 Frances Moat Vaught, his wife,  
died leaving an agreement with Thomas Ready  
for her children. Her children were Hannah,  
who received old Lydia and young Lydia as  
her slaves, Martha who received Billow and  
James as her slaves, and Matthias who re-  
ceived Cyppio. Frances Moat was probably  
from Charleston.

MATTHIAS VAUGHT  

Of the three children of John Vaught, Jr.,  
there are records only on Matthias. He was  
born Dec. 7, 1790 and married Kitsey West,  
daughter of Revolutionary War Veteran Rob-  
ert West and his wife who was a Bellamy.  
Matthias had only one child, John Vaught.  
(Do not know the date of his death.)

JOHN VAUGHT  

John Vaught, son of Matthias Vaught and  
——— Bellamy was born February 10, 1814  
died October, 1897. He married Rebecca  
Murrow, born April 9, 1812, died Oct. 1895.  
According to record, they had nine children:  
Sarah Jane, Caroline M., Frances A., Shad-  
rack Williams, Kitasa C., Mary Ann, Elizabeth  
M., Theresa A., and John Samuel Stevens.

SHADRACK WILLIAMS VAUGHT  

Shadrack Williams Vaught, son of John  
Vaught and Rebecca Murrow, was born May  
31, 1841 and died March 1918. He married  
first Mary Lee, daughter of Willis Lee and  
had one child, Julia Vaught. Secondly, he  
made Amanda Bryant Bellamy, daughter of Seth  
and Sarah Bellamy. He served in the  
Civil War and following are some of his war  
records.

Private, L. Company, 7th Regiment, S. C.  
Infantry, enlisted June 21, 1861 at Conway-  
boro, S. C., under Captain W. C. White, on  
roll Oct. 31, 1862 as in hands of the enemy.  
On roll April 31, 1864 as absent, sick since  
March 1, 1864. On roll June 30, 1864, as  
absent, wounded since return. He was woun-  
ded also Sept. 13, 1862 at Maryland Heights.

"We the Horry Volunteers as we were cal-  
led, met in Conway on the 24th day of June,  
1861. Captain W. C. White in command of the  
company. At noon a good dinner was served  
with pleasure, under the big oak trees in  
front of the Methodist Church, after which a  
thrilling address was delivered by Elder  
Betts, an aged preacher. We were then  
marched off amidst waving handkerchiefs and  
a roar of cannon. We were conveyed to Cool  
Springs by carts, wagons, and buggies and  
there bivouacked that night. The next day  
we were conveyed to Marion County Court  
House and on the 26th were mustered in ser-  
vie by Colonel Miles. Left that evening for  
Wilmington, N. C. The next morning we left  
Petersburg, Va., spent the night there. The  
next morning we went on to Richmond where  
we stopped a day or two. We left there on the  
30th of June for Manassas Junction, Va.  
and bivouacked that night. July 1st we marched  
out through Fairfax Village, the County seat.  
In about one mile we met the 7th S. C. Regi-  
ment to which we had been assigned as Com-  
pany I. The 7th Regiment was commanded by  
Colonel Bacon and belonged to Brigadier  
General W. L. Bonham's Brigade. The second  
regiment under the Colonel J. B. Kershaw,  
the 3rd regiment under Colonel J. D. Nance,  
and the 8th regiment under Colonel E. B. C.  
Cash. Each regiment membered about 1000  
rank and file and belonged to the army of  
Northern Virginia. At this place we drilled
and did camp duty. On the morning of the 16th of July, W. A. Dusenbury, G. A. Dusenbury, Wilson Edge, and myself were detailed for picket duty. This was my first time on picket. Our post was about 23 miles southwest of Washington, D. C., stationed at a fine well of water. We were kindly entertained by 3 ladies of the place with biscuits and butter, light loaf and buttermilk. The next morning after sunrise, our joys ceased when we saw the long dark lines of blue coats and glittering muskets coming over the hill. The Yankee Army under General Scott was now on our boys. As we left the yard the advance guard fired a cannon at us. It only cut down a fine cedar tree in Mr. Spears’ yard. We arrived in camp in time to join our company and fall back across Bull Run Creek where our army made a final stand the next day. There was some skirmishing. We all worked with a will making a temporary breastwork as best we could on Sunday, the 21st. The ball opened sure heavy fighting right, left and in front about 3 o’clock and out we went double quick, made good every order, captured a fine battery, four cannons, with large piles of knapsacks, cooking utensils and also a few prisoners. Thus, the Federal army was completely routed in full retreat for Washington. The Confederates had achieved a grand victory at the first battle of Manassas.

On Monday morning, we pursued the retreating army to Falls Church, a little village, eight miles southwest of Washington. Our army then dropped back a few miles, went in quarters and went to drilling in earnest. The 7th regiment camped at Flint Hill and used water from Mr. Spears’ good well where some of us had had our first picket experience. We remained at Flint Hill until Sept., where G. W. Ward and myself were taken sick, and sent to Chimboraze Hospital at Richmond, Virginia. It was here we first met Dr. R. C. Carlisle and learned to love him. We were transferred to Manchester Hospital just across the James River. Here we had the attention of Doctor Bissell, Doctor F. L. Parker and his brother, Doctor John Parker. We were duly returned to camp, went into winter quarters on Bull Run Creek where we spent most of the winter ending our first year’s campaign.

About the time we broke winter quarters, several of the regiment had yellow jaundice and were sent to the hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia. David Rabon, Joseph Hucks, and myself were together under charge of Dr. Thompson at this place. I first met Dr. T. G. Teague here.

The University of Virginia is situated in this beautiful little town in the center of the old Dominion. Nearby is the Jefferson Mountain and the Monticello, both beautiful to look at. P. V. Cox, Captain G. T. Litchfield and myself while here visited the residence of President Thomas Jefferson. This Albemarle County was the center of the state they told us. When we started back to camp a wreck occurred about nine miles south of Hanover Courthouse. We boys undertook to walk to Hanover and took a soaking rain on the way. We stopped with a good Samaritan who with his kind family cared for us that night, showed us his guinea pigs and white rabbits.

When we arrived at town, Peter Cox had a high fever. The doctor detailed me to help nurse our sick comrade, but he lived but a few days and died about evening. Longstreet’s corps was ordered to the Peninsula about 75 miles east of Richmond. Doctor Clifton sent me back to Chimboraze with W. F. Singleton and W. H. Hardee to wait for the Kershaw Brigade. They passed at night and we followed the next day. We joined our company below Williamsburg where we waited reinforcements. The approach of McClellan’s army by water one evening about the first of May. The 7th was ordered on picket duty. We marched in slow rain until dark, when we were ordered to build piles of brush that had been cut previously and fire the brush. The regiment formed hastily moved at quick step silently our fine lights got a heavy shelling but burned nothing. Only two of Company L reached camp that night. Lt. G. T. Litchfield, H. J. Barnhill and myself took refuge in an old Blacksmith Shop. We could not have fire, rather a bad place to sleep, however, we enjoyed our stay in the old shop and all got in
safely the next morning, no one hurt. We all had a laugh at our Indian caper and were ready for the next. I think it was on the 3rd of May the regiment was ordered to bring up fence rails. They were oak, cedar and chestnut. We piled them and set fire. They made a fine light. Lee's army must now fall back to Richmond and as we took up our line of march, Kershaw's Brigade was rear guard. We marched all night as we entered Williamsburg, McClellan's Advance picket guard overtook us and opened up a brisk cannonade. On hasty orders, the 7th regiment about faced, doublequick and the black horse artillery was going back full speed on the muddy street to check the advance. As we filled right and formed line of battle, one of the 8th regiment had his head shot off at our side. All the boys had got amused at Major Seible's awkward command, some other amusing incidents occurred amidst the bursting shells and long range bullets.

We held our ground until night, for we had over 500 wagons in the city, the quartermaster said. I think he saved them all. We moved on covering that long line of wagons and artillery. I think that General Barkdales, Mississippi Brigade relieved us next morning. There was but little fighting on that long march. Think we were on that march until the last of May, suffering extremely for rations, as the commissary wagons were necessarily kept well to the front, six or seven miles a day, being all that army could make. It halted about six miles east of Richmond and the 7th re-organized.

Shadrack Williams Vaught and Amanda Bryant Bellamy had eleven children. They were Lucian Devorus, Samuel Lafayette, Francis Wilbur, Sallie Partington, Amanda Wayne Vaught, George Waytt, Flavius Duval, Chancey Willard, Edgar Laffel, Doctor Carlisle, and Eva Belle. Of these, Eva Belle, Vaught and Edgar Laffel Vaught are the only living children. Both reside at Loris, South Carolina.

NEEDED:
Proof Readers
Call Conway 248-5888

Lolie Hardee and George Wyatt Vaught, parents of Winston in front of their former home in the Red Bluff Community, Highway 905, early 1930's.

GEORGE WYATT VAUGHT
George Wyatt Vaught was born April 17, 1882 and died January 31, 1947. He was the son of Shadrack Williams Vaught and Amanda Bellamy. He married Loley Hardee, born December 14, 1883, daughter of Ferney George Hardee and Rebecca Benton. Their issue is Oleta Bryant Vaught, Rebecca Vaught, Winston Wallace Vaught, Naomi Jesme Vaught, George Gore Vaught, and Eunice Lina Vaught.

WINSTON WALLACE VAUGHT
Winston Wallace Vaught was born October 15, 1919, son of George Wyatt Vaught and Loley Hardee. On June 17, 1950, he married Roena Cox, daughter of William Cleveland Cox and Della Cox. Issue by this union are Georgia Carol Vaught, born July 17, 1952; Winston Wallace Vaught, Jr., born Aug. 3, 1954; James Monroe Vaught, born Aug. 16, 1955; and Donna Camille Vaught, born Oct. 4, 1957. Winston Wallace Vaught, Sr. was born at Daisy in Horry County and graduated from Loris High School in 1937. He attended the University of South Carolina from 1937 to 1939. He is a member of the Green Sea Lodge No. 205 AFM and is a member of the Kingston Presbyterian Church. 1955-1959 he served as Magistrate of District No. 5, Horry County. During World War II he served as a fighter pilot in the U.S. Army Air Force, 1942-1945.
From February, 1943 to June 1944 he was with the 325th Fighter Group in Africa and Italy, and from July 1945 to Sept. 1945 he was with the 20th Air Force in the Pacific. He served in the House of Representatives from 1961-1964 as a representative from Horry County. He is presently a lawyer residing at 1007 Hart Street.

On July 1, 1969 Winston took office as the first Judge of the Horry County Court, appointed by the Horry Bar Association and Governor Robert E. McNair. The court deals with divorces and runaway children. At the same time Mr. Vaught was appointed Master In Equity.

GEORGIA CAROL VAUGHT

Georgia Carol Vaught was born July 17, 1952 at Loris, South Carolina. She is the daughter of Winston Wallace Vaught, Sr., and Georgia Roena Vaught. In 1959, her family moved from Loris, South Carolina to Conway, South Carolina where she is presently a junior at Conway High School. She plans to attend Coastal Carolina Regional Campus upon graduation.

SOURCES
1. THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN VAUGHT by B. Otis Prince
2. Winston Wallace Vaught, Sr.
3. Mrs. Loley Hardee Vaught
4. 1963 SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

FROM WINSTON VAUGHT'S FILE

Shadrack's son Edgar gave this letter to Winston Vaught not knowing from whence it came nor to whom it went. It is, no doubt, from an uncle of Shadrack on his mother's side as it is signed... Murrow, and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Murrow.

March 2, 1870

Dear Nephew

I hav Just received your kind and most welcome letter dated Jan. 10th 70 hoping this may find you and all relatives & friends enjoying good health — Dear Nephew I was indeed ( ) to hear from you. I have written I think thru letters since I received your likeness I was very much obliged to you for the present after Showing it to a good muny I left it with miss Adams till I call thare again the picture truly is very much admired with excelent remarks made &. we are wishing on every Side to See you come out. the most of us is very poor and hardly able to Stay, to Speak nothing about living. but I am Sure you & Mr. Todd can doe as will or better here than you can thare I invite him very respectfully to come with you. with my love & best respects to him & all the family connections & friends. I am crippled in my hand and can hardly write at all which is the resoan why you got that deformed letter. I hope you will be So good as to excuse it — After reading your letter to my friend and telling him ( ) to write & having your name and address written on the envelope I then left trusting him with the balance which was rong. I hope you will excuse me. he must have got drunk Dear Nephew I have no nuse at present worth your attention times is very hard here the health of the people is generally good. I hope to see you in a Short time I guess you may find me at
South Carolina. I know all men by
Your District three present this
Matthias Vaught of the
State and District aforesaid for and on consid-
eration of the love and affection that I have
had here towards my Grand Daughter
Eliza Vaught of the State and District
aforesaid do give unto her all my late
Wills Claim and Interest in the following
propertyviz one Mare
and fifty head of cattle and thirty head of hogs
and Eight - Brick House hold and Kitchen
furniture Plantation tools of all kinds
I do give unto her the above named property
only reserving to myself the use of the same
During my natural life all and singular
the Rites title, Hereditaments appointment
or in any wise incident. To have and to
Hold all and singular the above named
property against myself, my heirs, administrators
executors and assigns unto the said Eliza
Vaught her heirs and assigns forever.
As witness whereof I so mean to set
my hand and seal in presence of

James A Thompson

Matthias Vaught
the Whitehouse on the Rail.R. Station No 10 and about 11 miles from Jacksonville. I have come here for the purpose of Selling a few Groceries & I think you may doe well by coming at once or as Soon as convenient this is a good place to merchandise. there is no other white person nearer than near a mile of me I still invite & Solicit you to come I am very anxious to See you come and So are the Ladies Responsible young men are Scarce here So I mus doe the best I can till you do come — if you can come very Shortly I almost venture to Say I would go with you on a visit to Carolina next fall to See all my Dear relations for it seems to me I think & Study about you all more than I ever hav before — doe excuse this poor letter. hoping to hear from you Soon I must come to a close— May every happiness attend you my Dear Nephew I remain your affectionate uncle — 

( ) Murrow

P.S. try to State to me about when you think you can come or come on now. Your picture will be Safe in a case & thankfully Received I could not get mine this time

Matthias Vaught was Shadrack’s grandfather; Kittsa, his sister, Matthias’ granddaughter.

OF ISAIAH STALVEY OF SOCASTEE

Part II

Contributed by Herbert Hucks, Jr.

Photocopied from transcription of the 48 Record, Quarterly Conference. Waccamaw-Conwayboro Methodist Episcopal Circuit. 1836-55.

Re: ISAIAH STALVEY (1815-1878)

I. H. Chandler, P. C.
T. A. Beaty, L. E.
George Stalvey)
W. L. Phillips) Preachers
I. R. Thompson)
M. R. Martin )
A. B. Hucks ) Ex. rs.
I. Sarah Slalvey )
E. B. Jones, C. L.
Joseph Jones, C. L.
Pugh Floyd, Jr., Std.

Saml N. Anderson, C. L.
A. I. Willson, Std. & C. L.
C. B. Sarvis, C. S.
S. S. Anderson, Std.
B. E. Spoons, Steward
T. Cooper, C. L.
P. V. Stalvey, L. S.

Question 1st. Are there any appeals or references?
Ans. None.
Ques. 2nd Are there any complaints?
Ans. None
Ques. 3rd. Are there any licences to be given or received?
Ans. Yes. That will be taken up under the examination of character.
Ques. 4rd What number has been received into full convexion
Ans. Seven Witnesses.
Ques. 5th What number has been expelled?
Ans. 4 - 3 whites & 1 colored.
Ques. 6th What is the state of the Sabbath Schools?
Ans. Three schools - four superintendents, nine teachers, and 64 children. Schools are in a tolerably prosperous condition but not so much as could be desired
Ques. 7th What amount has been collected for Missions the past quarter?
Ans. No report.

The examination of character was then taken up and the following preachers were all faithfully examined, and several passed to

T. A. Beaty, L. E., W. L. Phillips, E. H. Beaty, George Flatrey and John R. Thompson, The licences of the four last named brethren were all renewed to preach. The following exhortins were also severally examined, and passed to wit: Wm. Boy, John Cov, Aaron Elliott, A. R. McCormack, A. B. Hucks and M. R. Martin. Two of the above ex. only viz. Bro. Boy, and M. R. Martin presented their licence for renewal. Which was granted and their license renewed. Bro. Isaiah Stalvey was recommended by the preacher in charge Bro. I.H. Chandler from the Society at Locas-tee for Lincense to preach:- And after examination had he was license to preach.
Page 72

The following stewards were also examined and passed—to wit:
Pugh Floyd, Jr. L. S. Anderson
James Floyd B. S. Spears
                        A. I. Wilson

The following class leaders' characters were examined and severally passed, viz:
Pugh Floyd Thomas Cox
Joseph Floyd David Thomas
S. N. Anderson Peter Vaughn
A. H. Crawford Peter Cox
Chauncey Willard W. W. Wallis

Re: ISAIAH STALVEY

Isiah Stalvey – born Feb. 4, 1815, died Apr. 3, 1878
Sara M. West – born Feb. 11, 1831, died March 27, 1896
Isiah Stalvey and Rebecca Hucks married in 1837.
Isiah Stalvey and Sara M. West married Aug. 4, 1853

Children by first marriage:
Nevely Ann Stalvey -------- Apr. 7, 1838
Isaiah Stalvey ----------- Nov. 22, 1839
Eliza C. Stalvey --------- Sept. 12, 1841
George Stalvey ---------- Aug. 28, 1845
Keziah Rebecca Stalvey --- Apr. 19, 1848
Katherine E. Stalvey ------ March 21, 1850
Mary Ann Sylvesta Stalvey --- Sept. 4, 1852

Children by second marriage:
Martha Ann Stalvey --------- May 3, 1854
Albert Derrick Stalvey ------ July 6, 1855
Isabella Susanna Stalvey --- Dec. 14, 1856
Claudius Pritchard Stalvey -- Dec. 16, 1858
Adeline Emma Stalvey ------ Jan. 18, 1860
Bishop Homer Stalvey ------- Feb. 8, 1861
Frances Victoria Stalvey ---- March 2, 1863
Georgianna Stalvey -------- June 20, 1864
Sara Rutilla Stalvey -------- April 30, 1866
Wilson Shuford Stalvey ------ Oct. 14, 1867
Archibald Boyd Stalvey ----- March 29, 1869
Mary Walker Stalvey ------- Dec. 13, 1870
John Kelly Stalvey --------- Feb. 11, 1873
Wade Hampton Stalvey ------- Sept. 2, 1876

MORE MEMORIES OF SALEM METHODIST CHURCH

Bonnie Cox Bellamy (Mrs. Emerson T.)

From some of Mrs. Julian Cooper's writings, Salem was a Sunday School in 1832. The grandmother of Mr. Frank Hardee (one of the present church members) told him it was a brush-top arbor in 1856 and was located not far from where the old church now stands. It was on the side of Mr. William Nixon's farm now owned by Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Marshall; then was moved to a small house on the side of the road of the new church (the one now being used.) Mr. Frank Burroughs, father of the late Messrs Don, Frank and Arthur Burroughs, donated the plot of ground for a church. I can barely remember the old original church but I remember well when it was remodeled in 1906 almost as it is now but it was plastered inside and had four brass-hanging lamps with white china shades that could be lowered and raised making them convenient for lighting. In about 1939, it was remodeled again, putting ceiling walls instead of the plaster and adding four classrooms on the back.

When the first church was built, it was weatherboarded up and down and the cracks covered with narrow strips. Two windows were placed at the back of the church, one on either side of the pulpit. Besides the regular pews in the church, four benches (two on each side facing the pulpit) were placed so that their ends were against these windows. The men sat on the left side and the women on the right. Mrs. Susan Dix Rowe, granddaughter of William Rowe, Jr., sat by the window on the right and she told all the folks that when she died she wanted to be buried just outside that window. She was the first person to be buried in the churchyard and she was put where she requested. Having no permanent markers for the graves then (just a smooth fat-heart paling-type piece of wood to mark the head and foot of the grave). The new classrooms that were added about 30 years ago were built over her grave.

Mrs. Margaret ("Miss Maggie") Bellamy, wife of Richard D. Bellamy whose father built the old Bellamy house at Longs, S. C. and where he was born and reared, said that the above-mentioned four benches were called "Amen" benches, and those occupying these seats constantly sanctioned the preacher's
words with "Amen" whenever they felt so inclined. I used to hear my mother and "Miss Maggie" talking about different people and different incidents of the church and one I heard as a child has always stood out in my memory and concerns Rev. Louis Scarborough, father of Col. R. B. Scarborough and grandfather of the late Dr. Henry L. Scarborough and Mr. Charlie Scarborough. When he was pastor at Salem, he used to spend Saturday and Sunday nights in the community with members of the congregation. He told in the pulpit one Sunday that he spent so much time in my grandfather's house that when he started to leave, the rooster would fly up on the gate post and seemed to say, "Ole Scarborough's gone!" and the guinea hen would say "He'll come back! He'll come back! He'll come back!"

(One reason I told about the old Bellamy home above is because it was recently in the news as it was bought and torn down by Mr. Cleo Fennell and the wide flooring used to make a den for his home in Kingstree.)

In 1893, Salem Methodist Church and Sterretts Swamp Baptist Church consolidated and Sunday school was held at Salem in the morning and Sterretts Swamp in the afternoon. My father was Baptist and my mother Methodist but they went to both churches. My father, Isaac J. Cox, was elected superintendent of both Sunday schools and I have in my possession the by-laws of these Sunday schools which were written by my father's hand. He passed away in 1901 and we continued to go to both churches even though we were all Methodist except one. We walked over two miles through deep sandy roads to church. "Ma", my mother, Mrs. Sallie DeWitt Cox was widowed when the oldest of the six children and the only son, Sanford D. Cox, was only ten years old; however she managed to bring us up on what she eked (ecked?) out of our farm and we always appreciated the few things that we had; such as Sunday clothes (kept only for Sunday) or new shoes. I thought so much of a shiny new pair of shoes that I used my clean, dress-up handkerchief to clean the dust and dirt off before going into the church. We didn't get new things often. Ma usually made us all an Easter dress which was finished and hanging two or three weeks before Easter and it seemed to take Easter so long to come when we wanted to wear the new things so much.

I always remember seeing the Hardee family (Mr. and Mrs. W. F. "Billy" Hardee and their three children, Edna, Frank and Freddie) coming to church. I don't think they ever missed a Sunday. Mr. Hardee was superintendent of the Sunday School for a number of years and Frank and Freddie are leading members of Salem now. When we began the new church in 1958, Frank was Chairman of the Building Committee and we paid for it as we built. We had it completed, inside and outside in four years. The devotion of Salem's 65 members was shown in their work and giving for this new church. The W.S.C.S. (Woman's Society of Christian Service) contributed $3,585.00 that they earned by making and selling quilts, aprons and having suppers to the church building. We are all proud of our church and we are now building a fellowship hall onto the back.

ERRATA

In our Vol. 3, No. 3, July '69, p. 11, the date of the strand is given as 1921, the date being copied from a pamphlet issued by the Conway Chamber of Commerce in 1921. However, the photograph shows the early pavilion and bath house which was torn down in 1920; therefore the picture was made earlier than the publication.
HUCKS FAMILY

Lena Temprance Hucks

At Mrs. Hucks' request we have not edited her article as she says this is the way she has been trained to write genealogies for the Church of Latter Day Saints. She is the daughter of Collin Minick Hucks and Sallie Hucks Hucks. She gives her address as P. O. Box 115, Myrtle Beach, S. C. 29577.

Hola Amigo means Hi friend. Frist Hucks, came to Horry Co., S. C. and Prince George Parish that is Georgetown, S. C. was Joseph Hucks Sr. wife and Mary Shepard, 2 sons, Joseph Hucks Jr. in 1770 Sr. he got 200 acres of land grant from King George the third. The land from Conway to Georgetown about 2 miles from the bridge fork pave road shore in fork take a right hand road about 8 miles there is a cemetery, call and used at present the Hucks Feild Cemetery Joseph Hucks Jr., Joseph Hucks Sr. and Sr. 2 brothers Thomas Hucks, David Hucks, William Hucks, all 5 was in Rev. War was 1775 under general Francis Marion, and Joseph Sr. Hucks sold beef to the army at that time. First census 1790 Joseph Sr. Hucks had ten children, David Hucks and wife, William Hucks and wife, first Hucks came to America was John Hucks wife. Jane Gray and 3 sons in 1632 to Surry Co., Va. Alexander Austin was great Calviery and pioneer, in Va. William Hucks he had a will. Thomas Hucks he was in militaries in 1667 in Va. and son Jr. Thomas Hucks, able body man on foot, Thomas Hucks Sr. on horse, they were Stephen Hucks, and Eprian Hucks, in Rev. War 1775 in North Carolina Records in Raleigh N.C. Hucks in Norfork Va. N.C. Horry Co., S.C. first Hucks from England Surry C., Va. John Hucks wife Jane Hucks wife Jane Gray. Came 1623 to Va. went back to England brought back Mr. Moore, Mr. Rawling and other man I for got his name John Hucks got 200 acres land grant King Charles. Hucks sign his name John Hucks in Richmond Va. is records. 50 acres for each person but one that pay way got land grant to this day a Surry Co., Va. old court house with lots records not too far from Norfork have go in

Car, no bus. John Hucks left England for free religion. John Hucks wife Jane Gray came with her people the Grays as they got 6 hundred acres land grant. I have the Hucks back to 1550. From gibbs book made in England. William Hucks own white lion Brewers, and Horn Brewers. William Hucks own Brewers. William Hucks and King was great friends, and had each other photo. England and poem for him and put them William Hucks as one

1-Verse
The King of great Brittion was reckened before the head of the church by all good christian people.

2-Verse
But his Brewer has added still one title more, to the rest and have made him the head of the steeple.

William Hucks leased the castle crown prop; eerty in Wallingford Ewelm Eng. in 1727 he lived Ewelm manerfford abstracts of title in ms Clifton Hampden Book P. 66 in history of Wallingford by Kerby Hodges 1881 Vol. 11, his grandson and Robert Hucks own Brrers, Robert was with the 12 trustee of England. Lord viscount of Ireland president of the 12
trustee. Robert paid titles on block in Savannah Ga. and Bull and Broughton Street Hucks in big letters on city map near top the map. I been in 36 states, paid out 4000 thousand and stop counting. I was a nurse so I travel and nursed' and gether Hucks record I hired one genaligest ½ day paid him 15 dillors way I never did haveno help from any one else. I was taught by the greatest record gateered in the world, the church of Jesus Christ of latter day saints. I began gethering more records in 1929 in Savannah Ga. and still at it. I love record gethering more then a young girl loves reading a love story.
P.S. Write up I will start from Joseph Sr. Hucks and wife Mary Shepard. 1775 to 1955.

JOHNNY’S SO LONG AT THE FAIR

In a folder containing several sheets of foolscap we cmae upon accounts of the Horry County Fair Corporation, 1915, Charles J. Epps, Treasurer. From September 1 through December there were items to the following effect:

FRANCHISE ON AUTOMOBILE ALSO TICKETS FURNISHED EACH MERCHANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1st</td>
<td>Conway Drug Co Franchise</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 Auto Tickets at 25¢</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.T. Hyman Fra</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 Auto Tickets</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Horry Hdw Co Fra</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 Auto Tickets</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 Auto Tickets</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sutherland Furniture Co</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 Auto tickets</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Expenses for September:

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 10</td>
<td>Planters Warehouse</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 tickets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 12</td>
<td>to H.L. Buck for Ford Turing Car</td>
<td>$467.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Tickets &amp; franchise</td>
<td>$465.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bal Due</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 8</td>
<td>Telegram D.A. Spivey</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dinner &amp; Supper on Dining Car</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 9</td>
<td>Long Distance Phone Waynesville</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telegram J.T. Mishoe</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 10</td>
<td>Hotel Columbia</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telegram to Epps</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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EXPENSE Act Money Paid Out

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 25</td>
<td>M.W. Hinson to labor</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 27</td>
<td>Jas Branton labor</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 2</td>
<td>R. B. Anderson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 2</td>
<td>S.O. Green rest room</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 2</td>
<td>R.B. Anderson rest room</td>
<td>6.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 2</td>
<td>Norman Bruto Wall</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 2</td>
<td>M.W. Hinson Work Dripping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vat</td>
<td>13.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>Paul Godbolt Dipping Vat &amp; fence</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ed Moore Fence</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>M.W. Hinson for Wall &amp; Miss Derham</td>
<td>14.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luther Pink Order from Wall</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>E.L. Moore Fence 3 days</td>
<td>9.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>Wall 3½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>S.O. Green 4 days attending fair</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>Norman Bruto Order Wall</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>Georgetown Orchestra</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>Rufus Singleton water boy</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>Geo Stevens 1½ day F.G.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holliday</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>Oliver Floyd Freight on hogs</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>E.A. Godbolt hauling</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>Brantly Brass Band</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>R.B. Nichols Hauling</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>Noah Cooper Hauling</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oct. 19  R.B. Nichols moving merry round  18.00
       C.L. Richardson taking tickets  6.00
Oct. 22  C.K. Wyatt bal on signs  20.00
Oct. 23  Holmes Russ work on fire engine  1.20
Oct. 30  Harry Nichols tending gate  1.50
Nov.  6  Herbert Dewitt order Miss Derham  3.00
          Hickman Long Order Wall  7.50
Nov. 16  R.G. Dusenbury tending gate  7.00
          Herbert Clarke tending gate  1.00
Nov. 17  Alice Little Order Miss Derham  6.00
          Still due Hannah Long  3.00
          Ruby Sasser  1.00
          Albert Long  8.00

Statement of Lumber Sold
Oct. 24  J.W. Edwards 2041 ft @ $7.50  15.12
          @7.50
Oct 28  C.B. Dusenbury 500 ft  3.75
          @7.50
          Oscar Burroughs 401 ft  3.00
          @7.50
Oct 29  Chief Ambrose 523 ft  3.15
          Drew Bellamy to 13 pce 4 x 4
          14  4.00
Nov.  6  Ester Moore to 1000 bds  7.50
          @ 7.50
Nov 10  Jim Lynch 500 ft @ 6  3.00
Nov. 12  J.D. Oliver 633 ft @ 7.50  4.91

P. O. Box 5193
Spartanburg, S.C., 29301
August 12, 1969

This morning the latest issue of the INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC QUARTERLY. A hasty check reveals some “good reading tonight.” Congratulations again on the fine work you are doing!
I noticed the request for HUCKS family information. I, too, am seeking information on the HUCKS-WEST-STALVEY families.
In Horry County I believe there are those who can help. In the next issue will you please use the following:

HUCKS – WEST – STALVEY
I am the son of HERBERT HUCKS and REBECCA McJUNKIN DUSENBURY HUCKS, grandson of JOSEPH BENJAMIN HUCKS and MARY ELLA STALVEY HUCKS, great-grandson of GEORGE STALVEY and ANN ELIZA WEST STALVEY, great-great grandson of ISAIAH STALVEY and his first wife REBECCA HUCKS STALVEY; great-great-great grandson of GEORGE STALVEY and MARTHA (?) STALVEY; great grandson of BENJAMIN HUCKS and ISABELLA WEST HUCKS.

Information concerning the parents of BENJAMIN HUCKS and his wife, ISABELLA WEST HUCKS, and the ancestors of each, as far back as possible, is desired.

Information concerning the parents of REBECCA HUCKS STALVEY and their HUCKS ancestors is desired.

Information concerning the parents of ISAIAH STALVEY’s mother, MARTHA (?) STALVEY. She was the wife of GEORGE STALVEY, grandfather of my great grandfather, GEORGE STALVEY, son of ISAIAH STALVEY.

ISABEELA WEST HUCKS, wife of my great-grandfather, BENJAMIN HUCKS, married JEREMIAH SMITH, Horry County Senator, after the death of BENJAMIN HUCKS, September 15, 1867, on February 9, 1871. There must be some WEST relatives in Horry County who can give information on the ancestors of ISABELLA WEST SMITH, ANN ELIZA WEST, and SARAH M. WEST, ISAIAH STALVEY’s second wife. ANN ELIZA WEST and SARAH M. WEST were sisters, and I believe ISABELLA WEST was their sister, also.

Any information will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,
Herbert Hucks, Jr.

The American Association of State and Local History has awarded to us a Certificate of Commendation of “outstanding enterprise in recording county history.”
Will you please publish the following in your Quarterly — a great publication.

According to the records of my maternal ancestors, my great, great grand father, Thomas Hankins, b. July 13, 1777-d. Aug. 30, 1831, marr. 1807 Sarah Galloway, daugh. of Nathaniel Galloway and wife Charlotte Gause of Brunswick County, N. C. Thomas Hankins was the son of Dennis Hankins, Jr. and his wife Elizabeth Daniel (Probate Court, Vol. 90, P. 88, Charleston, S.C.) He resided for a time at Little River, S. C., and family records state, at Pamlico, S. C. Can anyone give me the location of Pamlico, its history, and the county seat. During the American Revolution, Dennis Hankins, Jr. was a member of the Committee of Safety at Little River (S.C. Archives). In the book “Historical Sketches of North Carolina” by John Hill Wheeler, published at Philadelphia, 1851, are listed as members of the House of Commons, for Brunswick 1782 and 1783, Wm. Watters, Dennis Hawkins, Please note Hawkins, which is, without a doubt, an error in copying. This, of course, should be Hankins — Dennis Hankins formerly of Little River, S. C. who had moved to Brunswick County. He was a wealthy man and a large land owner, as the court records in Horry County, S. C. and Brunswick County, N. C. will show. He lived on his plantation “Snows Point” (formerly Governors Point) on Walden’s Creek, a little north of Southport, N.C. His will was made in Brunswick County, N. C. 8 Aug. 1781 and he died there prior to 1792.

As far as can be determined, there never has been a man by the name of Dennis Hawkins in Brunswick County, and in order to keep the records straight, the name Dennis Hankins should be rightfully used in any future historical material pertaining to the House of Commons in Young America during the years of 1782 and 1783, for Brunswick County, N.C.

The children of Dennis Hankins, Jr. and his wife Elizabeth Daniell are:
Masters Hankins marr. Mary Bacot
Dennis Hankins III marr. Sarah Daniell
Thomas Hankins marr. Sarah Galloway
William Hankins marr. ———
Samuel Hankins marr. Rebecca Evans Daniel
Elizabeth Hankins marr. Needham Gause

Many liberal educators of the present are beginning a drive to erase from history every tradition and record of the Old South. They began this scheme by barring a display of the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy and by prohibiting Dixie, the marching song of the Southern Soldier, to be used in school functions. If we allow this to happen, without a strong protest to our elected representatives, both at the State and National level our noble ancestors will turn over in their graves.

Sincerely yours,
Lewis Philip Hall

We have informed Mr. Hall of the location of Pamlico.

Lake City, S. C.

June 29, 1969

Have just finished reading Mr. William A. Sessions’ interesting and enlightening story in the News and Courier about you and ‘The Independent Republic Quarterly.’ It thrills me to hear about anyone who is doing anything to give the people, (of S. C. especially) stories we do not know about, true incidents, valuable records, of vivid accounts of life here. All of which help us to understand our very existence here.

I am sorry to say I did not know about the wonderful work you are doing as editor of this journal. I wish you much success and I also want to express my appreciation for your priceless undertaking. Nothing appeals to me more than the glorious history of our state. These first hand accounts are priceless and I know you must have a rich collection of them.

I would like to subscribe to the quarterly
and would certainly like to get the back numbers if at all possible... I do thank you so much and much success in your endeavor.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Vivien Cash

August 15, 1969

Many will agree, I am sure, that your current issue of the IRQ is the best yet. I hope you had an abundant supply printed because you will surely need them.

One valuable item in my book collection is THE AFTERMATH OF GLORY, printed in 1934, by James Henry Rice, Jr., one time editor of the newspaper in Conway. This book has much that is of interest about our county as well as an excellent collection of scissors silhouettes by the author's son, Carew Rice. Last Fall, while visiting the State Fair, I was pleased to talk with Carew who expressed much interest in our county with which he was very familiar. While we were chatting, he was scissoring away and as I started to leave, he handed me a silhouette (See enclosed cut). When we returned home, I sent him some copies of the IRQ to his home at Green Pond, S. C. It was real pleasing to see his letter in the current quarterly.

That tombstone ditty on page 3 reminded me of a story our preacher once told. Said he saw a tombstone with that inscription on it, "Remember, friend, as you pass by, - as you are now so once was I - Where I am now you soon shall be - Prepare for death and follow me." and that some wag had inscribed underneath, "To follow you, I'm not Content, - until I know which way you went."

Many thanks for an excellent job and with best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

C. B. Berry
HORRAT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OFFICERS

The county with a heart
That will win your heart

— Ernest Richardson

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Members may purchase additional copies at 50¢ a piece; non-members may purchase copies at $1.00 a piece.

EDITORIAL POLICY

Nothing in this journal shall be reprinted or read in public without the written consent of the editor.

Contributions from members and friends of the Society are invited.

Contains one or more subscriptions to any item published herein, be assured that all information has been verified by the informant named and accepted to me in good faith.

The Edisto